



**Wednesday 13th January 2021
at 10:00am**

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AN AUCTION OF

Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

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Wednesday 13th January 2021
at 10am

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Contents and Timetable

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

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Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

Wednesday 17 February 2021
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Wednesday 14 April 2021
Wednesday 19 May 2021
Wednesday 16 June 2021
Wednesday 14 July 2021



Britannia Medal Fair



2021

Sunday 25 April 09:30 - 14:00

Sunday 21 November 09:30 - 14:00



Important British Naval and Military Awards

Thursday 21 January at 1pm



Naval Reward, 1653-4, a struck gold medal by T. Simon.

Provenance: Probably awarded to Clerk of the Cheque John Clifton, on the Commonwealth warship *George*, and thence by descent; Property of a Lady, Sotheby Auction, 11 July 1898, lot 265; R. Day Collection, Part II, Sotheby Auction, 18-19 April 1910, lot 8; G.L.I. Palmer Collection, Glendining Auction, 18-20 June 1919, lot 10; D. Thomson Collection, Glendining Auction 12 February 1964, lot 1; D.F. Spink Collection; bt Spink August 1986.

Estimate: £30,000 - £40,000



Battle of Dunbar, 1650, a small oval struck gold medal by T. Simon.

Provenance: Earl of Pembroke Collection, Sotheby Auction, 31 July-19 August 1848, lot 259; G. Sparkes Collection, Sotheby Auction, 2-3 February 1880, lot 329; J.P. Heseltine Collection, Sotheby Auction, 29 May 1935, lot 102; Sotheby Auction, 5 December 1966, lot 29.

Three known: Estimate: £10,000 - £15,000

Sir Thomas Fairfax, 1645, a contemporary gold military reward.

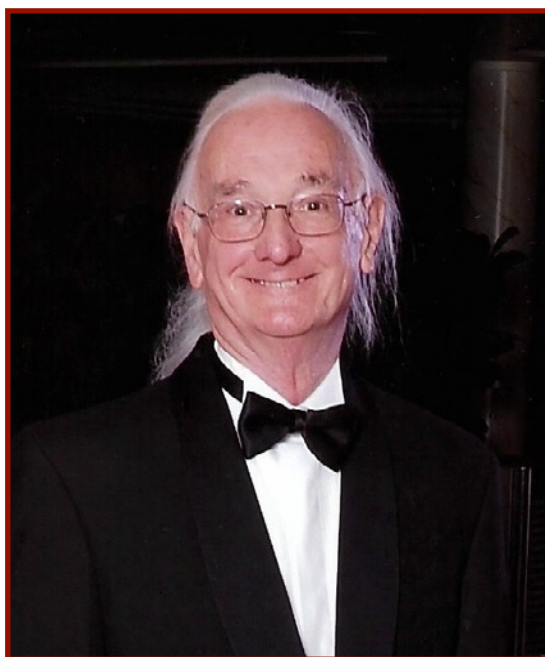
These medals were the personal gift of Fairfax to those who fought with him at the battle of Marston Moor (2 July 1644), to which event, the inscription on the reverse relates..

Estimate: £3,000 - £4,000

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Contact Peter Preston-Morley

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David Lloyd
(21 June 1932 – 24 July 2020)

David Lloyd was born in London, of Welsh ancestry. The first collectable that caught his interest was shrapnel from the bombed-out sites around his home in East London. His father worked on the docks and also served with the Auxiliary Fire Service so his son had pretty much all the time in the world to explore. David's first vivid memory of the war itself, though, was when a German fighter aircraft passed so low overhead that he could see the pilot looking straight down at him.

After completing his National Service with the Royal Air Force in Aden, as part of the R.A.F. detachment to the Aden Protectorate Levies, he was employed at the Australian High Commission as an immigration officer. It was there, on the Aldwych, that he found himself with time on his hands in the lunch hour and was able to meander through the likes of John Hayward's business off Piccadilly, and Norman Collett's shop in Queen Victoria Street. Joining the Orders and Medals Research Society he made friends, found potential clients, and (the best way of all as a collector) was able to talk and buy, swap, and sell. As well as collecting medals he enjoyed the satisfaction of researching the recipient as best one could in those early days. He especially liked the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal because it completed the recipient's service history and that is what he held in his hand.

My own friendship with David came by pure chance nearly thirty years ago. I was at an antiques centre, looking for a lead on some missing family medals. He overheard, and being a cavalry collector at that point, asked if he could help me. Generous as always! He encouraged me to understand the value of research in the world of medals - his work for me in this was invaluable and his trips to the National Archives would result in some amazing disclosures over a pint at the end of the week. In this I was certainly not the only recipient of his tenacity - many collectors will attest to the immensity of his help, especially in his ability to find those little pieces of the puzzle that seemed to elude the rest of us, particularly his ability in interpreting the sometimes apparent gobbledygook of Victorian written ledgers.

David was Treasurer of the Aldershot Militaria Society for over 35 years, and attending the medal and militaria fairs was also an enjoyment for him, usually just to meet up with friends, but also to sometimes come away with the odd purchase ('we must get there before all the bargains go,' he would say as we set off). As he did not drive I would very often chauffeur him. With regards to his non-driving skills his answer used to be, 'didn't get on with it really.'

David married Jennifer, his beloved Jen, in 1964, with whom he had two daughters, Rachele and Justine. Jen sadly died sixteen years ago. Aside from medals his other great interest was Arsenal Football Club.

David was a quiet, gentle person who had accepted his illness of the last two years with courage and fortitude and had continued to live his life as normally as he could. As Clive Elderton wrote in his Medal News tribute, David was 'probably best known as the medal researcher's best friend at the National Archives at Kew, always ready to help novice, inexperienced researchers.' He was certainly generous of his time. He also led a full and interesting life with the comfort of his church wrapped around him and the knowledge that his was a life of meaning.

Tony Coleman

Medals from the Collection of David Lloyd, Part 1

1



A C.I.E. pair awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Macleod, Behar Light Horse

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 2nd type breast badge, gold and enamel, with integral top suspension brooch, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Volunteer Officer's Decoration, V.R.I. cypher, silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for Birmingham 1894, the reverse inscribed 'Major J. J. Macleod, Behar Light Horse', with integral top riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£700-£900*

Provenance: Richard Magor Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, July 2003.

James John Macleod was born at Snizort, Isle of Skye, on 9 November 1891, the fourth surviving son of the Reverend R. Macleod of Snizort. He was educated at the Edinburgh Institution and University of Edinburgh, and became an indigo planter at Tirhoot, India. He joined the Behar Light Horse in October 1873, becoming Major in June 1884 and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1895. He received the Volunteer Decoration in January 1895 and was created a Companion of the Indian Empire in May 1895, in recognition of his being a leading indigo planter and a prominent member of the Behar Light Horse, having officiated as Commandant on several occasions. He died on 24 February 1919.



A Great War O.B.E. group of eleven awarded to Major I. S. C. Rose, Grenadier Guards, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, who served as a Squadron Leader in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during the Second War, and was Mentioned in Despatches

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Lieut. I. S. C. Rose, K.R. R.C.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. I. S. C. Rose, K.R.R.C.) engraved naming; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Lieut. I. S. C. Rose, King's RI: Rif.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (Lieut. I. S. C. Rose, G. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. I. S. C. Rose.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, these three inscribed (Maj. I. S. C. Rose, Gren. Guards); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Ivor Rose) *light contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (11) *£800-£1,000*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2008.

O.B.E. London Gazette 22 March 1919.

Ivor Sainte Croix Rose was born on 16 March 1881 and was educated at Eton. He was commissioned into the King's Royal Rifle Corps from the Militia in February 1900 and was promoted to Lieutenant in March 1901. Serving in the Boer War with the 3rd Battalion, he was present at operations in Natal, March-June 1900, including the action at Laing's Nek, and was in the Transvaal, November 1900-May 1902. He then served in operations in Somaliland, 1902-04, being employed as a Transport Officer to the Somaliland Field Force. In 1907 he was placed on the Reserve. As a Lieutenant in the Special Reserve he was transferred to the Grenadier Guards in August 1908. He served with the 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 October 1914, and was promoted Captain on 2 November. He was wounded in November 1914 during the 1st Battle of Ypres, having to be dug out of a collapsed trench that had been hit by shell-fire. During the battle his ability as a marksman was much appreciated in holding off German snipers. In May 1915, still with the 2nd Battalion, he was serving as Divisional Observation Officer during the Battle of Festubert. He was employed by the Ministry of Munitions in 1917 and retired in 1919, being created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

During the Second World War Rose was re-employed as a Temporary Major, attached to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, receiving the brevet of Major in September 1939. Transferring to the Administration and Special Duties Branch, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, in July 1941, he was advanced Squadron Leader, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 2 June 1943). He finally relinquished his commission on 17 August 1954, retaining the rank of Squadron Leader.



A good Second War 1945 'Fire Service' O.B.E., Queen's Fire Service Medal group of seven awarded to Chief Officer G. Drury, City of Plymouth Fire Brigade, National Fire Service, a Flight Sergeant Mechanic with the Royal Air Force during the Great War, he was recognised for his bravery with the award of the M.B.E. whilst serving as Regional Fire Brigades Inspector, South Western Civil Defence H.Q., Bristol, during the Bristol Blitz, 1940-41

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Queen's Fire Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 1st issue, for Distinguished Service (George Drury. O.B.E. Ch. Offr. Plymouth Fire Bde.) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (50039. Cpl. G. Drury. R.A.F.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, E.I.I.R. (George Drury Chief Officer) the non Fire Brigade medals mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine* (7) *£800-£1,000*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 15 June 1945.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 4 March 1941:

'During heavy air raids on Bristol, Mr Drury displayed operational efficiency of a high order, involving ability in organisation, ingenuity and resourcefulness. In addition he has shown high courage and endurance. He attended, personally, a number of large fires, arranged water supplies, organised additional assistance and, with the co-operation of the authorities, evolved an extremely effective fire fighting organisation.'

Queen's Fire Service Medal, for Distinguished Service *London Gazette* 1 January 1957.

George Drury enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps as an Air Mechanic 2nd Class on 2 November 1916, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 January 1917. He was promoted Corporal on 1 January 1918, and was advanced to Flight Sergeant Mechanic in December 1918.

Prior to the Great War, Drury's employment was listed as Cycle Maker, Engineer and Fireman. He served with the National Fire Service, and initially served during the Second War as Regional Fire Brigades Inspector, South Western Civil Defence H.Q., Bristol (M. B.E.). Drury was subsequently appointed the Fire Force Commander of No. 19 (Plymouth) Fire Force later in the war (O.B.E.). Post-War he became the Chief Fire Officer of the newly formed City of Plymouth Fire Brigade, 1 April 1948.

4



A post-War I.S.O., M.B.E. group of six awarded to K. J. Wilson, Esq., Commissioner, National Savings Committee, late Acting Captain, Army Cyclist Corps

The Imperial Service Order, E.I.R., silver, gold and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. K. J. Wilson.); Defence Medal; Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.I.R., unnamed as issued, *good very fine and better* (6) **£400-£500**

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

I.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 June 1953: Kenneth John Wilson, Esq., M.B.E., Commissioner, National Savings Committee.'

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 9 January 1946: Kenneth John Wilson, Esq., Regional Commissioner for National Savings, National Savings Committee.'

Kenneth John Wilson was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the East Anglian Divisional Cyclist Company (Territorial Force), and served with the Army Cyclist Corps during the Great War as a Lieutenant on the Western Front from 30 April 1917, subsequently being advanced Acting Captain. For his services he was Mentioned in General Sir Herbert Plumer's Despatch of 18 April 1918 (*London Gazette* 30 May 1918). He resigned his commission on 30 September 1921, retaining the rank of Lieutenant.

Entering (or returning to) a career in the Civil Service, Wilson was employed in the National Savings Movement. He was ranked as an Executive Officer in 1930 and by 1946 was a Commissioner. In about 1956 he was Commissioner of the South East Region of the National Savings Committee. For his services he was awarded the M.B.E. in 1946 and I.S.O. in 1953.

Sold with copied research.

5

A Great War M.B.E. pair awarded to Captain (Quartermaster) G. B. Baillie, Royal Army Service Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (10746 S.S. Mjr: G. B. Baillie. A.S.C.) *good very fine* (2) **£140-£180**

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

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

George Bertram Baillie was born on 28 February 1874, and attested for the Army Service Corps on 3 May 1892. He was advanced 1st Class Staff Sergeant Major on 1 February 1906, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 July 1910. Commissioned Lieutenant (Quartermaster) on 15 December 1914, Baillie was promoted Captain (Quartermaster) on 15 December 1917, and for his services at home during the Great War was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire. He did not serve overseas and this is his full medallic entitlement.



A rare inter-War M.B.E., Great War D.S.M. and 'Russia 1919' operations Second Award Bar group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Commander J. P. Canty, Royal Navy

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, the reverse hallmarked London 1930; Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse officially impressed, 'Baltic. July 15. 1919.' (342015. J. P. Canty, Sh. Std., "Godetia" Minesweeping. 1917.); 1914-15 Star (342015 J. P. Canty, Sh. Std. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (342015 J. P. Canty. V.C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (J. 342015. J. P. Canty, Sh. Stewd., H.M.S. Hollyhock.) *minor contact marks, otherwise generally very fine or better* (6) £4,000-£5,000

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1932.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 April 1918: 'In recognition of their services in minesweeping operations between 1 April and 31 December 1917.'

Bar to D.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1920: 'For services in Russia, 1919.'

The original recommendation states: 'H.M.S. *Lupin*. Mining and sinking of H.M.S. *Gentian* and H.M.S. *Myrtle*. Baltic July 15, 1919. 'I cannot only endorse the remarks of the Medical Officer of H.M.S. *Lupin* concerning this Chief Petty Officer, but can from personal observation that he volunteered for the dinghy's crew earlier in the day and performed the unaccustomed task of pulling an oar two and a half miles in a rough sea. He was also always to be found on the spot when boats were coming alongside and was among the first to man a painter or a fall.'

John Patrick Canty was born in Portsmouth in December 1882, the son of an Able Seaman then serving as a rigger aboard the royal yacht *Victoria & Albert*, and entered the Royal Navy as a Ship's Steward (Boy) in March 1898. In the previous year, while a pupil at Greenwich School, he won the Royal Humane Society's Medal in bronze for saving a Royal Marine from drowning in the sea at Sandgate (R.H.S. Case No. 29,272 refers).

A Ship's Steward aboard the gunboat H.M.S. *Skipjack* on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he remained similarly employed until removing to the sloop *Hollyhock* in June 1915. His C.O. in the *Skipjack* was Commander L. G. P. Preston, R.N., affectionately known as "L.G.P." to his subordinates, who rose to become Admiral Sir Lionel Preston, K.C.B. And so commenced an uninterrupted wartime career in minesweeping, the details of which may be traced though his seagoing commissions in Taffrail's *Swept Channels*. Thus the author's detailed description of the occasion when *Skipjack* and some trawlers ran into a large minefield laid by the *Kolberg* off Scarborough in mid-December 1914:

'The *Skipjack* was quite close to the trawlers when the stillness of the morning was rudely shattered by the thudding boom of a heavy explosion. A column of white water mingled with greyish smoke leapt out of the calm sea. It was as high as a church spire, and seemed to hang for a moment in mid-air before curling over to fall sizzling and hissing back to the surface in the midst of a blackened area dotted with silver bodies of dead fish.

The detonations continued, one after the other. Within five minutes eighteen mines were swept up, or had exploded in the trawlers' sweeps. The *Kolberg's* cargo had been very thickly sown. Never afterwards throughout the whole period of the war were mines discovered in such profusion, or so close together.

But the situation was alarming. The 'safety period' had passed. The tide was falling fast, and every minute brought the mines nearer the ships' bottoms.

The scene was extraordinary. Trawlers, most of them with their sweeps parted, were intermingled with mines torn from their moorings and floating ominously on the surface. The mines were being fired upon.

Two trawlers had been blown up. One, the *Orianda*, unable to stop her engines, steamed on, sinking as she went, until nothing remained but the tip of her masthead travelling along the surface like the periscope of a submarine. Then this last trace of her disappeared.

A second trawler, Lieutenant Parsons' *Passing*, was down by the bows, badly on fire, and blowing off dense clouds of steam from the severed steam-pipe. Her sweeping consort promptly went alongside to render what help was possible.

A third little ship, commanded by Lieutenant Crossley, R.N.R., was in immediate danger of sinking owing to leaks caused by the heavy explosions close alongside her. Crossley himself was below in the cramped space near the screw shaft trying to stop the inflow of water by divesting himself of his clothing and stuffing it into the stern gland. He plugged it sufficiently to allow the pumps to keep down the inrush of water, and so saved the ship.

It was a hideous melee of trawlers and unexploded mines drifting with the tide. The rattle of rifles and heavier guns rent air. Now and then a mine hit by gunfire detonated with a mighty roar, or was punctured and sank bubbling to the bottom. Low water was rapidly approaching. The extent of the minefield was unknown.

Commander Preston was the senior officer on the spot at the moment. In the midst of this hideous danger he did not hesitate, but gave the order to anchor as the only possible method of avoiding further heavy loss.

Many men, confronted with the same problem, would have trusted to luck and beat a hasty retreat. But Preston argued to himself that the ships would be comparatively safe at anchor until the tide turned. And when it did turn, the risk of striking mines as the ships swung was infinitesimal compared with the danger of trying to extricate the whole flotilla then and there. At high water all vessels could be withdrawn in safety. So the anchors rattled down to the bottom, and for a time there was peace ...'

In June 1915, Canty accompanied "L.G.P." to his next command, the sloop *Hollyhock*, and again, in June 1916, to his final seagoing command, the *Lupin*, evidence indeed of how much he was valued by the future Director of Minesweeping Operations at the Admiralty.

But it was during his next seagoing appointment, in the sloop *Godetia*, that he won his D.S.M. for minesweeping duties in 1917. A glimpse of the deeds behind that distinction being found in a recommendation for promotion for Canty, written by the C.-in-C. Fleet Minesweepers in January 1918:

'He has been present at the clearing of all the minefields dealt with by the Fleet Minesweepers since the commencement of hostilities and has carried out his duties under the arduous conditions of minesweeping in Northern Waters in a cheerful and able manner.'

In May 1919, Canty removed to his old ship the *Lupin*, off Russia, a posting that would result in the award of his second D.S.M. for the above cited deeds on 15 July, when the *Myrtle* and *Gentian* were mined with heavy loss of life and casualties. The Surgeon who was lent to *Lupin* to treat the wounded also wrote in glowing terms of Canty's deeds:

'Finally, I cannot close this report without referring to the assistance rendered me by the Ship's Company of H.M.S. *Lupin*, who were indefatigable in attending to the various wants of the wounded. In this respect the work done by John Patrick Canty, Victualling Chief Petty Officer, deserves special mention. By taking charge of the wounded, he relieved me of great anxiety, leaving me free to deal with urgent matter of dressing their injuries.'

Canty, who had been awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in June 1916, was commissioned as a Warrant Supply Officer in December 1922 and was advanced to Paymaster Lieutenant in October 1930. Awarded the M.B.E. on his retirement in 1932, he commenced his long association with *Vernon* in the following year, where he served as 'Mess Pilot' and Secretary of the Wardroom until 1962 - a remarkable span of service which was marked by the naming of the 'John Canty Lounge'.

Sold with a large quantity of original career documentation, including his M.B.E. warrant, signed by the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VIII); his parchment Certificate of Service, and a run of Ship's Steward's certificates for the period 1899-1906; assorted career photographs, including pictures of King George V visiting a battleship; a copy of *The Log of H.M.S. Encounter*, by H. M. Fowler (The Westminster Press, 1910), being the story of that ship's time on the Australian Station 1908-10 and in which Canty is mentioned several times; and a presentation water colour cartoon with assorted signatures from the Mess Committee at *Vernon*, December 1965.

7 A Second War M.B.E. group of six awarded to Captain T. W. Gill, 14th/20th Hussars

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, with *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (543875 W.O. Cl.2. T. W. Gill. 14-20 H.); together with the recipient's riband bar and related miniature awards, *good very fine* (6) £200-£240

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1944.

Thomas William Gill was born in Croydon, Surrey, on 18 March 1903 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 14th/20th Hussars on 11 January 1943, having previously served in the ranks. Advanced Captain on 8 September 1952, he died in Worthing, Sussex, in 1983.

Sold with named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the M.B.E., and a photograph of the recipient escorting H.M. the King in 1945.



A Second War M.B.E. group of nine awarded to Captain W. St. A. Hendricks, Indian Medical Department, late Royal Indian Marine

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1914-15 Star (Asst. Sgn. W. St. A. Hendricks. R.I.M.); British War and Victory Medals (Asst. Sgn. W. St. Hendricks I.M.D.); War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, India (1 Cl. Asstt. Surgn. W. St. A. Hendricks. I.M.D.) *nearly extremely fine* (9) **£400-£500**

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1941.

William St. Alban Hendricks was born on 29 October 1887 and commenced service with the Indian Subordinate Medical Department as an Assistant-Surgeon 4th Class (ranking as sub-Conductor) on 1 September 1909. He served during the Great War with the Royal Indian Marine, and was promoted Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Class on 1 September 1914.; the Indian Army List on 1921 records him as having served in H.M.S. *Dalhousie*.

Between the Wars Hendricks worked as a Civil Surgeon at Gangtok, Sikkim, and was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire for such service in the 1941 New Year's Honours' List. Following the outbreak of the Second World War he was commissioned into the Indian Medical Departments as Assistant-Surgeon 1st Class on 30 January 1941, and was advanced Captain on 28 July 1942.



A Second War M.B.E. group of four awarded to Major A. I. Fleuret, Falkland Islands Defence Force

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; Defence Medal; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Falkland Islands, reverse inscribed, 'Major A. I. Fleuret, M.B.E., J.P.'; together with a Bisley Shooting Medallion 1937, 47mm, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1936, the obverse featuring an archer and a rifleman, the reverse with the inscription (name and colony engraved), 'To Commemorate the Coronation of H.M. King George VI Bisley 1937 won by A. I. Fleuret, Falkland Islands', good very fine and better, the Efficiency Decoration rare (5) £700-£900



Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2009.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 July 1940: 'Captain and Adjutant, Falkland Islands Defence Force.'

Arthur Isadore Fleuret was born in 1899. He came from the Falkland Islands and spent his working life there. In civilian life, he started as a Messenger in the Colonial Secretary's Office in December 1912. After work in the Government Printing Office, he was appointed Second Clerk to the Treasury in October 1919. In January 1924 Fleuret was appointed Second Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, and four years later he became the Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office and Clerk of Councils. He was appointed Private Secretary to the Governor, November 1928-January 1929 and was Officer-in-Charge of the Secretariat, October 1928-January 1929 and again during February-June 1931. During the visits in 1929 of H.M. Ships *Durban* and *Caradoc*, he acted as Honorary Secretary to the Committee set up to arrange entertainment. Fleuret was appointed a Constable for the Falkland Islands for the special purpose of enforcing the legal arrest of the S.S. *Fleurus* in August 1931. He was the acting Colonial Postmaster for the Islands, July 1935-February 1936 and again, March-August 1939. On 1 January 1937 Fleuret was appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils and was appointed a Magistrate, 20 May 1938 and J.P., 26 September 1940. On 19 December 1941 and again on 17 April 1942 he was appointed Magistrate in South Georgia; he was also Administrative Officer there.

Fleuret attested for the Falkland Islands Defence Force on 29 January 1923, and was granted a commission as Second Lieutenant on 28 January 1931 and advanced to Lieutenant on 13 March 1934. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from 11 February 1935. Lieutenant Fleuret was appointed to act as Officer Commanding, May-October 1935, and as Adjutant, May-December 1935. He was appointed Adjutant on 26 September 1936; promoted to Captain on 4 May 1935 and to Major on 6 August 1942. For his services in the Falkland Islands Defence Force he was awarded the M.B.E. in the Birthday Honours List of 1940, this notified in the *London Gazette* (above) and the *Falkland Islands Gazette* of 1 August 1940. Major Fleuret was awarded the Efficiency Decoration (Falkland Islands) on 21 March 1947. He was 'honourably discharged from the Force on 4 September 1952 after having faithfully and efficiently served therein for a period of 29 years and 220 days, and was placed on the Retired List'. After his retirement he was asked to represent the Falkland Islands at the Coronation of 1953, for which, in that capacity, he was awarded the Coronation Medal. In about 1953 Major Fleuret moved to the U.K., living firstly at Kenton, Harrow, Middlesex, and latterly at Wonerish near Guildford. He died on 9 February 1987.

In *The Efficiency Decoration*, by J. M. A. Tamplin, just seven Efficiency Decorations (Falkland Islands) (including that for Fleuret) are listed for the period, 1935-1978

Sold with Official Letter of Congratulations on the award of the M.B.E., from and signed by the Governor, 'H. Henniker-Heaton'; Retired List Certificate and accompanying letter, 1953; original photograph of the Falkland Islands Rifle Team (including Fleuret), Winners of the Junior Kolapore Cup, Bisley 1930; with additional modern photographs; together with copied research including many extracts from the *Falkland Islands Gazette* and *Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper*.

10



A post-War M.B.E. group of eleven awarded to Squadron Leader (Director of Music) F. A. Gale, Royal Air Force, late Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who conducted the Central Band of the Royal Air Force

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; British War and Victory Medals (25983 Pte. F. A. Gale. L.N. Lan. R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, these all unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (350823. Sgt. F. A. Gale. R.A.F.) *the Great War pair polished and worn, these fine, otherwise generally good very fine and better (11)* £300-£400

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 10 June 1954.

Frederick Arthur Gale was born in Burma on 6 February 1902 and attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, serving with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War. Advanced Lance-Corporal on 22 April 1920, he was discharged at his own request on 25 August 1921. Re-enlisting in the Royal Air Force on 13 December 1921, he was promoted Sergeant on 1 June 1934, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with Gratuity, in 1936. He served with the Royal Air Force during the Second World War, and was subsequently appointed Director of Music in the Royal Air Force, with the commissioned rank of Flying Officer, on 1 April 1949, being promoted Flight Lieutenant on 19 August of that year. Awarded a Second Award Bar to his Long Service Medal on 13 December 1953, he was advanced Squadron Leader on 19 August 1955, and conducted the Central Band of the Royal Air Force. He retired on 6 February 1959, and died in Hillingdon, Middlesex, on 4 May 1979.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

11

A post-War M.B.E. group of six awarded to Major T. R. King, Royal Ulster Rifles, late King's African Rifles, who served as Permanent President for Courts Martial in South Western and Salisbury Plain Districts, having previously served as President for Courts Martial in Madagascar and Kenya

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Kenya (Maj. T. R. King.) *officially re-impressed naming, generally good very fine and better (6)* £240-£280

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 31 May 1956.

The original Recommendation states: 'Major Travers Richard King has held the appointment of Permanent President for Courts Martial in South Western and Salisbury Plain Districts since September 1952, and is now to be released from the Army in May of this year. His total Army service is 17 years.

His work as Permanent President has been abnormally heavy, due to the large number of units and establishments in both Districts, and consequent movement of units through the Command. Not only has this involved long hours of hard work, but also continuous travelling between Districts and Garrisons, commencing very early in the morning and ending late at night. The exacting nature of this work has demanded a great deal of him.

His standards have been of the highest throughout. He has combined high personal efficiency with a cheerful willingness to advise those less experienced in legal matters, whenever asked to do so. He is accurate and dependable at all times. In Court, he has earned the reputation of being completely fair and impartial, with the result that although he has tried persistent offenders on several occasions, there has never been an objection to him as President.

His industry, efficiency, and human understanding have been outstanding in the difficult and somewhat thankless service he has been called upon to perform.'

Travers Richard King was born in 1904, the son of the Very Reverend R. F. S. King, and the maternal grandson of the Very Reverend A. F. Smyly, both Deans of Londonderry. Emigrated to Kenya at the age of 18 to farm, he later joined the Kenya Defence Force, and following the outbreak of the Second World War was commissioned into the King's African Rifles. Advanced Major on 11 May 1944, he later became President of Courts Martial in Madagascar and Kenya, and was awarded his Efficiency Medal in 1950 (*Official Gazette of Kenya*, 15 August 1950).

Returning to the U.K. King transferred to the Royal Ulster Rifles, and was appointed Permanent President for Courts Martial in South Western and Salisbury Plain Districts in September 1952. He relinquished his commission on 1 June 1956, and in later life took up wood-carving, carving an Irish Cross for his father's and grandfather's old Cathedral. He died in Marlow, Buckinghamshire, on 22 December 1991.

12 A post-War M.B.E. group of seven attributed to Major J. E. H. Keylock, Royal Nigerian Army, late Royal Fusiliers

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; Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., Nigeria, the reverse contemporarily engraved '243038 Maj. John E. H. Keylock', with *tailor's copy* top riband bar; Nigeria Independence Medal 1960, unnamed as issued, *traces of lacquer, with the gilding rubbed on ED, and a crude attempt to re-gild, otherwise good very fine* (7) £200-£240

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 31 December 1960.

John Edward Howse Keylock was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers on 21 August 1942, and served with them during the Second World War. He relinquished his commission on 29 April 1953, and was granted the honorary rank of Major. Emigrating to Nigeria, he joined the Royal Nigerian Army, and was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1961 New Year's Honours' List, following the year of Nigeria's Independence.

13



A post-War M.B.E., Second War 'Flying Bomb Attacks' K.P.F.S.M. group of five awarded to Chief Officer C. P. Kitchin, Hastings Fire Brigade

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, with *Royal Mint* case of issue; King's Police and Fire Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, for Distinguished Service (Clifford P. Kitchin, Div. Officer No. 30 F.F.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Clifford P. Kitchin Chief Officer) *light contact marks, good very fine* (5) £700-£900

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1962 Clifford Parker Kitchin, Esq., Chief Officer, Hastings Fire Brigade

K.P.F.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945 Clifford Parker Kitchin, Divisional Officer, No. 30 (East Kent) Fire Force: 'For Distinguished Service in Connection with the Flying Bomb Attacks.'

The original recommendation states: 'Since his appointment as Divisional Officer in 1941, has shown zeal, especially in regard to his work for D-Day, and during heavy flying bomb attacks.'

Clifford Parker Kitchin served with No. 30 (East Kent) Fire Force, and was appointed a Divisional Officer in 1941. 'Owing to his untiring efforts a complete state of readiness was prepared with the important naval establishments in his division and the National Fire Service before D-Day. His outstanding qualities of leadership were shown during many flying-bomb attacks in the area, and his example was an inspiration to those under him.' (newspaper extract refers). He was presented with his K.P.F.S.M. by Lord Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, on 13 April 1945, and subsequently served as Chief Officer of Hastings Fire Brigade.

Sold with copied research, including medal roll extract for the Coronation Medal.



A post-War M.B.E. group of six awarded to Bandmaster W. T. Harrison, Royal Marines, later Superintendent, Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (RMB/X.2548 W. J. [sic] Harrison Musn. R.M.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G. C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (RMB/X.2548 Bd/Sgt. W. T. Harrison Musn. R.M.); **Papua New Guinea**, 10th Anniversary of Independence Medal 1985; Constabulary Centenary Commemorative Medal, mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, *edge bruising to second, otherwise generally very fine and better* (12) **£400-£500**

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 17 June 1989:

'For services to the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary'

William Thomas Harrison originally saw service with the Royal Marines before serving as a Superintendent in the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary.

Sold with the bestowal document for M.B.E.; a Royal Marines cap badge; and a Royal Papua New Guinea Police badge.



A Great War R.R.C. group of five awarded to Sister Miss Emilie E. Wraxall, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve

Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, with *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister E. E. Wraxall.); 1914-15 Star (Sister E. E. Wraxall. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Sister E. E. Wraxall.); together with the recipient's Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Association badge, with 'Ten Years' top riband bar and two further 'Five Years' Additional Award Bars, silver, the reverse engraved "'Alexandra" Nurse E. Wraxall, 1932', all mounted court-style for display purposes, the R.R.C. with lady's bow riband, *good very fine* (6) *£700-£900*

R.R.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916.

Miss Emilie Elizabeth Wraxall was born in Agra, India, on 13 March 1865, the daughter of Sir Morville Wraxall, Bt., and trained at Crumpsall Infirmary, Manchester. She joined the Army Nursing Service Reserve on 24 July 1900, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War. Appointed to the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, she served with them in Egypt during the Great War from 17 November 1914, attached to the Reception Station at Mustapha. For her services during the Great War she was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 21 June 1916) and was awarded the Royal Red Cross 2nd Class in 1916, being advanced 1st Class in 1919. She was demobilised on 7 May 1920, and died in 1955.



An extremely early Second War D.S.C. group of nine awarded to Skipper Lieutenant H. C. Gue, Royal Naval Reserve

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1939' and privately engraved, 'Chief Skipper H. C. Gue, D.S.C.', hallmarked London 1939; British War Medal 1914-20 (15376 D.A. H. C. Gue. L.D.H., R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Henry C. Gue); Victory Medal 1914-19 (15376 D.A. H. C. Gue. L.D.H., R.N.R.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (Ch. Skpr. H. C. Gue. D.S.C., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, the reverse officially dated '1939', generally good very fine (9) £1,600-£2,000

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1940:

'For unfailing courage, endurance and resource in H.M. Trawlers, Drifters and Minesweepers in their hard and perilous task of sweeping the seas clear of enemy mines and combating submarines.'

Henry Charles Gue was in London on 1 May 1894, and entered the Royal Naval Reserve as a Deck Hand on 27 March 1917. Demobilised in the rate of Leading Deck Hand in March 1919, he was appointed a Skipper in October 1924 and advanced to Chief Skipper in October 1934, and it was in the latter rank that he volunteered for service in the Red Sea, in support of anti-smuggling operations off Palestine in the late 1930s, most probably in a trawler converted for inshore patrol work.

Appointed to the requisitioned trawler *Cape Spartel* in November 1939, he went on to win his D.S.C. in a matter of weeks, thereby becoming just the 26th recipient of the decoration to be listed in the *London Gazette* for the 1939-45 War, ahead even of the River Plate awards. Chief Skipper Gue received his award at an investiture held on 5 March 1940.

Gue removed to another trawler, the *Pitsman*, in April 1941, and to the *Athenian* as C.O. and Skipper Lieutenant, in March 1944, in which latter vessel he served in support of the Normandy landings prior to being placed on the Retired List at the end of the year. His R. N.R. Decoration was announced in the *London Gazette* in February 1945. Sold with copied record of service and other research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant G. F. J. Jarvis, Reserve Regiment of Cavalry, attached 9th (Yorkshire Hussars) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, late Honourable Artillery Company, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 28 September 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Lieut. G. F. J. Jarvis Reserve Cavalry, Attd. 9th. West Yorks Regt. Sept. 28th. 1918.'; 1914-15 Star (43 Cpl. G. F. J. Jarvis. H.A.C. (Art.)); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. F. J. Jarvis.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (43 S.S. Cpl. G. F. J. Jarvis. H.A.C.) last mounted on H.A.C. riband, *good very fine and better (5)* *£1,600-£2,000*

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

The original recommendation states: 'This Officer has been transport officer of the 9th Battalion since February to September 1918, and the transport of the Battalion has never been in so efficient a state. He makes a point of going personally with ammunition or rations when the road is rendered dangerous by shelling or machine-gun fire, and on many occasions has by his energy and total disregard of personal danger ensured the safe delivery of whatever was being carried, and set a fine example to his men.'

George Frederick Jervaulx Jarvis was born in Stoke Newington, London, on 18 June 1884, and joined the Honourable Artillery Company on 2 December 1901. Advanced Farrier-Sergeant, he served with the Honourable Artillery Company during the Great War in Egypt from 8 April 1915, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 5th Reserve Regiment of Cavalry on 28 November 1916. He saw further service on the Western Front on attachment to the 9th (Yorkshire Hussars) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment

In late September 1918, the 9th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment was stationed near Artois en Vis in northern France and was preparing an attack. On 27 September, the Battalion moved forward, 'but progress was slow because of an enemy machine gun nest that was holding up the crossing of the canal. The attack was delayed, but moved forward later in the day. The Battalion HQ reached its objective by 8 p.m. that evening. In the early morning of 28 September the Transport Officer Lieutenant G. F. J. Jarvis returning from delivering rations (which was accomplished under extreme difficulties) was severely wounded by a bomb dropped from enemy aircraft, he later died from his wounds. 2 mules, 1 horse and 2 drivers were also hit by this bomb and died and 2 Other ranks were also wounded.' (the Battalion War Diary refers).

Admitted to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, reportedly with wounds to his right arm and a fracture of his right thigh, Jarvis died later that day and was buried the following day in Duisans British Military Cemetery, with the Canadian chaplain W. Fisher presiding.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Second Lieutenant C. W. de Lemos, Worcestershire Regiment, later Major, Ceylon Army Service Corps, for his gallantry during a night patrol near Dache in the Balkans on 1-2 March 1918, personally killing one and wounding another of the enemy and extracting his patrol without a single casualty in the face of an overwhelming enemy force; later that month his luck ran out, and he was wounded and taken prisoner of war during another night time patrol on 25 March 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse later engraved 'Lt. Chas de Lemos 1-3-18; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. C. de Lemos.); Efficiency Decoration, G.V.R., Ceylon, silver and silver-gilt, reverse engraved 'Major C. W. de Lemos. C.A.S. C.', with integral top riband bar, *good very fine* (4) *£1,000-£1,400*

M.C. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919:

'For distinguished service in connection with Military Operations in the Balkans and with the British Army of the Black Sea.'

Charles William de Lemos was born in Colombo, Ceylon, on 20 June 1893, the son of a tea planter, and joined the Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps on 7 July 1915. Returning to the U.K. in 1916, he attested for the 28th Battalion, London Regiment (Artists' Rifles) on 20 June 1916, and served with them at home before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Special Reserve on 28 March 1917. Attached to the 11th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, he served with them during the Great War in the Balkans with the British Army of the Black Sea, and was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry near Dache on the night of 1-2 March 1918:

'Officer's patrol (2/Lt de Lemos and 10 other ranks) went to Flat Iron Hill on night of 1-2 March to ascertain if enemy work there still occupied. Night very dark and under 2/Lt de Lemos' directions a gap of 15 yards was cut in the first belt of wire, and a gap of 10 yards was cut in the second belt of wire. Enemy sent up various Very lights and as the patrol was proceeding through the second gap an enemy party of 6 to 8 men lined to walk round our right flank. The officer shot one dead and wounded another, and several others were wounded by the patrol. A large enemy party of 50 to 80 men then rushed the patrol from trenches and our patrol was forced to withdraw without obtaining identifications 2/Lt de Lemos carefully withdrew his patrol through very heavy enemy barrage and reached our lines without receiving a single casualty. The General Officer Commanding was very pleased with this action and congratulated the Officer and his patrol on their fine achievement.' (Battalion War Diary refers).

Later that month, on 25 March 1918, de Lemos was sent out on another patrol, and this time his luck failed to hold. Wounded by a bullet in the leg and splinters of bomb in the chest, he was captured and taken prisoner of War. His own account of the action states:

'I was sent out with a party of 1 N.C.O. and 9 other ranks. We left our main line roughly at 2000 hrs. and arrived at a hill Chapeau de Gendarm at about 2100 hrs. At this point I left the N.C.O. in charge of eight men with instructions to retire in case he saw an enemy patrol approaching, otherwise to wait my return. It was a full moon night, and I knew it would be very difficult to get our wounded back in the event of an encounter with the enemy so near their own line. I went forward with Private Thomas to reconnoitre the enemy post, to ascertain whether it was held and with what strength, and on our return Private Thomas and I found ourselves cut off by roughly 40 of the enemy who had circled us, so I gave orders to Private Thomas to throw a bomb at the enemy's left flank, and to try and charge through and get home, whilst I charged the right flank with my revolver. Unfortunately at this point Private Thomas was mortally wounded and I was wounded by a bullet in the leg and a fragment of bomb in my chest. After I had emptied my revolver at the enemy I was surrounded and taken prisoner. We had by this time killed one and had wounded five of the enemy. As we were being led up the hill to the enemy main line, our artillery dropped a good barrage into their trenches inflicting severe casualties on the enemy who had arisen to see the prisoners come in.'

Repatriated on account of his wounds, de Lemos arrived back in the U.K. on 21 September 1918, and was placed on the retired list on account of ill-health contracted on active service on 2 February 1919. Returning to Ceylon, he subsequently served as Manager of the Merriabedde Tea Estate, and was advanced Major in the Ceylon Army Service Corps.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Egypt' M.C. group of five awarded to Captain G. G. Hills, Indian Army Reserve of Officers

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, with case of issue; 1914-15 Star (2 Lieut. G. G. Hills. I.A.R.O.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. G. Hills.); Volunteer Force Long Service (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Trooper G.G. Hills. Surma V. Lt. Horse) engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine* (5) *£1,000-£1,400*

Provenance: Strong Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, May 2011.

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an advance. His platoon came under very heavy cross fire from machine guns, and after going about 150 yards was unable to advance or retire. He got the survivors back to the top of a hill, which was then counter-attacked by the enemy, who advanced under an extremely heavy machine-gun barrage to within 25 yards of the top. With great gallantry and steadiness he beat off the attack with Lewis guns and bombs. The enemy then tried to capture the hill by coming in on his left flank, and was again beaten back. Owing to his courage and example the hill was retained.'

George Gregory Hills was born on 4 March 1882, the son of Colonel George Scott Hills, Bengal Engineers. In 1900 he enlisted into the Surma Valley Light Horse and was subsequently awarded the Long Service Medal. He was commissioned on 23 April 1915 into the Indian Army Reserve of Officers (Infantry) and was attached to 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force) from 18 January 1916. Promoted Lieutenant on 23 April 1916 and Captain on 23 April 1919, at some time he was also attached to the 3/151st Punjabis, and he was awarded the M.C. for his leadership and bravery at El Kefr, Egypt, on 30 March 1918. He died at the Ranger Lodge, near Machunllek, Montgomeryshire, on 22 September 1955.

Sold with copied research.



A good Second War M.C. and 'Immediate' Second Award Bar group of seven awarded to Major S. J. Hawkins, Royal Engineers, for his gallantry as a Bailey-Bridge Company Commander during the advance through both Sicily and Italy, where his 'outstanding leadership, unrelenting zeal, and complete disregard for his own personal safety' in the construction of bridges under heavy enemy fire enabled the Allied Advance to be maintained without pause

Military Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated 1944 and additionally privately engraved '201128 Major S. J. Hawkins. R.E. Sicily & Italy', with Second Award Bar, this officially dated 1944; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (Capt. S. J. Hawkins. M.C. R.E.) *minor edge bruising to last, otherwise good very fine (7)* **£2,400-£2,800**

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

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

The original recommendation states: 'Major S. J. Hawkins, Commanding 252nd Field Company, during the advance of this Brigade from Sperro to Paterno and thence to Zefferana Etnea from 2 to 11 August. The advance involved the making of two crossings over the River Simeto and thereafter the bridging and filling in of numerous craters made by the enemy to impede our progress. Throughout the whole period Hawkins showed himself courageous in reconnaissance, rapid in decision, and untiring in work. He had an immediate answer to every difficulty encountered and removed each obstacle with such energy and speed that the advance was never appreciably held up and supporting arms including field guns and a regiment of tanks were always over in time for operations to continue without check. Major Hawkins was not only indefatigable himself but inspired his men by his own energetic and enthusiastic example to work with the same unremitting zeal as he himself displayed. It was very largely due to his most excellent work that the speed of the pursuit was maintained, and there is no doubt that without it the advance would have been seriously delayed.'

M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 6 April 1944:

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

The original recommendation, for an Immediate award, states: 'On 24 November 1943 during the advance of the 5th Division in Central Italy, 252nd Field Company, Royal Engineers, had the task of constructing a Bailey Bridge at junction map ref. H.0749. The task was scheduled to start at 1400 hours on 24 November, the site under direct enemy observation and was shelled continuously during the whole period of construction. Major Hawkins commanding 252nd Field Company was in charge of the bridging operation, and it was only by his outstanding leadership and complete disregard for his own personal safety that he so directed and encouraged the men under his command that the task was able to be completed in a remarkably short space of time, which enabled transport to move forward under cover of darkness. The gallant action of this officer was an inspiration to all who witnessed the operation.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 24 June 1943:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East during the period 1 May to 22 October 1942.'

Stanbury John Hawkins was born in Southsea, Hampshire on 2 October 1911, and joined the Army as a Boy Soldier on 1 May 1926. Attending the Bridging Training School at Chepstow, he was subsequently posted to the Royal Engineers. He served with the 20th Fortress Company in Aden prior to the start of the Second World War, and thence in British Somaliland. Commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 18 April 1941, he was posted to the 4th Field Squadron, and saw service in Egypt and North Africa with the 8th Army, being promoted War Substantive Captain on 19 March 1942, and was Mentioned in Despatches.

Promoted temporary Major on 6 January 1943, Hawkins was given command of the 252nd Field Company, and took part in the invasion of Sicily, for which he was awarded the Military Cross. He saw further service with the same unit in Italy, and for his gallantry was awarded a Second Award Bar to his Military Cross. Post-War he served as Quartermaster, was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 March 1948, and was promoted Major on 30 May 1954. He died in 1955.

Sold together with the recipient's Officer's Record of Service and other research.



A fine Great War D.F.C. group of six awarded to Squadron Leader C. L. Rayment, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, late Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately inscribed, 'Lt. C. L. Rayment, 55 Squadron, R.A.F., July 1918, Awarded While Acting with the Independent Air Force'; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. L. Rayment, R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Cecil L. Rayment) mounted for display purposes with the D.F.C. on original-design horizontal striped ribband, *good very fine and better* (6) *£2,400-£2,800*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2012.

D.F.C. London Gazette 21 September 1918:

'This officer has taken part in 35 successful operations and his work throughout has been distinguished by clearness, accuracy of observation and disregard of danger, notably on one occasion when he was Observer to the leader of our first formation which was vigorously attacked by four hostile machines. In spite of this the formation was led over the target, which was effectively bombed. Subsequently the formation was attacked by five hostile machines but owing to skilful leadership the fire of our Observers was so well controlled and directed that the enemy were kept at a distance and the formation returned in safety.'

Cyril Lancelot "Pip" Rayment, a native of Ewell, Surrey, was born in March 1895, and was employed by the Prudential Assurance Company in the City of London prior to the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. It may well be that he was also a member of the Prudential's pre-war Special Constabulary contingent, for although granted a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Land Forces in December 1914, his R.A.F. service record suggests that appointment was not taken up until September 1917, when he was described as a 'Temporary 2nd Lieutenant on probation on the General List'. In the same month he joined the Royal Flying Corps and commenced training as an Observer at Reading.

Duly qualified, Rayment joined 55 Squadron out in France as an Armourer and Observer in December 1917, and was appointed a Flying Officer (O.) in March 1918 - this then the commencement of his operational career, for given the 35 sorties cited above, he must have completed around 20 of them before he commenced his time with the newly established Independent Air Force in June, when in common with other attached squadrons, 55 Squadron was charged with carrying out raids on targets deep behind enemy lines.

Having then flown three photographic reconnaissance sorties in the first half of July, Rayment teamed-up with Lieutenant D. J. Waterous as his pilot, and the pair of them would go on to complete numerous sorties, starting with attack on the powder factory at Rottweil on 22 July, an attack carried out in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire, followed by a protracted combat with four or five Albatross DVs.

During an attack on the railway sidings at Offenburg in the middle of the following month, the Squadron's D.H. 4s were once more intercepted by numerous Albatross DVs and Rayment claimed another one as out of control - watching the enemy aircraft approach from 45 degrees, he opened fire with his twin Lewis guns and watched it turn on its wing tip and spin away. The remainder of the month witnessed a brace of long-distance reconnaissances and attacks on Coblenz, Treves, Luxembourg and Conflans - on returning from Luxembourg on the 25th, the Squadron was intercepted by six Pfalz Scouts, and the concentrated fire Rayment and two other Observers sent one of them down in a steep dive and out of control.

Finally, on the last day of the month, and on this occasion with Captain J. R. Bell as his pilot, Rayment participated in a costly attack against the railway sidings at Thionville - of their section, which was jumped by Red Fokker DVIIIs, only their aircraft made it back to base. Rayment, moreover, claimed another down out of control.

Back with Waterous in early September, Rayment participated in two strikes against the enemy airfield at Buhl on the 2nd, while on the 7th they were assigned to a solo photographic-reconnaissance mission. *Independent Force*, by Keith Rennles, takes up the story:

'Crossed the lines at Balmont at 19,000 feet, exposed plates over Buhl and two aerodromes near Sarrebourg. Waterous and Rayment were taking photographs of an aerodrome between Phalsbourg and Sarrebourg when they noticed three aircraft 300 ft. below them. All three attacked and were joined by four more from 500 ft. below. Six of the enemy aircraft were Fokker DVIIIs which were able to fire while literally hanging on their propellers: the other aircraft was described as a Hannover. Rayment fired at one scout which went down out of control. Trying to distance themselves from their attackers, one enemy scout stayed with them for speed and climb, and when Rayment ran out of ammunition the scout closed and shot up the D.H. 4 badly. Waterous only had one option which was to stuff the nose down and hope the machine stayed together and in fact he managed to cross the lines at 6,000 ft. D.H. 4 A7942 was patched up and flew again.'

Transferring to the Unemployed List in early 1919, Rayment returned to life in the City of London, and was among members of the Prudential Assurance Company's Special Constabulary contingent to be presented to the Prince of Wales at Olympia in January 1921, an accompanying newspaper feature noting that there were 'four M.Cs, two D.F.Cs, four D.C.Ms, two M.Ms and two M.S.Ms, as well as 21 men wearing the Mons Medal' among the Prudential's men alone. He was recalled in the 1939-45 War and served as a Squadron Leader in the R.A.F.V.R., latterly with an appointment in No. 92 Group.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and related artefacts, including the recipient's commission warrants for the rank of Second Lieutenant, Land Forces, dated 18 December 1914; Buckingham Palace telegram and admittance tickets (2), regarding his D.F.C. investiture on 10 December 1919; the recipient's R.A.F. Service and Release Book, stamped 29 November 1946; two group photographs; various telegrams, letters, and newspaper cuttings; and other ephemera.



A Second War 'Tempest pilot's' D.F.C. group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant G. W. Dopson, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who shot down a Fw. 190 over Rheims on 27 August 1944 and an Me. 109 over Dorsten on 28 March 1945, and shared in the destruction of a Ju. 188 over Osnabruck on 31 March 1945

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1945'; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, E.I.I.R. (Flt. Lt. G. W. Dopson, R.A.F.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£1,400-£1,800*

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 June 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'This Warrant Officer joined the Squadron in October 1944. His timely arrival marked the commencement of a long series of offensive operations flown deep into Germany and consisting of armed reconnaissances and fighter sweeps. In such spheres, W./O. Dopson has proved to be a worthy contributor to the ever increasing total of successes by attacking 22 locomotives, several barges, motor transports and miscellaneous targets. To these claims he has added the destruction of an Fw. 190 and damaged another enemy fighter. His figure of operational hours has been achieved with constant keenness, initiative and offensive spirit. He has always pressed home his attacks with a fearless determination and complete disregard for his own personal safety.'

Geoffrey William Dopson commenced operational flying with 80 Squadron as a Warrant Officer in October 1944, soon after the unit had converted to Tempests and, by the time of his recommendation for the D.F.C., dated 10 March 1945, had flown 74 operational sorties. Of his air-to-air successes, official records reveal his destruction of an Fw. 190 five miles north-west of Rheims on 27 August 1944 and an Me. 109 over Dorsten, on 28 March 1945. Of this latter engagement his combat report states:

'When in the Dorsten area two Me. 109s flew across our nose in a south easterly direction. I turned onto the starboard Hun closing from line astern and fired one 3-second burst from 150 yards closing to 50 yards from which I obtained several strikes on the under aide of the fuselage and just behind the cowling and also on the port wing root. A stream of whitish smoke was emitted, several pieces flew off the port wing and as the aircraft went into a gentle climb, the cockpit hood was jettisoned. I broke away just as the Hun entered cloud.'

On the last day of March 1945, and having been commissioned as Pilot Officer, Dopson shared in the destruction of a Ju. 188 seven miles north-east of Osnabruck:

'I approached from line astern and fired one 4-second burst from 800 yards closing rapidly to within 50 yards, when I was forced to break violently to avoid collision. The E./A. was then in a gentle turn to port and on looking back I could see the port engine smoking and later catch fire.' (combat report refers).

Dopson was awarded his Air Efficiency Award on 19 January 1956.

Sold with copied combat reports and other research.



A Second War A.F.C. group of four awarded to Squadron Leader F. W. H. Darlington, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Air Force Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1943'; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Flt. Lt. F. W. H. Darlington, R.A.F.V.R.) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine (4)* £1,200-£1,600

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 2 April 1943.

Frank William Henry Darlington was born on 26 December 1918, and was commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 13 June 1940. He was awarded his A.F.C. for his services at No. 6 A.F.U., Flying Training Command, in 1942 (A 490794/43 refers), and received his Air Efficiency Award under AMO 381 of 12 April 1945. Advanced Squadron Leader, he retired on 6 April 1968, and died in Eastbourne, Sussex, in December 1994.



An Order of St. John, Edward Medal of the Second Class group of four awarded to Mr. C. W. Hudson, for the gallant ten-hour rescue of an entombed miner at the Ireland Colliery, Staveley, Derbyshire, on 28 February 1916

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, 1st type (1892-1939), silver and enamel, circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles raised above the background; Edward Medal (Mines), G.V. R., 1st issue, bronze (Charles William Hudson); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, Long Service 1939 (Charles Hudson.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, with Three Additional Award Bars (5836 C/Offr. C. W. Hudson. Staveley Ireland Col. Div. No. 5 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1927.) *contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (4) *£1,000-£1,400*

E.M. *London Gazette* 27 June 1916: Charles William Hudson, Contractor, employed at the Ireland Colliery, Staveley, Derbyshire (in a joint citation with Harold Gregory, Under Manager; Charles Benjamin Franklin, Day Deputy; Edward Nurse, Stallman; and Thomas Smith, Stallman, all similarly employed)

'On the 28th February 1916, at 7:00 a.m., a fall of roof occurred at the Ireland Colliery, by which a filler named John William Fieldsend was imprisoned. Gregory, Franklin, Hudson, Nurse, and Smith at once set to work to open a passage through the fallen roof in order to rescue their fellow workman. The roof was everywhere very uneasy and a further fall was liable to occur at any moment. Owing to the narrowness of the place, only one man could work at the head of the passage (the most dangerous place), while the remaining four, one behind the other, passed out the material removed, the men taking by turns the post of danger. After about three hours' work, at 10:00 a.m. a further fall occurred, closing the passage which had been made for three yards. Fortunately the workers escaped without injury. Work was at once resumed, and Fieldsend was reached. As soon, however, as an attempt was made to remove him from under a piece of timber, by which he was pinned down, a third fall occurred, blocking up the passage for about four yards, and displacing much of the timber which had been used to prop up the roof and walls of the passage as it was made. Finally, at 5:00 p. m., after 10 hours' continuous work, Fieldsend was reached and taken out of the pit. He was not much injured. All five men ran continuous risk, during the whole 10 hours, of serious injury or death from falls of roof.'

Charles William Hudson's own statement reads:

'I was at the top of Inkersall jinney when a messenger came from the undermanager to say that a man was buried in 105s stall. I went to the place at once and found a heavy fall of roof had occurred. Ted Nurse and Tom Smith were the only two men there, the deputy Franklin came very soon after. Kelly and some others were working at the fall from 106s side. We set to and got some stone cleared away and some props set and some sprags between the coal and the fall to hold it, and then proceeded with getting the dirt away to make a way through. The loose stones of the fall were pushing all the time towards the face and were in very large pieces. The place was very uneasy and weighting all the time more or less.'

Harold Gregory's own statement reads:

'I am Under Manager at the Colliery. I heard of the fall at about 8:00 a.m. and I went to the place following Hudson, a contractor, and got there at about 8:30 a.m., where I found the place on left side broken down for about 15 yards along the face to the buttock end, and for about 7 yards back towards the goaf from the face. Charles Franklin, the deputy of the District, and Tom Smith and Ted Nurse (Stallmen in 105 stall adjoining) were working at the fall in 105 stall, and John Kelly and John Davis were working at it at the other end of the fall in 106 stall, but they were later withdrawn, as gas was coming off strong and there was a danger of a further fall occurring here. Work was therefore confined to the 105 stall end.

Fieldsend replied to a shout. We set to timber sprags from the coal to hold back the fallen material. We had set about 5 split bars and 2 long props and got close to Fieldsend at about 10:00 a.m. when a further fall of about 10 tons occurred and closed the place again for 3 yards back. Hudson, Franklin, Nurse, Smith, and myself were engaged in Indian file fashion removing the dirt as there was only room for one man at a time at the place. The place was on weight all the time. We removed the second fall and got to Fieldsend again and could see he was fastened down by a gob prop across his back and neck and there was little dirt on him also. We could not get at him because of a piece of bind at the end of the tub barring progress. As soon as we broke this bind a further fall occurred about 1:30 p.m. This time about 30 tons fell and closed the place again for about 4 yards back; it also pushed 3 or 4 props out about 12 inches at the foot. Work was proceeded with and we got this third face cleared sufficiently by 5:00 p.m. to enable us to get at Fieldsend and pull him out. He was not much injured but was bruised and was taken out of the pit and examined by Dr. Court and then taken home.'

Charles Benjamin Franklin's own statement adds the following:

'I am the Day Deputy of the District. I had just got to the jinney top about 200 yards from the stall when I was informed that a fall had occurred in 105s and that a man was buried. I at once went to the place and found a heavy fall had occurred right up to the face and about 15 to 20 yards long and had closed up the gob. I examined both sides of it. No one was working at it then, it was about 7:00 a. m. I started men working at both ends...

At about 5:00 p.m. got through to Fieldsend and dragged him out. Charles Hudson, a stoneman, Ted Nurse and Tom Smith assisted me. We had to work in single file and hand the dirt back to each other as there was only room for one at a time at the front and we took it in turn to work there. The fall had a very steep side and stones kept sliding down from a big cavity in the roof on the right side.'

For their gallantry the five rescuers were invested with their Edward Medals by H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace on 11 July 1916; they were also each awarded £20, and a framed certificate, from the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust.

Sold with copied research.



An Order of St. John group of six awarded to Miss Doris L. Cuff, Superintendent of Chorley Nursing Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Sister's badge, 1st type (1892-1939), silver and enamel, circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles raised above the background; British War and Victory Medals (D. L. Cuff, O.St.J.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Service Medal of the Order of St John, with Four Additional Award Bars (7950 L/Supt. D. L. Cuff. Chorley Nsg. Div. No.4 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1929.) *minor contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (6) £240-£280



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 1998.

Miss Doris Lindsay Cuff first joined the St. John Ambulance Brigade in March 1915 in Preston (Fulwood Division) and worked as a V.A. D. at Moor Park Hospital in Preston and then at the 2nd London General Hospital. On 25 February 1917 she was taken on to the strength of the St John Ambulance Brigade Hospital at Etaples, near Boulogne. She was at Etaples when the hospital was bombed in May and June 1918, and continued to work in the St. John Ambulance Brigade hospital when it was moved to Trouville until demobilisation on 17 January 1919. She then moved to Chorley and became Superintendent of the nursing division in 1920, remaining in Chorley for the rest of her career up until at least 1950. She was one of the four representatives of the Chorley Nursing Division at the Coronation Parade in London in May 1937.

During the Second World War Miss Cuff served on the A.R.P. Committee of Chorley Borough & Rural District, was in charge of the First Aid Post Personnel (female) and carried out the training of Casualty Services in the area. She also ran the P.O.W. Relatives Association and was in charge of Welfare of P.O.W.'s returning to the Chorley District. She died on 9 March 1955.

Sold with copied research and various photographic images featuring the recipient.



A Crimea D.C.M. group of five awarded to Private R. O'Rourke, 88th Foot, who was slightly wounded during the second Assault on the Grand Redan, 8 September 1855, when the Regiment's D.C.M. winners wore their medals into action

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (... Patk. O' Rourke. 88th. Regt.); Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (2898 Pte. Pat. O'Rourke. 88th. Regt.) Regimentally impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Patt O'Rourke, 88th. Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2898 Patrick O'Rourke 88th. Foot); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (.98 Pte. P. O'Rourke, 88th. Regt.) contemporarily engraved naming, with scroll suspension, heavy contact marks and edge bruising throughout, nearly very fine (5) £2,000-£2,400

D.C.M. recommendation dated 21 January 1855.

Patrick O'Rourke was born in Tralee, Co. Kerry, in 1834 and attested there for the 88th (Connaught Rangers) Regiment of Foot on 10 November 1852. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea, and having already distinguished himself earlier in the war receiving the Distinguished Conduct Medal and a gratuity of £5, is recorded in *The Crimean Campaign With The Connaught Rangers* as being wounded in the face by a musket ball on the 8 September 1855, during the second Assault on the Grand Redan:

'My friend M. was, like the rest of us, carried into the ditch of the Redan, and was in the act of scrambling out of it with no little effort, when a sturdy officer of one of the regiments put his foot most inopportunately upon M.'s shoulder, and sent him back into the ditch. When he shortly afterwards met M. in the trenches, he made the "amende" by offering him a "refresher" out of his flask.

Immediately upon our reaching the trenches, after quitting the Redan, we received instructions to keep up a continuous fire upon the salient, and Russian accounts stated this incessant fire caused many casualties among them. About five p.m. we were relieved by the 79th Highlanders, and marched back to camp, under the command of Major E. H. Maxwell, our ranks considerably thinned, having left behind us so many of our brave fellows, besides those who had been carried off wounded. It was a remarkable fact that almost, if not every, man of ours, in possession of a Distinguished Conduct Medal, was either killed or wounded... Sergeant Major Cooney, wounded, lost a leg; Corporal Hourigan, wounded; Sergeant Price, killed; Sergeant Wrenn, killed; Corporal Connelly, wounded, lost an arm; Private Mills, O'Rourke, and Connell, wounded; altogether, two killed and seven wounded. Fifteen men had been awarded the D. C. Medal in April 1855; nine were present at the last attack on the Redan; and, of the remaining six, two had been killed in the trenches; one died of sickness, and three had been invalided.'

The 9 D.C.M. winners from the Regiment (including O'Rourke) present in the action are recorded as having worn their awards for the Attack on the Redan.

O'Rourke subsequently served with the Regiment in India for thirteen and a half years, including seeing service during the great Sepoy Mutiny, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a further gratuity of £5, before taking his discharge on 3 March 1874, after 21 years and 114 days' service.

Sold with copied research.



A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Squadron Sergeant Major E. Mander, 7th Dragoon Guards

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (3420 Sq: Sjt: Major E. Mander. 7th. Dragoon Gds:); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901, *clasps re-mounted in this order* (3420 Sjt. E. Mander, 7/D.G.) engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3420 Sq. Sjt: Maj: W. Mander. 7/Dgn: Gds:) *polished, better than good fine* (3) *£1,600-£2,000*

Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, April 1995 (when the SA01 clasp on the QSA was first, not last)

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901.

Edwin Mander was born in Birmingham in 1868 and attested there for the 7th Dragoon Guards on 27 November 1886. He served with the Regiment in India and Egypt from 18 September 1888 to 11 November 1894, and was promoted Corporal on 26 September 1894. Advanced Sergeant on 9 June 1898, he served with the Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War from 8 February 1900 to 28 January 1901, was promoted Squadron Sergeant Major on 6 May 1900, and was Mentioned in Lord Roberts' Despatch on 29 November 1900 for special and meritorious service. He was also awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, one of only 5 D.C.M.s awarded to the Regiment for the Boer War, the Regimental History stating: 'Near Olifants Vlei, 28 May 1900 - Captain Newman and SSM Mander also distinguished themselves by returning to the assistance of a man whose horse had been shot.'

Returning home, Mander saw further peace-time service in South Africa from 15 September 1902 to 8 August 1904, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with Gratuity, per Army Order 90 of April 1906. He was discharged on 26 November 1907, after 21 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M., M.M. group of seven awarded to Battery Sergeant Major H. R. Fautley, Royal Field Artillery, who was wounded in action on 16 October 1916

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9280 B.S. Mjr. H. R. Fautley. M.M. 17/By: 41/Bde: R.F.A.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (9280 B.Q.M. Sjt: H. R. Fautley. D.189/Bde: R.F.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (9280 Gnr: H. R. Fautley, 69:B, R.F.A.) *rank officially corrected*; King's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (9280 Gnr: H. Fautley. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (9280 W.O. Cl.2. H. R. Fautley. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (9280 Bmbr: H. R. Fautley. R.H.A.) *light contact marks to the Boer War pair, otherwise good very fine or better (7)* **£1,600-£2,000**

Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, May 1992.

D.C.M. London Gazette 15 November 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his Battery coming into action was heavily shelled he showed great resource in getting the detachment to a flank. Later when the S.O.S. message was received, he brought the men back to the guns and set a magnificent example of coolness and complete disregard for his own safety.'

M.M. London Gazette 6 June 1917.

Herbert Richard Fautley was born in Bermondsey, London, in 1877 and attested for the Royal Artillery at London on 19 April 1895, having previously served in the 4th (Militia) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment. He served in South Africa from 15 May 1897 to 3 April 1903, and, after a spell with the Royal Horse Artillery, with whom he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, reverted back to the Royal Field Artillery, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 May 1916 to 16 January 1919. Wounded in action on 16 October 1916, he was advanced Battery Sergeant Major on 12 September 1917, and for his services during the Great War was awarded both the Military Medal and the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He was discharged on 14 February 1919, after 23 years and 302 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.



A Great War 'Somme - Attack on the Quadrilateral' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 A. Briggs, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (6806 C.S. Mjr. A. Briggs. 2/N. & D.R.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (6806 Sjt. A. Briggs. 2/Notts: & Derby: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6806 A.W.O. Cl. 2 A. Briggs. Notts. & Derby. R.); Special Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (6806 W.O. Cl. 2 A. Briggs. D.C.M. 3-Notts. & Derby. R.); **France, Third Republic**, Medal of Honour, with swords, silver-gilt, unnamed, *very fine and better* (6) *£1,800-£2,200*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917; citation 13 February 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has performed consistent good work throughout, and has at all times under fire set a splendid example of coolness and courage.'

French Medal of Honour, with swords *London Gazette* 29 January 1919.

Alfred Briggs attested for the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment at Derby, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1914. He was awarded his D.C.M. for his gallantry during the battalion's action and attack on the Quadrilateral, 13 to 17 September 1916. Advanced acting Regimental Sergeant Major, he was subsequently awarded the French Medal of Honour whilst attached to the 1st Army Musketry Camp. Transferring to the Special Reserve, he was awarded his Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 154 of August 1931, one of only four awarded to the battalion.

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



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Company Sergeant Major J. Joyce, Royal Sussex Regiment and Machine Gun Corps, later Royal Canadian Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (5328 C.S. Mjr. J. Joyce. 4/M.G.C.); British War and Victory Medals (5328 W.O. Cl. 2. J. Joyce. M.G.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Canada (S.M.I. (W.O. Cl. 1) J. Joyce D.C.M. R.C.R.)
lacquered, good very fine (4) *£800-£1,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 11 March 1920:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as Company Sergeant Major of a machine gun company for nearly two years. He has rendered great assistance to his Company Commander, frequently bringing up reinforcements and rations to the gun teams in the line under enemy shelling. After the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line in September 1918, he commanded a section with great ability.'

Jesse Joyce attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment and served with the 4th Battalion Machine Gun Company during the Great War on the Western Front. Demobilised on 26 March 1919 he emigrated to Canada and later joined the Royal Canadian Regiment, stationed at Hamilton, Ontario. He was awarded his Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 June 1932.



A Second War 'Abyssinian theatre' D.C.M. group of seven awarded to Company Sergeant Major, later Captain, W. H. Twyman, The Loyal Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, The Gold Coast Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (3850823 W.O. Cl. 2 W. H. Twyman. Loyal R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3850823 Sjt. W. H. Twyman. Loyals); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, these four all privately named 'P/234316 Capt. W. H. Twyman'; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (3850823 W.O. Cl. 2. W. H. Twyman. (D.C.M.) Loyal R.) edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine (7) **£2,800-£3,200**

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2011.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1941 (Abyssinia).

The original recommendation states: 'This British Warrant Officer was Company Sergeant-Major of "C" Company during the engagement at Bullo Erillo on 13 February 1941. In the early stages, the Company Commander, Second-in-Command, and one of the Platoon Commanders were killed. Pending the arrival of a Platoon Commander to take over, C.S.M. Twyman continued to direct and control the advance of the Company with scarcely any pause.

During the advance he personally subdued with grenades an enemy machine-gun post which was holding up the advance of the neighbouring Company. He also effectively controlled the fire of the mortar detachment allotted to his Company. Throughout the engagement C.S.M. Twyman's coolness and resource were an inspiration to the men about him and to the young Officer who assumed command of the Company after the deaths of the Company Commander and Second-in-Command.'

William Henry Twyman attested for the Loyal Regiment and served with them in pre-War Palestine and during the Second War, attached to the 2nd Battalion, Gold Coast Regiment. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal during the Second World War, he was commissioned as War Substantive Lieutenant on 19 April 1942 and became Temporary Captain on 15 March 1943.

Sold with copied research.



A rare Second War C.G.M. group of five awarded to Able Seaman G. H. Wright, Royal Navy, who was decorated for exceptional gallantry as Director Trainer in H.M.S. *Hastings* off Rosyth in March 1941: dangerously wounded in the stomach during an enemy aircraft attack, he remained at his post up until the cease fire was ordered, when 'he could hold out no longer' and collapsed - an act of bravery which closely mirrored the deeds enacted by V.C. winner Leading Seaman Jack Mantle off Portland in July 1940

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, G.V.I.R. (J. 111032 G. H. Wright, A.B. H.M.S. *Hastings*.) officially impressed naming; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J. 111032 G. H. Wright. A.B.. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J. 111032 G. H. Wright. A.B. H.M.S. *Hastings*.) generally good very fine (5) £8,000-£10,000

C.G.M. *London Gazette* 8 April 1941:

'For great gallantry and devotion to duty. When H.M.S. *Hastings* was attacked by enemy aircraft with machine-gun fire, Able Seaman Wright, the Director Trainer, was dangerously wounded. Though in great pain he kept his courage and carried on with his duties until the cease-fire, when he could hold out no longer. Even then his cheerfulness did not fail.'

The original recommendation states:

'When H.M.S. *Hastings* was attacked by enemy aircraft with machine-gun fire on 1 March [1941], Able Seaman Wright, the Director Trainer, was dangerously wounded in the stomach. Although in great pain, this rating showed great courage and devotion to duty in immediately resuming and carrying out his duty until the cease fire was ordered, when he collapsed. This action and his subsequent unflinching cheerfulness set a very high example. Able Seaman Wright is at present in the R.N. Hospital Port Edgar, where his condition is serious.'

George Henry Wright was born at Birkenhead, Cheshire, on 2 February 1908, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 24 July 1924, a butcher's assistant by trade. After initial training in *Impregnable* and at the depot ship *Columbine I*, he went to sea in the battleships *Thunderer*, December 1925 to January 1926, and *Resolution*, January to December 1926. Whilst in the latter ship he signed on for 12 years' Continuous Service and was advanced to Ordinary Seaman from 2 February. Following further time on shore at *Vivid I*, he went to *Egmont II*, depot ship at Malta, for brief service in the destroyer *Wakeful* and then *Viceroy*, in which ship he remained until November 1929, being advanced to Able Seaman in February of that year. In the ensuing years before the outbreak of war he saw service in the battleship *Renown*, the cruiser *Dunedin*, the sloop *Laburnum*, and the cruiser *Delhi*. During this period he also qualified as a Diver 1st Class. He was next employed in the sloop *Hastings* in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea prior to returning to home waters in 1937.

On the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, *Hastings* was assigned to Rosyth for convoy defence work in the North Sea and in waters off the East Coast, in which capacity, in late November of that year, she picked up 37 survivors from the S.S. *Ionian* which had been mined off the Newarp Lighthouse. Of events off Rosyth on 1 March 1941, Lieutenant-Commander Arthur Alison stated in his official report that the attacks comprised 'three machine-gun attacks from about 50 feet and one low-level bombing attack', in response to which *Hastings* fired '18 rounds of 4-inch controlled fire, a short burst from the 0.5 machine-gun until it would not bear, and the port Lewis gun from the signal bridge'. Of the enemy's fire, three machine-gun bullets found their mark, one of them seriously wounding Wright, while one of *Hastings*' 4-inch patterns was seen to burst close to the aircraft and additional fire from her Lewis gun at 600 yards probably caused damage, as well as rounds from the 0.5 gun before it ceased to bear at 1000 yards range.

After recovering from his wounds, Wright was transferred to H.M.S. *Drake*, the main naval barracks at Devonport, on 18 July 1941. He had received his L.S. & G.C. medal earlier that January and, although he remained in the navy, did not go to sea again. He was invalided out of the Navy from R.N. Hospital Devonport on 1 April 1947.

Sold with copied record of service and other copied research.



A fine post-War George Medal group of nine awarded to Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic V. H. Stanton, Royal Navy, for 'outstanding courage and devotion to duty' when an explosion occurred in the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Indomitable* off Malta in February 1953, resulting in 3 men killed, and 37 injured

George Medal, E.I.I.R., 1st issue (P/O.S.M. Victor H. Stanton, P/SKX. 801626); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; War Medal 1939-45; U.N. Korea 1950-54; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue (SKX 801626. V. H. Stanton. G.M. P.O. B.24201 P.O.S.M. R.F.R.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. Victor H. Stanton) *nearly extremely fine* (9) **£3,000-£4,000**

G.M. *London Gazette* 27 July 1953. The recommendation states:

'Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic Victor Harold Stanton, P/SKX. 801626.

Stanton was P.O. Stoker Mechanic in charge of the petrol party when a severe flood of Avgas occurred in the Starboard Oiling Bay from a delivery line under repair. Fully realising the danger, he remained to assist the late E.R.A. Pugh in his efforts to stop the leak. When the explosion took place, Stanton was blown a considerable distance but was not injured. He assisted E.R.A. Pugh to a place of safety and then checked that all deliveries of Avgas had been stopped, and all storage tanks properly shut down, reporting these facts to the Commander and Commander (E) personally, which greatly assisted in the assessment of the situation.

Stanton then did invaluable work in fighting the fires, continuing without sparing himself until all danger was over. Before the explosion Stanton's courage, steadiness and devotion to duty in the face of grave and imminent danger were of the highest order. After the explosion he displayed a very high standard of leadership and resourcefulness which was an inspiration to those around him.'

A condensed version of the above recommendation was published in the *London Gazette*. Stanton received his George Medal from the Queen at an Investiture at Buckingham Palace on 27 October 1953.

Victor Harold Stanton was born in Camden Town, London, on 11 July 1920, and joined Stoker Branch of the Royal Navy on 5 September 1939, for a period of 12 years. He enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve as a Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic on 29 February 1949. He re-enrolled in the R.F.R. in September 1951, serving in the aircraft carrier *Indomitable* from January 1952 to April 1953, after which he was at *Victory* until discharged to shore for R.F.R. on 3 June 1953. He re-enrolled in the R.F.R. for a third time on 5 September 1956, and was finally discharged on 31 March 1957. He served in the Metropolitan Special Constabulary from 21 October 1959 to 22 October 1968, and retired with the rank of Sergeant.

Sold with original case of issue for the George Medal, and original documents including Certificate of Service, Trade Certificate, History Sheet, copies of signals exchanged between Commanders-in-Chief, Home Fleet and Mediterranean and H.M.S. *Indomitable* on the occasion of the announcement of the awards, letter of congratulations from Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, and other service related documents; together with copies of the Admiralty recommendations to the Select Committee for the G.C., the G.M., and the B.E.M. for this incident, and the Surgeon Captain's detailed report on Treatment of Casualties.



A Great War anti-U-boat operations D.S.M. group of six awarded to Leading Seaman J. S. MacKenzie, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve, who, as Gunlayer of the 12-pounder gun aboard H.M. Trawler *Ina Williams* scored two if not three direct hits, resulting in the probable destruction of a German U-boat in June 1915

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (S.S. 700 J. S. MacKenzie A.B. H.M. Tr. *Ina Williams*.); 1914-15 Star (SS. 700 J. S. MacKenzie, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (S.S. 700 J. S. MacKenzie. L.S. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (SS. 700 Dev. B. 2806 J. S. MacKenzie. L.S. R.F.R.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (John Simpson MacKenzie, D.S.M.) *the last with official corrections, good very fine* (6) £1,000-£1,400

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 August 1915. The recommendation states: 'H.M.T. *Ina Williams* No. 2658. Action with German submarine 5 June 1915. Gunlayer 12pdr gun. The firing of two hits and possibly three out of six from a trawler is excellent. The action reflected the greatest credit on Sub Lieutenant Nettleingham and his crew.'

John Simpson MacKenzie was born at Bathgate, Linlithgow, on 16 June 1886, and entered the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman in July 1904. Coming ashore as an Able Seaman 'time expired' in July 1909, he enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve and was recalled on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, when he joined the battleship H.M.S. *Albion*.

But it was for his subsequent services in H.M. Trawler *Ina Williams* in the following year, on 5 June 1915, while operating out of the Queenstown base *Colleen*, that he was awarded the D.S.M. Newbolt's *Submarine and Anti-Submarine* takes up the story:

'The *Ina Williams* (now His Majesty's Trawler, *Ina Williams*) was steaming towards the Irish coast at seven o'clock, one evening in early summer, when she sighted a large submarine on her port beam, some two and a half miles away. The enemy had just come to the surface; for there was no sign of him in that direction a few moments before, and he had not yet got his masts or ventilators up. The *Ina Williams* was armed, fortunately, with a 12-pounder gun, and commanded by Sub-Lieutenant C. Nettleingham, R.N.R., who had already been commended for good conduct, and after nine months' hard work was not likely to lose a fighting chance.

He headed straight for the U-boat. She might, of course, submerge at any moment, leaving the pursuer helpless. But Mr. Nettleingham calculated that she would disdain so small an enemy, and remain upon the surface, relying upon her trained gunners and keeping her superiority of speed, with her torpedoes in case of extreme necessity. He was right in the main. The U-boat accepted battle by gunfire; but a torpedo which missed the starboard quarter of the *Ina Williams* by only 10 feet must have been fired at least as soon as the trawler sighted her, and showed that the enemy was not disposed to underrate even a British fishing-boat. Mr. Nettleingham had saved his ship by the promptness with which he turned towards the submarine, and he now opened fire, keeping helm to avoid any further torpedoes.

The fight was a triumph for English gunnery. The *Ina Williams* had the good fortune to have fallen in with a wildshot. All his five shells were misses - some short, some on the trawler's starboard side. The gunner of the *Ina Williams* had probably had no experience of firing at a moving target, almost level with the water. The U-boat was going 10-12 knots, too, and that was faster than he expected. The result was that his first three shots failed to get her; they fell astern, but each one distinctly nearer than the last. The pirate commander did not like the look of things; he called in his guns' crews and prepared to submerge. Too late. The British gunner's fourth shot caught the U-boat on the water-line, half-way between conning-tower and stern. A fifth followed instantly, close abaft the conning-tower itself. The wounded submarine was probably by this time out of hand, for she continued to submerge. Just before she disappeared, the sixth shell struck the conning-tower full at the water-line, and the fight was over. It had lasted fifteen minutes, and the *Ina Williams* was still 3,400 yards away when the enemy sank. She steamed straight on to the position of the U-boat, and found that even after the ten minutes which it took her to reach the spot, large bubbles of air were still rising, and the sea was being more and more thickly covered with a large lake of oil. The depth was fifty fathoms, and out of that depth, while the *Ina Williams* steamed round and round her buoy, she had the satisfaction of seeing the dead brute's life-blood welling up with bursts of air-bubbles for nearly an hour, until the sea was thick for five hundred yards, and tainted for a much further distance. The smell of the stuff was peculiar, and new to the trawler's crew; they could not find the right word to describe it. But they were eager to scent it again, and as often as possible, for it meant good work, good pay and a good report.

This was a thoroughly professional bit of service, a single fight at long range.'

Sub-Lieutenant Nettleingham was rewarded with the D.S.C. and Able Seaman MacKenzie, the gunlayer, with the D.S.M.

MacKenzie would appear to have remained employed in trawlers for the remainder of the War and was demobilised in March 1919. He was afterwards employed as a postal and telegraph officer in Edinburgh and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal in 1949 (*London Gazette* 1 November).

Sold with full research.



A Great War 'Gallipoli Operations' D.S.M. group of five awarded to Chief Skipper G. Lawrence, Royal Naval Reserve, a survivor of the sinking of H.M.S. *Majestic* off Cape Helles by a U-boat, he was decorated for his services in beach parties at Helles until the evacuation in January 1916

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (B.3814. G. Lawrence, Sean. R.N.R. Gallipoli Opns. 1915-6); 1914-15 Star (B.3814. G. Lawrence. Smn. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (3814B. G. Lawrence. 2 Hd. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, 'coinage head' (2317 W.S., Skr., R.N.R.) with second award clasp, *good very fine* (5) *£1,600-£2,000*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2010.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 May 1916: 'In recognition of services rendered by Petty Officers and Men of the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron between the time of landing in the Gallipoli Peninsula in April, 1915, and the evacuation in December, 1915-January 1916.'

The recommendation states: 'H.M.S. *Europa*. Gallipoli April 1915 to January 1916. During the occupation of Helles a great many men were employed as beach parties at Helles. The work of these men was always arduous and frequently carried out under heavy shell fire. It is hard to overestimate the value of the work on the beach; work requiring the greatest fortitude, the men being constantly exposed to fire while they themselves could take no part in the excitement of battle. Many of them were on the beach from 25 April 1915 until 9 January 1916. This man was among those who did particularly well and is recommended for the D.S.M.'

George Lawrence was born in Brixham, Devon, on 14 August 1885. As an experienced hand serving aboard Brixham trawlers, he entered the Great War as a Seaman with the Royal Naval Reserve. As such he was awarded the D.S.M. for his services in the Gallipoli Operations of 1915-16. He was serving aboard the battleship *Majestic* when she was sunk off Cape Helles, Gallipoli, by the German submarine *U-21* on 27 May 1915, his name originally being returned on the list of dead or missing. Fortunately he survived and his name was soon afterwards borne on the books of *Europa*. In February 1916, he was based at the R.N. Depot at Port Said but for most of the remainder of the war he was based at *Vivid* (Devonport), December 1916-August 1918. In December 1918 he gained his Certificate of Competency as a Skipper of Fishing Vessels, his address at that time being '11 Church Street, Brixham'. Lawrence was appointed a Skipper in the R.N.R. in July 1924 and Chief Skipper in the R.N.R. in July 1934. He was awarded the R.N.R. L.S. & G.C. medal with clasp on 31 March 1933.

With original Discharge Certificate, 1904; Certificate of Competency as Skipper, 1918; Commission Document appointing him Skipper, R.N.R., 1924; Certificate of Discharge, 1932; Commission Document appointing him Chief Skipper, R.N.R., 1934, and copied service papers.



A fine and scarce Second War 'D-Day' D.S.M. group of nine awarded to Chief Petty Officer B. H. A. Chapman, Royal Navy, for gallantry when H.M.S. *Wrestler* was mined and damaged beyond repair off Le Havre on 6 June 1944

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (P.O. B. H. A. Chapman, P/JX. 131653); Naval General Service Medal 1915-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1936-1939, Near East (JX. 131653 B. H. A. Chapman. P.O. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (131653 B. H. A. Chapman. C.P.O. H.M.S. *Sea Serpent*) generally good very fine (9) £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Spink, March 1994; Dix Noonan Webb, March 2005.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 November 1944: 'For gallantry, skill, determination and undaunted devotion to duty during the landing of Allied Forces on the coast of Normandy.'

The original recommendation states:

'For outstanding endeavour and disregard of danger in Damage Control, including work in flames, thick smoke and flooded compartments when the ship appeared to be sinking.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945: 'Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Wrestler* (Southsea)'.

Bertie Henry Amos Chapman was born at South Stoneham, Hampshire, on 11 November 1912, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 8 May 1928. He was decorated for his gallant deeds aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Wrestler*, when, 20 nautical miles WNW of Le Havre on D-Day, 6 June 1944, she was mined and damaged beyond repair. His 'mention' was for services in the same ship. Chapman received his D.S.M. at an investiture held on 16 February 1945, and received his L.S. & G.C. medal on 24 September 1945.

At which point he Chapman joined the *Wrestler* remains unknown, but it is worth noting that this 1918-vintage destroyer amassed eight Battle Honours in 1939-45 War, the majority of them for actions in the Mediterranean, but also including 'Arctic 1943-44'.

A Great War M.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant W. R. Chamberlain, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)

Military Medal, G.V.R. (D-4881 Cpl. W. R. Chamberlain. 2/D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (D-4881 A. Sgt. W. R. Chamberlain. 2-D. Gds.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (390896 Sgt. W. R. Chamberlain, The Bays.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (390896 Sgt. W. R. Chamberlain. M.M. The Bays); Imperial Service Medal, E.I.R., 2nd issue (William Richard Chamberlain) mounted for display in this order, contact marks, nearly very fine and better (7) £500-£700

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1918.

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 25 March 1960.

William Richard Chamberlain attested for the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) at Hammersmith, London, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front, and subsequently in India. In civilian life he was employed by the Ministry of Works as a Sergeant Park-keeper, and was awarded his Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement in 1960.

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A Great War M.M. group of five awarded to Regimental Sergeant Major T. Pateman, 4th Hussars

Military Medal, G.V.R. (4582 R.S. Mjr: T. Pateman. 4/Hrs.); 1914 Star, with clasp (4582 Sq: S. Mjr. T. Pateman. 4/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (4582 W.O. Cl.1. T. Pateman. 4-Hrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 1st issue (4582 S. Mjr: T. Pateman. 4/Hrs:) *light contact marks, very fine (5)* £500-£700

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

Thomas Pateman was born in Lewes, Sussex, on 3 November 1878 and attested for the 4th Hussars, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. For his services during the Great War he was advanced Warrant Officer Class 1, was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917), and was awarded the Military Medal. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 January 1917, and subsequently served as Garrison Sergeant Major at Sheerness. He was discharged on 3 October 1921.

Sold with copied War Diary extracts and other research.

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A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant A. G. Jackson, 23rd (1st Sportsman's) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (51156 Pte. A. G. Jackson. 23/R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (51156 Sgt. A. G. Jackson. R. Fus.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Alfred G. Jackson) *minor edge nicks to VM, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1918.

Sold with copied Battalion War Diary, which records that Jackson's M.M. was announced per Second Division Routine Order No. 296 of 24 April 1918, for services in March 1916.

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A Great War M.M. group of six awarded to Colour-Sergeant J. S. Hutchison, Highland Light Infantry, later Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, City of London Army Cadet Force

Military Medal, G.V.R. (4129 Pte. J. S. Hutchison. 9/H.L.I. -T.F.); 1914-15 Star (4129. Pte. J. S. Hutchison. High. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (4129 C.Sgt. J. S. Hutchison. H.L.I.); Defence Medal; Cadet Forces Medal, G.V.I.R. (A/Lt Col. J. S. Hutchison. M.M.) *light contact marks, very fine and better (6)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 October 1916

James Sim Hutchison was born in Govan on 5 July 1895 and attested for the Highland Light Infantry, serving with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 October 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the City of London Army Cadet Force on 25 November 1942, and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 September 1950. He was awarded his Cadet Forces Medal on 20 March 1951, whilst holding the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and relinquished his commission on 1 January 1954, being granted the honorary rank of Major. He died at Northwood, Middlesex, on 9 July 1980.



A Great War M.M., post-War R.V.M. group of eight awarded to Corporal W. Urquhart, Canadian Field Artillery, later Foreman Forester, Balmoral Estate

Military Medal, G.V.R. (86205 Bmbr. W. Urquhart. 17/By. Can. F.A.); Royal Victorian Medal, E.II.R., silver, unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (86205 Cpl. W. Urquhart. C.F.A.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, these all unnamed as issued; Royal Household Long and Faithful Service Medal, G.VI.R., suspension dated '1920-1940', with Thirty Years Additional Award Bar (Urquhart, William.) *edge bruise to VM, otherwise good very fine and better (8)* *£1,600-£2,000*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, 13 December 2007.

M.M. London Gazette 23 February 1918.

R.V.M. London Gazette 1 June 1953.

William Urquhart was born in Aberchirder, Banff, Scotland, in 1892 and emigrated to Canada in 1911. With the onset of the Great War he enlisted into the Canadian Field Artillery as a Driver at Winnipeg on 16 December 1914. He embarked for overseas service, sailing from Montreal aboard the S.S. *Metagama* on 9 August 1915. Serving on the Western Front with the Canadian Second Division, he was awarded the Military Medal for bravery.

After the war he returned to Scotland and following his father was employed on the Balmoral Estate where he subsequently became Foreman Forester. For his services to the Royal Household he was awarded the Long and Faithful Service Medal in 1940 and the Royal Victorian Medal in 1953, on the occasion of the Queen's Coronation. His wife, Helen, for many years ran the general merchant's shop on the Balmoral Estate.

Sold with certificates of award for the Royal Victorian Medal and the Long and Faithful Service Medal; the recipient's obituary newspaper cutting; and copied research.



An 'Immediate' Second War 'Italy theatre' M.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant L. Ketley, Essex Regiment, for his gallantry in reconnoitring and effecting for his Battalion a successful crossing of the River Sangro on 23 November 1943

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (6002173 Sjt. L. Ketley. Essex R.) *'Acting' part of rank and middle initial erased*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial, with Two Additional Award Bars (6002173 Sjt. L. Ketley 5-Essex R.) *nearly extremely fine (8)*
£800-£1,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 March 1944: No. 6002173 Corporal (acting Sergeant) Lionel Guy [sic] Ketley, the Essex Regiment
 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy.'

The original Recommendation for an Immediate award, named originally to Sergeant Louis [sic] Ketley, with the rank subsequently amended to Corporal (Acting Sergeant), states: 'Sergeant Ketley was detailed to assist the Officer in charge of supply arrangements for the assault across the River Sangro on 23 November 1943. He was also N.C.O. in charge of guides in the forming up place. Due to the excellent arrangements made by this N.C.O., the battalion was quickly across the river in spite of the most adverse weather conditions. Almost immediately the rope across the river was carried away and heavy enemy fire was concentrated on the forming up place. It is impossible to adequately describe the conditions of weather and enemy action under which Sergeant Ketley reconnoitred for and eventually found a subsidiary crossing. Without his initiative and complete disregard for his own safety the Battalion, although on its objective, would have been compelled to withdraw owing to lack of ammunition and supplies. The success of the whole operation was in great measure due to the resource and tireless energy of this N.C.O.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 August 1943:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Persia-Iraq.'

Lionel Ketley was born in Chelmsford, Essex, in 1910, and attested there for the Essex Regiment. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Second World War, and for his gallantry during the crossing of the River Sangro was awarded an Immediate M.M.

Sold with copied research, which confirms his name and rank, and accounts for the corrections to the naming details on his M.M.



An outstanding post-War 'Borneo operations' M.M. group of three awarded to Captain (Q.G.O.) Ramprasad Pun, 2/2nd Gurkha Rifles, who opened the firefight on Operation Hell Fire in September 1965 - with his forward section of 10 Gurkhas facing a force of 100 terrorists, he stood his ground, firing his Bren gun from the hip and causing the enemy countless casualties

Military Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (21150344 Rfn. Ramprasad Pun, 2 G.R.); General Service 1962, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (21150344 Rfn. Ramparsad, 2/2 G.R.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., Regular Army (Lt. (Q.G.O.) Ramprasad Pun, M.M. 2 G.R.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise generally very fine (3)* **£4,000-£5,000**



M.M. *London Gazette* 24 May 1966:

'On 2 September 1965, Rifleman Ramprasad Pun took part in an operation, the aim of which was to ambush a stream bed in the border area of the Lundu District of Sarawak which it was believed Indonesian infiltration parties used as a route to Sarawak.

He was a Bren gunner with the ambush party's north flank protection group - a group consisting of 10 Gurkha other ranks. His task was to cover the track which ran parallel to the stream and to kill any enemy approaching down the track or who tried to outflank the ambush position as a whole.

Contrary to expectation the enemy, an Indonesian company over one hundred strong, appeared suddenly from the flank using the track rather than the stream as an axis. Rifleman Ramprasad Pun held his fire until there were 25 Indonesians in his flank group's killing ground and the enemy leading scout was 10 feet from his position.

With his initial burst of fire he killed the leading scout and three other enemy soldiers. The Indonesian company were quick to react and put in an immediate frontal assault, covered by heavy machine-gun fire on Rifleman Ramprasad Pun's group, and at the same time commenced trying to outflank the ambush position in order to cut off Support Company's withdrawal.

A fierce fire-fight, lasting some 10 minutes, now began between the enemy company and Rifleman Ramprasad's group. In this fight he played a very prominent part, inflicting many casualties on the enemy. The Company Commander's order for the north flank group to withdraw to reorganise at the rendezvous was now received and Rifleman Ramprasad's party started to break contact and pull back.

The enemy, seeing this manoeuvre commence, immediately started to press forward with greater ferocity. Yelling to his Platoon Commander, who was nearby, that he would cover the north flank group's withdrawal, Rifleman Ramprasad Pun, with no regard for himself, then leapt to his feet in order to get a better view of his targets and proceeded to deal with the enemy. Shouting encouragement to his comrades this brave young soldier withdrew step by step between the retiring north flank group and the enemy. Firing his Bren gun from the hip, Rifleman Ramprasad Pun threw back group after group of charging Indonesians, inflicting yet again many casualties on the enemy. He kept up these tactics until the enemy pressure had slackened sufficiently for his group and platoon to make a clean break to the rendezvous.

Throughout this harsh and confused battle against almost overwhelming odds, Rifleman Ramprasad Pun's behaviour was outstanding. His marksmanship was of a very high order and he inflicted a great number of casualties on the enemy. His fearless example under fire served to encourage the soldiers around him. His personal conduct during the withdrawal phase contributed greatly to his flank group and his platoon reaching the rendezvous without casualties.'

Ramprasad Pun was born on 25 November 1942 and enlisted in the Brigade of Gurkhas on 25 November 1959. Having also seen active service in the Malay Peninsula, he was commissioned as a Lieutenant (Q.G.O.) in 1978 and was placed on the Retired List as a Captain (Q.G.O.) on 30 May 1987.

Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Qualifications and copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.



A good Second War D.F.M. group of seven awarded to Flying Officer W. E. Dunhill, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, late Auxiliary Air Force, who was decorated for a gallant tour of operations as a Rear Gunner in Whitleys and Halifaxes of 78 Squadron and Halifaxes of 35 Squadron (Path Finder Force), his sorties including an attack on the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* at Brest; the 'Thousand Bomber Raids' on Cologne, Essen, and Bremen, May to June 1942; and the Hamburg 'firestorm' raids of Operation *Gomorra*, July to August 1942

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (804266 F./Sgt. W. E. Dunhill, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (804266 F./Sgt. W. E. Dunhill, A.A.F.) generally good very fine (7) £1,800-£2,200

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 12 January 1943.

The original recommendation states: 'Flight Sergeant Dunhill has proved unfailing in his keenness and cheerfulness to combat the enemy during the many sorties upon which he has been engaged. His reliability has given his crew the utmost confidence throughout and his example has been, and continued to be, hard to equal. In recognition of his valuable selfless devotion to duty, Flight Sergeant Dunhill is recommended for the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Group Captain Commanding Path Finder Force added: The cheerful spirit in which Flight Sergeant Dunhill has at all times carried out his many operational missions deserves high praise. His thorough knowledge of his work and his unfailing keenness to fight the enemy single him out among his fellows. In recognition of the excellent work he has done, and is still doing, Flight Sergeant Dunhill is recommended for the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Walter Edward Dunhill commenced his operational career as a Rear Gunner in 78 Squadron, a Whitley unit, in late 1941, when he participated in a sortie to Kiel on the night of 1 November: owing to a fire in the starboard engine, his aircraft flew home on one engine. The following month he took part in an attack on the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* at Brest, and then in early 1942, after Dunhill and his crew had attacked additional German targets, including Dusseldorf and Emden, 78 Squadron converted to Halifaxes.

Dunhill participated in the first 1,000 Bomber Raid, Operation *Millennium*, on Cologne on the night of 30-31 May 1942; and subsequently in the second and third 1,000 Bomber Raids, on Essen, 1-2 June 1942, and Bremen, 25-26 June 1942, respectively, as well as raids on Bonn, Emden, Bremen (three more times), Duisburg, Saarbrücken, and Dusseldorf. He also participated in the opening and final nights of the famous 'firestorm' raids on Hamburg, Operation *Gomorra*, 26-27 July and 2-3 August 1942.

Shortly afterwards Dunhill and his crew transferred to 35 Squadron, a Halifax unit operating out of Linton-on-Ouse, as part of the newly established Path Finder Force (P.F.F.). Their first sorties as members of the P.F.F. were flown in September, including two trips to Saarbrücken, their fifth to Bremen, and attacks against Duisburg, Frankfurt, and Dusseldorf. He completed his operational tour with two sorties to Turin on 18 and 20 November 1942, and for his services during this tour was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Sold with copied research including copied extracts from the relevant Operations Record Books for all of his sorties.



A Sea Gallantry Medal group of three awarded to Commander W. Niles, Royal Naval Reserve, as Captain of the Port of Gibraltar, for service at the wreck of the *Delhi*, 1911

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., silver (Commander William Niles, R.N.R. "Delhi" 13 Dec. 1911); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, E.VII.R., unnamed, hallmarked London 1908; Royal National Lifeboat Institution, V.R., silver (Mr William Niles. Voted 12th July 1888) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: W. P. Dawson Collection; W. H. Fevyer Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

Mr William Niles, Coxswain of the Cardigan Lifeboat, was awarded the R.N.L.I. Medal in silver in July 1888, 'In recognition of his long and faithful services as Coxswain during which Mr Niles helped save 53 lives from various wrecks. The vessels included the smacks *Oliver Lloyd*, *Turtle Dove* and *Coronation* (1867), the schooner *Dollart* (1873), the schooner *Johanna Antoinette* (1875), the brig *Wellington* (1882), the brigantine *Unda* (1884) and the fishing boat *President* (1886)'. (Ref. *Lifeboat Gallantry*, by Barry Cox).

The P. & O. liner, S.S. *Delhi* was stranded during a gale on the coast of Morocco, near Cape Spartel, on 13 December 1913. Amongst the passengers requiring rescue were the Duke and Duchess of Fife (The Princess Royal) and their two daughters, Princesses Alexandra and Maud. The *Delhi's* lifeboats were smashed on impact but warships in the area, hearing the distress calls, went speeding to the wreck - including the French cruiser *Friant* - which lost three men in a rescue attempt; the British battleship *London* and the cruiser *Duke of Edinburgh*. A boat from the latter managed to take off the royal party but was swamped on the way back not far from shore, throwing everyone into the sea. Princess Alexandra narrowly escaped death by drowning, having to be held up in the water by a sailor. The rescue operations lasted for five days. Amongst the vessels attending was the Gibraltar lifeboat, which had been experiencing difficulty in mustering a crew. Fortunately, the Captain of the Port, Commander William Niles, volunteered as coxswain and the crew was taken from volunteers from H.M.S. *Prince of Wales*. Commander Niles was a good choice for this particular job as he already held the silver medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, not for a specific action but for long and faithful service as coxswain of the Cardigan Lifeboat. The Gibraltar lifeboat made five trips between the wreck and the shore, taking ten to twelve passengers each time. Five members of the crew were washed overboard on one trip but were saved. On her penultimate run she was stove in against her own anchor which resulted in her being half full of water on her last trip and in a poor state when she at last came ashore. Commander William Niles, R.D., R.N.R., Captain of the Port, Gibraltar, was awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in silver for his services at the wreck.

Sold with copied research.



A Sea Gallantry Medal group of six awarded to Station Officer W. H. White, H.M. Coast Guard, formerly Petty Officer, Royal Navy, for the cliff-top rescue of men from the P.C.71 at South Shields, 1925

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., bronze (William Henry White "P.C.71" 25th November 1925); China 1900, no clasp (W. H. White, P.O.2 Cl., H.M.S. Aurora); 1914-15 Star (164403 W. H. White, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (164403 W. H. White. P.O.1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (164403 W. H. White, Boatman, H.M. Coast Guard.) contact marks and some edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine (6) £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: W. H. Fevyer Collection of Life Saving Medals, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

'About 7.45 a.m. on the 27th November 1925, the ex-Admiralty vessel P.C.71, with two men on board, under tow to Charlestown, Fife, for breaking up, stranded on the Trow Rocks, South Shields, during a heavy north-east gale accompanied by a hailstorm. While the Life Saving Apparatus was being brought to the spot, Police Constable Darling of the South Shields Borough Police, went with others to the top of the cliff overlooking the wreck and was lowered a distance of about 40 feet down the face of the cliff by means of a life-belt with line attached. He was immersed up to his waist in water. He endeavoured to reach the two men with another line, but failed to do so. A line was then thrown from the ship which he caught and fastened to the other life-belt and line, and these were then hauled on board the ship. By this means the constable was able to haul one man after the other to the place where he was standing at the foot of the cliff.

By this time the Life Saving Apparatus had arrived, and the breeches buoy was then lowered from the top of the cliff and one of the survivors was hauled up the cliff; but when the apparatus was lowered again, the constable and the other man were so exhausted that the constable had to signal for assistance. Station Officer White of H.M. Coast Guard, South Shields, then slid down the rope into the sea and assisted first the other survivor and afterwards the constable into the breeches buoy. These were successively brought to safety, Station Officer White using another rope to steady the breeches buoy and prevent the men from being dashed against the cliff. White himself was then hauled up, at considerable risk to his life.' (Ref. *Gallantry*, p. 409/410).

Constable Darling was awarded the S.G.M. in silver; Station Officer White, the S.G.M. in bronze. Sold with copied research including extracts from *The Shields Daily Gazette and Shipping Telegraph*.



A Queen's Gallantry Medal pair awarded to Constable, later Sergeant, N. T. Bryant, Kent County Constabulary

Queen's Gallantry Medal (Nigel Timothy Bryant) with *Royal Mint* case of issue; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sergt Nigel T Bryant) with *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* (2) *£2,400-£2,800*

Q.G.M. *London Gazette* 18 March 1975 Nigel Timothy Bryant, Constable, Kent County Constabulary (in a joint citation with Inspector Robert Roxby Neville and Sergeant Arthur Kelso, both Kent County Constabulary):

'When an emergency call was received in the early hours of the morning that a man had fallen from a pier into the River Thames, the area car crew, which included Constable Bryant, were already engaged on another call nearby. Leaving the other crew member to deal with this, Constable Bryant went to the pier. He saw a man struggling in the water some 30 yards from the shore. Pausing only to remove his jacket and shoes the Constable entered the water and swam to the man and with some difficulty was able to bring him alongside the pier supports.

Inspector Neville and Sergeant Kelso had also been notified of the incident and drove to the pier. On arrival they found a number of onlookers on the pier steps and from what they were told they were able to locate Constable Bryant by means of a hand torch. The Constable had managed to find a hold on the supports and was holding the man. While Sergeant Kelso returned to the police car for a rope to lower to the Constable, Inspector Neville, believing that Constable Bryant would need some assistance in securing a rope, prepared to enter the water.

At that moment the man started to struggle with Constable Bryant and broke free. He was again found with the aid of a hand torch and seen to be about 40 yards from the shore. Realising now that the man was in the river by design and not accident, Inspector Neville made sure that Constable Bryant was all right, and then entered the river. He swam to the point where the man had last been seen, searched and finally found him floating just beneath the surface. He dragged the man to the surface and tried to calm him, but he struggled violently with the officer and several times dragged him beneath the water. Inspector Neville managed to break the man's grip and was successful in keeping him on the surface.

In the meantime Sergeant Kelso had collected a rope and returned to the pier. He could see Inspector Neville and the man struggling in the water; he quickly stripped and dived 20 feet into the river. He swam to Inspector Neville and the man who had by now been carried some 80 to 100 yards up river by the current. Together the two police officers were able to contain the man's violent struggling, despite being pulled beneath the surface again on a number of occasions. Eventually they were able to wrap the rope round him and temporarily secure him.

The officers held on to the man until the Port of London Authority launch manoeuvred alongside them and dropped another rope which after some difficulty they managed to wrap around the man. The crew and the police officers managed to drag the man into the boat, but he continued to be extremely violent and a doctor also boarded the launch from another vessel. It took the efforts of two members of the crew, the two police officers and the doctor to restrain him.

In entering the river at a point where it is extremely dangerous due to underwater currents Inspector Neville, Sergeant Kelso and Constable Bryant all displayed outstanding courage and a complete disregard for their personal safety when they rescued this mentally unbalanced man.'

48 A Second War B.E.M. group of six awarded to Mrs. Gwendolyn Chate, Women's Voluntary Service

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.VI.R., 1st issue (Gwendolyn, Mrs. Chate) *edge prepared prior to naming; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Women's Voluntary Service Medal, unnamed as issued, nearly extremely fine (6)* £100-£140

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 9 January 1946:

'For welfare services to the Forces in the Middle East.'

49 A post-War B.E.M. group of four awarded to Miss Mary E. Danby, Chief Inspector, West Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.VI.R., 2nd issue (Miss Mary E. Danby) *edge prepared prior to naming, with minor official correction to surname; Defence Medal; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (Ch. Insp. Mary E. Danby) good very fine and rare to a female recipient for this period in this rank (4)* £200-£240

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1952: Miss Mary Ethel Danby, Chief Inspector, West Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary (Wakefield).

Sold with named Home Office letter informing the recipient of the award of the B.E.M.; and copied medal roll extract for the Coronation Medal.

50 A post-War B.E.M. group of five awarded to Acting Flight Sergeant Winifred E. Thorns, Women's Royal Air Force

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (2034904 Act. F. Sgt. Winifred E. Thorns W.R.A.F.) *edge prepared prior to naming; Defence and War Medals 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (2034904 Act. F. Sgt. W. E. Thorns W.R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (2034904 Act. F. Sgt. W. E. Thorns W.R.A.F.) minor edge bruising and contact marks throughout, very fine (5)* £300-£400

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

51



A post-War B.E.M. group of three awarded to Staff Sergeant W. G. Elliott, 9th/12th Royal Lancers

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (22286490 S/Sgt. William G. Elliott, 9/12 L.) *edge prepared prior to naming; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (22286490 Tpr. W. Elliott. 12. L.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22286490 Sgt. W. L. Elliott. 9/12 L.) minor edge bruise, good very fine (3)* £300-£400

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1972.

The original recommendation, dated 28 June 1971, states: 'Staff Sergeant Elliott is nearing the end of an Army career covering twenty two years of unblemished and devoted service throughout the world.'

Since April 1968 he has been an Instructor at the Guided Weapons Wing of the Royal Armoured Corps Gunnery School. He has been conspicuously successful as an Instructor, combining profound knowledge of his subject with enthusiasm and zeal which he instils into his students. For over a year he filled a Warrant Officer's appointment although he lacks the educational qualifications for promotion. Here he has been responsible for the control, safety, organisation, and training of both officers and soldiers, cheerfully accepting responsibilities far greater than those normal for his rank and discharging them with outstanding efficiency and distinction.

As a result of his not being eligible for promotion the situation has occurred of former pupils of his returning to the school as Instructors in higher ranks than his own. In this situation his loyalty has been exemplary and his effort and enthusiasm have in no way abated.

He has become an acknowledged expert in the Royal Armoured Corps on all practical and theoretical aspects of Anti-Tank Guided Weapons and his advice is frequently sought not only by military users, but also by civilian designers and manufacturers. He has taken great trouble to ensure that his experience and knowledge are being passed on to the newly appointed senior instructors.

In March 1971 he produced a written study of the effectiveness of current Guided Weapon training methods. This is a detailed and comprehensive document based upon considerable research which would do credit to a technical staff officer with scientific training. For a non-commissioned officer it is a remarkable achievement, which will be of great value for many years to come and will be a major contribution towards more effective methods and equipment for selecting and training anti-tank guided weapon controllers.'

William Geoffrey Elliott was born on 22 January 1932 and attested for the 12th Royal Lancers on 22 July 1949. He served overseas in Malaya from 1 August 1951 to 25 August 1954, and in Cyprus from 21 March 1959 to 3 January 1960, and was awarded his B.E.M. whilst employed as Staff Sergeant Instructor at the Royal Armoured Corps Gunner School. He was discharged on 24 December 1971.



A post-War B.E.M. group of four awarded to Colour-Sergeant J. A. Beazley, Royal Marines

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.I.I.R. (C/Sgt. John A. Beazley, RM19740) edge prepared prior to naming;; Naval General Service 1915-62, G.V.I.R., 2 clasps, Malaya, Brunei (RM. 9373 J. A. Beazley. Mne. R.M.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (RM. 19740 J. A. Beazley. Sgt. R.M.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (RM. 19740 Sgt. J. A. Beazley. R.M.) *good very fine* (4) £500-£700

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1973.

John Andrew 'Jan' Beazley was born at Hornsea, London, on 16 April 1931, and joined the Royal Marines on 4 July 1949. He served with 40 Commando from September 1950 to January 1953, including service in Malaya. He was discharged to shore in July 1956 in order to to enrol in the Royal Fleet Reserve for the purposes of completing his short service engagement, and re-engaged on 13 September 1960. He was borne in H.M.S. *Tiger* for the Brunei operations of December 1962, and the subsequent Borneo operations. He afterwards spent time with the Amphibious Training Unit R.M. Poole, being promoted to Sergeant in October 1963. He joined 42 Commando in January 1965, taking part in the operations in the Malay Peninsula. The remainder of his service was with the Amphibious Training Unit at Poole apart from a period from September 1970 to October 1971, when, now a Colour-Sergeant, he was aboard H.M.S. *Intrepid* for operation Burlap, providing relief support during the East Pakistan flood disaster. He returned to ATURM Poole in October 1971 before his final posting to the Commando Training Centre at Lympstone in July 1973, from where he was discharged to pension on 12 September 1975. Sold with original Certificates of Service, with small photograph of the recipient, which confirm all clasps and L.S. & G.C. medal which was presented on 13 September 1968.

53



Pair: Gunner and Driver W. Evison, Royal Artillery Drivers

Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Toulouse (W. Evison, Gunr. Arty. Drivers.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st issue, large letter reverse (W. Evison, Gunnr. & Driver Royal Artill. Invl. 1844.) original steel clip and rectangular bar suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise about very fine (2)* **£1,200-£1,600**

Provenance: Debenhams 1899 and 1904; Payne Collection 1911, Glendining's, March 1918; Leyland Robinson Collection; Matt Taylor Collection, Christie's, July 1983.

William Evison was born in the Parish of Quatford, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire, and attested at Shrewsbury for the Royal Artillery on 6 July 1811, aged 17. He served 'in the Peninsula from April 1812 to August 1814 and was present at Salamanca, Madrid, Burgos, Vittoria, St Sebastian, and Toulouse. - West Indies One year and thirty five days.' He was discharged from the 'Invalid Detachment Royal Regt. of Artillery' at Woolwich on 9 July 1844, in consequence of chronic rheumatism and general debility, after 33 years 209 days service. Admitted to a Chelsea Hospital out-pension upon discharge, he resided at Woolwich and died there on 6 April 1867.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

54



Pair: Troop Sergeant-Major E. Cork, 11th Light Dragoons

Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpore (Troop Serjt. Major E. Cork, 11th Lt. Dragns;) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st issue, large letter reverse (E. Corke. Troop Serj. Major 11th Light Dragoons. 1838) original steel clip and bar suspension, *very fine (2)* **£1,000-£1,400**

Provenance: Sotheby, November 1907; Birkin Collection, Glendining's, March 1921; McKenzie Collection 1934; Glendining's, December 1969 and March 1976.

Edward Cork was born in the Parish of Rudham, Norfolk, and attested for the 17th Dragoons at Fakenham, Norfolk on 30 July 1808, aged 17, a tailor by trade. He was promoted to Corporal in July 1817, to Sergeant in April 1821, and transferred as Private to the 11th Light Dragoons on 3 August 1822. He then received rapid promotion to Corporal in June 1823, to Sergeant just two days later, and to Troop Sergeant-Major on 20 December 1825, holding that rank until his discharge on 13 June 1838, with 43 years and 4 days service. He served in the East Indies from 30 July 1809 until 31 October 1837, during which time he was 'present at the capture of Prince Holkar's Baggage & Surrender of Himself near Mundasier in January 1818, under the Comd. of Sir J. Macdorm Comg. a Madras Field Force. Present at the Siege and Capture of Bhurtpore, & served throughout the Deccan Campaign of 1817 & 1818.' Edward Cork signed for his medal in London on 28 November 1839.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

55



Pair: Colour-Sergeant and Regimental Orderly Room Clerk, J. A. Mann, 26th Foot

China 1842 (J. A. .ann. Serg. 26th Regiment Foot.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse, engraved naming (1134. Colr. Sergt. John Mann. O.R.C. 26 Cams. 1856.) *the first with edge bruising and contact marks and loss of initial letter of surname, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (2) £500-£700

John Mann was born in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, and attested for the 26th Cameronian Regiment at Glasgow on 28 January 1838, aged 24, a clerk by trade. He served abroad in the East Indies, 1 year 11 months; in China, 2 years 7 months; in Gibraltar, 3 years 2 months; in Canada, 1 year 6 months; and in Bermuda, 4 years 3 months. He was promoted to Corporal in January 1840, to Sergeant in August 1842, was appointed Orderly Room Clerk in July 1847, and Colour-Sergeant in July 1854. He was finally discharged at Glasgow on 29 March 1859, being 'now in possession of a Medal for Good Conduct and Length of Service with a Gratuity of Fifteen Pounds. He has also a Medal for services in China.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

56



Pair: Sergeant J. Carroll, 53rd Foot

Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846 (Serjt. John Carroll, 53rd Foot.) naming impressed in a slightly later style as for M.G.S.; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse, engraved naming (John Carroll Sergt. 53rd Regt.) original steel clip and rectangular bar suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2) £400-£500

John Carroll was born in the Parish of Sago, County Armagh, and attested for the 53rd Foot at Liverpool on 16 June 1823, aged 19. He served abroad at Gibraltar, Malta and the Ionian Islands for 10 years 6 months, and in the East Indies for 2 years 7 months. He was promoted to Corporal in April 1838, and to Sergeant in January 1839, and was discharged 'unfit for further service' on 26 September 1848.

Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extract.

57



Pair: Private H. Bailey, 61st Foot

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Henry Bailey, 61st Foot.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2141 Heny. Bailey 61st Foot) *the first with re-fixed suspension and contact marks, good fine, the second good very fine (2)* **£400-£500**

Henry Bailey was born in the Parish of Halse, near Milverton, Somerset, and attested for the 40th Foot at Taunton on 12 April 1844, aged 21, but volunteered to the 61st Foot on 30 June 1844, serving with that regiment until discharged at Dublin on 16 May 1865. He was then in possession of five good conduct badges and the 'Punjab Medal of 48/49 with 2 clasps for "Chilianwala" and "Goojerat." Bailey's L.S. & G.C. medal was issued on 30 September 1865.

Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extracts.

58



Pair: Sergeant D. McIntosh, Rifle Brigade

Canada General Service 1866-70, 2 clasps, Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870 (913 Bglr: D. McIntosh. 1/R.B.) engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (913. Sergt. D. McIntosh. Rif: Brig:) *very light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (2)* **£400-£500**

Donald McIntosh was born in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, and was resident at Montreal, Canada, when he enlisted there for the Rifle Brigade on 16 February 1865, aged 14 years 2 months. After two and a half years as a Boy soldier, he was appointed Bugler on 1 September 1867; Bandsman, 30 July 1871; Acting Corporal, 1 April 1876; Corporal, 8 February 1878; Sergeant, 30 October 1879; Sergeant Bugler, 10 October 1883. He served in Canada 5 years 215 days, and in India for 5 years 242 days. He was discharged at Gosport on 25 May 1886, having been awarded his L.S. & G.C. medal with gratuity.

Sold with copied discharge papers and full confirmation of C.G.S. medal.



Pair: Bandmaster W. Orton, 1st Dragoon Guards

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1377. Band Master, W. Orton. 1st D. Gds.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1377. Band Mr. W. Orton, 1st Dn. Gds.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2) **£700-£900**



William Orton was born in the Parish of New London, North America, and enlisted into the 9th Lancers at Aldershot on 21 September 1861, for 12 years service, aged 17 years 1 month, a musician by trade. He had previously seen service as a staff drummer in the 2nd Warwickshire Militia, which he had joined on 29 May 1857. He was promoted to Corporal in August 1864, to Sergeant in April 1873, and to Trumpet-Major in October 1873 but reverted to Sergeant in August 1874. He re-engaged to complete 21 years and transferred to the 1st King's Dragoon Guards in April 1875, on appointment as Bandmaster of that regiment. He was discharged at Gosport on 19 December 1882, having completed 21 years 91 days service, during which time he had served abroad in South Africa from February 1879 to September 1880, and afterwards in India until December 1882. He was in possession of the Zulu War medal with clasp 1879 and the L.S. & G.C. medal which he received on 1 October 1880.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

60



Four: Bandmaster J. Prosser, 6th Dragoons, late 15th Hussars

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1345 Pte. J. Prosser. 15th Hussrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3097 Bd: Mstr: J. Prosser. 6th Dragoons.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3097 Bandmaster J. Prosser. 6th Dragoons); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 3rd issue (Bandmr. J. Prosser. 6-Dns.) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and better (4)* £600-£800

L.S. & G.C. Army Order 172 of October 1903, without gratuity.

M.S.M. Army Order 163 of 1932.

James Prosser was born in Kensington, London, and attested for the 15th Hussars at Bow Police Court on 11 August 1873, aged 15 years, a musician by trade. He was promoted to Corporal on 16 December 1882, and re-engaged to complete 21 years on 23 June 1885. He transferred as Corporal to the 19th Hussars on 4 September 1886, was promoted to Sergeant on 23 October 1886, and transferred as Bandmaster to the 6th Dragoons on 15 July 1891. He served abroad with the 15th Hussars in India and Afghanistan from December 1876 to January 1881, and in South Africa from January 1881 to January 1882, including the Boer War of 1881; and with the 6th Dragoons in South Africa from December 1900 to November 1902, and in Egypt from May 1906 to October 1907. He elected his brother Bandmaster W. Prosser, 19th Hussars, as his next of kin. He was discharged at Ballincollig on 3 January 1908. His death was reported in the *Army List* of August 1947.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

61



Three: Corporal of Horse W. Boaden, 2nd Life Guards

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (1060. Tpr. W. Boaden. 2nd Life Gds.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1060. Corp: of Hse. W. Boaden 2/Life Gds.) official correction to '2'; Khedive's Star 1882, reverse centre named (Tpr. W. Boaden 2nd Life Gds.) *the first with edge bruising and pitting from star, good fine, otherwise good very fine (3)* £600-£800

2 officers and 36 other ranks of 2nd Life Guards were present at Abu Klea as part of the Heavy Camel Regiment.

William Boaden was born at Tiverton, Devon, and enlisted for the 2nd Life Guards at Windsor on 17 June 1879, aged 18 years 4 months, a labourer by trade. He was appointed Lance-Corporal on 29 September 1885, promoted to Corporal on 16 March 1886, and to Corporal of Horse on 30 March 1887. He re-engaged at London to complete 21 years service on 20 January 1890, and was discharged on 3 August 1897. He served abroad in Egypt from 2 August to 19 October, 1882, and in the Soudan from 27 September 1884 to 15 July 1885, being present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and with the Nile Expedition including the battle of Abu Klea. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in July 1897.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

62



Pair: Sergeant G. Johnston, 1st West India Regiment

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 4 clasps, 1887-8, 1892, 1893-94, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (2267. Sergt. G. Johnston. 1/W.I. Rgt.) unofficial rivets between clasps; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2267 Serg't, G. Johnson. W. India R.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (2) **£500-£700**

George Johnston was born in the Parish of George Town, Demerara, Jamaica, and enlisted there for the West India Regiment on 1 September 1880, aged 20, a foundry engineer by trade. He was promoted to Corporal in July 1882, appointed Lance-Sergeant in November 1885, and promoted Sergeant on 1 December 1885. He had until that time served continuously in the West Indies but he next served on the West Coast of Africa, from 15 December 1885 to 1 December 1888, taking part in the Yonnie Expedition of 1887-88. Returning to the West Indies in December 1888, he was sent back to the West Coast of Africa in December 1891 and remained there until January 1895. During this period he took part in the expedition to the Toniataba country and the capture of Tambi on 7 April 1892. This was followed by the operations against the Sofas in Sierra Leone 1893-94, and the operations on the Gambia River in February and March 1894, resulting in the capture of Gunjur on 9 March. After another stint at home in Jamaica from January 1895 to November 1897, he returned to the West Coast of Africa once again, for the operations in Sierra Leone in 1888-89. He was discharged at Jamaica on 31 August 1901, on termination of his second period of engagement.

Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm all four clasps and his L.S. & G.C. medal which was issued in 1899.

63



Three: Sergeant W. M. Jones, Army Pay Department, late Royal Artillery

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (444 Sgt. W. M. Jones. A.P.D.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (444 Sgt. W. M. Jones. A.P.O. [sic]); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (3) **£280-£320**

Walter Mingay Jones was born at Woolwich, Kent, and attested there for the Royal Horse Artillery on 19 March 1883, aged 14 years 1 month, an engraver by trade. After 8 years 5 months service in the R.H.A. and now in the rank of an unpaid acting Bombardier, he transferred to the Army Pay Department and was appointed Probationary Military Staff Clerk with the rank of Corporal. He was promoted Sergeant in December 1894, and re-engaged for the Army Pay Corps at Hounslow in March 1895 to complete 21 years service. He served in Egypt from 1 July 1898 to 2 March 1904, and took part in the campaign in the Sudan in 1898. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal with gratuity per *Army Order* 163c of 1901. He returned home from Egypt in March 1904 and was discharged on 4 April 1904.

Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm all medals but not the clasp for Khartoum.



Six: Armourer Quarter-Master Sergeant A. W. Stong, Army Ordnance Corps

East and Central Africa 1897-99, no clasp (731 Armr. Serjt. A. W. Stong. A.O.C.); Ashanti 1900, no clasp (Armr:-Serjt: A. W. Strong. A.O.C.) high relief bust; 1914-15 Star (A-1357 Armr. Q.M. Sjt. A. W. Stong. A.O.C.); British War and Victory Medals (A-1357 W.O.Cl.1. A. W. Stong A.O.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (731 Ar. Q.M.Sjt: A. W. Stong. A.O.C.) *light contact marks to the first two, otherwise nearly extremely fine and a rare combination (6)* **£1,600-£2,000**



Provenance: Uphill-Brown Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 1991; David Langham Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 1999.

Although the East and Central Africa medal was normally issued with one or more clasps, at least three British recipients are confirmed as receiving no clasp medals.

Alfred William Stong was born in Dublin, and attested for the Corps of Armourers in January 1891, after serving an apprenticeship in London as a Gunsmith. He served for several years in India before he was posted for service with the Uganda Rifles, taking part in operations in Uganda and Somaliland in 1898-99 (Medal). He was briefly posted for duty with the 2nd Dragoon Guards in July 1900 before being posted for duty with the Ashanti Field Force two months later, for a period of four months during the operations of the Ashanti Expedition in West Africa (Medal). He next spent a year in Hong Kong followed by another five years in India, before returning home in December 1907. In 1909 he received his L.S. & G.C. medal, and in January 1912 he was discharged having completed 21 years service. On the outbreak of war in 1914, he rejoined on the 14th September and served in France from March 1915 to January 1916, with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force for two months, and in France again from February 1916 to March 1919. He was finally discharged on 4 April 1919.

Sold with full service details and copied discharge papers.

65



Pair: **Squadron Sergeant-Major O. H. Court, South African Mounted Rifles, late Cape Mounted Rifles**

Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (1923 Cpl. O. H. Court. C.M. Rif.); Permanent Forces of the Empire L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (No. 7. Sqn. Sgt. Maj. O. H. Court. 1st S.A.M.R.) *the first with light contact marks, very fine, the second nearly extremely fine* (2) **£200-£240**

66



Three: **Private E. R. Palmer, 3rd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (411 Pte. E. Palmer, Norfolk Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (411 Pte. E. Palmer. Norfolk Regt.); Militia L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (411 Pte. E. R. Palmer. 3/Norf. R.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (3) **£300-£400**

Militia L.S. & G.C. Army Order 27 of February 1905.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts for Q.S.A. and K.S.A.

67



Five: Commander A. Freer, Royal Naval Reserve

Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (A. Freer.); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. A. Freer. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Commr. A. Freer. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked London 1918, *good very fine* (5) £600-£800

Alfred Freer was born at Portsmouth, Hampshire, on 4 January 1874. He joined the merchant service with the Allan Line, obtaining his Extra Master's Certificate in December 1897, and served during the South African War of 1899-1902 as executive 2nd officer aboard the S.S. *Bavarian*. He joined the Royal Naval Reserve as a Sub-Lieutenant on 13 April 1904; Lieutenant, 8 July 1907; Lieutenant-Commander, 8 July 1915; Commander 30 June 1919. Still serving with the Allan Line on a variety of vessels in the period prior to the outbreak of war, Freer was appointed to the *Alsatian* on 8 August 1914, for active service, and served in that vessel until demobilised on 26 September 1919. He was awarded the Royal Naval Reserve Decoration on 23 June 1919, and was promoted to Captain (Retired) on 30 June 1924.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

68

Five: Orderly-Room Sergeant Major C. D. Morning, 3rd (Natal) Mounted Rifles

Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Trmpt: C. Morning, Natal Mtd. Rifles.); 1914-15 Star (S/Sjt. C. D. Morning. 3rd. M.R.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (1st. C/W.O. C. D. Morning. 3rd M.R.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (No. E.3520 Ord. Rm. SGT. C. D. Morning. 3rd. Mtd. Rfls. (N.M.R.)) *light contact marks, very fine* (5) £240-£280

Charles Douglas Morning was awarded his Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal on 5 June 1917.

69

Four: Trooper T. Westacott, Royal Horse Guards and Guards Machine Gun Regiment

1914 Star, with clasp (1113 Tpr. T. Westacott. R.H. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (1113 Tpr. T. Westacott. R.H. Gds.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (304044 Tpr. T. Westacott. R.H. Gds.) *nearly very fine* (4) £200-£240

Thomas Westacott attested for the Royal Horse Guards on 21 March 1904 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 October 1914, subsequently transferring to the Guards Machine Gun Regiment. He was discharged on 25 April 1922, and subsequently became an in-patient of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Sold with a copied photographic image of the recipient at the Royal Hospital, May 1965.



Nine: Major (Quartermaster) G. H. Batten, Royal Field Artillery

1914 Star, with copy clasp (70450 Tptr. G. H. Batten. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (70450 Gnr. G. H. Batten. R.A.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (1036827 Bmbr. G. H. Batten. R.A.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1036827 W.O. Cl. II G. H. Batten. R.A.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 3rd issue (1036827 W.O. Cl.2 G. H. Batten. R.A.); Efficiency Decoration, G.V.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1950, with G.V.R. Second Award Bar, edge bruise to VM, polished and lacquered, generally very fine and better (9) £600-£800

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

George Harry Batten attested for the Royal Horse Artillery and served during the Great War as a Trumpeter on the Western Front from 5 November 1914. After the war he served in Iraq as a Bombardier. In 1931, as a Warrant Officer Class 2, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. Being discharged from the Regular Army in the mid-1930's, Batten was appointed Lieutenant (Quartermaster) of the University of London Contingent Senior Division, O.T.C., General List, Territorial Army, with seniority 30 October 1937.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, Batten was appointed an Instructor in Gunnery (Field) and then served in Northern Command as an I.G. from 30 May 1941. In November 1941 he was transferred from the General List, T.A., to the R.A. (T.A.) as a Lieutenant (Q.M.). He was then advanced to Temporary Captain in July 1941; War Substantive Captain (Q.M.) in November 1942; Captain (Q.M.), R.A. (T.A.) in April 1945 and Major (Q.M.), R.A. (T.A.) in May 1947. In 1950 Major (Q.M.) Batten was awarded the Efficiency Decoration and first clasp (*London Gazette* 21 April 1950). He was awarded the M.S.M. without Annuity by Army Order 98 of 1953.

Sold with copied research.



Five: Sergeant G. T. Palmer, Royal Engineers (Special Reserve)

1914 Star, with clasp (393925 Sjt. G. T. Palmer. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (3925 Sjt. G. T. Palmer. R.E.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (236804 Sjt. G. T. Palmer. No. 3 W.B. Sec: R.E.); Special Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (236804 Sjt. G. T. Palmer. R.E.) edge bruising to last two medals, very fine or better (5) £600-£800

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1.1.1918.

George T. Palmer attested for the Royal Engineers Special Reserve and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 November 1914. He was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal for his services with No. 3 Water Boring Section, and was awarded his Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 309 of July 1920, one of only 9 Special Reserve L.S. & G.C.s awarded to the Royal Engineers.

72 Five: Corporal G. H. Wood, Royal Field Artillery

1914 Star (18891 Ftr. Cpl. G. H. Wood. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (18891 Cpl. G. H. Wood. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1042175 Cpl. G. H. Wood. R.F.A.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, the reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze star emblem on riband, *light contact marks, good very fine* (5) **£120-£160**

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 19 June 1919:

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

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

73



Seven: Warrant Officer Class 1 P. R. C. Miller, Royal Engineers, later Second Lieutenant, Home Guard

1914 Star (6961 Cpl. P. R. C. Miller. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (6961 W.O. Cl.1. P. R. C. Miller. R.E.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (WR/125049 T. Supdt.: Clk: P. R. C. Miller. R.E.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (6961 E. C. Sjt: P. R. C. Miller. R.E.); **Romania, Kingdom**, Medal for Hardihood and Loyalty, bronze, with crossed swords suspension, *the crossed swords suspension crudely re-affixed and repaired; together with the recipient's Royal Engineers Association membership medal, gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved 'P. R. C. Miller 1964', light contact marks, generally very fine and better* (7) **£700-£900**

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

Romanian Medal for Hardihood and Loyalty, First Class *London Gazette* 24 October 1919

Percy Richard Clarke Miller was born on 6 September 1886 and attested for the Royal Engineers, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 October 1914. Advanced Warrant Officer Class I, for his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 15 June 1916) and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. Appointed Superintending Clerk on 5 February 1925, he was discharged to pension on 27 June 1936.

During the Second World War Miller served in the 9th Hertfordshire Battalion, Eastern Command, Home Guard, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 12 November 1943.

Sold with copied research.

74 Four: Private A. W. Janes, Grenadier Guards

1914 Star (16767 Pte. A. W. Janes. 2/G. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (16767 Pte. A. W. Janes. G. Gds.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (2604848 Gdsmn. A. W. Janes. G. Gds.) *heavy contact marks to Great War trio, these polished and worn, therefore fair, the LS&GC good very fine* (4) **£140-£180**

Arthur William James was born in Ramsgate, Kent, in 1894 and attested for the Grenadier Guards at Chatham, Kent, on 3 October 1913. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 September 1914, and was discharged on 1 December 1933.

Sold with copied record of service.

75 Six: Sergeant E. J. Hill, Royal Army Service Corps

1914 Star (S-16771 Pte. E. J. Hill. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (S-16771 T-Sjt. E. J. Hill. A.S.C.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (S-16771 T. Sjt. E. J. Hill. R.A.S.C.); **France, Third Republic**, Medal of Honour, bronze, unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine* (6) **£140-£180**

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2011.

French Medal of Honour, Bronze *London Gazette* 16 January 1920.

Edmund John Hill, a native of Ilfracombe, attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 August 1914. For his wartime services he was awarded the French Medal of Honour in Bronze.

76

Five: Regulating Petty Officer H. Penfold, Royal Navy, who served for most of the Great War in the battleship *Inflexible* and was awarded the Russian Medal of St George for services at the Battle of Jutland

1914-15 Star (160468 H. Penfold. Sh. Cpl. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (160468 H. Penfold. Sh. Cpl. 1. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (160468 Hugh Penfold, Sh. Cpl. 1Cl., H.M.S. Osea.); **Russia, Empire**, Medal of St George, 4th Class, silver, reverse officially numbered '1273102', very fine (5) £400-£500

Hugh Penfold was born at Pulborough, Sussex, on 22 December 1875, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 29 April 1891, a farm labourer by trade. By February 1900 he had achieved Petty Officer status, becoming P.O. 1st Class in July 1901. He became a Ship's Corporal 2nd Class in September 1901, and was advanced to Ship's Corporal 1st Class in January 1903. In that rate he joined the battleship *Inflexible* on 5 November 1912, and served in her throughout the war until 16 June 1918, seeing action in the Falkland Islands 8 December 1914, the Dardanelles 1915, and the battle of Jutland 31 May 1916. He was awarded the silver Medal of St George for his services at Jutland (ADM 116/1493 refers). After leaving *Inflexible* he joined H.M.S. Osea, the Coastal Motor Boat base on Osea Island, Clacton on Sea, on 20 August 1918, and received his L.S. & G.C. medal there on 18 January 1919. Promoted to Regulating Petty Officer 1st Class on 26 April 1919, he was discharged to shore and pension on 30 August 1919.

77

Five: Lieutenant-Commander R. F. Woods, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (Lieut. R. F. Woods. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. R. F. Woods. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., hallmarked London 1918; **Greece, Kingdom**, Order of George I, Bronze Merit Cross, this last mounted with the group to represent his entitlement to an officer's badge of the Order, nearly extremely fine (5) £140-£180

R.N.R. Decoration awarded on 14 May 1919.

Order of George I, Officer, conferred by H.M. King of the Hellenes, *London Gazette* 11 April 1919: awarded for services to Greece by facilitating the work of Greek officials who are in charge of commercial affairs.

Richard Frederick Woods was born at Brentwood, Essex, on 28 September 1880, and was appointed Midshipman in the Royal Naval Reserve on 23 March 1898; Acting Sub-Lieutenant, 4 April 1904; Sub-Lieutenant, 12 December 1906; Lieutenant, 18 October 1909; Lieutenant-Commander, 18 October 1917; Commander (Retired) 4 April 1921. He was placed on the Retired List (medically unfit) from 3 October 1919, and died in Greece on 30 November 1923 at the Hospital Syra, Grecian Archipelago.

78



Five: Seaman J. T. Edwards, Royal Naval Reserve, who served in H.M.S. *Jupiter* during the icebreaking mission to Archangel in February 1915

1914-15 Star (C.3303, J. T. Edwards. Smn. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (3303C. J. T. Edwards. Smn. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (C.3303. J. T. Edwards. Sea. R.N.R.); **Russia, Empire**, Medal for Zeal, silver (C.3303. J. T. Edwards, Sea. R.N.R. H.M.S. *Jupiter*.) impressed naming, fitted with adapted silver bar suspension attached to original integral loop, good very fine (5) £600-£800

James Thomas Edwards was born at Trefechan, Aberystwyth, Cardigan, on 12 April 1878. After training in H.M.S. *Spartan* in October-December 1903, Edwards enrolled in the Aberystwyth District Royal Naval Reserve on 1 January 1904. He re-enrolled on 19 January 1914, and was called up for service in H.M.S. *Jupiter* on 2 August 1914.

In January 1915 the Admiralty received a request for assistance from the Russian Government, the latter's icebreaker used to keep open the passage to Archangel in the White Sea having broken down. In response the Royal Navy sent out the Tyne Guard Ship H.M.S. *Jupiter*, an old Majestic-class battleship. She departed for Archangel in February 1915, freeing en-route a number of vessels stuck in the ice, occasionally by using explosive charges. She, too, sometimes became icebound, but still managed to make a major impression on the problem, improving the safe passage of numerous vessels, many of them laden with highly important war materials, among them the S.S. *Thracia*. The latter was taken in tow after the use of explosive charges to free her. Throughout these operations it was not unusual for the temperature to fall as low as minus 20 degrees, a hard test indeed on the morale and well being of the *Jupiter's* crew. Her mission completed by May 1915, the Tzar expressed his gratitude by the presentation of a variety of Russian Honours and Awards to her crew.

Edwards transferred to *Vivid* on 20 May 1915, and saw further service at sea in *Endymion* from June 1915 to December 1917, when he returned to *Vivid* for the remainder of the war. He was demobilised on 22 May 1919.

Sold with copied record of service which confirms Russian Medal for Zeal, and other research including a copied page from *The Cambrian News* with photographs of 'Aberystwyth Patriots' including Seaman James T. Edwards, 'who has received the Russian Medal for service in the White Sea on H.M.S. *Jupiter* in 1914 (sic).'

79 Four: Chief Petty Officer J. B. McIndoe, Clyde Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who served at Gallipoli and in France with the Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division

1914-15 Star (C.3-506, J. B. Mc Indoe, C.P.O., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (C.3-506 J. B. Mc Indoe. C.P. O. R.N.V.R.); Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3/506. J. B. McIndoe. C.P.O. Clyde Div. R. N.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £80-£100

James Brown McIndoe was born at Grebe, Greenock, on 20 June 1886. He joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in April 1904, becoming Able Seaman in 1909, Leading Seaman in 1914, Petty Officer in 1915, and Chief Petty Officer in November 1915. Called up to R.N.V.R. Headquarters at Glasgow on 31 October 1914, he was posted to *Victory* for Royal Naval Division the following day. He joined the Howe Battalion at Gallipoli on 18 July 1915, and from there went to France on 1916, disembarking at Marseilles on 12 May. His L.S. & G.C. medal was issued on 10 June 1918. Sold with R.N.D. record card and confirmation of medals.

80 Seven: Sick Room Attendant C. Mellish, Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve

1914-15 Star (M.9619 C. Mellish, S.R.A., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.9619 C. Mellish. S.R.A., R.N.) note initial 'G' on these two medals; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G. C., G.V.R., 1st issue, with Second and Third Award Clasps (1408 C. Mellish, Sen. R.A., R.N.A.S.B.R.); St. John Service Medal, silver, 3 silver bars (5740 Sgt. C. Mellish S. Met. Gas Co. Cps. No. 1 Dis. SJAB 1927) *some contact marks, nearly very fine and better (7)* £400-£500

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

Charles Mellish was born at Bermondsey, London, on 1 January 1893. A gas fitter by trade he joined the Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve as a Senior Reserve Attendant on 2 August 1914, initially for a period of 1 year but then extended for the duration of hostilities. Apart from a short period from December 1917 to February 1918, when the ship was paid off for refitting, he served aboard the armed merchant cruiser *Orotava* from 21 December 1914 to 31 December 1918. She was armed with five 6-inch guns and two 6-pounder H.A. guns and was commissioned on 17 December 1914, as part of the 10th Cruiser Squadron, from December 1914 to October 1916 with the Northern Patrol. *Orotava* was converted to a Seaplane Tender about November 1916, after which she was off West Africa and in the Southern Atlantic from November 1916 to November 1917. Recommissioned on 26 February 1918, Mellish continued in *Orotava* until 31 December 1918. He was discharged to shore for demobilisation from *Pembroke I* on 6 April 1919.

Charles Mellish was awarded the R.N.A.S.B.R. Long Service Medal on 30 November 1920; he was awarded his first clasp on 5 November 1934 and the second on 26 October 1943. He was awarded the St. John Service Medal in 1927 and bars in 1933, 1938 and 1942.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

81 Four: Sergeant W. Tite, 14th Hussars

1914-15 Star (3060, Sgt. W. Tite, 14th. Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (3060 Sgt. W. Tite. 14-Hrs.); Army L.S. & G. C., G.V.R., 1st issue (536069 Sgt. W. Tite. 14-Hrs.) *last double struck, edge bruising, nearly very fine (4)* £70-£90

William Tite attested for the 14th Hussars and served with them during the Great War in the Hedjaz theatre of War from 14 November 1915.

82 Four: Sergeant H. J. Swift, 21st Lancers

1914-15 Star (L-2332, L-Cpl. H. J. Swift. 21st. Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-2332 Pte. H. J. Swift. 21-Lrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (315095 Sgt. H. J. Swift. 17-21 L.) *light contact marks and edge bruise to VM, nearly very fine and better (4)* £100-£140

Herbert J. Swift attested for the 21st Lancers in 1910, and was promoted Lance-Corporal in May 1912. He served during the Great War on the Frontier Regions of India from 5 September 1915, and was promoted Corporal in June 1917. He was seconded to the Cadet College, Indore, with the rank of Sergeant, on 24 November 1918, before returning to the U.K. in 1919. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1928.

Sold with copied research.

83



Eight: Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant F. Morris, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, later Major, Home Guard

1914-15 Star (3018 Sjt. F. Morris, D. of Lanc. O. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. F. Morris); Defence Medal; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (396911 Sq. Q.M. Sjt. F. Morris. D. of Lanc. O.Y.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial, with Second Award Bar (396911 S.Q.M. Sjt. F. Morris. D. of Lanc. O. Y.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Frank Morris) mounted for display purposes in this order, *slight contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (8) *£500-£700*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.

Frank Morris attested for the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 May 1915, before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers on 27 May 1918. Reverting to the Yeomanry, he was awarded his Territorial Efficiency Medal in 1924, and his Efficiency Medal per Army Order 208 of November 1932. He served as Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry at the time of the Jubilee Celebrations in 1935, and saw further service during the Second World War as a Major with the 59th County of Lancaster (Post Officer) Battalion, Western Command, Home Guard. In civilian life he was employed by the Post Office as an overseer at Preston, and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement (*London Gazette* 12 July 1946).

Sold with copied research.

84



Seven: Captain W. J. Moloney, Royal Army Medical Corps, later Auxiliary Force India

1914-15 Star (Lieut. W. J. Moloney. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. J. Moloney.); War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, India, silver and silver-gilt, the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Capt. W. J. Moloney. A.F. (Med. Corps.)', *generally very fine and better* (7) *£240-£280*

William Joseph Moloney served during the Great War as a Doctor in a Hospital Ship, and was advanced Captain on 12 October 1916.

85



Four: Sergeant P. Calleja, King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia

1914-15 Star (3110 Sgt. P. Calleja. K.O. Malta M.); British War and Victory Medals (3110 A.W.O. Cl. 2. P. Calleja. K.O. Malta M.); Militia L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (3110 Sgt. P. Calleja. 1/K.O. Malta R. of M.) *very fine and better* (4) **£600-£800**

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2005.

Of around 140 G.V.R. type Militia L.S. & G.C. Medals issued, 50 were awarded to the 1st Battalion, King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia - Calleja's award was approved in *Army Order* 60 of February 1916.

Pubblio Calleja was born in the Parish of Pubblo, Floriana, Malta, and originally attested for the Royal Malta Regiment at Valetta in July 1897, aged 19 years. Posted to the 1st Battalion in the following year, he enjoyed a spate of rapid promotion, attaining the rank of Sergeant by June 1905. In the following year he was re-engaged in the King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia, as a result of which he was mobilised in August 1914. He subsequently witnessed active service in Gallipoli from 26 September to 5 December 1915, and in the Salonika operations from 21 September 1916 until the end of the War, his service record further stating that he attained the rank of Temporary Company Sergeant-Major 'whilst doing duty with the Maltese Labour Battalion'. He reverted to the rank of Sergeant at the end of the War and was discharged in March 1920.

86

Three: Seaman F. Castle, Royal Naval Reserve

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Frederick Castle); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (D.1117 F. Castle, Sean. R.N.R.) *good very fine* (3) **£50-£70**

Frederick Castle was born in London on 19 March 1868, and enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve on 30 May 1894. He was employed at Tilbury docks and received his R.N.R. L.S. & G.C. there on 29 November 1913. Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

87

Three: Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant W. K. O'Neill, 15th Hussars and Machine Gun Corps

British War and Victory Medals (80736 Sgt. W. J. O'Neill. 15-Hrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (537232 Sq. Q.M. Sgt. W. R. O'Neill. 15-19-H.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) **£70-£90**

88

Three: Driver W. D. Sanderson, Royal Field Artillery, later Corporal, British South Africa Police

British War and Victory Medals (W-5578 Dvr. W. D. Sanderson. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Southern Rhodesia (2201. Cpl. W. D. Sanderson.) *minor edge bruising and light contact marks, good very fine* (3) **£240-£280**

William Dennison Sanderson was born in Salford, Lancashire, on 22 October 1900, and served with the Royal Field Artillery during the latter stages of the Great War. Joining the British South Africa Police on 13 February 1920, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 January 1934, and was discharged on 8 January 1937. He died in Sheffield, Yorkshire, in November 1993.

89

Four: Private W. H. Robinson, Devonshire Regiment and Special Constabulary

British War and Victory Medals (1549 Pte. W. H. Robinson. Devon R.); Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, Long Service 1948 (William H. Robinson) *light contact marks, good very fine and better* (4) **£60-£80**

Provenance: Bertram Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2004.

William Harold Robinson attested for the Devonshire Regiment on 22 May 1912, and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War in 1916. He was discharged on account of wounds on 12 October 1916, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.



Five: Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Rowse, Royal Army Medical Corps

British War and Victory Medals (Major E. L. Rowse.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Capt. E. L. Rowse R.A.M.C.); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1920, with integral top riband bar; **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the White Eagle, 2nd type, Fifth Class breast badge, with swords, silver, silver-gilt; and enamel; together with the recipient's British Red Cross Society Proficiency Cross, with Medical Officer clasp (572 Lt. Col. E. L. Rowse), *generally good very fine* (6) £500-£700

Provenance: Colonel D. G. B. Riddick Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2006.

Serbian Order of the White Eagle *London Gazette* 15 February 1917:
'For distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign.'

Edward Leopold Rowse trained at Charing Cross Hospital and qualified as a M.R.C.S. England, L.R.C.P. London 1890 and M.D., Brussels, 1893. During the Great War he was ranked a Lieutenant-Colonel in the R.A.M.C., and was the Officer in Command of the Floriana and Ghain Tuffleha Hospitals, Malta, 1915-18. For his services during the war he was awarded the Order of the White Eagle Fifth Class by the Kingdom of Serbia. A member of the British Medical Association and British Homœopathic Society, he was at various times employed as a House Physician and Resident Obstetrics Officer, Charing Cross Hospital and House Physician, Consumption Hospital, Brompton. In the late 1920's/early 1930's his address was given as 143 Harley Street, W1.

Sold with copied research.

Six: Squadron Leader C. Balsdon, Royal Air Force, late Royal Field Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (L-47654 Bmbr. C. Balsdon. R.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (347697 Cpl. (A/Sgt.) C. Balsdon. R.A.F.) *number and rank officially corrected*; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (347697. F/Sgt. C. Balsdon. R.A.F.) *the Great War pair polished, these nearly very fine, the rest better* (6) £240-£280

Charles Balsdon was born on 1 January 1897 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery, serving with them as a Bombardier during the Great War. Transferring to the Royal Air Force, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 12 October 1935. Advanced Warrant Officer on 1 June 1937, he was commissioned Flying Officer, Administration and Special Duties Branch, on 7 March 1940, and was promoted Flight Lieutenant on 25 October 1942, and Squadron Leader on 1 January 1946. He relinquished his commission on 5 March 1948, and died in Thanet, Berkshire, on 1972.

92



Four: Colour-Sergeant G. G. Beynon, Royal Marines

British War Medal 1914-20 (Depot 405 Pte. G. G. Beynon. R.M.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension, with Second Award Bar (PO.22729 G. G. Beynon. Cpl. R.M.) *good very fine and scarce* (4) **£260-£300**

George Gordon Beynon was born at Plymouth, Devon, on 12 March 1884, and enlisted into the Royal Marines at Plymouth on 27 November 1915. He was based at the Recruit Depot at Deal for the duration of the war and so earned the British War Medal only. He was promoted to Corporal in the Portsmouth Division (at Deal) on 11 November 1930, and received his L.S. & G.C. medal there on 20 January 1931. He transferred to the Chatham Division on 15 February 1947, with new official number CH. 24907, and received his Second Award Clasp on 11 July 1949.

Sold with record of service and other research.

93



Eight: Major D. McCreadie, Rangoon Battalion, Burma Auxiliary Force, late Indian Army

British War Medal 1914-20 (2-Lieut. D. Mc. Creadie); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lieut. D. Mc. Creadie, 2 Q.V.O. S & M.) *rank and name unofficially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937 (Capt. D. McCreadie, Rangoon Batt. B.A.F.) contemporarily engraved naming; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Burma, reverse inscribed, 'Capt. David McCreadie, Rangoon Battn. Burma A. F.', with integral top riband bar, *lacquered, nearly very fine, rare* (8) **£600-£800**

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2001 (the Efficiency Decoration then noted as 'lacking top bar'); John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2009.

David McCreadie was employed immediately prior to the Great War as an Assistant with Rowe & Co., General Importers, Rangoon, and remained in service with them until the early 1940's when he was employed as an Assistant with Stuart, Smith & Allen, Chartered and Registered Agents, Rangoon. His ability to speak both Burmese and Hindustani would have been an advantage to both companies. He also served in the Military Forces, being appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on 24 June 1918 as a Second Lieutenant, and was advanced to Lieutenant on 24 June 1919. He served in the Great War and in the Third Afghan War with the 2nd Battalion Queen Victoria's Own Sappers & Miners. Continuing his service after the war, McCreadie joined the Auxiliary Forces (India), and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Rangoon Battalion, A.F.(I) on 10 August 1928. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 10 August 1931 and Captain on 25 September 1935. The Rangoon Battalion subsequently became part of the Burma Auxiliary Force. At the time of the Coronation in 1937, Captain McCreadie formed part of the Burma Coronation Contingent, joining the contingent in the U.K. He was promoted to Major on 18 January 1939, and was awarded the Efficiency Decoration (Burma) in 1939, this notified in the *Burma Gazette* of 26 August 1939.

Sold with copied research.

Note: In *The Efficiency Decoration*, by J. M. A. Tamplin, McCreadie is listed as one of just 16 recipients of the Efficiency Decoration, Burma, whose names were gleaned from the *Burma Gazette*.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card which confirms that he did not received any Great War medals.

95

Sold with copied Record of Service.

96



One of very few awards to Naval personnel, Tamplin's *Efficiency Medal* listing just 26 ratings (1949-84) and 11 officers (1949-57), the latter largely being R.N.V.R. or R.I.N.V.R. recipients.

97 Five: Second Hand G. C. Lawrence, Royal Naval Reserve, a survivor of the sinking of the armed merchant cruiser *Corunthia* in June 1940

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (17892.A., G, C. Lawrence. P.O. R.N.R.) *good very fine* (5) **£80-£100**

George Charles Lawrence was born at Brixham, Devon, on 17 January 1915, and joined the Royal Naval Reserve, Lowestoft Division, on 16 November 1934. During the Second World War he saw service at sea in the armed merchant cruiser *Carinthia* from 22 November 1939, until she was torpedoed by U-46 west of Galway Bay on 6 June 1940. The U-boat left the stricken ship to her fate but most of her crew were rescued, with the loss of two officers and two ratings only. He next served aboard H.M.S. *Reading* from 12 November 1940 to 2 January 1942, followed by service ashore until posted as Petty Officer to the newly commissioned cruiser *Black Prince* on 21 October 1943, serving on Arctic convoys until 28 January 1944, when he again went ashore. He was presented with his R.N.R. L.S. & G.C. medal on 29 December 1944, promoted to War Second Hand on 19 January 1945, and was discharged from the service on 21 December 1948.

Sold with Certificate of Service, Gunnery History Sheet, Certificate of Discharge from R.N.R. and other original documents.

98 Three: Corporal H. J. McCarthy, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (387790 Cpl. H. J. McCarthy. 4-7 D.G.) last with named card box of issue, *extremely fine* (3) **£60-£80**

Harold Joseph McCarthy was born in Malta in July 1906, and attested for the Corps of Cavalry of the Line as a Bandsman at Canterbury on 4 August 1921. He was promoted Corporal on 23 December 1938.

99 Six: Sergeant P. Quinn, 7th Hussars

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these all privately named (1883388 Cpl. Quinn. P. 7th Hussars); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (1883388 Sgt. P. Quinn. 7th. H.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (1883388 Sgt. P. Quinn. 7 H.) *namings on last slightly off-centre, light contact marks, very fine* (6) **£120-£160**

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2001.

100 Five: Sergeant S. H. Horton, 17th/21st Lancers

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (393184 Sgt. S. H. Horton 17-21-L.) *minor edge bruise to last, very fine* (5) **£60-£80**

Samuel Herbert Horton was born in Leeds on 3 February 1905 and attested there for 1st King's Dragoon Guards on 20 October 1923. He transferred to the 17th/21st Lancers as a Corporal on 14 December 1936, and served during the Second World War attached to the 14th/20th Hussars, being advanced Sergeant on 1 May 1940. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 231 of 1942.

101 Five: Lieutenant-Colonel (Quartermaster) W. W. J. Dennis, Royal Artillery

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army, with Second Award Bar (1022383 W.O. Cl. II W. W. J. Dennis. R.A.) *good very fine* (5) **£140-£180**

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

William Walter James Dennis was born on 13 April 1904. Joining the Royal Artillery in about 1919, he served in the ranks for 15 years and 15 days; was a Warrant Officer Class 2 for 5 years and 216 days; and a Warrant Officer Class 1 for 7 years and 307 days. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with gratuity, per Army Order 224 of October 1937.

Dennis was promoted a War Substantive Sergeant-Major in the Royal Artillery in April 1941, and was granted a commission as a Lieutenant (Quartermaster) in the Royal Artillery in November 1947. He was appointed Quartermaster of the School of Anti-Aircraft Artillery in February 1948 and held that appointment for just under a year. He was promoted Captain (Q.M.) in March 1949 and Major (Q.M.) in May 1955, and was awarded a Second Award Bar to his Army L.S. & G.C. on 28 May 1955 (*London Gazette* 4 November 1955). Appointed Quartermaster of the School of A.A. Artillery at Manorbier in October 1955, a position he held for three years, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (Q.M.) on 30 June 1956, and was in time the senior Quartermaster in the Royal Artillery. Having attained the retiring age, he was placed on the Retired Pay List on 13 April 1959, and died on 17 September 1965.

Sold with copied research.



Six: Major B. S. Fordyce, Royal Corps of Signals

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Militia (Lt. B. S. Fordyce. R. Sigs.); **United States of America**, Bronze Star, the reverse officially inscribed 'Benjamin S. Fordyce', generally very fine or better (6) £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2000.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 March 1945:

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

United States of America Bronze Star *London Gazette* 17 October 1946.

The original Recommendation states: 'Captain Fordyce has distinguished himself by meritorious achievement and service not involving participation in aerial flight.

A party of British Royal Signals had the task in June 1944 of providing line communications with Britain from the American Forces in the Cherbourg Peninsula. Included in the work was the establishment of a line communications centre to serve the needs of the American Headquarters near St. Sauveur. An essential cable distribution point was a blockhouse lately used by the enemy for a similar purpose and now on fire. Led by Captain Fordyce, a few men, stripped to the waist, removed a considerable quantity of ammunition and burning explosives from this blockhouse. Before the place was cool, the party commenced installation of equipment and establishment of communications

During the succeeding days and weeks this officer worked with untiring energy on the establishment and maintenance of communications, often remaining on duty for days and nights without a break.

His zeal and devotion to duty and his skilful technical direction of the work and tactful handling of situations full of conflicting interests combined to make an outstanding achievement at that critical time in the operations.'

Benjamin Sydney Fordyce was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Corps of Signals on 18 October 1942, and served with them during the Second World War as a War Substantive Lieutenant and Acting Captain. He was awarded his Efficiency Medal on 24 October 1947, and was promoted Captain on 3 November 1949, with seniority from 5 January 1946. He was advanced Major on 17 October 1959, and relinquished his commission on 15 November 1965, being granted the honorary rank of Major.

103 Eight: Captain (Quartermaster) R. Tillotson, Scots Guards

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. (2695870 W.O. Cl.2. R. Tillotson. S.G.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (2695870 W.O. Cl.1. R. Tillotson. S.G.) nearly extremely fine (8) £300-£400

Ronald Tillotson was born on 17 August 1919 and 'enlisted into the Scots Guards in 1938 and for most of his service was in the 2nd Battalion, which he joined in Egypt. He was Company Sergeant-Major of "F" Company at the Battle of Medenine, and by the time of the Salerno landings had been promoted Drill Sergeant. And it was as a Drill Sergeant that he went to Malaya with the Battalion during the emergency from 1948 to 1951. On their return to England he was made R.Q.M.S. and served in that appointment in Germany until he became Superintending Clerk in 1954. He was commissioned two years later and served in H.Q. 1st Guards Brigade and the 1st Battalion until 1959, when he was appointed Station Staff Officer, Dusseldorf. The 2nd Battalion were delighted to meet him again in Kenya where he was serving as Quartermaster of the 3rd Kenya Rifles, and he was always present at Battalion functions of every sort. It was fitting, therefore, that on the return home of his old battalion to England at the end of 1964 he should rejoin us, and he was tower of strength as Messing Officer.

"Tower of Strength" aptly describes Tilly. He was big in stature and big in heart, never ruffled or flustered, and was an example to all of us as to what a Scots Guardsman should be.' (the recipient Obituary, from the *Household Brigade Magazine*, Summer 1966 refers).

104

Six: Chaplain to the Forces the Reverend R. R. Lewis, Royal Army Chaplains' Department

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, these all contemporarily impressed '79907 Rev. R. R. Lewis CF'; Cadet Forces Medal, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar (Cdt. Capt. R. R. Lewis.) *contact marks, very fine* (6) £180-£220

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 November 1945:

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

The Reverend Richard Rice Lewis was born in 1903 and was educated at Jesus College, Oxford and Ripon Hall. Appointed Assistant Master at Brentwood School in 1925, he took Holy Orders the following decade, being Ordained Deacon in 1934, and Priest in 1935, and served as the School's Assistant Chaplain. Following the outbreak of the Second World War he was commissioned Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class in June 1941, and served during the Second World War with the Middle East Forces Medical Establishments, and later with 63 General Hospital in North Africa and the Central Mediterranean Force s in Italy. For his services during the War he was Mentioned in Despatches. He transferred to the Reserve of Officers in 1946, as Honorary Chaplain to the Forces, and returned to Brentwood School, where he was appointed Chaplain in 1947. He retired from the school in 1961, and subsequently held various diocesan appointments in Gloucester, Oxford, and St. Albans.

The recipient's Cadet Forces Medal is presumably for his services with the Brentwood School Combined Cadet Corps.

Sold with various postcard photographs believed to be of the recipient.

105


Nine: Warrant Officer C. A. Cains, Royal Air Force, who was taken Prisoner of War in Java on 8 March 1942

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (568367 F. Sgt. C. A. Cains. R.A.F.); General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (W/O. C. A. Cains. (G0568367) R.A.F.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Bar (568367 Act. F. Sgt. C. A. Cains. R.A.F.) *good very fine* (9) £700-£900

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2005.

Charles Albert Cains was born on 27 July 1920 and enlisted into the Royal Air Force on 27 July 1935. He served with 211 Squadron during the Second World War, and was taken Prisoner of War at Malaga, Java, on 8 March 1942. He was held in camps in Batavia and Sumatra, and was repatriated following the cessation of hostilities.

Sold with copied research, including medal roll extract for the Coronation Medal.

106

Six: Sergeant S. L. Beswetherick, Royal Air Force

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (363545. Sgt. S. L. Beswetherick. R.A.F.); Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sidney Lloyd Beswetherick) mounted for display in this order, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £100-£140

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 26 May 1967: Beswetherick, Sidney Lloyd, Engine Fitter, Devonport.

107

Six: Flight Lieutenant G. K. Whorlow, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these all impressed '137516 S/Ldr G. K. Whorlow, R.A.F.'; Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Bar (Flt. Lt. G. K. Whorlow. R.A.F.V.R.) *very fine and better* (6) £300-£400

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

George Kenneth Whorlow was commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 18 February 1943, and was posted to the Administrative and Special Duties Branch. He was promoted Flying Officer on 18 August 1943, and later in the war, based on the naming on his medals, may well have held the local rank of Squadron Leader. After the war, Whorlow re-joined the reconstituted R.A.F.V.R. and served until 1964. He relinquished his commission on 16 February 1949 as a Flying Officer, retaining the rank of Flight Lieutenant on his appointment to the R.A.F.V.R. On the same date he was appointed a Flying Officer, R.A.F.V.R., Technical Branch. In 1951 Flying Officer Whorlow was promoted Flight Lieutenant serving in the Photographic Interpretation Branch, Supplementary (Ground) List. He was awarded the Air Efficiency Award by A.M.O. 28 of January 1959 and was awarded his Second Award Bar in 1964.

Sold with copied research.

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- 108** *Six: Warrant Officer J. P. Dupuis, Royal Canadian Armoured Corps*
1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Canada, with Second Award Bar (Sgt. J. P. Dupuis R C Armd C) *good very fine* (6) **£140-£180**
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2004.
Jean Paul Dupuis enlisted into the Canadian Forces on 2 February 1940 and served with the 4th Canadian Armoured Brigade during 1942-44. Awarded his Efficiency Medal on 6 April 1946, he was discharged in June of that year but re-enlisted in the G.G.F.G. in December 1948, was awarded a Second Award Bar to his Efficiency Medal on 23 June 1955, and was advanced Warrant Officer in January 1959.
Sold with copied service papers, these heavily redacted.
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- 109** *Five: Corporal J. Pinto, Federated Malay States Volunteer Force*
1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Malaya (10485 Cpl. Joseph Pinto. F.M.S.V.F.) *very fine* (5) **£100-£140**
Provenance: Spink, April 2009 (Efficiency Medal only)
Sold with copied medal roll extract that confirms the Second War awards.
-
- 110** *Five: Inspector J. Riddell, Hong Kong Police*
1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Colonial Police Forces L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (Insp. Riddell, J.) *very fine or better* (5) **£300-£400**
Provenance: Bertram Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2004.
J. Riddell served as an Inspector with the Hong Kong Police, and was interned following the fall of Hong Kong in Stanley Gaol between 1941-45. He was awarded his Colonial Police Forces Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 14 December 1945; a picture of him appears in *The Royal Hong Kong Police* by Crisswell and Watson, as a member of the successful H.K. Police Rugby Team 1938-39.
-
- 111** *Six: Lieutenant P. L. Greeff, South African Air Force*
Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these all officially named (P523 P. L. Greeff); South African Permanent Forces L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (Lt. P. L. Greeff - S.A.A.F.) *nearly extremely fine* (6) **£120-£160**
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2005.
Pieter Ludolf Greeff served during the Second World War in 15 Squadron, South African Air Force in Egypt and Italy, 29 March 1943 to 8 September 1944.
Sold with some copied service details that confirms the recipient is not entitled to the 1939-45 Star, having only had 109 days' operational service.
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- 112** *Three: Corporal of Horse W. Leyland, Life Guards*
Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (7258923 Cpl of Horse. W. Layland. L.G.) *extremely fine* (3) **£100-£140**
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- 113** *Five: Staff Sergeant T. Hetherington, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers*
Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 3 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Near East, Cyprus, *additional clasps unofficially affixed in this order* (7589373 Sgt. T. Hetherington. R.E.M.E.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (7589373 Sgt. T. Hetherington. R.E.M.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (7589373 S. Sgt. T. Hetherington. R.E.M.E.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (5) **£400-£500**
T. Hetherington served with the 1st (Guards) Parachute Battalion in Palestine from September 1945.
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- 114** *Four: Warrant Officer Class 1 H. P. Shawcroft, Royal Army Educational Corps*
Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (1431848 W.O. Cl.1. H. P. Shawcroft. R.A.E.C.); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar (1431848 W.O. Cl.1. H. P. Shawcroft. R.A.E.C.) *minor edge nicks and light contact marks, nearly extremely fine* (4) **£120-£160**
H, P. Shawcrot was advanced War Substantive Instructor (Education) in the Royal Army Educational Corps on 19 November 1947.
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- 115** *Five: Sergeant G. A. R. Finlay, Royal Ulster Constabulary*
Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. George A. R. Finlay); Royal Ulster Constabulary Service Medal, E.II.R. (Sergt. G. A. R. Finlay.) on first type riband, *first two with contact marks, very fine and better* (5) **£300-£400**
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007.
Sold with Jubilee 1977 roll extract in which Sergeant George Ansen Reginald Finlay, Royal Ulster Constabulary is listed.

116 Three: Senior Commander Freda Johnson, Auxiliary Territorial Service

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (Sub. F. Johnson. A.T.S.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (3) £70-£90

Freda Johnson was appointed Second Subaltern in the Auxiliary Territorial Service on 15 January 1942, and was promoted War Substantive Subaltern on the same date. She was appointed temporary Junior Commander on 16 May 1953, being confirmed in this rank on 15 January 1948, and was promoted Senior Commander on 9 August 1948. She was awarded her Efficiency Medal on 9 January 1947, and relinquished her appointment in 1950.

117 Four: Warrant Officer Class II E. Harris, Women's Royal Army Corps

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (W/111133 W.O. Cl.2. E. Harris. W.R.A.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (W/111133 Sgt. E. Harris. WRAC.) *extremely fine* (4) £120-£160

E. Harris was awarded her Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1962.

Sold with original enclosure letter.

118 Three: Flight Officer Hilda M. Woolnough, Women's Auxiliary Air Force

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Flt. Off. H. M. Woolnough. W.R. Aux. A.F.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £120-£160

Hilda Maude Woolnough was commissioned Assistant Section Officer in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force on 19 December 1941, and was promoted Section Officer on 1 October 1942. Advanced Flight Officer on 17 October 1949, she was awarded her Air Efficiency Award on 28 July 1955, and transferred to the Reserve on 17 October 1957. She relinquished her commission on 17 October 1959, retaining her rank.

119

Three: Sergeant A. E. C. Trimming, Gibraltar Police Force

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Colonial Police Forces L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, with Second and Third Award Bars (Sgt. Albert E. C. Trimming, Gibraltar) *good very fine* (3) £300-£400

Albert E. C. Trimming was born in Greenwich, London, on 13 October 1917, and served with the Gibraltar Security Police at the Town Range Barracks (North), Gibraltar. He died in Richmond, Surrey, in July 1988.

120 Pair: Deputy Chief Fire Officer J. Oldroyd, South Eastern Fire Brigade, late Nottingham, Wakefield, and Leeds Fire Brigades

Defence Medal; Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Div. Offr. Jack Oldroyd) *good very fine* (2) £80-£100

Jack Oldroyd 'became a police-fireman at Leeds in August 1936, when 20 years old, and, on the formation of the National Fire Service five years later was appointed a company-officer at Leeds. From then he was Senior Company Officer on the staff of the 4th Fire Force; Deputy Sub-Area Commander at Wakefield; and Column-Officer and Deputy Sub-Area Commander, 5th Fire Force at Huddersfield. When the National Fire Service was disbanded, Wakefield chose Mr. Oldroyd as its deputy fire-chief, a position he held until 1 January 1949, when he was appointed third-in-command at Nottingham. He was promoted Deputy Chief Fire Officer in 1952, and transferred to the South Eastern Fire Brigade, in charge of "B" Division in June 1959. He retired in October 1962, after 26 years' service.' (*Fire* magazine refers).

Sold with copied extracts from *Fire* magazine, including a photographic image of the recipient.

121 Four: Major K. L. F. Coupland, Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, late Royal Canadian Signals

Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Forces Decoration, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (Major K. L. F. Coupland) *good very fine* (4) **£100-£140**

Kenneth Lloyd Francis Coupland enlisted in the Royal Canadian Signals as a Signaller on 20 July 1936, having previously served in the Durham Regiment, Canadian Infantry Corps, Non-Permanent Active Militia, and was advanced Sergeant on 1 September 1939. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 27 June 1941, and was promoted Lieutenant on 7 October 1941, and Captain on 6 July 1945, serving during the Second World War in Canada and then the U.K. from 12 December 1942. He transferred to the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers on 31 December 1948, and was awarded his Canadian Forces Decoration in August 1951. Promoted Major in July 1959, he was awarded a Second Award Bar to his Canadian Forces Decoration in October 1961, and transferred to the Special Reserve on 3 March 1965.

Sold with copied record of service, this partly redacted.

122 Six: Staff Sergeant I. E. S. Humble, Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, later Royal Canadian Air Force

Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SG 9497 I. E. S. Humble; U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SG 9497 I. E. S. Humble); Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.R. (Sgt. I. E. S. Humble) *contact marks, good very fine or better* (6) **£200-£240**

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2004.

Irvine Eldon Spencer Humble enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force on 11 October 1943 and served with them at home during the Second World War, before transferring to the Reserve on 27 September 1946. He subsequently re-enlisted in the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers in June 1949, and served with 25 Infantry Brigade in Korea. He was advanced Staff Sergeant in April 1959, and was awarded his Canadian Forces Decoration in August 1965.

Sold with copied records of service (these heavily redacted).

123 Three: Chief Control Electrician H. J. Smith, Royal Navy

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (MX.646458 H. J. Smith. Ch. C. El. R,N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Clasp (Mx. 646458 H. J. Smith Ch. El. H.M.S. Adamant.) *very fine* (3) **£140-£180**

L.S. & G.C. issued on 18 May 1962, whilst serving at H.M.S. *Adamant*, submarine depot ship; clasp awarded in 1975.

124

Seven: Major J. Stobo, Southland Regiment, New Zealand Forces

War Medal 1939-45; New Zealand War Service Medal; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.R., New Zealand, reverse inscribed 'Maj. J. Stobo, Southland Rgt.'; New Zealand Long and Efficient Service Medal, 2nd issue, by White (Maj. J. Stobo. Southland Rgt.); New Zealand Territorial Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue by Wright (Maj. J. Stobo. Southland Rgt.) *lacquered, nearly extremely fine* (7) **£600-£800**

Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2009.

James Stobo was born in New Zealand on 11 December 1891 and was educated at Southland Boys' High School and Otago University, before becoming a Schoolmaster at his old school at Southland. On 8 April 1915 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant on the Unattached List, Territorial Force, and served with the Cadet Corps at Southland School. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 1 July 1919; Captain of 'B' Company, 1st Southland Regiment, on 27 October 1923; and Major on 21 November 1925. During the Great War he applied to join the N.Z.E.F. but was declared as 'medically fit but rejected'. For his long service he was awarded the New Zealand Territorial Service Medal (G.O. 192 of June 1927), the New Zealand Long and Efficient Service Medal (G.O. 163 of June 1931), and the Efficiency Decoration (New Zealand) (G.O. 169 of June 1935). He was awarded the Jubilee Medal 1935 as Major in the 1st Cadet Battalion, Southland Regiment. During the Second World War he served as Major in the 1st Southland Regiment, February to May 1943. He was posted on the Retired List on 29 May 1956.

Sold with copied research and a photograph of the recipient in Masonic regalia.

125 Pair: Sergeant P. Boothe, Jamaica Local Forces

War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Jamaica, with Second Award Bar (715 Sgt. P. Boothe.) *last letter of surname officially corrected, light pitting to War Medal, otherwise good very fine (2)* £80-£100

P. Boothe was awarded both his Efficiency Medal and the Second Award Bar per *Jamaica Gazette* 21 July 1949.

126



Three: African Station Sergeant Malunguza, British South Africa Police

War Medal 1939-45; Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service, E.II.R., 2nd issue (9619 African Stn. Sgt. Malunguza, B.S.A. Police.); Colonial Police Forces L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Bar (9619 African Sgt. 2Cl. Malunguza, B.S.A. Police) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, scarce (3)* £400-£500

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service *London Gazette* 1 January 1960.

Colonial Police L.S. & G.C. *Southern Rhodesia Government Gazette* 10 April 1953.

Colonial Police L.S. & G.C. Second Award Bar *Southern Rhodesia Government Gazette* 22 July 1960.

127 Three: Sergeant J. E. Coleborn, Queen's Dragoon Guards

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22542426. Cpl. J. E. Coleborn. K.D.G.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (22542426 Sgt. J. E. Coleborn. QDG.) *name and unit officially corrected; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22542426 Sgt. J. E. Coleborn. QDG.) good very fine (3)* £240-£280

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient as a member of the Regiment's Cross-Country Ski team.

128 Pair: Lieutenant R. F. Cope, Royal Naval Reserve

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Lieut. R. F. Cope. R.N.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, E.II.R., reverse officially dated 1967, *extremely fine (2)* £140-£180

129 Pair: Warrant Officer Class II L. M. Randall, Royal Engineers

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (22521003 Sgt. L. M. Randall. R.E.); Army Emergency Reserve Efficiency Medal, E.II.R. (22521003 W.O. Cl.2. L. M. Randall. R.E.) *extremely fine and a scarce combination (2)* £240-£280

L. M. Randall was awarded his Army Emergency Reserve Efficiency Medal per Army Order List 56 of 1962.

130 Three: Sergeant A. P. McNerney, Inniskilling Dragoon Guards

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (23936925 Tpr. A. P. McNerney. 5 Innis DG.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23936925 Sgt A P McNerney 5 Innis DG); together with the related miniature awards, these mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (3)* £240-£280

131



Four: Captain D. B. Rowntree, Parachute Regiment

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (24029978 Pte. D. B. Rowntree. Para.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon; South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24029978 WO2 D M [sic] Rowntree Para); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24029978 SSgt D B Rowntree Para) *the British awards lacquered, nearly extremely fine (4)* **£2,000-£2,400**



David Bruce Rowntree was born on 8 May 1947 and attested for the Parachute Regiment on 18 September 1964. Advanced Sergeant, he was awarded his Long Service and Good conduct Medal on 7 November 1979, and served as a Warrant Officer Class II with 3 Para during the Falklands War - it was he who presided over the emergency burials of those members of the Battalion, including Sergeant Ian McKay, V.C., who were killed on Mount Longdon on 12 June 1982. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 5 January 1987, being promoted Lieutenant the same day, and was advanced Captain on 5 July 1988. He retired on 5 July 1992, and was subsequently appointed to the Reserve of Officers.

Sold with a photocopy of the recipient's Certificate of Service, and other copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.

132 Pair: Corporal T. Craggs, Royal Air Force

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Dhofar (G4275398 SAC T Craggs RAF); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Cpl T Craggs (G4275398) RAF) *nearly extremely fine (2)* **£200-£240**

133 Four: Corporal A. D. Macaulay, Royal Scots Dragoon Guards

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24743411 Tpr A D Macaulay Scots DG) with named card box of issue, *naming label on box almost all torn and only '...411 ... Maca...' still legible*; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, with named card box of issue; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24743411 Cpl A D Macaulay Scots DG) with named card box of issue, *extremely fine (4)* **£240-£280**

Allan Donald Macaulay was born on 4 March 1969 and attested for the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys) at Stirling on 7 June 1988. He was discharged on 21 March 2004.

Sold with copied Army Certificate of Service.

- 134** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1259. Trooper A. Mills, 1st Life Gds.**) impressed naming, *edge bruising, re-fixed suspension, possibly removed from a mount, very fine* **£60-£80**
Alonzo Mills was born in the Parish of Fressingfield, near Harleston, Suffolk, and enlisted for the 1st Life Guards in London on 30 June 1855, aged 21 years 10 months, a farmer by trade. He was discharged at Windsor on 7 September 1877, being then 'in possession of five good conduct badges and a medal for long service and good conduct.' Sold with copied discharge papers.
-
- 135** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**89 Troop Corpl. Major H. Plumridge. 2nd Life Gds.**) engraved naming, *good very fine* **£80-£100**
Henry Plumridge was born in the Parish of Cookham, near Maidenhead, Berkshire, and enlisted into the 2nd Life Guards at Windsor on 16 February 1859, age 18 years 10 months, a shoemaker by trade. He was promoted to Corporal of Horse in December 1865, and to Troop Corporal Major in December 1871. Awarded 'Silver Medal for long service & good conduct, with gratuity of £5-0-0.' on 1 June 1878, he was discharged at Hyde Park Barracks on 22 September 1881. Sold with copied discharge papers.
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- 136** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**82. Corpl. Maj: G. Larkins, Rl. Horse Gds.**) impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* **£80-£100**
George Larkins was born in the Parish of St Lawrence, Ramsgate, Kent, and enlisted into the Royal Horse Guards at Regents Park Barracks by Private Christopher Larkins R.H.G. (presumably his brother) on 28 December 1858, aged 18, a sailor by trade. He was promoted to Corporal of Horse in March 1867; Troop Corporal Major, August 1872; Regimental Corporal Major, December 1880; Warrant Officer, 1 July 1881. Awarded 'Silver Medal with gratuity of £5 for long service and good conduct', he was discharged at Regents Park Barracks on 22 December 1885. Sold with copied discharge papers.
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- 137** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**881. Pte. G. Walker 1st Dn. Gds.**) engraved naming, *nearly very fine* **£80-£100**
George Walker was born in the Parish of Enfield, near Uxbridge, Middlesex, and attested for the 3rd Light Dragoons at Aldershot on 25 October 1855, aged 20, a Volunteer from the Militia. He was discharged from the 3rd Light Dragoons on 15 June 1867, aged 32, with a total service allowed to reckon of 12 years. He re-engaged as a Private in the 1st Dragoon Guards on 31 October 1867, and was finally discharged at Manchester on 16 December 1876, being 'in possession of 4 good conduct badges and medal for long service and good conduct.' Sold with copied discharge papers.
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- 138** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**839. Sadr. Cpl. E. T. Chandler. 2nd Dn. Gds.**) impressed naming, *very fine* **£80-£100**
Edward Thomas Chandler was born in the Parish of St Mary's, Worcester, and enlisted for the 2nd Dragoon Guards at Westminster on 16 October 1862, aged 18, a boot closer by trade. He served abroad in India from July 1865 to January 1870, otherwise at home. He passed classes of instruction in Saddlery at Woolwich and was appointed Saddler in September 1870, becoming Corporal Saddler on 1 July 1881. He was appointed Saddler Sergeant on 16 November 1881, and was finally discharged in that rank on 10 November 1885. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal.
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- 139** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**208 Sergt. William Humphries 3rd Dragoon Guards**) impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* **£80-£100**
William Humphries was born in Cheltenham and attested there for the 3rd Dragoon Guards on 16 March 1854, aged 19, a brewer by trade. He served 21 years 68 days, all at home, and was discharged at York on 22 May 1875. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal.
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- 140** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**638 Michl. Corren. 4th Dragoon Gds.**) impressed naming, *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* **£80-£100**
Michael Corren (Corrin) was born in the Parish of Selsker, County Wexford, and attested for the 4th Dragoon Guards on 1 December 1840. He served 24 years 82 days and was discharged at Newbridge on 20 February 1865, being then 'in possession of Five good conduct badges and a silver medal for long service and good conduct.' After an 'Examination of Invalid Soldiers' on 7 March 1865, he was admitted to an out-pension, London District, on 18 April 1865. Sold with copied discharge and pension papers.
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- 141** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**498 Tp. Sgt. Maj: G. Healey. 5th Dn. Gds.**) impressed naming, *good very fine* **£80-£100**
George Healey was born in the Parish of Coton Clanford, Staffordshire, and attested for the 5th Dragoon Guards at Liverpool on 13 July 1861, aged 18, a collier by trade. He was promoted to Corporal in October 1865; Sergeant, April 1869; and to Troop Sergeant Major in February 1879. He served at home throughout and transferred to the Lancashire Yeomanry Cavalry on 31 December 1881, until his final discharge on 28 December 1886, after 25 years 167 days service. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal.
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- 142** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**197. Pte. R. Beeton, 6th Dragoon Gds.**) impressed naming, *good very fine* **£80-£100**
Richard Beeton was born in the Parish of St Clement, Norwich, Norfolk, and attested for the 6th Dragoon Guards at Norwich on 14 December 1858, aged 18, a turner by trade. Apart from 7 days in the cells in November 1861, his conduct was stated to be very good. He served 272 days in the East Indies but was otherwise at home during his 20 years 360 days service. He was discharged at Canterbury on 15 December 1879. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal.

- 143** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1532. Sergt. A. Harris, 7th Dragn. Gds.**) impressed naming, *very fine* *£80-£100*
Alexander Harris was born in the Parish of King's Kettle, Fife, and attested for the 7th Dragoon Guards, from the Fife Militia, at Edinburgh on 12 February 1856, aged 18 years 11 months, a ploughman by trade. He was promoted Corporal in December 1864, and Sergeant in April 1868. He served abroad in the East Indies for 6 years 120 day, and was discharged at Newbridge on 5 September 1876, by which time he was entitled to a fifth good conduct badge but had not yet received his L.S. & G.C. medal. Sold with copied discharge papers.
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- 144** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**411. Lce. Cpl. A. W. Snusher, 1st Dragoons**) impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* *£80-£100*
Abraham Webster Snusher was born in the Parish of Stepney, London, and attested for the 1st Dragoons at Westminster on 18 October 1859, aged 20 years 7 months, a clerk by trade. He was discharged at Aldershot on 24 April 1878, after 18 years 187 days service, being then in possession of four good conduct badges. Sold with copied discharge papers.
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- 145** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1510. Sergt. C. Benbow. 2nd Dragns.**) engraved naming, *good very fine* *£80-£100*
Charles Banbow was born at Manchester and attested for the 2nd Dragoons at York on 24 February 1873, aged 18, a labourer by trade. He was promoted to Corporal in September 1876; Lance-Sergeant, September 1878; Sergeant, May 1879; Troop Sergeant-Major, September 1882; reverted to Sergeant at his own request, September 1885, and was discharged at Aldershot on 25 February 1894, after 21 years service. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal.
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- 146** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**849. Pte. T. Hardy. 3rd Hussars.**) engraved naming, official correction to '3rd', *edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£80-£100*
Thomas Hardy was born in the Parish of Appleton, Berkshire, and enlisted for the 3rd Hussars at Manchester on 28 May 1866, aged 19, a labourer by trade. He served in the East Indies from November 1868 to December 1879, otherwise at home, and was discharged at Manchester on 13 December 1886. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal.
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- 147** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**82. Sergt. H. Lacey. 4th Hussars**) impressed naming, *small edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£80-£100*
Henry Lacey was born in the Parish of St Edmunds, Salisbury, Wiltshire, and attested for the 4th Light Dragoons at Aldershot on 26 December 1857, aged 21, a baker by trade. He was promoted Corporal in May 1871, and Sergeant in July 1873. He served in India for 9 years 4 months, and was discharged at Netley Hospital on 18 June 1877, in consequence of an injured spine from being thrown from his horse at Rawil Pindee in October 1875. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal.
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- 148** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**789 Tp. S. Maj: J. Evans. 5th Lancers.**) engraved naming, official correction to regimental number and first part of rank, *otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£80-£100*
John Evans was born at Sligo, County Sligo, and attested for the 5th Lancers at Dublin on 24 January 1859, aged 14 years 6 months. He served in India from July 1863 to December 1874, was promoted to Corporal in August 1872, to Sergeant in August 1874, and to Troop Sergeant-Major in July 1876. He transferred in that rank to the Permanent Staff of the Glasgow Yeomanry on 20 May 1879, and was finally discharged on 30 September 1898. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal.
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- 149** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**457. Corpl. W. H. Webb. 6th Dragoons**) impressed naming, *good very fine* *£80-£100*
William Henry Webb was born in the Parish of Harrow, London, and attested for the 6th Dragoons at Westminster on 30 August 1858, aged 18, a barman by trade. He served in the East Indies for 7 years 3 months and was discharged in the rank of Corporal at Edinburgh on 18 August 1879. He was recommended for the L.S. & G.C. medal on 1 November 1879. Sold with copied discharge papers.
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- 150** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1553. Tp: S. Maj: A. Sillitoe. 7th Hussars.**) engraved naming, *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* *£80-£100*
Alexander Sillitoe was born in the Parish of Sudbury, near Colchester, Suffolk, and attested for the 7th Hussars at Westminster on 4 February 1874, aged 20, a carman by trade. He was promoted to Corporal in January 1879, to Sergeant in September 1883, to Troop Sergeant-Major in October 1886, and to Squadron Sergeant-Major in January 1893. He served overseas in Natal from February 1881 to July 1882, and in India from November 1886 to November 1892, and was finally discharged on 8 March 1895. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal.
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- 151** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**430. Regtl. Sgt. Maj: J. Andrews. 8th Hussars**) impressed naming, *good very fine* *£100-£140*
James Andrews was born in the Parish of Littlebury, Essex, and enlisted for the 8th Hussars at Westminster on 29 June 1858, aged 20, a groom by trade. He was promoted to Corporal in January 1860, to Sergeant in December 1861, to Troop Sergeant-Major in May 1866, and to Regimental Sergeant-Major on 24 December 1873. He was discharged from the 8th Hussars on 15 July 1879, upon his appointment to the Permanent Staff of the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry as Drill Instructor. He was finally discharged from that unit on 21 May 1890, in consequence of 'inefficiency in the discharge of his duties.' Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal.
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- 152** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**190. Pte. R. H. Potter. 9th Lancers**) impressed naming, *very fine* *£80-£100*
Robert H. Potter was born in the Parish of Pimlico, Middlesex, and enlisted for the 9th Lancers at Westminster on 16 November 1868, aged 20, a baker by profession. He served for 19 years 15 days as a Private and at home throughout, and was discharged at Canterbury on 1 February 1878. Sold with copied discharge papers.

- 153** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1783. Pte. W. E. Denham. 10/Huss.**) engraved naming, *suspension slack, otherwise very fine* **£80-£100**
- William Edward Denham** was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, and attested for the 19th Hussars at Leeds Barracks on 1 June 1876, aged 18 years 7 months, a mechanic by trade. He was appointed Lance-Corporal in August 1878, and transferred as a Private to the 10th Hussars on 31 October 1879. He served in India from December 1879 to May 1882 but took part in no campaigns and went on to complete 21 years and was discharged on 1 June 1897. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal in *Army Order* 150 of 1894.
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- 154** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1138. Sergt. R. Sawen. 11th Hussars.**) engraved naming, *small official correction to '11th', otherwise good very fine* **£80-£100**
- Richard W. Sawen** was born in the Parish of High Easter, near Chelmsford, Essex, and attested for the 11th Hussars at Westminster on 8 July 1870, aged 19. He served in India from 27 October 1870 to 7 January 1878, and the rest at home to complete 22 years. He was discharged at Canterbury on 7 July 1892. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal in *Army Order* 42 of 1889.
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- 155** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**3206. Saddler Cpl: J. E. Walters. 12/Lancers.**) engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine* **£80-£100**
- James Evan Walters** was born in the Parish of Portsea, near Portsmouth, Hampshire, and enlisted into the 11th Hussars at Portsmouth on 2 October 1877, aged 18 years 4 months, a shoemaker by trade. He was appointed Saddler in March 1886 and transferred as Saddler Corporal to the 12th Lancers on 15 October 1889. He was discharged at Aldershot on completion of 21 years service on 1 October 1898. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal.
-
- 156** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1677. Corp: H. Levenson. 13th Hussars.**) engraved naming, *small edge nick, otherwise good very fine* **£80-£100**
- Hamilton Levenson** was born in the Parish of Comber, County Down, and served in the 16th Lancers for 11 years 5 months. He transferred to the 13th Hussars to complete 21 years service, including 15 years 10 months in India. Sold with copied application for Claim to Pension submitted to Chelsea Board in the rank of Lance-Sergeant, this undated but circa 1900.
-
- 157** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**944. Pte. T. Ashton. 14th Hussars.**) engraved naming, *several edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* **£80-£100**
- Thomas Ashton** was born in the Parish of Newton, near Warrington, Lancaster, and attested for the 14th Hussars at Liverpool on 27 July 1886, aged 20, a striker (blacksmith's assistant) by trade. He served in India from January 1877 to March 1881, in South Africa from March to November, 1881, and then back in India until March 1884, the rest at home. He was discharged on 23 June 1890, with 23 years 331 days service. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal with gratuity.
-
- 158** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1687. Sergt. Mjr. John Courtney, 15th Hussars.**) impressed naming, *very fine* **£80-£100**
- John Courtney** was born in the Parish of Silverton, near Exeter, Devon, and attested for the 15th Hussars at Westminster on 17 June 1851, aged 19, a joiner by trade. He was promoted to Corporal in August 1855, to Sergeant in October 1857, and to Troop Sergeant-Major on 14 December 1863, in which rank he was discharged at Canterbury on 23 June 1874. During this time he served in India for 1 year 6 months. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal with gratuity of £10.
-
- 159** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**935. Tp: Sgt. Maj: G. Lee. 16th Lancers.**) engraved naming, *scratch in obverse field, otherwise good very fine* **£80-£100**
- George Lee** was born in the Parish of Owston, in the county of Lincoln, near Bawtry, Yorkshire, and attested for the 19th Foot at Leeds on 11 June 1864, for a term of 10 years, aged 18 years 4 months, a furnace man by trade. He served in India from 2 November 1865, and whilst there transferred to the 16th Lancers on 31 October 1867. He was promoted to Corporal in August 1875, returned home with the regiment in January 1877, was appointed Lance-Sergeant in June 1877, and promoted to Sergeant in August 1877. He was appointed Troop Sergeant-Major on 10 November 1880, and was discharged in that rank at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, on 16 August 1887. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal with gratuity of £5.
-
- 160** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1294. Sergt. A. Savigear. 17th Lancers**) impressed naming, *good very fine* **£80-£100**
- Alfred Savigear** was born in the Parish of Hay, near Brecon, Breconshire, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Worcester on 25 May 1855, aged 18 years 1 month, a bricklayer by trade. He served in North America for 2 years 9 months (no dates given) and transferred to the Military Train in October 1860. Promoted to Corporal in April 1861, and to Sergeant in June 1862, he re-engaged for a further 12 years at Aldershot in March 1867, and transferred as Sergeant to the 17th Lancers on 1 February 1870. He was finally discharged at Dublin on 8 June 1876 after 21 years service. Sold with copied discharge papers.
-
- 161** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**43. Pte. D. Boland. 18th Hussars**) impressed naming, *good very fine* **£80-£100**
- Denis Boland** was born in the Parish of St Mary's, Limerick, County Limerick, and attested for the 18th Hussars, from the Limerick Militia, at Aldershot on 1 March 1858. He served in India for 11 years 215 days, and re-engaged in India on 8 November 1864. He was discharged at Aldershot, due to chronic rheumatism, on 29 April 1878, with further service to 27 July 1878, when finally discharged. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal with gratuity of £5.

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- 162** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**608. Sergt. J. R. Scoones. 19th Hussars.**) engraved naming, *very fine* *£80-£100*
- John Richard Scoons/Scoones** was born in the Parish of All Saints, Maidstone, Kent, and attested for the 19th Hussars at Maidstone on 10 April 1863, aged 15 years 2 months. He was appointed Trumpeter in October 1866, and Lance-Corporal in April 1876. He was promoted to Corporal in March 1877, appointed Lance-Sergeant in September 1878, and promoted to Sergeant the following month. He served in Egypt from August to November 1884, and was discharged at Colchester on 11 May 1885.
- Sold with copied discharge papers and confirmation of L.S. & G.C. medal for April 1885.
-
- 163** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**418. Pte. J. Hopkins, 20th Hussars**) impressed naming, *very fine* *£80-£100*
- John Hopkins** was born in the Parish of Williton, Somerset, and attested for the cavalry of the British Army at Liverpool on 30 May 1860, aged 20, a groom by trade. He was posted to the 20th Hussars in February 1861, and served in India for 11 years 331 days, re-engaging whilst there on 11 June 1868. He was discharged on 21 January 1879, with 18 years 230 days service.
- Sold with copied discharge papers.
-
- 164** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**265. Pte. J. Battle. 21st Hussars.**) engraved naming, *nearly very fine* *£80-£100*
- John Battle** was born in Liverpool and attested there for the 17th Lancers on 26 April 1855, aged 21, a sugar baker by trade. He served abroad in Turkey for 181 days, and in India for 17 years 10 days. He transferred to the 12th Lancers in August 1856, to the Bengal European Light Cavalry in February 1860, and to the 21st Hussars on 1 May 1861. He re-engaged in India to complete 21 years on 21 May 1867, and was discharged at Aldershot on 9 May 1876.
- Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal.
-
- 165** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Jn. Graham. Pte. R.M. H.M.S. Pembroke**) engraved naming, *good very fine* *£100-£140*
- John Graham** was born in the Parish of Brackay, County Tyrone, and enlisted into the Royal Marines at Woolwich on 29 July 1858, for a term of twelve years, aged, 19, a labourer by trade. He re-engaged on 13 May 1868. for a further period of nine years and was discharged on 8 August 1879, after 21 years 11 days service. He was then in 'possession of 5 Good Conduct Badges the last granted 29th July 1879, also Medal for L.S. & G.C. Conduct. Entitled to a gratuity of £5.0.0 in discharge.' During his service afloat he served aboard H.M. Ships *Asia*, *Melpomene*, *Neptune*, *Pallas*, and *Lord Warden*.
- Sold with copied record of service.
-
- 166** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**R.M.11779 Cpl. D. C. Thurston. R.M.**) *good very fine* *£60-£80*
- L.S. & G.C. awarded February 1967.
-
- 167** *Pair: Regulating Chief Wren Julia Isobel Reynolds, Women's Royal Naval Service*
- Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (CWRENREG J I Reynolds W121051K HMS Warrior) *good very fine (2)* *£160-£200*
- Sold with confirmation of Jubilee 1977 medal.
-
- 168** Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**X1927425 Sgt R B Ponting RAF**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* *£50-£70*
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- 169** Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (**CWRS B J Davies W951185G RNR**) *extremely fine* *£50-£70*
-
- 170** Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (**1409 J. Adair. A.B. R.N.V.R.**) *polished, contact marks, nearly very fine* *£50-£70*
- Medals issued 30 October 1945.

171



Royal Naval Auxiliary Service L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., with Second Award Clasp (**R. S. McGregor**) *traces of lacquer, extremely fine* **£140-£180**

Sold with two group photographs (many signatures on reverse) of 990 N.S. Squad R.M., Chatham (Completed Group Training - May 1949) and a printed booklet 'R.N. Minewatching Service, Medway Afloat Group, Joining Instructions.'

172 Royal Naval Auxiliary Service L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (**Mrs. M. H. M. Shenton.**) *good very fine* **£80-£100**
Qualification period 3 January 1955 to 3 January 1967; medal issued 7 July 1967 (Portsmouth Command).

173 Rocket Apparatus Volunteer Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, 2nd type reverse (**Joseph V. Rule**) *nearly extremely fine* **£100-£140**

174 Coast Life Saving Corps Long Service Medal, E.II.R. with Second Award Clasp (**Albert Ivey**) *extremely fine* **£140-£180**
Medal awarded in 1956.

175 Coast Life Saving Corps Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (**Harry Ambrose Buckett**) *extremely fine* **£100-£140**

176 Coastguard Auxiliary Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (**Thomas H. John**) *extremely fine* **£100-£140**

177 Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue (**Observer Lieutenant. T. H. Flack.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* **£100-£140**
T. H. Flack served as an Observer Commander with the Norwich Group, Royal Observer Corps, and was awarded his Royal Observer Corps Medal on 25 February 1954.
Sold with copied research.

178 Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (**9268 Mrs. M. Appleby 29th. June 1966**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* **£30-£40**

179 *Pair: Corporal P. E. Gomez, British Honduras Volunteer Guard*
Colonial Police Forces L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Cpl. P. Gomez, Brit. Honduras); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, British Honduras (Cpl. P. E. Gomez, Brit. Honduras Volunteer Guard.) mounted for display purposes in this order, *edge nick to latter, otherwise nearly extremely fine and scarce* (2) **£400-£500**
Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009.
Efficiency Medal *British Honduras Gazette* 15 November 1947.

180 Colonial Prison Service L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (**296 2/G/W. Ali Nlaga, Tanganyika**) *pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine, scarce* **£140-£180**
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2000.
Colonial Prison Service L.S. & G.C. *Tanganyika Gazette* 28 June 1957.
Ali Nlaga joined the Tanganyika Prison Service on 20 February 1936, and at the time he was awarded his Long Service Medal held the rank of 2nd Grade Warder.

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

181



A fine Indian Mutiny C.B. group awarded to Major J. W. Carnegie, Provost Marshal of Lucknow and in charge of the Intelligence Department throughout the defence, and who was 'hit twice' and had his 'horse shot under him' during the final capture of the city

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's, breast badge, in 18 carat gold, hallmarks for London 1859, complete with swivel ring suspension and gold riband buckle; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (Capt. J. W. Carnegie, Provost Marshal.); together with a second officially impressed medal in the rank of Major but this with *last three letters of surname engraved and 'Civil Service' erased from edge, good very fine (3)*
£5,000-£6,000

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

John William Carnegie, the son of David Carnegie, Senior Surgeon, Bombay Establishment, was born in Aberdeen on 21 April 1814 and was nominated a Cadet in the Bengal Service by C.E. Prescott, Esq., on the recommendation of J. Magenis, Esq. He arrived in India aboard the *Asia* in June 1834 and was posted to the 15th B.N.I. at Cawnpore. From January 1836 until March 1848 he served as Interpreter and Quartermaster of his corps. In 1850 he was appointed Acting Cantonment Magistrate at Ambala till 1852 when he was appointed to the same position at Peshawar. In addition to his other duties he was also charged with the responsibilities of Superintendent of Abkaice and to have charge of the Sudder Bazaar. In February 1856 he became Special Assistant to the Commissioner of Lucknow.

A month before the Defence of the Residency began he took part in quelling 'an insurrection' in the city on 31 May 1857, which was the day after mutinous Sepoys set fire to the 71st's officers mess at Maraion and the bungalows in the European cantonment. Carnegie does not appear to have been present at Chinhut. He was however a member of the original garrison and was acknowledged by Brigadier Inglis for his services with the Intelligence Department in the following terms: 'Capt. Carnegie, the Special Assistant Commissioner, whose invaluable services previous to the commencement of the siege I have frequently heard warmly dilated on, both by Sir H. Lawrence and by Major Banks, and whose exertions will probably be more amply brought to notice by the civil authorities on some future occasion, has conducted the office of Provost Marshal to my satisfaction' (*London Gazette* 16/1/1858). He also gained the thanks of the Government for services with others at the head of the Intelligence Department (*London Gazette* 22/12/1857), and was permitted 'to reckon 1 year's extra service for Defence of the Residency'.

Following the final relief of Lucknow in November 1857, he served as Provost Marshal to Outram's Division during the siege and capture of the city in March 1858. During the latter operations he was 'hit twice' and his 'horse shot under him'. Promoted Brevet Major on 24 March 1858, he was mentioned in the despatch of Major A. Hume for an action near Bhumore Ghat (*Calcutta Gazette* 3 November 1858). Carnegie was subsequently appointed Civil Officer with the Kapurthala Contingent and made a Companion of the Bath in May 1860. Major Carnegie resigned his commission in June 1862 and died at Gipsy Hill, Norwood, on 6 January 1874.

Sold with a comprehensive file of research

A third medal named to Carnegie is in the possession of the Royal Military Police Museum.

182

The C.B.E. and Brazilian 'O Globo' merit medal attributed to Mr J. A. Cayton, Representative, British Council in Canada, formerly British Council in Brazil

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, with full neck cravat in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue; **Brazil, Republic**, Merit Medal of the Brazilian newspaper 'O Globo', silver-gilt, with neck cravat, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)*
£260-£300

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1972: John Alwyn Cayton, O.B.E., lately British Council Representative in Canada.

John Alwyn Cayton served as a Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in the Second World War and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1943). He was awarded the O.B.E. on 11 June 1960, for services as Representative, British Council, Brazil, residing in Rio de Janeiro; and was promoted to C.B.E. in the New Years Honours of 1972, for services as Representative, British Council, Canada.

O Globo is a Brazilian newspaper based in Rio de Janeiro. Sold with a calling card for 'Mr J. A. Cayton, O.B.E., Representative, British Council, Brazil.'



A fine and most interesting Great War 1917 'Passchendaele' D.S.O. group of eleven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Lembecke, Northumberland Fusiliers, late Royal Fusiliers and Gloucestershire Regiment: having been sentenced to death as a spy in German South West Africa in 1914, he was later released and went on to hold several commands on the Western Front, being twice wounded before continuing to serve with distinction in revolutionary Peru

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top ribband bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (Lieut. C. E. Lembecke. [sic] Glouc. Rgt.) officially engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (Capt. C. E. Lembecke. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. C. E. Lembecke.) mounted as worn and housed in a contemporary *Spink & Son* fitted leather case; **Chile, Republic**, Order of Merit, Commander's neck badge, 65mm including condor suspension x 60mm, silver, gilt and white enamel, *damage to enamel and finial balls in places*, in case of issue; **Peru, Republic**, Commander of the Order of Ayacucho, 70mm x 51mm, gilt and enamel, in case of issue; Order of Aeronautical Merit, 64mm including condor suspension x 46mm, 1st issue, gold (54g), in case of issue; Bronze Cross of the Society of the Founders of Independence, 1st issue; Centenary of Independence Medal 1921, gold (30g); Centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho Medal 1924, gold (24g); together with the recipient's Peruvian Aviation Observer's wings, silver, early issue, *light contact marks to Q.S.A. and B.W.M., otherwise very fine or better* (12) £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: The foreign awards acquired by the vendor direct from the granddaughter of the recipient and reunited with the British awards.

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

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 18 December 1917 and 27 December 1918.

Charles Edward Lembcke was born Carlos Eduardo Lembcke in 1882 in Lima, Peru. The son of a Peruvian diplomat, he moved with his family to England in 1886 and was educated at Harrow. Wishing to join the British Army, he became a British subject on 24 July 1900 at the age of 18 and, having anglicised his name, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment on 10 September. He served with them on St. Helena, guarding Boer prisoners at Deadwood Camp, and was promoted Lieutenant in the Militia in October 1901 (Q.S.A. with no clasp). Leaving St. Helena, he served on Malta from 28 November 1901, having been seconded for service with the royal Garrison Regiment. Appointed Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers on 3 June 1905, he was then placed in the Special Reserve of Officers, and was appointed Lieutenant, Regular Army in February 1908. Assigned to the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) Special Reserve in 1907, he was promoted to Captain in June 1911. A man of wide ranging interests, he had been elected a member of the Aero Club of the United Kingdom in 1909 and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1912.

In early 1914, while still a Captain in the 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, Lembcke was granted special permission by the War Office to spend a shooting holiday in German South West Africa. Planning to hunt in Ovamboland, and push on into Angola before returning to England, he was still in the German colony when war was declared in Europe. Immediately arrested by the German authorities, he was accused of being a spy, which he probably was, and sentenced to be shot. But with South African forces invading from the south, he was moved to a jail in Windhoek and after eight and a half months in the common gaol on criminal rations, he was liberated by Brigadier General Brits' South Africans on 8 July 1915. Lembcke's unfortunate yet fascinating adventures during this period are told in some detail in his sworn statement to the subsequent Court of Enquiry on 21 July 1915 and in his letter written to the War Office in June 1919, in which he admits to his spying activities while in Africa. This letter was then forwarded to MI.2, suggesting that he was most likely working for the Intelligence Services.

While in captivity, Lembcke had been appointed to a permanent commission in the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers in the rank of Acting Captain but, after his arrival back in England on 17 August 1915, he was quickly attached to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers and joined his new regiment in France on 5 September 1915. Promoted Temporary Major in October 1915, he served with his battalion on the first day of the Battle of the Somme as part of Lieutenant-General Congreve's 30th Division on the extreme British right. On the 12 October 1916, the battalion also took part in a local attack in the Flers sector, finding the enemy well prepared, they failed to reach their first objective and the battalion's casualties totalled 9 officers and 261 other ranks, Lembcke being wounded. He was wounded a second time on 14 November.

On 28 December 1916, Lembcke was appointed to the command of the 18th (Service) Battalion, Manchester Regiment (3rd Manchester Pals - Clerks' and Warehousemen's Battalion) with the rank of Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. The battalion took part in fierce fighting in an attack on the German trenches North-West of Neuville-Vitasse on 18 May 1917, with 15 officers (including every company commander in the attack) and 346 other ranks either killed, wounded or missing. Losses on similar scale occurred on 31 July at Sanctuary Wood during the 3rd Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele) when the company attacked through the wood, securing their objectives east of Stirling Castle. Lembcke was hospitalised shortly afterwards and he relinquished command of the battalion on 12 December 1917. He was mentioned in despatches in the *London Gazette* on 18 December 1917 and awarded the D.S.O. on 1 January 1918, undoubtedly for his leadership of the Battalion at Sanctuary Wood.

After being discharged from medical care, Lembcke was next appointed to take command of the 25th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, taking part in the 2nd Battle of the Somme in August 1918 and the grand advance in Artois and Flanders during October and November, seeing particularly hard fighting on the Scheldt.

On 14 December 1918, he took up an appointment as General Staff Officer 3rd Grade at the War Office and was promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 January 1919. He was again Mentioned In Despatches for his services with the 25th Liverpool, most likely for his 'determination and endurance on the Scheldt displayed between 18 and 21 October', for which he had received the appreciation of the Corps Commander. He was promoted to GSO 2 on 23 June 1919 and was made a permanent Lieutenant-Colonel on 5th November 1920, relinquishing his appointment at the War Office the same day.

On 15th November 1920 he was sent to Spain with Sir Esme Howard (later 1st Baron Howard of Penrith), the new British Ambassador based in Madrid, as Military Attaché. While there he was presented with a Wilkinson sword inscribed 'A nuestro camarada el Mayor Lembcke D.S.O. A mas contrarios mas brios dijo nuestro padre El Cid' ('To our comrade Major Lembcke D.S.O. "In the face of more enemies we find greater strength, said our father El Cid"'), as well as a presentation signed photograph, by King Alphonso XIII of Spain in recognition of his services.

On his return to England he was posted as Chief Staff Officer to the West Lancashire Division during the rebellion in Ireland. In 1921 he received a cable from Lima stating: 'On behalf of the President I request you to say if you are willing to take up service with the Peruvian Government and relinquish the nationality you now hold.' Accepting the offer, he resigned his commission in the British Army (although he did not relinquish his dual nationality) and was granted a permanent commission in the Peruvian Army with the same rank of Lt. Colonel. Not intending to return to England, he specifically requested not to be put on the British Army Reserve, but his request was refused, as it was a British legal requirement to join the Reserve.

He left Avonmouth on 21 May 1922 accompanied by his wife Irmgard and daughter Katherine, and on arrival in Peru reverted to using the name Carlos Eduardo, taking up the position of Military Attaché to the British Embassy, followed by a number of appointments in the Peruvian Army Staff. In 1929, Lembcke became embroiled in a bitter dispute with his immediate superior, the notorious German General Wilhelm Faupel, at that time Inspector General of the Peruvian Army, and challenged him to a duel which was fought with sabres on 17 October 1930. Said to have been a bloody affair, unusually the duellist's seconds were obliged to step in long after first blood was drawn. A few months later, Faupel returned to Germany, later becoming a staunch Nazi and in 1937, Germany's Ambassador to Madrid.

Although now somewhat out of favour, in February 1931 Lembcke put his fluency in English and Spanish to use when appointed to escort the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII) during the prince's visit to Peru. It was reported in the newspapers at the time that: 'They have a happy way of arranging revolutions in Peru. The rebels heard that the Prince of Wales and Prince George were about to tour Peru at the time the revolution was due to start, so they decided to delay the revolution until after the British party left.'

Following the assassination of Provisional President Cerro in 1933, Carlos was returned to the fold however, being appointed, together with his Regiment, as the new President's bodyguard during a period of political uncertainty. He undertook a series of campaigns and suppressions, many of which provide interesting tales in their own right, in defence of the regime before retiring from the Peruvian Army in 1938. He died in Lima in 1956.

Sold with detailed copied research together with four photographs of the recipient in uniform at different stages of his military career.

For the recipient's father's medals see lot 604

For the recipient's miniatures see lot 722.



The exceptional Second War 'Photo Reconnaissance Unit' D.S.O., D.F.C. and Second Award Bar, post-war A.F.C., United States of America D.F.C. and Korean War 'Sabre Jet' Pilot's United States of America Air Medal group of twelve awarded to Group Captain J. R. H. Merifield, Royal Air Force, widely recognised as one of the finest Mosquito and PRU pilots of the Second War, he flew in over 160 operational sorties and took the first photograph of a V1 rocket on a launch ramp - over the Luftwaffe Test Installation, Peenemunde West, Usedom Island

Merifield went on to break two flying records, one over the Atlantic and one in South East Asia, prior to serving in Korea. At the outbreak of the Korean War, Merifield was one of a small number of R.A.F. officers seconded to the United States Air Force. He served with the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing and flew in 20 combat missions with the U. S.A.F. against the communists in the famed F-86 Sabre Jet. Group Captain Merifield was killed during a flying accident, along with his instructor, whilst carrying out a Whirlwind helicopter conversion course at R.A.F. Upavon in 1961.

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated '1944', reverse centre loose, with integral top riband bar; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar, reverse of cross officially dated '1942', and additionally engraved 'J. R. H. Merifield 1.6.42', the reverse of Bar officially dated '1944'; Air Force Cross, E.II.R., reverse officially dated '1956'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, Air Crew Europe; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Sq. Ldr. J. R. H. Merifield. R.A.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Act. Wg. Cdr. J. R. H. Merifield. R.A.F.V.R.); **United States of America**, Distinguished Flying Cross, reverse engraved 'John H. Merifield.'; Air Medal, unnamed as issued, mounted as originally worn, remnants of lacquer, generally very fine (12)
£20,000-£30,000

Provenance: J. B. Hayward Collection - which was then sold in *Hayward's Gazette*, 3 October 1974, when it was described as 'The finest combination of Decorations to the R.A.F. that has appeared for sale.'

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 11 February 1944, the original Recommendation states:

'This officer has proved himself an exceptionally able photographic reconnaissance pilot. He has taken part in many long range flights. In addition he has also undertaken several successful night photographic sorties. Squadron Leader Merifield has been a most distinguished flight commander. He has completed much valuable experimental work.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 2 June 1942, the original Recommendation states:

'This officer has carried out important long distance reconnaissance flights with highly successful results. He has displayed great skill and determination.'

D.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 3 October 1944, the original Recommendation states:

'Since the invasion of Northern France the squadron has completed many sorties against the enemy communication systems and military installations. Much success has been achieved in which Wing Commander Merifield has played a leading part. He planned the missions, advised of the tactics to be adopted and invariably undertook the more dangerous tasks himself. On two of these his brilliant work was well proved by the perfection of the photographs which he secured.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 2 January 1956.

United States of America D.F.C. *London Gazette* 17 October 1950:

'For services during the period 1939-45.'

United States of America Air Medal *London Gazette* 6 August 1954:

'For valuable service in Korea. For courage, aggressiveness and proficiency in frequent encounters with high performance enemy jet aircraft'

John Roy Hugh Merifield was born in March 1920, and was the son of Captain J. H. Merifield, D.S.O. of 232 Hill Lane, Southampton. Merifield was educated at King Edward VI School, Southampton, and joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in 1939 having cut short his studies at Oxford University (where he was a member of the Oxford University Air Squadron). He carried out initial training as a Pilot, and was posted to the School of Army Cooperation at Old Sarum in early 1940. Merifield was then posted for operational flying with 540 Squadron as part of the Photo Reconnaissance Unit (PRU) at Leuchars, and went on to complete over 160 sorties in Mosquitos.

Merifield carried out reconnaissance missions to Norway, and long-range trips to German and Polish Baltic ports. He became widely regarded as one of the best Photo Reconnaissance pilots of the Second War, and took the first photograph of a V1 rocket on a launch ramp - over the Luftwaffe Test Installation, Peenemunde West, Usedom Island. This was the photograph from which Flight Officer Constance Babington-Smith, a photographic interpreter at the Allied Central Interpretation Unit, R.A.F. Medenham, confirmed the existence of the V1. She later went on to write *Photographic Intelligence in World War II, Evidence in Camera*, in which she relates the following:

'It so happened that, while this search was in progress, on the morning of November 28th, 1943, a Mosquito was on its way across the North Sea from Scotland to try for "D.A." cover of Berlin. It was a time of steady bad weather over central Europe, and a whole series of attempts to photograph Berlin had failed.

The pilot was Squadron Leader John Merifield, who since Alistair Taylor went missing was quietly emerging as the steadiest and most talented of the Mosquito pilots at Leuchars. It was Merifield (when war broke out he was a nineteen-year-old undergraduate at Oxford) who in March 1942 had flown the cover of Königsberg - a landmark of great significance: for the first time the whole of northern Germany was within range.

Merifield and his navigator, Flying Officer [W. N.] Whalley, approached the Berlin area from the north, but when they reached the city they realised that they would not be able to take any photographs there. The cloud was solid below them. Merifield knew, however, that it was much clearer on the Baltic coast, as they had come in that way. So he turned northwards and set course for the alternative targets that had been picked for him at briefing. There were some shipping targets at Stettin and Swinemünde, a flock of airfields, a suspected radar installation at Zinnowitz on the island of Usedom, and various other odd jobs. One after another Merifield photographed them. After Zinnowitz there was still some film left, and Merifield always made a point of using up every scrap. What targets were left? The airfield at Peenemünde. That would just about do it. Flying westwards, Merifield switched on his cameras as he reached the northern tip of Usedom, and they clicked away as he crossed the airfield. Then home!

Three days later, on December 1st, while Kendall was arguing his case at the meeting in London, explaining step by step why he believed so strongly that the ski sites were for launching flying bombs, I was still combing Peenemünde for midgets. There was by this time a big accumulation of back covers, and re-examining them was an undertaking of some magnitude.

The fact that I had found the "Peenemünde 20" near a building I thought was an engine test-house led me to cast my eyes further afield than usual, towards the no-man's land which lay between the area I was officially watching and the woods that marked the edge of the main experimental station..... There were four rather fancy modern buildings set by themselves in the open here.... I checked the activity near them from cover to cover, and surprisingly, I thought, I did not find one crumb of evidence to link them with the "Peenemünde 20". On several dates there was an object resembling a midget airframe outside one of them.... I decided to follow the dead straight road which led northwards along the eastern boundary of the airfield towards the Baltic shore..... pursued the straight road leading to the water's edge. Right at the end of the road was something I did not understand - unlike anything I had seen before....

Rumours of "launching rails" for secret weapons had reached me earlier, and ever since I had been briefed about pilotless aircraft I had been on the look-out for a catapult of some kind.... I pondered over the photographs and reviewed what I had found. There were four of these strange structures. Three of them looked very much like the sort of cranes that have a box for the operator and a long moveable arm. But the fourth seemed different, and it was the one that drew my attention the most.... I could see that in the ramp was something that had not been there before. A tiny cruciform shape, set exactly on the lower end of the inclined rails - a midget aircraft actually in position for launching....

But the ramp near the airfield was not the only one on the Baltic coast that was reported by Medenham on December 1st, 1943. John Merifield's sortie had brought another piece of exciting news as well. The Air Ministry had asked for photographs of the "suspected radar installation at Zinnowitz" because they had heard that a Luftwaffe unit was plotting flying bombs launched from this location. So Claude Wavell, as the top radar interpreter, and Neil Simon and Robert Rowell in the Army Section, had been searching the wooded shoreline. And almost at the same moment that I was looking at the earlier cover, and asking myself what on earth the ramp near the airfield could be, they had found, between Zinnowitz and the village of Kempin, eight miles away down the coast of Usedom, a launching site with firing points aiming out to sea, which also matched up with the foundations for ramps at the ski sites. It was, in fact, a Luftwaffe centre for training the personnel who were going to operate the launching sites in France.

Before daylight next morning Kendall's report on both Peenemünde and Zinnowitz was on its way to London, with the news that the nature of the most imminent cross-Channel threat was at last established beyond doubt. It was going to be a flying bomb.'

A. J. Brookes in his book, *Photo Reconnaissance*, adds the following:

'John Merifield was one of the most talented Mosquito pilots in the R.A.F. His gentle touch and deft use of the trim wheel enabled him to coax that little bit more air mileage out of the Mosquito than anyone else. In his log book, this small unassuming man was assessed as 'Exceptional' both as a pilot-navigator and as an aerial photographer... PR Mosquitos also extended the PRU watch over continental Europe. On March 3rd, 1942, John Merifield had coaxed a PR I as far east as Königsberg on the Baltic, and the advent of the Mosquito PR IV brought the whole of industrial Germany and the Sudetenland within range of Benson. More and more factories came under the stereoscope at Medenham, varying from the famous Skoda armaments works at Pilsen to others of equal importance to the German war effort but whose existence hitherto had not been appreciated.'

Merifield's flying ability was further illustrated in 1945, when flying a Mosquito, he set the record for the west to east crossing of the Atlantic with a time of 5 hours and ten minutes at an average speed of more than 445 mph. The following year, having advanced to Squadron Leader and been posted as Commanding Officer of 684 Squadron at Seletar, Singapore, Merifield made another record flight - in South East Asia - when he covered 2,500 miles in seven hours and 30 minutes to fetch important papers for the Governor-General of the Malayan Union. He made the news again the same year, when he made another 'dash' to parachute penicillin down to save the life of the British Resident at Belaga, Sarawak.

At the outbreak of the Korean War, Merifield was one of a small number of R.A.F. officers seconded to the United States Air Force. He served with the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing and flew in 20 combat missions with the U.S.A.F. against the communists in the famed F-86 Sabre Jet.

Having advanced to Wing Commander, Merifield was posted as officer commanding of the Day Fighter School, Central Fighter School, West Rainton, Norfolk in 1955. He was subsequently posted to the Air Ministry, and was posted to serve in the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Tactical Air Command, U.S.A.F. Merifield advanced to Group Captain in 1958.

Group Captain Merifield was killed during a flying accident, along with his instructor, whilst carrying out a Whirlwind helicopter conversion course at R.A.F. Upavon in 1961. He is buried in Upavon Cemetery.

Sold with copied research, including old photocopies of original telegrams and press cuttings, and photographic images of recipient in uniform.



A well-documented post-War 'Air Observation Post' D.S.O group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. H. Hailes, Royal Artillery, who specialised in the hazardous task of flying light, slow, cramped and unarmed Auster spotter planes over hostile territory in Palestine, Malaya, and Korea in the face of determined opposition and dangerous circumstances but nonetheless always attempted to engage enemy targets, efforts that also saw him twice Mentioned in Despatches; in Korea he identified and fixed Chinese artillery positions for counter-bombardments by 1 Commonwealth Division or by US heavy guns

Distinguished Service Order, E.II.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse undated, with integral top riband bar; 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 3 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, Cyprus, *additional clasps unofficially attached*, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. J. M. H. Hailes. R.A.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Major J. M. H. Haines [sic]. D.S.O. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *generally very fine and better* (6) **£6,000-£8,000**



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 24 April 1953:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished flying services in Korea'.

The original recommendation states: 'Major Hailes has been in command of 1903 Air OP Flight RAF since July 1952. He joined the Flight at a time when two pilots had been shot down and two others had changed. There was therefore concern at the possibility of the operational efficiency of the Flight dropping considerably. In the event this did not happen and, in fact, the reverse was the case as the Flight went from strength to strength. The credit for this rests entirely with Major Hailes. From the very outset he was complete master of the situation and displayed leadership of the highest order in all spheres but most particularly from the operational aspect. He himself did far more flying than his duties as Flight Commander called for and it was characteristic of him that he would always use the most doubtful aircraft leaving the others for the remaining pilots. His magnificent example, efficiency and courage during this difficult period was a great inspiration to the more experienced pilots and filled the younger ones with unshakeable confidence. While going to great pains to train his younger pilots he carried, at the same time, an even greater share of the operational sorties than would have been his in a normal situation. He has personally flown 125 sorties and conducted 166 shoots with guns of the Divisional and Corps artillery. In doing this he has been responsible for inflicting many casualties of both men and equipment on the enemy. The whole Division has the greatest respect and admiration for the Air OP Flight and this is a direct result of the magnificent leadership, courage and conscientiousness consistently displayed by Major Hailes throughout the period. His work in all spheres has been far above what one would expect in the normal line of duty and I recommend services of such a high order be recognised in the form of an appropriate award.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 7 January 1949 (Palestine)

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished service in Palestine during the period 27 March to 26 September 1947.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 April 1951:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished service in Malaya during the period 1 July to 31 December 1950.'

John Martin Hunter 'Jack' Hailes was born on 27 January 1920 in Maymyo, a pleasant hill station in central Burma where, in the early 1920's, George Orwell served as Assistant District Superintendent of Police. As a young boy he lived in Mandalay, where his father was a District Superintendent of Railways. He was educated at Cheltenham College, his father's alma mater. As war approached, Hailes decided to join the regular army and entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich in January 1939. As war became inevitable, the pace of his training was accelerated and he was sent to 122 Officer Cadet Training Unit in August. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on 9 December 1939, with regimental seniority from 4 November 1939, and was posted as a Troop Commander to 51st Anti-tank Regiment, 51st (Highland) Division, which landed in France in January 1940 to join the British Expeditionary Force.

The Battle of France

On 19 April 1940 the 51st Division was detached from the rest of the B.E.F. It was put under French command and moved to a section of the Franco-German frontier just south of Luxembourg and in front of one of the most powerful and impressive showpiece underground fortresses of the Maginot Line, the *Ouvrage Hackenburg*, which had been inspected by King George VI. The intent was to stiffen Allied defences at the northern end of the Maginot Line in case of a German attack on the western front during the invasion of Norway. France had briefly invaded German Saar in this sector in September 1940 when its ally Poland was attacked. Since Norway was now under German attack, the French High Command deemed it prudent to anticipate possible enemy action on the Western Front.

The Germans did not oblige the French generals by attacking their Maginot defence works. They simply outflanked them and by the end of May had trapped the entire Allied northern forces in the Dunkirk beachhead. Meanwhile, the French desperately tried to form a new defence line along the River Somme in Picardy. Fortress *Hackenburg* was harassed by German forces but never directly attacked. The 51st Division was withdrawn from Lorraine and moved by train and road to Picardy. It saw much action assisting the French in their futile attempts to repulse the Germans from the Somme bridgeheads at Abbeville. After further clashes at Huchenneville, the Division was reduced to half its fighting strength by 6 June and was desperately short of supplies, especially ammunition.

The only remaining option was evacuation by sea. 154 Brigade was rescued from Le Havre and Cherbourg but the rest of the Division was encircled. The Royal Navy landed at the small port of St Valéry-en-Caux near Dieppe on 10 June to try to snatch as many men as possible. Unfortunately, the retreat of 51st Division to the coast had been held up, and a thick fog descended during the night of 11-12 which made it too risky for ships to enter and leave the port. All artillery ammunition had run out and the Division was forced to surrender to overwhelming German forces on 12 June. Hailes joined some 10,000 men who were marched off to prisoner-of-war camps in the Reich.

Hailes was promoted to Lieutenant on 9 June 1941 and remained a Prisoner of War in various camps in Poland, Germany and Austria until 13 April 1945. After his return to England, Hailes was assigned to a number of refresher courses and training appointments to prepare him for his promotion to Captain on 1 July 1946.

Northern Italy, Egypt, Palestine and Malaya

Early in 1946 Hailes decided that he wished to become a Royal Artillery Air Observer. The tethered kite balloons of the Great War had been very effective in acquiring targets far behind the frontlines and directing artillery to neutralise them, but balloons were useless for mobile warfare. They were replaced by small light aircraft, fitted with radios. Controlling artillery from the air was a specialised and technical skill, which the RAF had no interest in developing. However, since the days of Trenchard, the RAF hierarchy had insisted that anything that flew 'belonged to them'. The agreed compromise was that the Air Observation Post (AOP) units themselves were part of the RAF, as were the aircraft and the more skilled members of the ground crew. The artillery would provide all the observers, and the non-technical ground staff. To be an air observer, Hailes had first to learn to fly a light aircraft to the satisfaction of the RAF. He duly began training at Marshall's airfield, Cambridge on 24 April 1946, soloing for the first time in a Tiger Moth on 25 June. By the end of August, he was considered to be a proficient pilot in a tiny Auster high-wing spotting plane. When his training course ended in November 1946, Hailes was awarded his wings as a qualified Air OP and posted to 654 Air OP Squadron RAF in north-eastern Italy and then, from June 1947, the Canal Zone.

From August 1947 Hailes was transferred to 651 Air OP Squadron RAF as a Flight Commander. He was rated "Above Average, very smooth and extremely confident". Palestine was classed as active service, and Hailes's logbook records an increasing number of Internal Security flights, looking for signs of terrorists or ferrying senior police or Special Branch officers. On 6 January 1948 he dispersed an Arab ambush using his flare pistol. Three days later Hailes "Found Arabs advancing in open order. Got bullet through Kite above knees." On 14 January "Heavily shot at over Yazur" and 25 February near Gaza "saw tail end of battle". These incidents become too numerous to catalogue and no doubt were a key factor behind Hailes's Mention in Despatches for his services in Palestine. After returning to England, he transferred from a temporary War Substantive Commission to a Regular Commission on 13 December 1948.

Hailes returned to Air OP work from June 1950 with a new posting as Section, then Flight Commander, 1911 Flight, 656 Air OP Squadron RAF, based at Seremban in Malaya. The risks here were primarily bad weather (heavy rainstorms and extreme turbulence were a daily fact of life for much of the year) and engine failure over jungle terrain with no open space on which to put down the aircraft. Hailes carried many VIP passengers, including the General Officer Commanding Malaya (26 September 1950) and the C.O. of 22 SAS (24 February 1952). In June 1951 he recorded "First operation with tanks, hit bandit camp with opening round of smoke." And the next month "shot up a bandit basha in company with John Campbell using Vereys (flare pistols) and Stens"; "saw 4 bandits, engaged with Verey, burnt 2 bashes and lots of equipment and some rubber." In August "saw 3 bandits in open, fired Verey, lost them before patrol could follow-up. Regret not using Sten."

In November 1951 Hailes spotted an occupied bandit camp hidden in a swamp. He returned to confirm it later that day and, four days later, it was targeted for aerial bombing by RAF Lincolns, while he observed the bomb strikes. He tried to stop the raid once he saw that the camp had been destroyed. He "Got into trouble over this" and had to fly to Singapore "to explain why I interfered in airstrike." Hailes developed a strong expertise in locating hidden communist camps and the cultivated areas which they depended on for food supplies. His Mention for Malaya was for a rather different kind of work than he had done in Palestine, but his adventurous and offensive spirit was the same.

Korea

In July 1952 Hailes was appointed OC of 1903 Independent Air OP Flight, based on a muddy airstrip near the Imjin River, covering the front line of 1st Commonwealth Division. By this stage of the war, the lines had become relatively static and were located just north of the 38th Parallel (the original North-South border), where both sides were deeply dug into bunkers and trenches in the mountains, with most combat activity originating from their artillery.

Commanding the Air Observation Posts was an especially demanding task. All the pilots flew solo and had to navigate, fly their aircraft and radio back orders to the various Divisional and Corps artillery batteries on the ground. In addition, Hailes had to understand and execute both the Army and the RAF administrative and training procedures (naturally they were wildly different, making the command of a nominally RAF but actually Army unit a thankless task which would overwhelm all but the most determined spirits). Unbroken by this absurd 'Maginot Line' of excessive paperwork, Hailes deliberately chose to fly operational spotting sorties for up to 50 hours per month, always taking up the most unreliable of the available aircraft to set an example and build up unit morale. Enhancing efficiency and unit *esprit de corps* was an important goal which he achieved by giving each of his pilots personal training aimed at addressing and correcting their technical faults.

Hailes was also accountable for the Divisional Air OP Flight's speed of response to requests for artillery barrages and counter-battery work and for the serviceability of its Austers. He managed to deliver an impressive 80% Serviceability. This was "A measure of the job being done by the ground crews – half of whom are Army and half RAF – in snow, mud, cold, dust, or come what may. Whenever an A.O.P. lands from a sortie (generally of two and a half hours duration, but often as long as three hours) it is marshalled straight into its pen and made ready for the next operation. Well cared for as they are, however, the aircraft take a continuous beating, especially in winter. At one period engine and airframe icing was responsible for eight forced landings in ten days." (Profile in *Flight* magazine 1 July 1953 refers).

The Communists had light flak guns well forward in strength and had shot down several Austers. In addition to the dangers posed by enemy ground anti-aircraft fire and engine failure behind hostile lines, each OP pilot had to judge for themselves the path of friendly shells to avoid being hit or knocked down by a supersonic projectile. "Precautions notwithstanding, the Austers are frequently rocked by the shells, and one pilot who underestimated the American 'Long Toms' [155mm guns] found himself on his back." (*Flight* *ibid*)

Hailes was promoted to Major on 9 December 1952. When his time in Korea came to an end in April 1953, he had completed an impressive 178 operational sorties, engaged 315 targets and been awarded a well-deserved D.S.O.

Cyprus

Hailes was next posted as a Battery Commander in 23rd Field Regiment in the UK. He then abandoned all prospects of developing his military career further by choosing to return to Air OP work, this time with 1910 Air OP Flight at RAF Nicosia in Cyprus, 1956-1958. Hailes closed out his aerial adventures as a Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 653 Light Aircraft Squadron Army Air Corps. His accumulated flying time on his beloved Austers was an amazing 2,375 hours.

Hailes retired from the army with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 5 September 1960. In 1963 he set up Coinage Ltd, a firm that manufactured vending machines. He settled with his family at Chiselborough House in Somerset, and died on 2 October 1995.

Sold together with the recipient's original Commission Document; D.S.O. Bestowal Document; and two Mention in Despatches Certificates; the recipient's 4 Flying Log Books, covering the period 6 June 1946 to 20 January 1959; the recipient's No. 1 Dress uniform, comprising tunic and trousers, the tunic with unit insignia, Major's rank insignia, and riband bars; the recipient's No. 2 Dress uniform, comprising tunic and trousers, the tunic with unit insignia, Major's rank, insignia and riband bars; the recipient's No. 4 Dress tunic, with unit insignia and riband bars; a photograph album documenting his life up to 1954 and many annotated loose military photos including of the recipient, his aircraft and flight crew; together with various newspaper and magazine cuttings; and other ephemera.

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see Lot 723.



A most interesting and poignant Great War O.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Powell, Royal Flying Corps, late Intelligence Corps - with which unit he embarked to France as a founder member in August 1914: a three time Boat Race winning Cambridge Blue, Olympic Bronze medallist, accomplished artist and mountaineer, 'a man of genius which showed itself in many fields', he was tragically killed together with three fellow Eton masters climbing in the Swiss Alps in 1933

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type, breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918; 1914 Star (2. Lieut: E. W. Powell); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. E. W. Powell. R.A.F.), together with London Olympics 1908 participation medallion, white metal - pewter, *good very fine (5)*
£1,800-£2,200

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919 - Egypt:

'In recognition of distinguished services rendered during the war'

Eric Walter Powell was born on 6 May 1886 at The Vicarage, Holy Innocents, Hornsey, London, the son of Rev. Robert Walter Powell and his wife Mary Caroline Hankey. He was educated at Eton, where he became an accomplished oarsman, and Trinity College, Cambridge, gaining his rowing Blue and enjoying victory in the Boat Race as a member of the Cambridge eight in 1906, 1907 and 1908. Powell also participated in the 1908 London Olympic Games when Cambridge University made up a boat rowing in the eights and won a bronze medal for Great Britain. At this time, 3rd place rowing crew members did not receive a bronze medal each, rather, the prize bronze medal went to the team captain (presumably for the clubhouse), however, they were presented with their 'participation' pewter medals and a 3rd place certificate. Having returned to Eton in 1910, now as a master, Powell won the Diamond Challenge Sculls, seen as the pinnacle of amateur individual rowing, at Henley Royal Regatta in 1912.

On the outbreak of the Great War, Powell's expertise in languages saw him invited to join the newly created Intelligence Corps under its first Commandant, Major T. G. J. Torrie, 17th Light Cavalry, Indian Army. He was swiftly commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and embarked overseas on 8 August 1914 as one of this new unit's 13 founder officers. In France, the work of the Intelligence Corps in the area of aerial reconnaissance photography analysis and signals interception soon led to a close relationship with the Royal Flying Corps whose main role in the early days of the war was the provision of such information. It was in these circumstances, then, that Powell discovered an interest in flying and he successfully qualified as a pilot on 29 May 1915. Having transferred to the Royal Flying Corps as a specialist in Intelligence Corps work, the following June he was posted to No. 13 Squadron, an artillery observation and photo-reconnaissance squadron flying RE8s on the Western Front and on 8 December 1916 he was promoted Captain and Flight Commander. Whilst on the Western Front he painted various aircraft scenes.

Powell returned to the Home Establishment on 5 August 1917 as Squadron Commander at H.Q. Training Division and was advanced Major and Squadron Leader on the formation of the R.A.F. on 1 April 1918. He was posted to R.A.F. Headquarters, Egypt on 3 June 1918 and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 25 June, taking command of the newly formed 32 Training Wing the following month. He reverted to the unemployed list on 22 January 1919. Mentioned in Despatches three times for his services on the Western Front (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915, 1 January 1916, and 4 January 1917), he was created an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military) and was also Mentioned in Despatches for his services in Egypt (*London Gazette* 5 June 1919).

After the war, Powell spent a year in Paris studying art before returning once again to Eton as an art teacher and house master, soon becoming a landscape artist of some repute. Favouring watercolour as a medium he exhibited at Walker's Gallery in New Bond Street on seven occasions between 1920 and 1933 and several of his pictures were exhibited at the Alpine Club in 1925 and 1930 including one entitled *Piz Roseg from the Morteratsch*, the very alpine peak that would later cost him his life.

Having started climbing after the war, Powell took up Alpine mountaineering in 1922 completing ascents of the Jungfrau, Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn and by 1925 he had climbed most of the Oberland peaks and had been elected to the Alpine Club.

He met his death, tragically, with three fellow Eton masters while climbing the Eselgrat on Piz Roseg in the Swiss Alps on 17 August 1933. Shortly before the accident, White-Thompson, another one of those killed, wrote in a letter to his family from the Golf-Hotel des Alpes, Samedan, 'Eric is the same, ever steady ... leading up or coming down last. In the intervals he paints.'

The four men are buried in the grounds of the Santa Maria Kirche in Pontresina, Switzerland and also commemorated on a memorial in the ante-chapel at Eton; there is a separate memorial tablet to Powell in the cloister. To mark the 50th anniversary of the disaster, an exhibition of 48 of Powell's paintings was held at Eton in 1983. Amongst these were pictures of Windsor, Paris and Venice as well as scenes from the Great War and the Alps. Eton College possesses a number of his watercolours and one oil, and the Alpine Club Library in London has an extensive archive of material relating to him.

After his death, Cyril Alington, Head Master of Eton College, eulogised:

'Eric Powell was a man of genius which showed itself in many fields. The world perhaps knew him best as an oarsman, the winner of the Diamond Sculls, but there are others who think of his distinction in the Flying Corps, and yet more to whom his wonderful talent as an artist made a stronger appeal. To watch the marvellous speed with which he transferred to paper the beauty which he saw with an unerring eye was a pleasure of which one never tired, and in later years he was developing an accuracy of detail and a variety of technique which seemed to hold the highest promise. Of what he did for drawing at Eton it is impossible to speak too highly; and his success as one of the most popular and best loved of house masters was so remarkable that it might have been grudged to anyone but him. Powell's sister, Ellen, married fellow Olympian Harold Barker.'



A Second War O.B.E., Order of St. John and post-War K.P.F.S.M. group of eleven awarded to Captain A. T. N. Evans, Chief Constable of Pembrokeshire, late West Riding Regiment, who was severely wounded at the Battle of Messines on 10 June 1917

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Justice's set of insignia (post-1926), comprising neck badge, 54mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, and breast star, 72mm, silver-gilt and enamel, plain angles, with neck riband, in *slightly damaged* case of issue; King's Police and Fire Service Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, for Distinguished Service (Alfred T. N. Evans, O.B.E., Ch. Const. Pembrokeshire Constab.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. T. Evans.) *rank neatly but unofficially altered on both*; Defence Medal (Capt. A. T. N. Evans. O.B.E. C. St. J. Chief Constable of Pembrokeshire) temporarily impressed naming; Jubilee 1935 (Captain A. T. Evans. Chief Constable of Pembrokeshire) temporarily engraved naming; Coronation 1937 (Captain A. T. N. Evans - Chief Constable of Pembrokeshire) temporarily engraved naming; Coronation 1953 (Capt. A. T. N. Evans, C. St. J., O.B.E., Chief Constable of Pembrokeshire) temporarily engraved naming; Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (Alfred T. N. Evans Ch. Const.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, silver, straight bar suspension, with 1 Additional Award Bar (40531. Capt. A. T. N. Evans. O.B.E. P. for W. 1950); together with the recipient's St. John Ambulance Association Re-examination Cross, Priors for Wales, silver, the reverse engraved 'W.A. 4285 Alfred Evans 1926' with 15 date labels, in silver for the years 1927-1933, and base metal for the years 1946-1954, those up to year 1946 all engraved 'WA 4285' on reverse; Royal Masonic Institution for Boys Steward's Medal, presented at 167th Anniversary Festival, 2 June 1965, gilt and enamel, in *J. R. Gaunt & Son* box of issue; Carnarvonshire Constabulary cap badge; Pembrokeshire Police badge; identity bracelet, engraved '2nd Lieut. A. T. Evans, C.E., 8th Duke of Wellington's Regt.'; another in silver, London hallmarks for 1918, engraved 'Lieut. A. T. Evans. C.E., Adj: St. Martin's Camp. 9th Bn. Duke of Wellington's Regt.', *generally good very fine* (12) *£1,400-£1,800*

O.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 1 January 1942 'Captain Alfred Thomas Neale Evans, Chief Constable of Pembrokeshire.'

Knight of Justice, Order of St. John of Jerusalem *London Gazette* 25 June 1954 'Captain Alfred Thomas Neale Evans, O.B.E.'

K.P.F.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1951 'Alfred Thomas Neale Evans, O.B.E., Chief Constable, Pembrokeshire Constabulary.'

Alfred Thomas Neale Evans was born on 16 March 1893 in Dolgelly, Merionethshire, Wales, the son of John Evans, a Police Sergeant, and his wife Elizabeth, and joined the Carnarvonshire Police as a Constable.

Following the outbreak of the Great War he made several applications to join the Army but, having initially had his release from the Police Force denied, he attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps on 11 August 1915 and then, on 1 January 1916, transferred to the 22nd (Reserve) Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers. Promoted Sergeant within a month, he was soon recommended for a commission and after 6 months at No. 1 Officer Cadet Battalion he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 8th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) on 28 March 1917, arriving in France with them one month later.

He was badly injured on 10 June, during the Battle of Messines, and sent to No. 3 General Hospital at Le Touquet, from where, having only partially recuperated, he rejoined his unit on 12 October and was given sedentary duties as Assistant Adjutant in the transport lines. On 3 February 1918, however, the Battalion Medical Officer considered him unfit for further duties in the front line, his commanding officer Lieutenant - Colonel C. S. Worthington - stating at the time:

'This officer was wounded in the back in June 1917 by the nose-cap of a shell. He returned to duty with his unit on 12 October, when still far from fit, but volunteered to return, although he might easily have got to England had he desired. He has found it quite impossible to carry on the duties of platoon commander in the front line on account of his lameness and pain in the leg. I can strongly recommend him for a sedentary job as Adjutant or Assistant Adjutant, and preferably where he could carry out his duties outside, or in a motor car.'

Still suffering from the effects of his wounds, on 13 February Evans was admitted to No. 35 Field Ambulance and the next day moved to No. 20 General Hospital before, on 7 March, he was moved to No. 5 Rest Camp, Boulogne. He remained on the strength of his unit as Adjutant until, in April 1918, he was medically downgraded, and transferred to the 9th West Riding Regiment where he became Adjutant of a large base camp. In November 1918 Evans was instrumental in quelling a serious disorder at St. Martin's Military Dispersal camp in France, and was thanked by the G.O.C. for his actions.

Evans was advanced Captain on 28 November 1918 (after the cut off date for this rank to appear on his British War and Victory Medals) and was appointed to interrogate British prisoners of war returning from Germany before being released on request of the Chief Constable of Caernarvon in order to resume his duties in the Deputy Chief Constable's office. In part due to his former army responsibilities and his having retained the honorary title of Captain, he received rapid promotion, becoming Police Sergeant on 13 November 1919 having served less than two years as a Constable. Further advancements to Inspector in 1923 and Superintendent in 1926 were followed by his appointment to Chief Constable of Pembrokeshire in April 1933 at the age of 40.

Having joined the Carnarvon Great Western Railway Division of the St. John Ambulance in 1926, Evans's ongoing work saw him admitted to the Order of St. John as a serving brother in 1936 followed by promotions to the grade of Officer in the Order of St. John in February 1939, St. John Ambulance County Commissioner for Pembrokeshire in 1945 and Commander in the Order of St. John in May 1948. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1942, probably for the re-organisation of the Pembrokeshire Police Force and Pembrokeshire Civil Defence organisations following the German bombing of Llanreath oil refinery in August 1940.

On 1 January 1951, Evans was gazetted with the King's Police Medal and Fire Services Medal for Distinguished Service, the same year receiving the Police Long Service Medal at the time of its institution, having by now served 11 years in Pembrokeshire – plus 19 years and 56 days service with Caernarvonshire Constabulary.

Evans was promoted to the grade of Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John on 18 June 1954 in recognition of his services to the Order of St. John and the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Pembrokeshire. He became High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1955, and received HM the Queen at Haverford West Railway Station on 6 August 1955. He retired from the Police in August 1958, and also from his position as the St. John Ambulance Brigade Commissioner for Pembrokeshire, as he was leaving Pembrokeshire to spend his retirement near Pwllheli, in Cardiganshire. He died in 1961.

Sold with copied research and a quantity of photographs - many captioned to the reverse - together with the following items: a small steel plaque, 112mm x 53mm, formerly affixed to a presentation item, inscribed: 'Presented to Capt. A. T. N. Evans, O.B.E., K. St. J., (Commissioner) and Mrs A. T. N. Evans, C. St. J., S.R.N., (County Superintendent) in recognition of their services to The Most Venerable Order of St. John and the Brigade in Pembrokeshire. 16th August 1958.'; A Compact Disk labelled 'Personal file of Chief Constable A.T. N. Evans plus other documents & story.'; and a small quantity of assorted ephemera.

188 A Second War O.B.E. group of six awarded to Commander F. S. Piper, Royal Navy

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type, silver-gilt; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. F. S. Piper, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. F. S. Piper, R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with related miniature group (this with 1914 Star), *generally good very fine* (6) **£240-£280**

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

Frederic Southwell Piper was born in Bombay on 19 November 1883 and was appointed a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy on 24 July 1906, being advanced Lieutenant on 16 March 1912. He served in H.M.S. *Valiant* during the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. Retiring on 1 April 1919 in the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, he re-entered naval service in 1939. During the Second World War, he served in *Prosperine* (Lyness) from 14 November 1939, *Pembroke* (Chatham) from 28 August 1940, *Wildfire* (Sheerness) from 12 May 1941, *Shrapnel* from 9 June 1942 and *Victory* (Portsmouth) from 1 August 1944. In addition to his O.B.E., he was awarded a Travers pension, reverting to the retired list as a Commander on 4 November 1944.

M.I.D. unconfirmed.

189 A post-War O.B.E. group of six awarded to Sergeant C. G. Wimbush, Corps of Military Police, later Manager of the Union Jack Club, Singapore

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type, breast badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (1026015 Sgt. C. G. Wimbush. C of M.P.) mounted for wear, *generally very fine or better* (6) **£200-£300**

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 June 1951: Cecil George Wimbush, Esq. For services as Manager of the Union Jack Club, Singapore.

190 An interesting Great War M.B.E. group of four awarded to Chief Police Officer J. Crow, Ministry of Munitions Police, at the National Explosives Factory, Pembrey, Wales, late Sergeant Major, Military Foot Police

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type, breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 Star (P.1826 C.S.Mjr. - A.S. Mjr. - J. Crow. M.F.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-1826 A. W.O. Cl. 2 J. Crow. M.F.P.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine* (4) **£280-£320**

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 March 1920: John Crow, Esq. Chief Police Officer, Ministry of Munitions Police, Pembrey.

John Crow served during the Great War with the Military Foot Police in the French theatre of war from 7 July 1915. He subsequently served as Chief Police Officer, Ministry of Munitions Police, at the National Explosives Factory at Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, Wales.

x191 A Second War M.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Dunlop, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; together with companion set of five miniature dress medals and Canadian Memorial Cross, E.II. R. (Lt. Col. W. R. Dunlop, M.B.E.) *very fine* (11) **£200-£260**

M.B.E. *Canada Gazette* 16 June 1945. The recommendation states:

'Major [William Robert] Dunlop was appointed to the Canadian Army in August 1940, and proceeded overseas with No. 9 Canadian General Hospital in September 1943. He acted as Registrar of this hospital and by his example and effort succeeded in raising the administration to an exceedingly high level. He has been unsparing in his efforts towards the efficiency of the hospital and has also been most conspicuous in his pleasant liaison with English hospitals with whom he has come in contact. Major Dunlop is now General Duty Medical Officer with No. 3 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station.' Sold with additional research including Canadian Medical Directory entry for 1958.

192**A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. and French Croix de Guerre group of five awarded to Second Lieutenant E. H. Freer, Royal Engineers**

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse engraved '2nd Lt. E. H. Freer. R.E.'; 1914-15 Star (16383 Pte. E. H. Freer. Leic. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. H. Freer.) *officially re-impressed naming*; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre 1914-1918, named on the edges of the cross 'Lt. E. H. Freer R.E.', mounted for wear, *good very fine* (5) **£600-£800**

M.C. *London Gazette* 4 February 1918; citation *London Gazette* 5 July 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as brigade signalling officer during three days operations. He established cable communications very speedily between old and new brigade headquarters, a distance of 3,000 yards, though the enemy was still holding out close by. He showed great initiative and resource.'

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 7 October 1919: 'Temp. Lieut., R.E.'

Ernest Howard Freer served in France from 8 April 1915, as a Private in the Leicestershire Regiment. He was discharged to a commission as Temporary 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on 1 November 1916.



Family Group:

A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. pair awarded to Second Lieutenant J. C. Lott, East Lancashire Regiment, late 18th (1st Public Schools) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 13 April 1918 - together with a rare Memorial Volume commemorating the recipient

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (1758 Pte. J. C. Lott. R. Fus:); Memorial Plaque (John Cyprian Lott) *very fine*

Pair: Lieutenant R. C. Lott, 12th (Service) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, later attached General Staff, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in Salonika during the Great War

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. C. Lott.) *nearly extremely fine* (5)

£700-£900

M.C. *London Gazette* 17 September 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in leading his company to their objective with great dash and ability. During consolidation he set a splendid example of coolness and disregard of danger, moving about on the top and encouraging his men. On several occasions he has shown exceptional gallantry, within three days personally leading three bombing attacks against a strongly-wired enemy position.'

John Cyprian Lott was born on 28 February 1895 at De Aar, Cape Colony, South Africa the son of the Reverend Reginald Charles Lott and Alice Margaret Lott. He was educated at Sherborne School and Trinity College, Oxford and enlisted as a Private in the University and Public Schools Brigade, 18th Battalion Royal Fusiliers on 2 September 1914, proceeding to France with them on 14 November 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Special Reserve of Officers, 3rd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment on 5 September 1916 and was attached to the 11th Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment on 29 September 1916.

Second Lieutenant Lott was wounded on 10 March 1917 and 27 March 1918 and was killed in action on 13 April 1918:

'He was killed in the Trench Line between the village of Merris and Vieux Berquin, when he was hit by a bullet in the left temple and killed instantaneously. His body was buried in the garden at a farm house...During this last fighting under very adverse circumstances, he, in conjunction with orders, by their fine example, largely contributed to maintaining the line under very critical conditions' (extract from a letter of condolence written in the field, 15 April 1918, from Colonel A. Rickman, 11th East Lancashire Regiment, to Mrs Lott). He is buried in Outtersteene Communal Cemetery Extension, Bailleul, France.

Sold together with a personal memorial volume dedicated to the recipient, not recorded in Tom Donovan's *Bibliography of Personal Memorial Volumes of the Great War 1914-18* and presumably one of a very limited number produced for family members and close friends or possibly unique. Bound in brown leather with gilt borders and lettering, the volume, in very good condition, contains a fine pencil portrait, biographical/career details and very neat handwritten ink transcriptions of tributes and letters of condolence from Lott's former Commanding Officer, fellow officers and Chaplain. Also sold with an original photograph of the recipient's wooden cross grave in France.

Ralph Charles Lott, older brother of the above, was born in 1892 in Bournemouth, Hampshire. He matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford in 1911 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant from the Officer Training Corps on 19 September 1914. Promoted Temporary Lieutenant in the 12th (Service) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers on 26 November 1914, he served with his battalion in Salonika from 22 December 1915 and was admitted to the 28th General Hospital on 6 September 1916, suffering from malaria. Lott was attached to the General Staff, War Office in Salonika in 1916 and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 6 December 1916). He was transferred to the General List on 26 November 1918 and relinquished his commission on 31 July 1919, retaining the rank of Lieutenant. For his services during the war, he was awarded the Order of the White Eagle, 5th Class by His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (*London Gazette* 15 October 1920). Lott's Medal Index Card shows he applied for his Great War medals, including 1914-15 Star, in 1927, at which time he was Schoolmaster at The School, Malvern Link, Worcestershire.



A well-documented Great War Pilot's M.C. group of three awarded to Captain T. Owen, South Staffordshire Regiment, attached Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, who, having flown RE8s with 4 Squadron in France, was wounded in action with 14 Squadron in Palestine, and was decorated for his gallantry in undertaking numerous successful low level reconnaissance and ground attack sorties

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. T. Owen R.A.F.) *nearly extremely fine*
(3) *£1,400-£1,800*



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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has carried out many successful low reconnaissances, bringing back good reports. When on artillery patrol, he succeeded in completely disorganising the traffic on a main road, getting direct hits on troops and transport by artillery. On this occasion it is estimated that forty lorries were destroyed. He also attacked enemy troops and transport with bombs and machine-guns with success.'

Thomas Owen, born in 1889, was a native of Meifod, Powys, who lived most of his life in Aberystwyth. He was gazetted Second Lieutenant to a Regular Army battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment on 26 July 1915, with an almost immediate attachment to 2/10 Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. He was posted to Egypt in December and transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, training as a Pilot partly in Egypt and partly at the Central Flying School, Upavon, Wiltshire. He was gazetted Flying Officer on 16 March 1917 and three months later was posted to France where, from 30 June 1917 he was on active service as a pilot with 4 Squadron (RE8s) at a time when the average life of a pilot was a fortnight. Owen survived a close call on 21 September 1917, when he and his Observer, Second Lieutenant L. V. W. Clark, in RE8, 'A4298', eventually extricated themselves and got home safely following a fraught combat with five enemy machines above Polygon Wood. Sent out to 14 Squadron in Palestine, he was wounded in action in the leg during a photo-reconnaissance patrol on 9 January 1918 and was awarded the Military Cross on 13 May 1918. Captain Owen returned to the Home Establishment on 4 June 1918 and left the R.A.F. via the Unemployed List, on 27 May 1919, later becoming an Inspector of Schools.

Note: Hal Giblin and Norman Franks in *'The Military Cross to Flying Personnel of Great Britain and the Empire 1914-19'* state in error that Owen served in Gallipoli from August 1915 until evacuated to Egypt in December. Owen's Medal Index Card indicates no entitlement to the 1914-15 Star.

Sold with the following items and ephemera: the recipient's captioned photograph album documenting his time in Egypt, October 1916 - January 1917, 48 pictures; album of family related photographs, containing a good portrait photograph of the recipient in South Staffordshire Regiment officer's uniform; identity bracelet, in 9 carat gold, front of fob engraved 'Capt. T. Owen, M.C. Cong: R.A.F.' and the reverse engraved 'To Tommy from Major R. E. Saul, Comdg. 4, Squadron R.A.F.'; cloth R.F.C wings; cloth R.A.F. wings; Military Cross riband bar; R.A.F. brass 'eagle and crown' cap insignia; wound stripe; Royal Flying Corps cap badge; a small piece of rock on which handwritten in ink 'Alabaster, Pyramids, 2.7.16'; an annotated aerial photograph of the area of land between Armentieres and Lille taken 16 July 1917; two original Temporary Commission documents - 2nd Lieutenant in Land Forces, dated 26 July 1915 and Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, dated 1 April 1918; King's Message to the Royal Air Force document; cloth arm badge - 4 red chevrons; Photograph of an RE8 of No. 4 Squadron with pilot (possibly Owen) and observer; a further quantity of photographs - both family and military subjects; a quantity of cards, menus, certificates and other ephemera.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.F.C. group of four awarded to Captain R. T. Fagan, a bomber pilot with 82 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. R. T. Fagan, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. T. Fagan. R.A.F.) *silicone residue requires removal from reverse of all four medals, otherwise extremely fine (4)*

£1,800-£2,200



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. For services as a pilot with No. 82 Squadron on the Morlancourt sector of the Western Front.

Ray Templar Fagan served as a Second Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps in France from 29 July 1915; appointed Flying Officer, 15 August 1917, with seniority from 24 August 1916; No 4 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps; to No. 82 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, 18 November 1917; to be Temporary Captain whilst employed as Captain (Flying), 2 April 1918. On 20 June 1918, whilst on a bombing operation east of Morlancourt, his Armstrong Whitworth F.K.8 was damaged by anti-aircraft fire, both pilot and observer (Lieut. M. H. Ely) unhurt.

Sold with limited research and two photographs of the recipient, one aboard a plane.



A Second War D.F.C. and Second Award Bar group of six awarded to Navigator Flight Lieutenant R. W. Board, 463 Squadron, Royal Australian Air Force

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1945, with Second Award Bar, this officially dated 1945; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, the Second War Campaign Stars and Medals all later issues, the last three officially engraved in the style associated with later issues '20610 Board R. W.', *nearly extremely fine* (6) *£1,800-£2,200*

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 16 January 1945:

'For a high standard of navigational accuracy in attacks on targets.'

The original Recommendation states: 'Flying Officer Boards is now on his second operational tour. He has participated in numerous attacks against a wide range of targets. He has maintained the highest standard of navigational accuracy and a praiseworthy fortitude in the face of danger. In September 1944 he was navigator in an aircraft detailed to attack the battleship *Tirpitz*. In appalling weather he navigated his aircraft to and from the target and the success of the operations was largely due to his determination and skill.'

D.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 22 May 1945:

'For fortitude and gallantry in flying operations against the enemy.'

The original Recommendation states: 'Since the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross, this officer has continued to maintain a high standard of efficiency, courage, and tenacity. He has operated over many of the most heavily defended German targets and has obtained some excellent photographs. The successful filming of the attacks against the German battleship *Tirpitz* were largely attributable to his skill, determination, and devotion to duty. he has always shown himself to be a navigator of outstanding skill.'

Robert William Board was born at Sydney, New South Wales, on 6 March 1917, and was granted a temporary Commission in the Royal Australian Air Force on 23 June 1941. He served as a Navigator with 463 Squadron during the Second World War, and was presented with his D.F.C. by H.R.H. the Governor-General of Australia at Government House, Sydney, on 9 August 1946.



A Second War wireless operator's D.F.C. group of six awarded to Flying Officer J. R. Worthington, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, whose Lancaster was shot down by a night-fighter over Germany in June 1944

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1944, with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, together with original Caterpillar Club membership card (Sgt. J. R. Worthington), some silicone residue to reverse of campaign medals, otherwise extremely fine (6) *£1,800-£2,200*



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 15 February 1944.

An accompanying copied press report (torn and damaged) states:

'A Southport airman, who has shown exceptional qualities of courage and determination in operations against the enemy, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross this week.

He is Flying-Officer James Robert Worthington, R.A.F.V.R., youngest son of Mr and Mrs E. Worthington, 85 Southbank-road. Aged 30, he is a wireless operator/air gunner, who has been serving with the R.A.F. for more than three years.

F/O Worthington, who has taken part in 27 bombing missions, joined Bomber Command after serving with Coastal Command for some time. While with Coastal Command he successfully baled out of his plane on one occasion and was automatically made a member of the exclusive Caterpillar Club. He was given his commission some months ago after lengthy service as a sergeant and during the past few weeks has been promoted to the rank of Flying-Officer.

The citation says that F/O Worthington has shown exceptional qualities of courage and determination in operations against the enemy. On his first sortie to Spezia, in April 1943, his coolness and skill in establishing and maintaining communications with a North African base were outstanding. His aircraft was flying on two engines only and its safe arrival in North Africa was largely due to F/O Worthington's fine work as wireless operator.

"This officer has been acting signals leader of his squadron for some time and has completed his duties in a most exemplary manner," adds the citation.

F/O Worthington, a member of No. 630 Squadron, was educated at St Teresa's, Birkdale, and St Edward's College, Liverpool. Before joining the R.A.F. he was on the Southport Borough Treasurer's Staff.'

On the night of 21/22 June 1944, his Lancaster I of No. 49 Squadron took off from R.A.F. Fiskerton at 2317 on a bombing mission to Wesseling. In addition to the highly decorated crew (4 D.F.C.'s, one Bar, and 2 D.F.M.'s) of seven, Mr Kent Stevenson, a B.B.C. correspondent was also on board. Outbound, their aircraft was shot down by a night-fighter and crashed in the general area of Jülich-Mersch. All eight men are buried in Rheinberg War Cemetery. Sold with a modern photograph of his headstone and another of the recipient in flying kit.



A scarce Boer War D.C.M. pair awarded to Sergeant-Major J. H. Zeder, Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, later Lieutenant, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who died of wounds during the Great War on 3 July 1916

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (Serjt:- Maj: J. H. Zeeder. [sic] Kitchener's F.S.); British War Medal 1914-20 (2. Lieut. J. H. Zeder) *minor edge bruise to DCM, nearly extremely fine* (2) **£1,400-£1,800**

Provenance: Christies, July 1985.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902.

Joseph Herbert Zeder attested for Kitchener's Fighting Scouts at Green Point, Cape Town, on 29 August 1901, having previously served for 19 months with the Cape Mounted Rifles, and served with the 1st Regiment during the Boer War. He was promoted Lieutenant 29 May 1902, and resigned his commission 7 July 1902. He was Mentioned in Despatches on 23 June 1902, and subsequently awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, one of only three D.C.M.s awarded to Kitchener's Fighting Scouts.

Zeder re-engaged for service as a Second Lieutenant with the 4th Battalion Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry during the Great War, and served on the Western Front from 15 May 1916. He is recorded in *Officers Died in the Great War* as died of wounds 'In German Hands', 3 July 1916. Zeder is buried in the Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez, France.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M., and 'Passchendaele' M.M. group of five awarded to Company Sergeant-Major G. W. Durran, 4th (Central Ontario) Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action in December 1917

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (412363 A.C.S. Mjr: G. W. Durran. 4/Can: Inf.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (412363 Sjt:-C.S. Mjr:- G. W. Durran. 4/Can: Inf.); 1914-15 Star (412363 A/L. Cpl. G. W. Durran. 4/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (412363 W.O. Cl. 2 G. W. Durran. 4-Can. Inf.) *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£2,400-£3,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918; citation *London Gazette* 17 April 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On one occasion he went out from an advanced post, and cut away the wire from an enemy advanced post, and although daylight was beginning, and he was heavily sniped at, he, with great courage, persisted until the whole wire had been dragged to our post and added to its defences.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1918. The recommendation states:

'For conspicuous bravery, devotion to duty and valuable services rendered during the operations at Passchendaele on the 6th and 7th Nov., 1917. On the morning of Nov. 6th "A" Company moved forward from their assembly positions through a very heavy barrage where they had to dig in under intense shell fire. C.S.M. Durran went through this barrage and reconnoitred the position and superintended the digging in of the Company. By his wonderful example of coolness and bravery he encouraged the men greatly. This N.C.O. did splendid work at Mount Sorrell, the Somme, Vimy, Fresnoy, and Hill 70.'

Company Sergeant-Major George William Durran was killed in action on 17 December 1917, aged 29. He was the son of Mr and Mrs John Durran, of Campbellford, Ontario, and is buried in Villers Station Cemetery, Villers-au-Bois, France.



A superb Great War 1915 'Ypres' D.C.M. campaign combination group of eight awarded to Sergeant H. J. Salter, Military Mounted Police, late 7th Hussars and 9th Lancers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (633 L. Cpl. H. Salter. M.M.P.); British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (..2 Pte. H. J. Salter. 7th Hus..) *suspension loose, contact marks*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (4121, L. Cpl. H. J. Salter, 9/Lcrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4121 Pte. H. J. Salter. 9th Lancers); 1914 Star (633. L. Cpl. H. J. Salter. M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (633. L. Cpl. H. J. Salter. M.M.P.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (633 L. Cpl. H. J. Salter. M.M.P.) mounted for display, *minor edge bruising overall, generally very fine unless otherwise stated (8)* **£1,600-£2,000**

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 5 August 1915:

'For great bravery and consistent good work from the 9th to 28th May, 1915, near Ypres. He was employed, both day and night in collecting stragglers, directing traffic and collecting war material. During the 24th May he assisted to places of safety several hundred men, who were suffering from gas poison. Most of the time, and especially on the 24th and 25th May, the town was being heavily shelled.'

Henry James Salter was born in Lambeth, London in July 1874. He attested for the 7th Hussars at Canterbury in November 1890. Salter transferred to the 9th Lancers in December 1897, and advanced to Lance Corporal in March 1899. He served with the Regiment in South Africa, October 1899 - April 1902. Salter transferred to the 5th Lancers in March 1902, and transferred to the Military Mounted Police in January 1905 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in 1909). He was discharged, 25 November 1911, having completed 21 years service.

Salter resided at 63 Woodcock Street, Birmingham and was employed as a Commissionaire at Hulford Cycle Co., Ltd, Moor Street. He re-engaged for service during the Great War with the 7th Reserve Cavalry Regiment, 8 September 1914, transferring later that month as Lance Corporal to the Military Mounted Police. He served with the M.M.P. in the French theatre of war from 4 October 1914, and advanced to Acting Sergeant in August 1917. Salter was discharged, 14 March 1919, having served for a total of 25 years and 205 days.

1 of 34 D.C.M.'s to the Military Mounted Police for the Great War.

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



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of eight awarded to Acting Sergeant Major J. Cooke, né Roberts, Military Mounted Police

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (367 Sjt: J. Cooke.. M.M.P.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (Corpl: J. Cooke. Mil: Mtd: Police) *surname un-officially corrected*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (367 Corpl: J. Cooke. Mil: Mtd: Police); 1914-15 Star (367 Sjt. J. Cooke. M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (367 Sjt. J. Cooke. M.M.P.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (367 Sjt. J. Cooke. M.M.P.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (367 Sjt. -A.S. Mjr- J. Cooke. D.C.M. M.M.P.) *light contact marks to Boer War awards, generally very fine and better (8)* **£1,800-£2,200**



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917; citation published 13 February 1917:

'For conspicuous devotion to duty. He has performed consistent good work throughout, and has at all times set a splendid example.'

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

James Cooke was born in Marlow, Buckinghamshire, on 2 December 1867, with the surname Roberts, and attested for the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers on 27 November 1888. On 18 June 1889 he was arrested and charged with false enlistment, presumably for using an alias. Found guilty, he was imprisoned for 14 days and had his previous service forfeited. Notwithstanding his conviction, he transferred to the Military Mounted Police under the name of Roberts on 15 February 1894, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 29 October 1899. On 18 September 1901 he officially changes his name to Cooke (presumably his Queen's South Africa Medal was originally named to 'Roberts'). He was promoted Corporal on 1 August 1902, and Sergeant on 18 November 1904, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 101 of 1909 (his conviction set-aside and the forfeiture of his previous service having been restored to him by King's Regulations). He was discharged on 26 November 1909, after 21 years' service.

Recalled for Military Service on 7 October 1914, Cooke served with the Military Mounted Police during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 September 1915, being promoted Acting Sergeant Major on 14 October 1916, and was present as the senior Military Policeman during the infamous mutiny at the Bull Ring, Etaples Camp, France in September 1917. For his services during the Great War he was awarded both the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Meritorious Service Medal, and was finally discharged on 8 October 1919. He died at Bishop Sutton, Alresford, Hampshire, on 8 December 1952.

Sold together with various photographic images, and an extensive file of copied research.



A Great War 1918 'Western Front' D.C.M., 1916 M.S.M., French Medal of Honour group of six awarded to Squadron Sergeant Major M. Healey, Military Mounted Police - a regimentally unique combination

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (472 Sjt: - A.S.S. Mjr:- M. Healy [sic]. M.M.P.); 1914 Star (472 Sjt M. Healey. M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (472 A.W.O. Cl. 1. M. Healey M.M.P.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (472 Sjt: M. Healey. M.M.P.); **France, Third Republic**, Medal of Honour, bronze, with crossed swords and wreath suspension, reverse engraved 'Sergt. Major M. W. Healy. M.M.P.', mounted for display, *generally very fine or better* (6) **£1,000-£1,400**

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He showed great efficiency in the performance of his duties, extending over a period of two years.'

An extract from 5th Corps Orders, 13 March 1918, gives the following:

'The Corps Commander wishes to express his appreciation of the following act of courage on the part of No. 472 A/SSM M. W. Healey MMP.

On the morning of 10 March, 1918 a pair of horses attached to a wagon bolted down the road. An NCO made an attempt to stop them but failed. A/SSM Healey with great promptitude and at much personal risk dashed in and seized the reins of the rear horse and hung on until he had brought the runaways to a standstill.

The road was used by a considerable amount of traffic and the prompt action of this Warrant Officer averted what might have led to a serious accident and damage to a pair of Government horses and the limber.

A record of this will be made in the Regimental Conduct Sheet of the above mentioned W.O. in accordance with para 1919 (XVI) Kings Regs.'

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1916.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 June 1916.

France, Medal of Honour *London Gazette* 17 March 1920.

Michael William Healey was born in Dublin, Ireland. He attested for the 7th Hussars in September 1894, and transferred to the Military Mounted Police in June 1901. Healey advanced to Lance Corporal in November 1902, and to Corporal in February 1906 (*Note*: awarded L.S. & G.C. in 1913).

Healey advanced to Sergeant, and initially served during the Great War attached to HQ 7th Infantry Brigade. He subsequently advanced to Acting Squadron Sergeant Major.

1 of 34 D.C.M.'s to the Military Mounted Police for the Great War, and believed to be unique to the unit in combination with the French Medal of Honour.

Sold with copied research.

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A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant Major F. Lundy, Military Mounted Police, late Squadron Sergeant Major, 18th Hussars

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (P-4712 L. Cpl F. Lundy. M.M.P.); 1914 Star, with clasp (6465 L. Cpl. F. Lundy. 18/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (6465 A. Sgt. F. Lundy. 18-Hrs.) mounted for display, *generally very fine (4)*
£800-£1,000

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He performed good work throughout the campaign, and at all times set a splendid example.'

F. Lundy served during the Great War with the 18th Hussars in the French theatre of war from 15 August 1914. He advanced to Acting Squadron Sergeant Major before transferring to the Military Mounted Police in October 1915.

1 of 34 D.C.M.'s to the Military Mounted Police for the Great War.

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A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Squadron Sergeant Major E. Canning, Military Mounted Police, later Lieutenant, Labour Corps

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (449 Sgt. E. Canning. M.M.P.); 1914-15 Star (449 Sgt. E. Canning. M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (2. Lieut. E. Canning.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (449 Sgt. E. Canning. M.M.P.) mounted for display, *toned, generally very fine or better (5)*
£800-£1,200

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

'For conspicuous devotion to duty. He has performed consistent good work throughout, and has displayed great courage and skill on several occasions in controlling traffic under shell fire.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 June 1916.

Ernest Robert Canning was born in Cookhill, Alcester, Warwickshire in August 1876. He attested for the 13th Hussars at Coventry in January 1895, and transferred to the Military Mounted Police in August 1899. Canning advanced to Sergeant in July 1911, and was discharged by his own request, 4 January 1913 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in May 1914).

Canning re-engaged for service with the Military Mounted Police during the Great War in September 1914. He served in the French theatre of war from 15 June 1916, and was subsequently attached for service with HQ 2nd Army, XIII Corps. Having advanced to Acting Squadron Sergeant Major, Canning was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Labour Corps in September 1917, and was posted to the 160th Labour Company. He advanced to Lieutenant in February 1919, and the following month was attached to 172 Prisoner of War Company in Rouen. Canning relinquished his commission in January 1921, and in later life lived in Evesham, Worcestershire.

1 of 34 D.C.M.'s to the Military Mounted Police for the Great War.

Sold with a file of copied research.

Sold by Order of the Family

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'Our receiving station told us that the message was full of errors in transmission, and that the sending operator had omitted his security check message. Now the operator was a certain Sergeant of Signals, K. A. J. Scott, who had the reputation of being one of the best operators our school had turned out. It was unthinkable that these errors could be accidental. We were forced to conclude that he had been captured and was operating under duress...playing back a set in enemy hands is a skilled operation involving double and sometimes triple bluff...So long as they were convinced that they were fooling us, Scott would be safe...We kept up this elaborate game for three months'

(Baker Street Irregular by Bickham Sweet-Escott refers)



The exceptional and important Second War S.O.E. 'Force 133' Balkan Operations D.C.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant K. A. J. B. Scott, Royal Signals and Special Operations Executive, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was 'dropped' into Eastern Serbia in April 1944, linking up with Major Frank Thompson's ill-fated Operation *Claridges* in support of Bulgarian Communist Partisans.

As anti-partisan reprisal operations closed in, Thompson took the fateful decision to lead his private army 'T. E. Lawrence Style' into Bulgaria, where, with Scott continuing to serve as wireless operator, they were repeatedly ambushed and fought running battles with the Bulgarian Army and Gendarmerie before being ultimately broken up.

Starving and exhausted, Scott and Thompson were encircled and captured before being subjected to brutal beatings and threats under Gestapo interrogation. Learning of Thompson's execution, Scott was then compelled to extract intelligence from S.O.E. Cairo via his wireless set but, cleverly ensuring that Cairo were not deceived, at great danger to himself he disclosed nothing, surviving fourteen nerve-wracking weeks under Gestapo orders until finally, with the Red Army closing on Sofia, he was released, finding his way to London via Istanbul and Cairo as the only British survivor of the mission.

To be sold together with an important associated archive of material, elements of which include the recipient's unpublished autobiography of his war years; private correspondence regarding the *Claridges* Mission between the recipient and both the author Stowers Johnson and the eminent historian E. P. Thompson, and a rare surviving S.O.E. original typescript of the recipient's D.C.M. recommendation

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (6897910 Sgt. K. A. J. Scott. R. Signals) with named card box of issue; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6897910, Sgt. K. A. J. B. Scott, D.C.M. R. Sigs.); **Bulgaria, People's Republic**, Order of People's Liberty, breast star, gilt and enamel; Honoured Medal of Georgi Dimitrov 1923-1944, gilt and enamel; together with the recipient's riband bar, cloth S.O.E. parachute qualification wings and King's Royal Rifle Corps cap badge, *nearly extremely fine* (8) **£60,000-£80,000**

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 9 August 1945:

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

The rare, surviving S.O.E. recommendation, not previously publicly available or held by the National Archives - an original typescript of which is with the lot - submitted by S.O.E. Cairo staff officer and author of the renowned S.O.E. memoir '*Baker Street Irregular*', Major Bickham Sweet-Escott, states:

'Sergeant Scott was dropped to join a mission in East Serbia on 7 April 1944. The mission crossed into Bulgaria in early May and on 11 May [*sic* - actually 18 May], was ambushed by a large party of Bulgarian troops. In the fighting the mission and the Partisans to whom they attached were split up, and Sergeant Scott, together with an officer, were the only British survivors. The wireless transmitting apparatus of the mission which had been dropped into a river during the fighting was rescued by Sergeant Scott at a great personal risk of being captured by the enemy. Several days of flight ensued during which the officer was ill and Sergeant Scott was left alone to face heavy responsibilities. By tact and perseverance he managed to keep the depleted Partisan band together.

On 31 May, a second ambush was encountered and Sergeant Scott together with the officer were captured. Questioned under threats and beating by the Gestapo and Bulgar Secret Police, Sergeant Scott consistently refused to give away any vital military or technical information to the enemy. He was kept imprisoned until 9 September, at Bulgar anti-Partisan Headquarters in Sofia, and during the whole of this time made every effort to gain what information he could about the enemy's activities. He was then compelled to work his wireless transmitting set to Cairo, but by great ingenuity succeeded in indicating that he was operating under duress, with the result that the messages thus sent by the enemy completely failed to deceive us. By this behaviour he put himself in considerable personal danger, since had he been discovered, he would certainly have been shot.

Throughout the whole period, 7 April to 9 September, Sergeant Scott has shown considerable initiative, fortitude and steadfastness to duty and has thus contributed positively to the work of the Force in Bulgaria.'



Kenneth Alec John Baliol Scott was born on 1 March 1920 in Lewisham, London and was educated at Dulwich College. On leaving school he joined the The Rangers, The King's Royal Rifle Corps - Territorial Army and was mobilised in August 1939, being quickly promoted to Signal Sergeant. Volunteering for Special Duties at the first opportunity, he was transferred to the Royal Corps of Signals in August 1943 and, before long, identified as suitable for Special Operations:

'Eventually Kenneth Scott found himself at one of the most important finishing schools of the war: S.O.E. Middle East Training School for Wireless Operators. Men here had been selected (after volunteering) from every type of unit, and anticipated being sent to work behind the enemy lines with partisans in the Balkans, or on small Allied craft in enemy waters - anywhere, in fact, where danger was greatest and communication most vital. It mattered not what their previous military experience had been, for it was this that really united them - the consciousness that they had left unit and regiment behind, and all belonged to the same firm; and this indeed was the cognomen for their outfit: the 'Firm', Force 133 of S.O.E.' (*Agents Extraordinary* by Stowers Johnson refers)

Completing specialist training - including a five jump parachute course at Ramat David, near Haifa, in late 1943 - he was driven to a privileged district of Cairo serving as the home of S.O.E. Middle East H.Q., where he was to spend a lazy three months relaxing in S.O.E. surroundings, enjoying not just comfortable furnishings but Arab waiters, cooks and houseboys, pending further orders. Then, suddenly at midday on 5 April 1944, orders arrived for him to pack everything he needed and catch a flight that night to Bari, in Southern Italy. Scrambling into action, he just caught the plane en-route for Benghazi and Malta, arriving at Bari at 1800 hours on 6 April where he was whisked away to the local H.Q. of the firm and briefed on some aspects of his particular mission. The following day, now entrusted with further orders, codes and secret equipment, he was taken to draw his parachute and, completing a blur of further preparations, by 2130 hours he was aboard a plane headed due East from Bari, still not aware of his precise destination. Two hours later he was above the drop zone:

'The plane was circling. Far down below a group of fires were burning right on the top of a Balkan mountain. Then suddenly, fully and immediately, did Kenneth Scott realise he was making the drop absolutely alone. He groped for his half-pint flask of army rum and began taking an occasional swig. Five times the plane circled and each time, as it crossed above the fires, the heavy bundles of arms and equipment were released through the bomb doors. The sixth circle was the final and Scott sat in the hole ready.

"I look down, [he said, himself describing that vital moment] and even in the circumstances I cannot help wonder at the wild, cold beauty of those hills slowly sliding away below. - We're running in! The Red Light! "Action Stations!" "Go!!" I heave myself - then the hole - and plunge down to God knows what. The 'chute opens and I widen my legs to get the straps more comfortable, when from under the ground mist comes a faint cry: "Get your feet and legs together!" - the good old paratroopers' cry! Soon I land, scarcely a few feet from the fires, and am shaking hands with a couple of English lads, Major Dugmore and Sergeant Rogers. They take me down to the house, where I offer my rum flask, only to find that I've already emptied it!"

Not till next day did Kenneth Scott realise he had actually dropped to 'Entanglement Pin Point Radovnica' at 2355 hours on Good Friday. Dugmore and Rogers spent the day acquainting him with local conditions and listening in turn to gossip about Cairo. Late in the afternoon the mission, his mission, arrived in a condition entirely belying the code name 'Claridges'. Major Thompson and Sergeants Walker and Monroe had come down from their latest trek over the Mountains to the north. They were tired and quite drawn with fatigue, very, very dirty, unshaven and hungry. They spoke of heavy fighting ambushes and occupied villages, but the sight of the new wireless operator was as great a tonic for Frank Thompson as were for his famished companions those gastronomic delicacies brought by Scott's own "air mail".' (*ibid*)

Operation Claridges

Scott's arrival in Eastern Serbia, near the border of Bulgaria, had landed him into the centre of one of the more confused and under analysed of the S.O.E. areas of operation during the Second World War. His mission - 'Claridges' - led by Major Frank Thompson, a man whose short but eventful life has been the subject of biographies and memoirs (see footnote), aimed to estimate the strength of the communist underground Bulgarian resistance movement and gather evidence for a considered opinion as to whether Britain should support it.

They soon found Bulgarian guerrillas in Serbia and established contact with representatives of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Air drops of supplies and arms were arranged. However, whilst other areas of the Balkans had seen organised and determined partisan groups operating, Axis-aligned Bulgaria had never been occupied and until 1944 the resistance to Prime Minister Filov's pro-Nazi regime was militarily weak. As the Germans decided that the partisans must be wiped out, the net closed in on Claridges' location in Serbia and the Bulgarian partisans with Thompson announced in early May that they had decided to wage their campaign back over the border in Bulgaria. Thompson's orders were to remain with the Bulgarian leaders if possible but this would require the Claridges force to venture east into Bulgaria itself, where large numbers of anti-partisan soldiers and policemen were active and brutal. It would be a gamble and an altogether more dangerous undertaking than the operations that they had hitherto been conducting under Major Mostyn Davies and a Brigade of Bulgarian guerrillas in an area of Serbia controlled by the Yugoslavian Partisan leader General Tempo, a representative of Tito. Although warned of the dangers by Tempo and faced with a difficult decision without clear orders, the restless and ideologically driven Thompson chose to play his part in attempting to foment a communist uprising of the Bulgarian population. His small party, with Scott as the mission's wireless telegraph operator, left the Cerna Trava area on 12 May 1944, in the company of 150 to 200 partisans of the 2nd Sofia Brigade, crossing the border with the intention of moving into Central Bulgaria. They ran into trouble almost immediately:

'On the night of the 13/14 May the party fell into a police ambush of approximately 20 Bulgarian policemen armed with knives. The ambush party had been lying in wait across the track on which the Partisans were moving, and succeeding in establishing considerable surprise. In the skirmish which ensued one Partisan was killed and Dencho received three knife wounds. One policeman was stabbed and another taken prisoner. This prisoner stated that he had been recently conscripted into the Bulgar Gendarmerie, adding that he was a married man with children. This ruse to gain lenient treatment and, perhaps, to save his life, was unsuccessful however, since his papers showed him to be unmarried and a member of the Regular Forces. His head was smashed in with a rifle butt [by the partisans].' (*The Outline History of the Claridges Mission* based on field signals and the evidence of Sergeant Scott refers)

They were now travelling in unfamiliar and hostile territory, very short of provisions and at constant risk of betrayal to the Gendarmerie or army. Exhausted, their rest in a wood on 18 May was interrupted by machine-gun fire at noon, causing them to scatter and split into two groups. Scott fled with Major Thompson, around twelve partisan officers and five or six other ranks including three women. A search for a new hideout was then delayed by one of their number being shot in the ankle and by increasing numbers of Bulgar troops, and by their own hunger and exhaustion. That night was spent in thickets on a hilltop with just a small amount of cheese for sustenance. With their confidence in the leaderless partisans now waning, Thompson and Scott agreed to split from the group when the first opportunity presented itself. Scott later recalled Thompson jokingly commenting, 'These partisans are no good: maybe we should find some better ones.'

Indeed, many years later, Major J. Henniker-Major, another S.O.E. Balkans Operative, would state of Thompson's Bulgarian Partisans: 'I'm glad they were not my prop and stay - a pretty inexperienced and low level mixture of individual deserters and Communist civilians from the towns. Compared to the Yugoslav army they had an unreal and slightly horror-comic air of a brigand army, boastful, mercurial, temperamental and with an inexperienced yen to go it alone.'

Betrayal and Capture

On 30 May Thompson and Scott, desperate for food, attempted to eat leaves with salt and then shared a live wood snail. Three partisans were sent into a village despite it being occupied by an army unit and returned with some bread which was carefully divided. Then, exhausted once more they slept in an orchard.

On 31 May, after a Gendarmerie patrol was spotted at dawn 300 yards away, they decided not to move further. But at 14.00 a twenty-strong police patrol approached from the village where their presence had evidently been betrayed and two hours later fired the first bullets into the wood. Thompson and Scott, as they had planned, split from the group, moving uphill while the Partisans were fleeing down and hid between four trees growing close together in ground cover of dead leaves and branches.

They could hear small-arms and mortar fire, and the screams of one of three women who had stayed with the Partisans and who, despite her painful shrapnel wounds had killed several Bulgarian troops with grenades. A small force of troops then entered the copse in which Thompson and Scott were hiding and, advancing nearer and nearer to them until just ten feet away, the pair were spotted. A shot was fired at Scott which miraculously missed and then both men were captured. Dragged from their hiding place they were brutally kicked and struck with fists and rifle butts until an N.C.O. arrived. Both had their hands tied behind their backs, Thompson with a belt, Scott, whose hand was poisoned and swollen, with a rope, his wrists being so tightly bound that they were cut almost to the bone. As they were led back to the local village, peasants turned out to swear, spit and strike them with their fists or any heavy article they could seize. It was later realised by the captives that this attitude of the population and the Army was largely due to the loss of life caused by the Allied bombing of Sofia - raids which Thompson had encouraged: some accounts report that Sofia was 25 per cent destroyed, with thousands killed.

On reaching the village, Thompson, now extremely weak from lack of food, the march and ill treatment, lost his balance and collapsed. After preliminary questioning to ascertain that they were British fighting with the Partisans, they were taken to a cellar where, without any preliminaries, a shaved and well dressed civilian beat them with a truncheon, while soldiers, policemen and other civilians crowded in the doorway to watch. Their possessions were then set out on a table and an interrogation on more orthodox military lines followed, conducted by a commanding officer who had extracted shockingly precise information about the mission and its history from a captured Partisan.

Two hours later they were handcuffed and taken to a room inside a commandeered school on the edge of Sofia. Sharing the room were a number of captured Partisans and the three villagers who had sold them bread. A high ranking Gendarmerie officer then arrived and began the now familiar routine of spitting, kicking and beating, all conducted in front of an audience of soldiers, Gendarmerie and citizenry. Sleep was impossible owing to the injuries they had received at the hands of the Bulgars and also on account of the continual stream of sightseers. The screams of two women partisans who had also been captured continued through the night, accompanied by sounds of heavy furniture being thrown: they were never seen again. At this point Thompson was taken for three hours of interrogation at around three in the morning and returned looking haggard, scarcely able to stand; Scott followed. Then there was another more military and clear-cut interrogation, in a room containing three Gestapo representatives, in front of two wireless transmission sets, only one of which was recognisable to Scott.

Many questions concerned the S.O.E. signals school in the Middle East, the exact station to which Scott had signalled, and the whereabouts of other British missions in the Balkans. These interrogators were extremely well informed but Scott avoided replies to all the questions by pointing out that his operation, and all those of the organisation to which he belonged, were carried out with the highest degree of secrecy, and that owing to these security measures he was totally ignorant of the activities or organisation of other personnel.

Working 'under Gestapo orders'

On 1 June Scott's request for medical attention was granted, the doctor being especially interested in discovering where Thompson had learned Bulgarian; since Scott had been asked this question multiple times during interrogation the Bulgars obviously attached some importance to it; it is a horrible irony that Thompson's meagre knowledge of the language probably helped to incriminate him as a 'spy'. On 2 June Scott was taken off into individual imprisonment in Sofia where his captors required him to operate his wireless set in their attempt to acquire information from Cairo. Scott never saw Frank Thompson again and was informed around 11 June, by a Bulgarian officer, that he had been shot, not as a soldier but as a rebel, and that he too would be shot unless the reports of his behaviour and co-operation were satisfactory.

Stowers Johnson, whose account of Operation Claridges in *Agents Extraordinary* was later described by Scott as 'factually correct' and 'the accurate story of this isolated wartime incident', wrote that the object lesson for Scott here was that he was still alive because he had not been mixing himself up learning Bulgarian and getting into politics, with the ominous implication that if officers were shot so simply, then there would be even less hesitation with other ranks. That being said, it cannot be ignored that Scott, as the wireless operator of the mission, was of more obvious use to his captors than the equally brave Thompson. Now he would be put to work but, as per his D.C.M. citation, Scott, at great personal risk to himself, succeeded in indicating to Cairo that he was operating under duress, with the result that the messages thus sent by the enemy completely failed to deceive Cairo:

'His captors were in earnest when they had demanded the set be worked at once. He was taken immediately to a large room entirely used for wireless telegraphy and set to work. A long and rambling account of the Battle of Batulia was drawn up, representing the incident neither as a disaster nor a success, and indicating that the British mission would very soon give details so that a sortie could be received, arms and supplies being urgently needed.

Now came the divergence of theory from practice. German N.C.O.s came at regular intervals to give, receive or monitor messages which were carefully checked somewhere by superiors whom Scott never saw. He realised each message was always reworded! This thwarted part of his plan, but was encouraging in that it must make for a difference of style which might be noticed. He could also make a few mistakes such as an inexperienced, badly trained operator might make. He left out deliberately his security check message. To his relief nobody came to point this out. Perhaps they did not know.

When that first message went out Kenneth Scott had the most trying time of all. If there had been no change in the staff at Cairo, they should suspect the situation at once. But if there were nonchalance in the decoding room, or haste or even sickness there, he might find himself responsible for calling out some Allied aeroplanes with their crews and equipment to be destroyed in the Sredna Gora Mountains. Or if the message were bluntly queried, he might be betrayed!

He need not have worried. At the British receiving station the absence of the security check message was noted with alarm and the errors seemed many more in decoding than even Scott had intended. The whole message stood out in front of the S.O.E. chiefs as a warning signal. Kenneth Scott had the reputation of being one of the best operators in the whole Middle East field. Such mistakes would fail even a trainee operator and when coming from their most capable sergeant of signals could not be regarded as accidental.

At once they knew he was in German hands and sent out warnings to other missions to watch carefully for Major Thompson or any other survivors who might be in hiding. More definite than anything, however, Kenneth Scott by his bravery in making those mistakes had placed responsibility for the safety of his life squarely upon the shoulders of Force 133. If they showed any doubt or distrust, if they queried the authenticity of the message, or indeed if they failed to respond to any request the pseudo 'Claridges' might make, the Germans would suspect and Scott would be sacrificed to Gestapo torture and elimination.' (*Agents Extraordinary* by Stowers Johnson).

Whilst enduring the next fourteen weeks in captivity, under the continual threat of being shot, Scott continued to operate his wireless transmission set according to Gestapo orders, all the while contriving with Cairo to reveal nothing. Finally, on 9 September, with Russian forces crossing the Danube and the Germans and Bulgarian troops in disarray, Scott was taken to the centre of Sofia by tram to be left abandoned in a side street. He slowly made his way back to London via Istanbul and Cairo. In 1945, Scott returned to Cairo as representative on the Allied Commission for dealing with Bulgarian war crimes. He was discharged on 4 June 1946 and was personally awarded his D.C.M. by the King at Buckingham Palace on 10 December 1946.

Footnote - Major Frank Thompson

William Frank Thompson, educated at the Dragon School, Winchester College and Oxford University, was a highly gifted classics scholar, linguist and nascent poet of immense promise who became a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain in the 1930s under the influence of his close friend Iris Murdoch. His exceptional record of service as a British Army officer began courageously with the Special Reconnaissance Unit 'Phantom' in North Africa, the Levant, and the hazardous landings in Sicily in 1943. However, it is his remarkable service with the S.O.E. in Bulgaria that really stands out. Parachuted into Macedonia on 25 January 1944, under the command of Major Mostyn Davies, he was part of Operation *Mulligatawny* which established links between the British staff and the Bulgarian partisans under Slavcho Transki. When Davies was killed, Thompson assumed command of the mission, now named *Claridges*, and crossed the frontier into Bulgaria together with Sergeants Scott, Walker and Munroe. All but Scott were killed. The extent to which Thompson's personal politics were a factor is still debated but there is no doubting his bravery and determination:

'Along the way, he and his men experienced constant danger from enemy patrols, desertion and treachery by their own ilk, instant betrayal from intimidated villagers and peasants, extreme hunger, verminous lice, vicious sores and scratches from moving at night, bleeding, blistered and calloused feet, bitter cold and pernicious wet; yet, not once did he turn back despite ample good reason for doing so after the first ambush on 18 May. He pressed ahead indomitably to complete his task, however remote and impossible it must have seemed on many occasions. Thompson's immortality was indeed his own individuality as he assumed the mantle of leading his mission into the heartlands of Axis Bulgaria, an erstwhile T. E. Lawrence of the Balkans or not.' (*Through Hitler's Backdoor - SOE Operations in Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria 1939-1945* by Alan Ogden refers).

Sold with the following original and related archive material: the recipient's typed and hard-bound autobiography of his war years entitled 'Life in the Army' being the story of his nearly 7 years in the army at home and abroad as described in his letters written home, also containing documents, news cuttings relating to his time during the war, illustrations and three original photographs of the recipient in uniform, in excess of 200 pages; an original copy of the outline history of the Claridges Mission, based on field signals and the evidence of Sgt. Scott; a silk map of the Balkan region in good condition and two more silk map cuttings of the Balkan region these last two aged and worn; an original copy of the recipient's D.C.M. citation; War Office D.C.M. investiture invitation, dated 23 October 1946; a quantity of photographs of the recipient, seven of which are contemporary images of the recipient in uniform - one being a fine, card mounted, studio portrait, 25cm x 19cm, four also featuring the recipient's brother Ron in uniform of which one also features the recipient's mother; private correspondence, dated 1975, between the recipient and Stowers Johnson, author of *Agents Extraordinary*, in which the recipient congratulates Johnson on the accuracy of his account and also, dated 1984, in which Johnson provides thoughts on the attitude of Bulgarian officialdom towards the mission; correspondence, dated 1977 and 1979, between the recipient and the socialist historian E. P. Thompson (younger brother of Major F. Thompson); the recipient's Record of Service card - Army Form W5258; a well captioned album of photographs documenting the recipient's visit to Bulgaria in 2002, containing images of the recipient meeting former partisans, visits to memorials, television interviews and press conferences etc; two VHS videos, the first with handwritten title 'From Bulgaria and Revisit + 7 days - Thompson' the second with handwritten title '7 day interview Bulgaria Oct 2002 / Mrs Thompson, filmed in UK by Transki 14/4/1978'; five books: *There is a Spirit in Europe A Memoir of Frank Thompson* by T. J. Thompson and E. P. Thompson, the front end paper signed by Scott and also by the Bulgarian Partisan leader Slavcho Transki with a handwritten tribute to Scott, dated 1978; *A Very English Hero, the Making of Frank Thompson* by Peter J. Conradi; *Agents Extraordinary* by Stowers Johnson, the front end paper signed, 'To Kenneth Scott, with kindest regards and best wishes from Stowers Johnson 10 August 1975'; *The Left Side of History* by Kristen Ghosdee; *Baker Street Irregular* by Bickham Sweet-Escott, front end signed by Scott.



The unique 'Defence of Legations' C.G.M. group of five awarded to Chief Signal Bosun H. Swannell, Royal Navy, who ran into No Man's Land beyond the British Legation defence lines to help a wounded man under "close and accurate" enemy fire; he twice stood up on the Tartar Wall in full view of the enemy, first to re-hoist the British flag after it had been shot away and the next day to use his signal flags to direct British units of the International Relief Force, ensuring that they were the first troops to reach the Legations, arriving two hours before contingents from other nations

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, V.R., 2nd issue, scroll suspension (Harry Swannell, Leadg. Signaller. R.N. China. 1900) officially engraved naming; China 1900, 1 clasp, Defence of Legations (H. Swannell Lg. Sign., H.M.S. Orlando) officially impressed naming; 1914-15 Star (Sig. Bosn. H. Swannell, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Ch. S. Bosn. H. Swannell. R.N.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (5) **£30,000-£40,000**

Provenance: Sotheby, January 1972; Christie's, April 1984; Dix Noonan Webb, December 2011.

C.G.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1901: 'In connection with the recent operations in China.'

The following is extracted from the enclosure by Captain F. G. Poole to the main despatch by Captain Wray, R.M.L.I., published in the *London Gazette* of 11 December 1900: 'Sir, I have the honour to bring to your notice particularly the conduct of Leading Signaller H. Swannell, Her Majesty's Ship Orlando. On the 5th instant being in command of the Hanlin outposts, at 10.30 a.m. I heard that Mr Oliphant, her Britannic Majesty's Consular Service, had just been wounded. I ran out to the spot and found Leading Signaller Swannell attending to Mr Oliphant, who was mortally wounded, under the close and accurate fire of the enemy. He remained with Mr Oliphant until he was brought into a place of safety.'

Two Conspicuous Gallantry Medals were awarded for the Defence of Legations. The award to Sergeant Preston, R.M.L.I., is in the collection of the Royal Marines Museum, Eastney. This C.G.M. was presented to Swannell at a parade held on the exact spot where he had performed his act of gallantry.

Harry Swannell was born in Camden Town, London, on 22 December 1877. After working as a Carter, Swannell joined the Royal Navy as a 16 year-old Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *St Vincent* on 26 February 1894. This ship, permanently moored at Haslar in the Solent, was an ancient wooden first-rate ship of the line that was used to train boys for a career in the Navy.

Swannell became a Boy Signaller in January 1895 and remained in the Signals branch throughout his naval career. On reaching his 18th birthday in December 1895, he entered a 12-year service engagement. He was recorded as being about 5ft 3" tall, with brown hair and light blue eyes. In March 1898 he joined the brand-new Armoured Cruiser H.M.S. *Terrible* on the China Station. He was promoted to Leading Signaller and transferred to the Armoured Cruiser HMS *Orlando* in February 1899 when she joined the China Station.

The Defence of the Foreign Legations at Peking

The Boxer Uprising, called by Chinese the Yihetuan Movement, was an anti-foreign, proto-nationalist insurgency mounted by members of the Fists of Righteous Harmony in north China between 1899 and 1901. The insurgency took place during a period of severe drought, combined with economic disruption caused by the growth of foreign spheres of influence. Russia and Germany sought to seize large tracts of north China. The Boxer grievances ranged from foreign interference with Chinese culture and ancient traditions, economic incursions and above all strident missionary evangelism, which put local Christian converts in a privileged position versus their Chinese peers. Following many bloody attacks on isolated mission stations and Chinese Christian converts, the most famous episode of the Uprising was the defence of the foreign legations district in central Peking. Just over four hundred lightly armed allied officers and men held out behind improvised defences for 55 days against vastly superior numbers of Chinese regular and irregular forces, who were all intent on using murder, arson and any other means to drive out of the country every 'foreign devil' and 'Chinese Christian', including women and children.

During May and early June 1900 Boxer fighters converged on Peking, proclaiming "Support the Qing, Exterminate foreigners." No foreign troops or garrisons were allowed in or near the city, as the Imperial Government assumed responsibility for the safety and security of all authorised residents. Foreign Legations were unwanted by the Imperial Government but had been forced upon it. The Legations were not fortified. They were grouped together on separate plots of land in a single district within the 14th century walls of the ancient Tartar city, and close to the walled and moated Imperial City and the enclosed Forbidden City, where the Emperor and his formidable and powerful mother, the Empress Dowager Cixi, lived. Chinese officials had concentrated the eleven Foreign Legations together to keep them as far as possible out of sight and out of contact with the citizens of Peking. The district was approximately two miles long and a mile wide. It also housed the Imperial Maritime Customs, foreign businesses such as banks, hotels and a post office and a large number of shops and dwellings.

As Boxer violence became an increasing threat, the foreign powers with economic interests in China activated plans to defend those interests militarily. Most sent warships, with contingents of marines and/or soldiers aboard, to the treaty ports of North China. By May the security situation in Peking was steadily deteriorating, and on 30 May 1900 the diplomats, led by Sir Claude Macdonald, the widely-respected British Minister, requested that the Imperial government agree that foreign military contingents be sent to Peking to secure the Legations. The Chinese reluctantly acquiesced to a total of 400 lightly armed servicemen from eight countries. The Royal Navy was ordered to provide a guard force for the British Legation by landing bluejackets and marines from warships in the Gulf of Bohai.

The British Legation Guard arrived in Peking by train from Tientsin at 7 p.m. on 31 May 1900, then marched five miles in full equipment through the dust and filth of Peking's squalid streets to reach the Legation. It comprised 79 men of the Royal Marine Light Infantry (three officers, seventy-five non-commissioned officers and men and one bugler) and three Royal Navy ratings - a signaller (Swannell), an

armourer and a sick-berth steward. Each of those three bluejackets were destined to be mentioned in despatches, both for their conduct and for their important contribution to the defence of the Legations.

The arrival of 83 guards, who were well-trained but had no machine-guns, artillery or even an ample supply of small arms ammunition, did not make the British Legation safe. It was a sprawling complex and on its eastern side was the shallow and fetid Imperial Canal, which was ineffective as a moat or even an obstacle. The Legation Guards were primarily intended to deter, not to defend. They had arrived in Peking in the nick of time. On 5 June the railway line to Tientsin was cut by a strong force of peasant Boxers, and Peking was isolated from the coast and the outside world. Standard guard duties were performed for almost two weeks of rising tension. Then, on 13 June, a Japanese diplomat was murdered and Boxers entered the streets of the Legation District for the first time. From this date, the British detachment was continuously in a state of readiness. Boxers burnt Christian churches in and around Peking, killing priests and many Chinese Christians, whom they regarded as the collaborators of the foreigners. German, British and American marines made forays into the city to rescue the 500 or so foreigners who lived outside the Legation district and bring them into the Legations. Nervous about the risk of being surrounded and overwhelmed while away from their main forces, they opened fire on groups of Boxers who came within rifle range to deter any thoughts of attack.

The Chinese government had initially viewed the Boxers as a threat to the Imperial regime, but on 17 June the foreign powers seized the Taku forts and several Chinese warships that guarded the mouth of the river leading to Peking. As a result, on 19 June, an Imperial Note was sent. It demanded that all ministers and foreigners leave Peking within twenty-four hours. The senior diplomats met and decided that the risk of being massacred by the Boxers as the foreigners slowly traversed by foot or in carts a bitterly hostile countryside to reach safety on the coast was too great. The German Minister was murdered as he travelled to the Chinese Foreign Ministry to discuss the issue. The senior diplomats decided to remain in Peking and defend the Legations. This was not a decision that was taken lightly. An improvised defence line of barricades and shelters some 2 kilometres long, snaking through difficult urban terrain, had to be protected by just 400 troops. Inside the defence line were 473 foreign civilians and 2,800 Chinese converts, though 150 of the civilian men and many Chinese converts agreed to participate actively in the defence. All the foreign women and children were brought into the British compound, which was to be the site of any last stand.

Hostilities began on the night of 20 June and, except for a period of semi-truce and communication between the two sides from 17 July to 5 August, an active and bloody state of siege continued for 55 days. After some hesitation, the Empress Dowager Cixi, urged by the conservatives of the Imperial Court, supported the Boxers. On 21 June she authorised her generals to wage war on the foreign powers. The number of Imperial bannermen and other troops available to attack the Legations is uncertain, but amounted to many thousands. On at least three occasions during the Siege, the defenders thought that they were about to be overrun and massacred. In addition, they faced the danger of losing the firefight, due to an insufficient supply of ammunition and the Chinese establishing sniper positions which dominated the Legations' defence lines.

C.G.M.

Swannell distinguished himself on 5 July, during the time when the enemy had mounted four muzzle-loading cannons on the main gatehouse of the Imperial City wall, where they did considerable damage to the buildings of the British Legation. The British had established advanced positions in the Hanlin Yuan, between the north end of the British Legation and the Imperial City, and the Chinese also fired on a working party that was trying to build barricades to strengthen the Hanlin defence line.

The incident is described in detail in the diary of Captain Poole, commander of the International Volunteers, the man who recommended Swannell for a decoration: 'Smooth bore gun appears in Imperial wall opposite Hanlin about 350 yards off, black doors in front open before being fired, and it fires round shot into the Hanlin and Students' Quarters. Bring Italian gun into the Hanlin and silence it for a while - detail a man to fire every minute into the doors, Myers, Johnson, and Mellors, Marines.

Working party of coolies and Europeans in the Hanlin, outside the line of defence, with a covering party we were bringing in bricks - cutting down trees to make abatties, Enemy opened fire on the working party, I ordered them in as I had misgivings and I was looking after something else, suddenly I heard a cry and rushed out in the direction outside our line of defence. David Oliphant was lying on his back wounded with a signalman (bluejacket) alongside him kneeling. He had been foolishly cutting a tree, after I had given the order to retire - I knelt down beside him and could see he was badly hurt - the enemy were dropping shot all round us, the students brought out a door, and a couple of marines ran out and covered us, and we brought him in.

Poor chap, he died after 3 hours, buried behind Bax's house, 11th burial here, 24 years old, very promising man, clever, keen, active, it was his desire to make himself useful that brought him working into the Hanlin. Report re behaviour of signalman.'

The death of David Oliphant is also recorded in the diary kept by his elder brother, Nigel Oliphant, of the Chinese Postal Service: '5th July. - We had a quiet night; but it has been a day of sorrow for me, and for all who knew and loved D. He was well and happy when he got up this morning, but, as he often did, he went off somewhere soon after breakfast, and the next thing I heard of him, as I was working away at the Main Gate, was that he had been wounded, and was then in hospital. It appears that he had volunteered to go with a party who were to cut down some trees in front of our positions in the Hanlin Yuan. While they were at this work the Chinese began to fire from an elevated post at the gate of the Imperial City, directly north of us. Captain Poole ordered the fatigue party to come in under cover, but D., who was at the time wielding an axe on a big tree, called out that it was all right, he was under cover where he was. A few seconds afterwards he was struck and fell to the ground. Some of the students who were of the working party and the signaller of the Marines rushed out and carried him in under a hot but fortunately erratic fire. From the first he knew that he was mortally wounded. They took him to hospital and sent for me... At 3 p.m. he passed quietly and peacefully away. His death cast a gloom over the whole community; certainly among the British no one could have been more sincerely missed.'

'Enter by Sewer'

Swannell was active throughout the Siege - a series of photographs that appeared in the Royal Marine magazine *Globe and Laurel* later in the year show him fully armed alongside the marines guarding the front gate of the British Legation and with a group of Marines who were defending the Hanlin on 16 July.

The Eight-Nation Alliance of foreign powers, after being initially defeated in an attempt to use 2,000 marines and sailors to reinforce and supply the Legations garrison, turned back to the coast and bought in reinforcements, the largest contingents being supplied by Japan, Russia, the British Empire, France and the United States. An allied army of 19,000 men, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, raised the siege of the Legations on the afternoon of 14 August 1900. Out of the 400 Legation Guards, 55 were killed and 135 wounded during the Siege, a casualty rate of 47%. Civilian casualties totalled 37, plus many of the Chinese converts, whose casualties were not recorded but certainly ran into several hundreds. On the penultimate day of the siege, 13 August, as promised in a message sent to General Gaselee by Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister to China, who had been elected to lead and co-ordinate the Defence of the Legations, the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes and the Imperial Eagle of Russia were hoisted on the short and exposed section of the Tartar Wall still held by the Allies. The flags made excellent targets for Chinese marksmen. When the Union flag was shot away, it was quickly re-hoisted by Armourer's Mate Thomas and Leading Signalman Swannell. Swannell was stationed on the Wall to direct the Relief Force once it broke through the outer walls of Peking. (Lieutenant-Commander A. L. Bleby RN, *The Royal Naval Brigades in the Boxer Rebellion*, The Naval Review, Jan 1996 page 63 refers).

The next day, when the first British troops were sighted in the streets of the Chinese City, which was separated from the Legation District by the massive Tartar Wall (40 feet high and 60 feet thick), Swannell stood up on the ramparts in full view of everyone in the vicinity, coolly made the famous semaphore signal "Enter by Sewer", and finally pointed down to the culvert ['Water Gate'] through which the Imperial canal passed through the Tartar Wall. Within minutes the Relief Force had breached an ancient iron grating that barred the culvert and Indian troops were wading through the foul canal bed to enter the defenders' perimeter. They reached the defenders fully two hours ahead of any other national contingent. This was made much of by the British press corps.

After the Siege

On 14 February 1901, the 23 year-old Swannell was promoted to Yeoman of Signals (a Petty Officer rating) and on 29 June 1901 "Sir E. Satow [British Minister to China, successor to Sir Claude MacDonald] presented a "gallantry" medal to Signalman Swannell, of H.M.S. Orlando, for conspicuous bravery on the occasion of the death of David Ollivant (*sic*) during the siege last year. The troops were turned out, and the presentation took place on the spot where Ollivant was shot. Swannell must have felt a very proud man." *My Service Days* by Major-General Sir Norman Stewart (London 1908) refers. A £10 annuity was granted with the C.G.M. award, on condition of attaining Petty Officer 1st Class rank.

Swannell left *Orlando* in July 1902 to attend a course that qualified him to be a Signals Instructor, and he did this job in the Training Establishment H.M.S. *Boscawen* until his next sea-going assignment in the battleship *Mars* in January 1904. In July 1905 he was transferred into the newer battleship *Canopus*. Swannell was promoted to Signal Boatswain at the early age of 28 and joined the Armoured Cruiser *Sutlej* in April 1906. This promotion changed his status from Petty Officer to Warrant Officer and his service record was transferred to the (warrant) officers section. He was now a member of the Warrant Officers Mess, where he lived alongside other technical specialists such as the Gunner, the Warrant Engineer and the Clerk/Writer. His rapid promotion to Warrant Officer meant that he could not complete the length of service as a bluejacket which was needed to qualify for the Naval Long Service and Good Conduct medal.

Swannell's character had been consistently noted as 'Very Good', but when he was discharged from *Sutlej* into the Cruiser *Devonshire* in September 1907, he was described by *Sutlej's* Captain as "not very reliable". However, *Devonshire's* Captain assessed him as "strong, hardworking, zealous and capable." Late in 1910, Swannell applied to change his Manning Port Division, probably because of circumstances in his private life that made it desirable for him to leave Portsmouth. The application was most unusual, because Warrant Officers retained their association with the Manning Port Division which they had chosen on entry to the Navy, and progressively built up a wide range of contacts within its dockyard and Depot. Each dockyard and Manning Depot had its own local procedures, enabling those with the right network to obtain 'favours'. Swannell's application was refused, but he was recommended for posting to a Flagship.

War Service with Orkney and Shetlands Command – the 'Hampshire' disaster

At the outbreak of war in August 1914, Swannell was serving in the Armoured Cruiser *Berwick*, where he was much appreciated by his Captain ("Above the average, very pleased with this most trustworthy, able, and useful officer"). This assessment and recommendation by *Berwick's* Captain led to Swannell joining the staff of Vice-Admiral Frederic Brock, the newly appointed V-A Commanding the Orkneys and Shetlands (VACOS), the main base of the Grand Fleet, on 29 February 1916.

Swannell got off to a poor start, being noted in May 1916 by a Captain R.N. on VACOS's staff as "not a smart man ['smart' in this context and era would refer to his turnout and appearance in uniform rather than his intelligence] is getting fat and continues to be lazy. Vice Admiral Brock concurs that he is not up to the usual high standard of Signal Bosuns". This adverse report was made just before the Orkney and Shetlands Command suffered the major embarrassment of the Secretary of State for War, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, being drowned on 5 June 1916, due to enemy action within its Area of Operations.

H.M.S. *Hampshire*, which was carrying Kitchener on a diplomatic mission to Russia, was sunk, just three hours after sailing from the Grand Fleet's anchorage, by a German naval mine, one of a field of 22 that had been laid off Marwick Head on the west coast of Orkney. Three days before, another of these mines had sunk the drifter *Laurel Crown* on 2 June, but no attempt had been made to re-route ships leaving the naval base. *Hampshire* took 15 minutes to go under, during which time survivors reported hearing cries of "Make way for Lord Kitchener" but most of the cruiser's lifeboats either could not be launched at all or were smashed against the ship's side by mountainous waves.

Hampshire never managed to transmit any distress signal. She was, however, being watched from the shore and five minutes after she hit the mine a telegram was sent by Birsay Post Office to Kirkwall and Stromness (the location of VACOS's Headquarters): "Battleship seems in distress between Marwick Head and the Brough of Birsay". 15 minutes later at 2005 a second telegram was sent "Vessel down". At 2010 the Stromness R.N.L.I. Secretary arrived at Naval H.Q. and offered to launch his lifeboat. This was refused. He demanded to see a Senior Royal Navy officer, who told him: "It is none of your bloody business. And, what's more, if you attempt to launch a lifeboat, it's Mutiny. Mutiny, do you hear? Any more nonsense or argument and I'll have the whole lot of you locked up!" Nine destroyers and numerous patrol vessels were ordered to sea in the face of a furious gale. They arrived just after midnight and found no living survivors in the water. About 0100 three Carley floats surged onto rocks near Skail Bay. They had left *Hampshire* with about 120 men on board, but due to the terrible conditions only 12 survived. 650 officers and men died. Kitchener's body was never found.

The extent of Swannell's involvement in handling signals connected with the search and rescue efforts following the *Hampshire* disaster is not known, but by the end of the year there had been a complete and positive re-evaluation of his capability. Swannell had clearly made his mark as far as Vice-Admiral Brock and his two successors were concerned: in their words he was considered "very useful, capable, good, has good memory and attentive to duties, intelligent and hardworking, most capable, good powers of organisation".

The Scuttling of the German High Seas Fleet in Scapa Flow

In January 1918, just before he handed over his Scapa Flow command to Sir Herbert King-Hull, Admiral Brock recommended Swannell for a Mention in Despatches. An M.I.D. award has not been verified, but Swannell was promoted to Chief Signal Boatswain on 13 September 1918. He stayed on at Scapa Flow after Rear Admiral Prendergast replaced Vice Admiral King-Hull in March 1918. By mid-1919 the naval base at Scapa was being rapidly scaled back and Swannell was notified of a new sea-going appointment.

A week before he left Scapa Flow, 52 warships of the interned German High Seas Fleet were scuttled in the Flow as a protest against the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. On 21 June, Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Fremantle, Commander of the British First Battle Squadron, which was responsible for guarding the German vessels and for seizing them by force if they resisted the internment regime, took his entire Battle Squadron to sea for exercises, giving the Germans an opportunity to act. Swannell's job as Chief Signal Boatswain to Rear Admiral Commanding Orkneys and Shetlands at Scapa Flow meant that he was probably responsible for making the urgent signal sent at 12.20 by Rear Admiral Prendergast to Vice Admiral Fremantle informing him of the German treachery: "German battleship Kaiser Friedrich class sunk. All battleships and cruisers hoisting German ensign. Crews of destroyers preparing to abandon ship."

The view from Prendergast's flagship H.M.S. *Victorious* was a scene such as no man had witnessed before and none is likely to see again. Every ship of the German High Seas Fleet, stretching out into the haze of distance, was settling or heeling over at its mooring. The signal from Scapa caused Fremantle to return at full speed and enabled the British to prevent the sinking of a battleship, three cruisers and 18 destroyers, in the course of which they killed 9 German sailors and wounded 16. This was the last act of hostilities between Britain and Germany during World War One.

Retirement

Swannell returned to Armoured Cruisers, this time H.M.S. *Europa*, which was based in the Mediterranean. In the early Spring of 1920 *Europa* was listed for disposal, paid off and Swannell returned to England. The Admiralty assigned him to the modern Battleship H.M.S. *Barham*, but he had other ideas. He retired at his own request on 22 November 1920, just before his 43rd birthday. In the mid-1930s he was living at Emsworth, near Portsmouth, just before emigrating in his late fifties. In 1935 he reported his address as Louvain Street, Whakatane, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand. Swannell returned to England and died at Portsmouth on 9 September 1946, while undergoing treatment for a duodenal ulcer.

207 A Great War 'Mesopotamian theatre' I.D.S.M. pair awarded to Subadar Hanumantu, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Subdr: Hanumantu No. 13 Co. 2nd Q.V.O. S.&M.) *minor official correction to 'No.'; Tibet 1903-04, no clasp (1773 Havdr. Hainumantu [sic] 12 Co. 2nd Q.O. S&M.) surname partially officially corrected on last, generally very fine or better (2)* *£400-£500*

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 1388 of 1916 (Mesopotamia).

Hanumantu was also Mentioned in Despatches (G.G.O. 1241 of 1916 refers).

208 A Great War 'Mesopotamian theatre' I.D.S.M. pair awarded to Naik Khan Bahadur, 30th Brigade Signal Company

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (105 Sapper Khan Bahadur 30th Bde. Signal Sec.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (5137 Naik Khan Bahadur, I.S.C.) *very fine (2)* *£300-£400*

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 1160 of 1915 (Mesopotamia).

Khan Baadur was also Mentioned in Despatches (G.G.O. 441 of 1916 refers).

x209**A Great War D.S.M. group of four awarded to Petty Officer A. C. Barrett, Royal Navy**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (182937, A. C. Barrett, P.O. H.M.S. Orotava. Dec. 1915 - June 1916); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (A. C. Barrett, A.B., H.M.S. Widgeon); 1914-15 Star (182937, A. C. Barrett P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (182937 A. C. Barrett, P.O., H.M.S. Scylla) *contact wear, about very fine and better (4)* *£700-£900*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 25 October 1916: 'H.M.S. Orotava. Service with 10th Cruiser Squadron December 1915 to June 1916. Men whose services I consider to be worth of recognition.' (ADM 137/1218/168 refers)

Alfred Charles Barrett was born at Gravesend, Kent, on 31 December 1877, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Northampton* on 7 February 1895. He served as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Widgeon* during the war in South Africa and was advanced to Leading Seaman in October 1901, becoming P.O.2 in January 1903, and P.O.1 in January 1904. He received his L.S. & G.C. medal aboard H.M.S. *Scylla* on 7 August 1910. During the Great War he served aboard the armed merchant cruiser *Orotava* from 17 December 1914 to 2 September 1916. She was armed with five 6-inch guns and two 6-pounder H.A. guns and was commissioned on 17 December 1914, as part of the 10th Cruiser Squadron, from December 1914 to October 1916 with the Northern Patrol. Apart from short periods aboard *Superb* and *Perth*, he spent the remainder of the war based at *Pembroke I*, and was discharged to shore and demobilisation on 4 February 1919.



A Great War D.S.M. group of five awarded to Petty Officer E. C. Saunders, Royal Navy, who was awarded the D.S.M. for his services in Merchant Armed Cruisers in 1916

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (124595. E. C. Saunders. Lg. Sig. H.M.S. Victorian. 1916.) *minor official correction to rate*; 1914-15 Star (124595, E. C. Saunders, P.O., 2, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (124595 E. C. Saunders, P.O. 2. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (124595 E. C. Saunders, P.O. 2Cl. (C.G.) H.M. Coast Guard.) *good very fine* (5) *£500-£700*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 21 April 1917:
'For service in Patrol Cruisers.'

Edgar Charles Saunders was born in Mile End, Middlesex, on 8 March 1868 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 11 September 1883. Advanced Petty Officer 2nd Class, he transferred to the Coast Guard, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 25 January 1911. Recalled for service during the Great War on 1 December 1914, he spent the majority of his Great War service afloat in the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. *Victorian*, and was awarded the D.S.M. for his service in Patrol Cruisers in 1916. He was shore demobilised on 3 December 1918.

211 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant A. Harris, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was wounded on the Western Front in October 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (26470 Sjt: A. Harris. 393/Sge: By: R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (26470. Sjt. A. Harris. R.A.) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* (3) *£240-£280*

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1917.

Arthur Harris was born in Deptford, London, in 1888 and attested for the Kent Royal Garrison Artillery Militia at New Cross, London, on 6 February 1907. Transferring to the Royal Garrison Artillery, he was serving with 102nd Company in Malta in 1911, and saw active service with 393rd Siege Battery during the Great War on the Western Front from August 1917. Awarded the Military Medal later that year, most likely for his gallantry during the 3rd Battle of Ypres, he was admitted to the 64th Field Ambulance suffering from a gunshot wound to his left leg on 8 October 1917.

Sold with copied research.

212 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal W. H. Baber, Royal Engineers, who was Mentioned in Despatches, was twice wounded, and was taken Prisoner of War on the first day of the Third Battle of Aisne, 27 May 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (359 2 Cpl. W. H. Baber, 1/H.C.F. Co. R.E. - T.F.); 1914-15 Star (359 Spr. W. H. Baber, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (359 Cpl. W. H. Baber, R.E.), *generally very fine* (4) *£400-£500*

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 December 1916.

William Henry Baber was born in Eastbourne, Suffolk, on 24 September 1895 and attested for the 1st (Home Counties) Field Company, Royal Engineers (Territorial Force). He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 December 1914 and was wounded on the 24 March 1915. For his services in 1915 he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916), and the following year was awarded the M.M., most likely in respect of operations on the Somme.

Wounded for a second time on in December 1916, Baber subsequently served with the 490th Field Company, Royal Engineers, and was taken Prisoner of War at Juvincourt-et-Damary, Picardie, France, on 27 May 1918, on the first day of the Third Battle of Aisne. He was imprisoned at Giessen P.O.W. Camp, Hesse, and was released following the cessation of hostilities, arriving back in the U.K. on 30 December 1918. He was discharged on 1 April 1919, and died in Brentwood, London, on 11 June 1970.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M., M.S.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant C. Issac, Military Mounted Police, late 7th Dragoon Guards

Military Medal, G.V.R. (650 Sjt. C. Isaac. M.M.P.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (4377. Pte C. Isaacs [sic 7/D.G..]); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4347 [sic] Pte C. Isaac. 7th Drgn: Gds:); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (650 Sjt. C. Isaac. M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (650 Sjt. C. Isaac. M.M.P.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (650 Sjt. C. Isaac. M.M. P.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (650 Sjt. C. Isaac. M.M.P.) mounted for display, *light contact marks, therefore generally very fine (8)* *£500-£600*

M.M. *London Gazette* 27 October 1916.

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

C. Isaac was born in Reading in December 1869. He attested for the 7th Dragoon Guards in March 1898, and served with the Regiment during the Second Boer War. He transferred to the Military Mounted Police in 1905, and advanced to Sergeant in August 1914. Isaac served during the Great War in the French theatre of war from 10 September 1914, and was attached to the 6th Division. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in 1917, and discharged, 31 December 1919.

214 A Great War 1917 'Gouzeaucourt - Battle of Cambrai' M.M. group of three awarded to Lance Corporal R. W. Kershaw, Military Mounted Police, late County of London Yeomanry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (P-13309 L. Cpl. R. W. Kershaw. No. 2 Sqn: T. C. M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (2784 Pte. R. W. Kershaw. C. Of Lond. Yeo.) with official typed copy of citation and enclosure letter from The War Office, dated 11 October 1926, *toned, generally very fine or better (3)* *£300-£400*

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

'For gallant behaviour under fire at Gouzeaucourt on 30th November 1917. The enemy captured Gouzeaucourt at about 9.45am and this Non-Commissioned Officer came under heavy rifle and machine gun fire. He remained at his post and did valuable work in collecting stragglers and directing traffic until ordered away by one of the Squadron Officers at 11am.'

R. W. Kershaw was a native of Brixton, London. He initially served during the Great War with the County of London Yeomanry, before transferring to the 2 Squadron, Traffic Control, Military Mounted Police.

x215



A Great War 'Western Front, 1916 trench raid' M.M. group of three awarded to Private J. W. Teasdale, 75th (Mississauga) Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (119040 Pte. J. W. Teasdale. 75/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (119040 Pte. J. W. Teasdale. 75-Can. Inf.) together with Bronze Memorial Plaque (John William Teasdale) and 75th C.E.F. cap badge, this lacking lugs, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £500-£600

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 December 1916. The recommendation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry. He took part in a raid on the enemy's trenches, as a member of the clearing party, which was intended to follow the bombing party through the trenches. At the moment when they were about to enter the enemy's trenches two casualties occurred in the bombing party and Teasdale immediately leaped forward into the enemy's trench and led the bombing party through it until the objective was reached, killing a number of Germans, and eventually capturing a prisoner. Pte. Teasdale's action in assuming the position at the head of the bombing party occurred at a most critical moment, and if there had been any hesitation at this juncture, it might have had a serious effect on the success of the operation.' (original Overseas Military Forces of Canada letter, dated 2 February 1918, refers)

John William Teasdale was killed in action on 18 November 1916, aged 33. He was the son of William and Margaret Teasdale, of Low Fell, County Durham, and is commemorated by name on the Vimy Memorial. Sold with original but damaged O.M.F.C. letter quoted above, and memorial scroll (Pte. John William Teasdale, M.M. Canadian Infantry Bn.), this slightly cut down and laminated.

x216

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant E. L. Coomber, 4th South African Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 8 October 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (5303 Sjt. E. L. Coomber. 4/S.A. Inf.); 1914-15 Star (Pte. E. L. Coomber 12th Infantry); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Sjt. E. L. Coomber. 4th S.A.I.); together with an *erased* Memorial Plaque, *good very fine* (5) £500-£700

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 November 1918

E. L. Coomber attested for the South African Forces and served with the 4th South African Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front. Present at the action at Delville Wood in July 1916, it was most likely for his gallantry here that he was awarded the Military Medal. He was killed in action on the Western Front on 8 October 1918, and is buried in Beaulieu British Cemetery, France.

217

A Second War 1940 'Fall of France' M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant V. H. Clare, Corps of Military Police, for the rescue of two men via the pillion of his motor cycle whilst under fire from the air and advancing tanks

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (7684623 Cpl. V. H. Clare, C.M.P.) *suspension loose, officially renamed*; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (7684623 Sjt. V. H. Clare. M.M. M.M.P.) mounted for display, *very fine* (5) £600-£800

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 July 1940:

'On 23 May 40 at Douei [sic - Douai] showed great coolness and courage in the face of enemy tank and air attacks. Having been forced, with two other men, to take cover in a building from enemy tanks, he decided to go for assistance. Under heavy fire he recovered his motor cycle from a ditch and rode to a nearby brick kiln where he expected to find our troops. Failing to find them he rode back and conveyed the other two men, in turn, on the pillion of his motor cycle to a place of safety from which they later rejoined our own troops. All this was done under continuous fire.'

V. H. Clare served during the Second War with 50th Divisional Provost Company, Corps of Military Police.



A Second War North-West Europe 'assault crossing of the Noord Canal' Immediate M.M. awarded to Private A. M. Manning, 7th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, presented to him 'in the field' by Field Marshal Montgomery in December 1944

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (14499270 Pte. A. M. Manning. A. & S.H.) on its original investiture pin, *extremely fine*

£600-£800

M.M. *London Gazette* 1 March 1943: 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North West Europe.'

The original recommendation states: 'On the 14th November 1944 "D" Coy carried out an assault crossing of the NOORD Canal opposite HULSEN and formed the initial bridgehead for the Brigade. During the attack the Coy ran into an extremely thick Schu mine field through which they had to advance and in which they incurred considerable casualties. Pte. Manning, one of the Company stretcher bearers, with admirable coolness and courage continued to evacuate wounded from the depths of this minefield, although no path had been cleared through the minefield and it was under enemy fire. Eventually he himself fell wounded by a Schu mine and lost a foot. As a result of his courage and devotion to duty this soldier was instrumental in saving the lives of others while exposing himself to a danger whose results he only too vividly witnessed in the wounds of the victims he rescued.'

The above recommendation was made out in the name of Private 14499270 'John' Manning, but was correctly gazetted as Private 14499270 Archibald McLean Manning. The recommendation passed through Brigade, Division and Corps levels to be passed at Army Group level and approved by Montgomery on 11 December 1944. Shortly before the regiment moved from their comfortable billets at St Michels Gestel on 19 December, Field Marshal Montgomery held an investiture for the Division, and the battalion was called upon to produce a guard of honour. The regiment received one M.C. and four M.M.'s at this investiture, including that to Private Manning (*History of the 7th Argylls* refers).



A post-War 'Malaya operations' M.M. pair awarded to Rifleman Thambahadur Gurung, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, who was recognised for his repeated acts of gallantry carried out over a period of ten years' service against 'bandits' in Malaya, including in Gelang Pateh, 14 April 1955, 'Partap killed one and I opened fire. The *daku* returned fire and wounded Partap who slumped down. They scattered and tried to escape. I killed some and then chased a couple of them as they ran away, firing as I did. Once in the jungle I killed one of them.

The other *daku* had an LMG and he turned and fired at me but his bullets went high. He then went into dead ground up a ravine. I swore at him, "Run away would you?" and chased him. I went ahead, saw him, selected a lying position and fired at him. I killed him also'

Military Medal, E.I.I.R., 1st issue (21131356 Rfn. Thambahadur. Gurung. 2nd Gurkha Rifles.) rank officially corrected; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (21131356 Rfn. Thambahadur Gurung GR) last additionally impressed 'Duplicate', good very fine (2) £1,400-£1,800

M.M. *London Gazette* 8 May 1956:

'In recognition of distinguished services in Malaya during the period 1st July to 31st December, 1955.'

The recommendation states: 'Since the start of the Emergency in Malaya in 1948, 21131356 Rifleman Thambahadur Gurung has taken an active part in operations against the Communist Terrorists. Throughout this period he has consistently shown resources, initiative and courage of very high degree.

On 23 September 1954 in the Kulai area of Johore, while searching with his platoon for a Terrorist track that had temporarily been lost, he located a camp occupied by some 10 Terrorists. Although he was immediately seen by the Terrorists he dashed forward, ahead of his Platoon, into the camp firing his Bren Gun. In face of his assault the Terrorists fled, leaving behind a rifle and several blood trails. The body of a dead terrorist was later recovered close to this camp.

On 14 April 1955 in the Gelang Pateh District of Johore Rifleman Thambahadur Gurung was in ambush when three Terrorists approached his position. On the order of his Section Commander he opened fire. The Terrorists, one of whom was wounded, fled. Rifleman Thambahadur Gurung immediately gave chase, again ahead of his companions. When the Terrorists paused to return fire at him, he stood fearlessly in the open to engage them with fire from his Bren Gun. All three terrorists were subsequently killed. The complete success of this operation was almost entirely due to the personal courage, determination and inspiration displayed by this rifleman.

As a fearless, skilled and enthusiastic soldier, Rifleman Thambahadur Gurung is an outstanding example of the highest fighting qualities of the Gurkha Soldier. By his personal endeavours above the course of normal duty he has inspired the men of his platoon and of his Company to emulate his own unremitting purpose to close with the enemy on every possible occasion.'

Thambahadur Gurung was born in 1929, and enlisted in the 2nd Gurkha Rifles in January 1948. He served with the Regiment in Malaya March 1948 - April 1950, December 1950 - August 1953, April 1954 - May 1957 and November 1957 - November 1958. Thambahadur Gurung advanced to Lance-Corporal and was discharged, 7 March 1959, having served 11 years and 124 days with the Colours.

Thambahadur Gurung was one of a number of Gurkhas interviewed for the book *Gurkhas At War. In their Own Words: The Gurkha Experience 1939 to the Present*, by J. P. Cross and Buddhiman Gurung. His experiences in Malaya are thus recorded:

'I enlisted on 4 November 1947 [sic] and went to Malaya soon afterwards. We had been told we'd be in brick buildings but we were all in tents, including the British officers' families, at Ulu Pandan in Singapore. Apart from the many fatigues we were used on to establish the camp, we had very little training, only shooting five practices on the range. We moved out on what we were told was to be a three-month operations but we were back after one month. We had many operations around the Poh Lee area of Johore. Some operations were to surround where suspected *daku* were while the air force bombed it. The first time this happened nothing was found, nor on the second time.

The third time there was no air support and I was in a platoon that met up with *daku* tracks. We followed them for a week. That day I was in front and the platoon commander, Jemadar Ganeshbahadur Gurung, was behind me. He had a rifle and I had an LMG. We came across an enemy camp with trenches around it and saw the sentry. He was asleep. We crawled up as near to him as possible and the platoon commander said he would shoot the sentry and I was to spray the camp with bursts. The Jemadar killed the sentry and I sprayed the camp with fire. No one shot back as the camp had been emptied of men. Neither of us saw anyone leave though there could have been up to 40 people in the camp. The platoon came up and we searched the camp, finding a workshop and all the arms, ammunition and kit the enemy had left behind. It took a day to carry the corpse and the kit from the workshop back to the main road. In the workshop were three rifles and 12 hand bombs. The sentry was dressed in khaki and had a red star in his hat. Ganeshbahadur won an MC for that action.

In another action I was with Lieutenant (KGO) Dalbir Ghale, IDSM, on Niyor Estate. There were many *daku* in the area. We were some three hours walk into the jungle from the nearest rubber estate. We heard fire to a flank. As there were none of our troops in that area it had to be *daku* firing. Aircraft were bombing yet another area. Dalbir and I, both with LMGs, set up an ambush. Two men walked about ten yards in front of us, carrying sickles, wearing packs but with no headgear. They wore rubber shoes. As I did not see any weapons I did not open fire but Dalbir did, killing them both. The rest of the platoon came up to where we were and we carried the bodies out and gave them to the police.

There must have been a complaint from somewhere as I was arrested and put in prison. Wood sahib told me what to say when my case came up and that I had to stick to my story. I repeated my story in the High Court in Johore Bahru. An Englishman with false hair on his head sat in the middle with Malays sitting on either side of him. I stuck to my story and was acquitted so I did not have to go back to jail.

Another operation I went out on after that was when Lieutenant (KGO) Partap Gurung was platoon commander. This time it was in the Geylang Patah area, near a swamp and not far away was a river that had crocodiles in it. The company base was in a rubber estate factory that had been made empty for us. News came about *daku* coming in to pick up some rations and stores at a certain place. We had to ambush them and we stayed there for a week, 11 Platoon across the river and my 10 Platoon this side of it. I was No 1 on the LMG. The *daku* RV was in the middle. The rubber tappers were in that area milling around and seven *daku* came into our killing zone with them, talking loudly. One had an LMG and the others rifles and grenades, all weapons at the ready.

Partap was dozing by his LMG when the *daku* came into view so I nudged him awake and told him that some of the people to our front were tappers and some had weapons. He said that he would aim at one man and kill him and I was to open rapid fire on the rest of them. I was afraid that I might kill some of the rubber tappers when I killed the *daku* but that couldn't be helped if they were mixed up. Partap killed one and I opened fire. The *daku* returned fire and wounded Partap who slumped down. They scattered and tried to escape. I killed some and then chased a couple of them as they ran away, firing as I did. Once in the jungle I killed one of them.

The other *daku* had an LMG and he turned and fired at me but his bullets went high. He then went into dead ground up a ravine. I swore at him, "Run away would you?" and chased him. I went ahead, saw him, selected a lying position and fired at him. I killed him also. I found myself alone then. I made my way back and heard Partap shouting at me "*Shabash, shabash.*" We joined up and he said he would recommend me for a *bahaduri*. I got an M.M.'

Sold with a copy of recipient's service papers.

220 A Second War 'Cruiser Operations' B.E.M. group of six awarded to Chief Mechanician G. Hammond, Royal Navy

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (Ch. Mech. George Hammond, D/K. 59991 R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (K. 59991 Ch. Mech. 2, H.M.S. Royal Oak), together with two related prize medals, one in silver for a cutter competition mounted by H.M.S. Caledon in 1926, *generally good very fine* (8) £240-£280

Provenance: Bertram Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, 17 September 2004.

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

George Hammond was decorated for his services aboard H.M.S. *Ceres* (*Seedie's* refers). A Great War-vintage cruiser, the *Ceres* was extensively engaged in operations against the Italians off East Africa in 1940, and afterwards in the Indian Ocean. In the former operations she assisted in the evacuation of military and civilian personnel from British Somaliland.

Whether Hammond was aboard the battleship *Royal Oak* when she was famously torpedoed in Scapa Flow on 14 October 1940 remains unknown. Out of her complement of 1234 officers and ratings, just over 400 survived.

221 A Second War B.E.M. group of eight awarded to Chief Engine Room Artificer L. R. Grove, Royal Navy

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (C.E.R.A. Leonard R. Grove. C. 347548); 1914-15 Star (347548, L. R. Grove, C.E.A. 2., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (347548 L. R. Grove. C.E.A. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (347548 L. R. Grove, C.E.A. H.M.S. Crescent.), *this last officially corrected, earlier awards polished, otherwise very fine* (8) £220-£260

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 11 June 1942.

Leonard Robert Grove was honoured for service in H.M.S. *Watchful* (*Seedie's Roll*, refers).

222 A Second War B.E.M. group of five awarded to Company Sergeant Major E. F. Peagram, Corps of Military Police

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (2611276 Coy. S.M. Edgar F. Peagram); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, *generally very fine or better* (5) £200-£300

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1943:

'For gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East, May to October, 1942.'

The original recommendation (for an M.B.E.) states:

'For consistently good work during the past year in Canal Area, where he has been instrumental in recovering many thousands of poundsworth of W.D. property and arresting a large number of thieves, including several notorious armed bands of thieves.'

Edgar Frank Peagram was a native of Braintree, Essex.

223 A Second War B.E.M. group of five awarded to Lance-Corporal J. Simpson, Royal Military Police

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (7690971 L/Cpl. James Simpson.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted on a display board, with CMP Collar Badges, and Military Police Cap Badge, *generally very fine or better, the badges polished* (5) £200-£300

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

224 A Second War B.E.M. group of five awarded to Lance-Corporal H. Mellor, Corps of Military Police

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (5600827 L/Cpl. Harold Mellor. C.M.P.) edge prepared prior to naming; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, *good very fine* (5) £200-£300

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 24 January 1946, the original recommendation states:

'This NCO has been responsible during recent ops for the installation and maintenance of telephonic communication between Coy HQ and outlying sections employed on traffic control points. These traffic control points were controlling the flow of supplies and reinforcements to the forward areas, and it was vital that they should be in constant communication with Coy HQ. This entailed long and arduous hours of work at all times of the day and night, but L/Cpl Mellor cheerfully accepted this responsibility, and by his unselfishness, devotion to duty and untiring efforts maintained these communications under all conditions, and set an inspiring example to the whole company.'

Harold Mellor was a native of Jesmond, and served with 21 Company, Corps of Military Police during the Second War.



A post-War 'Aden' B.E.M. for Gallantry pair awarded to Private A. D. Kent, 1st Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, who on two separate occasions gave essential initial first aid and care to comrades who had been grievously wounded in terrorist explosions, keeping them alive during the crucial 'golden hour' until they could receive skilled medical care

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (23921727 Pte. Anthony D. Kent, R. Anglian); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (23921727 Pte. A. D. Kent, B.E.M., 1. E. Anglian) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £600-£800

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 14 September 1965:

'On 12 March 1965, Private Kent was with his platoon carrying out duties in aid of the civil power based on Sheikh Othman Police Station. Although trained as a stretcher bearer, he was a normal member of a rifle section. At about 2030 hours a terrorist rocket exploded in Platoon Headquarters wounding the Platoon Sergeant and the radio operator. The Platoon Sergeant, Sergeant Smith, received extremely severe facial injuries, the front of his face above the lower jaw being blown free and attached only by a skin flap. Private Kent immediately gave first aid to Sergeant Smith, who was bleeding profusely and for the next twenty-five minutes prevented him from either choking or bleeding to death. It is the opinion of Wing Commander E. R. Griffiths, the consultant in Orthopaedic Surgery at the RAF Hospital Steamer Point, who saw Smith on Admission, that the first aid treatment given by Private Kent was a major contribution towards Smith's survival.

On 31 December 1964 Private Kent had also been present immediately after a mine exploded in the Wadi Taym, killing Private Fraser, gravely wounding Corporal Andrews and seriously injuring Private Barrell. On that occasion also, Private Kent administered first aid and treatment to both the living casualties until skilled medical assistance arrived.

Private Kent was eighteen in July 1964. On both these occasions the skill of this young soldier exercised under difficult and dangerous conditions undoubtedly helped save the lives of his comrades.'

Antony David 'Tony' Kent was born in Norwich in 1946. After leaving school he enlisted in the army and was able to join his local county regiment, which at that time was 1 East Anglian Regiment (being renamed 1st Battalion Royal Anglian Regiment from 1 July 1964). In January 1964 it departed from Felixstowe for a two-year residential tour in Aden as a garrison battalion. It was based at the modern Waterloo Barracks on the isthmus joining the mainland to Aden city, which was built in and around an extinct volcano (mostly surrounded by the sea). Kent was a member of 7th Platoon, 'B' Company, and was also trained for stretcher bearer duties during conventional war, which suggests that he was taught basic first aid skills and also became a member of the regimental band (which traditionally provided first-aid parties in battle).

The first manifestation of the serious trouble that was to ensue occurred, not in Aden itself, but in its hinterland, in the mountainous area known as the Radfan, through which the road from Aden passed on its way to the Emirate of Dhala, 80 miles to the north, where there was a British garrison. The Dhala area was close to the Yemen frontier and had always been turbulent. Sending convoys from Aden to Dhala required a two-day operation with an escort of armoured cars and infantry, who secured the hills overlooking the route by placing picquets. Service in the Aden hinterland resembled the years of skirmish and ambush on the North-West Frontier of India; the burning sun and lack of water, the craggy, scrub-covered hills, the wild tribesmen, each with his rifle, the wheeling hawks, the stone villages with every house built like a miniature fortress.

The 1st East Anglian Regiment became involved in the operations amid the towering peaks and fertile wadis of the Radfan mountains in early May 1964. Throughout the month and into June the force steadily drove the hostile tribesmen from the area, until only the final objective of the Force Commander remained to be captured, the Jebel Huriyah, which at 5,500 feet was the highest peak in the Radfan. On the night of 10-11 June 1st East Anglian scaled the heights of the great Jebel, their route up the jagged slopes lit by flares dropped by Shackleton bombers. By 04.50 hours they were on the summit, looking down at the lights of Aden city 40 miles to the south. The Regiment held the mountain-top for a week, until it returned to Aden on 18 June.

September 1964 and the months that followed found the 1st Battalion Royal Anglians, as they had become, carrying out internal security tasks in Aden city, with its Companies rotating on detachment at Dhala and at another frontier outpost to the east, Mukeiras. The Battalion spent two more periods in the Radfan before the end of the year. During the second, 7 Platoon was tasked to patrol the well-populated, fertile Wadi Taym, and suffered three casualties from a land mine on the last day of 1964. Private Fraser was killed and Corporal Andrews and Private Barrell severely wounded. The 18 year-old Kent distinguished himself by giving first aid and caring for the two wounded men until qualified medical personnel arrived.

As the Egyptian-backed anti-British terrorist campaign began to build up in 1965, the Battalion had the following responsibilities for the first three months: manning joint military/police headquarters, providing foot patrols, four pairs of mobile patrols, a platoon at immediate notice, and cordons and searches of highly insalubrious areas in Crater and Sheikh Othman, a totally Arab town on the mainland through which the road to Dhala passed. One of the terrorists' main aims was to eliminate the local Special Branch and undermine the police force through murder, intimidation and infiltration. This effort was effective, and it caused the flow of information and intelligence to dry up.

On the evening of 12 March, a Belgian-made Blindicide improved bazooka was used to fire a HEAT (High Explosive Anti-Tank) rocket-propelled grenade capable of punching through a metre of concrete and then releasing a shower of molten copper fragments. The target was Sheikh Othman police station, now a lone fortified outpost in a totally hostile area. Most of the local police had either been killed, had resigned or been forced to flee, so the station was in effect an army base.

Whoever fired the Blindicide knew the internal layout of the police station, because they targeted the Operations Room. The personnel on duty in the Operations Room at the time were all from 7 Platoon headquarters of 'B' Company. The explosion seriously wounded the Platoon Sergeant, Sergeant Smith, and destroyed the wireless and the landline telephones. Private Elba-Porter, the platoon signaller, was wounded in the face and shoulder. Though temporarily blinded in one eye, he fetched another radio set and continued to pass orders so that effective counter-measures could be taken. 120 locals were rounded up for search and questioning. Private Kent, who was close to but not inside the Operations Room at the time of the explosion, saved the life of Sergeant Smith by rendering immediate first aid, then keeping him alive as he was put into a vehicle to be driven down the isthmus and through the city to the RAF hospital at Steamer Point.

On 2 April 1965 the Battalion's area of responsibility was defined as Crater, Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman. As the terror built up, so the duties increased. One night in bed in three became the norm and that night often meant going off-duty at 23.00 hours, in bed at midnight, and on duty again at 07.00 the next morning. To keep the seething alleys of Crater quiet, a Company was deployed there each night with assault pioneers, mobile searchlights and Land-Rover patrols. This force had to find two road-blocks on the two entrances into Crater, observation posts on roof tops, foot patrols in the streets, and a reserve to deal with incidents as they occurred. By day, road-blocks, vehicle checks and mobile patrols were provided by this company. Another Company was usually committed to static guards, and the third, if available, formed the Battalion reserve. Between February and September 1965, in Crater, 8,000 vehicles and 35,000 locals were searched, for a yield of twelve grenades, one mine and six pistols.

The Battalion had a break from fighting urban terrorists in Aden, returning to the Radfan for the last time from 28 July to 22 August. The Battalion positions came under attack twice from machine-gun and rocket fire. Returning to Aden, the Battalion found itself plunged into intensive operations following the murders in Crater of a British Police Superintendent and the Speaker of the Legislative Council. A dawn-to-dusk curfew (effectively a lockdown, as a standing night curfew was already in effect) was enforced on 2 September 1965, nineteen days before the Battalion was due to leave Aden. The number of men this required, plus other duties, together with all the arrangements for the move, imposed a great burden until the Battalion handed over its duties on 21 September. The Companies moved straight from their operational tasks onto the aircraft which would fly them home.

The 1st Battalion had endured an extremely arduous tour in Aden, being almost constantly on operations, which, as the GOC said in his farewell message, had given them a knowledge and experience of internal security duties which was second to none. From these duties, they morphed into the very different role of a mechanised battalion in the British Army of the Rhine.

Single Orders and Decorations

226



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1815, partial maker's mark 'TD' [over HD] for Thomas and Henry Davies, fitted with wide gold swivel-ring bar suspension and gold ribbon buckle, *refurbished overall, minor chips to several arms and some loss of enamel to both wreaths, otherwise very fine and a very presentable badge* *£2,400-£2,800*

x227 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with section of neck riband for display purposes, *top ring suspension slightly bent, otherwise very fine* *£500-£700*

x228 The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *white enamel damage to central medallion and two arms of reverse, therefore nearly very fine, the obverse better* *£240-£280*

x229



The Royal Guelphic Order, G.C.H. (Military) Knight Grand Cross, breast star, by *Storr & Mortimer, London*, 78mm, silver, gold, and enamel, with gold crossed swords, the reverse inscribed 'Storr & Mortimer, 13 New Bond Street', with gold retaining pin, very minor green enamel damage to wreath, otherwise about extremely fine £5,000-£6,000

x230



The Royal Victorian Order, G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross, set of insignia, comprising sash badge, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '485'; Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse officially numbered '485', with gold pin for wearing, with evening dress sash, a little tarnished, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2) £1,000-£1,400

231



The D.B.E. insignia attributed to Dame Janet Vaughan (1899-1993), Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, 1945-67, a distinguished haematologist and radiation pathologist, and pioneer of the wartime blood transfusion service

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, D.B.E. (Civil) Dame Commander's 2nd type set of insignia, comprising lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamels, on lady's bow ribbon, and breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, in its Garrard & Co. Ltd. case of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £1,000-£1,200

D.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1957: Miss Janet Maria Vaughan, O.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.P. (Mrs. Gourlay), Principal, Somerville College, Oxford.

Sold with family letter of attribution together with various newspaper obituaries from January 1993, and some photocopied pages from her unpublished autobiography '*Jogging Along*'.

232

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in Garrard, London, case of issue, *minor blue enamel damage to top of right arm, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

233

The Second War O.B.E. attributed to R. C. Bowden, Esq., Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories, Ministry of Supply

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£120

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 June 1941: Richard Charles Bowden, Esq., Ph.D., M.Sc., M.I.Chem.E., F.I.C., F.C.S., Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories, Ministry of Supply.

Sold together with a Ministry of Supply letter to the recipient on the occasion of his retirement, dated 17 September 1952, with envelope addressed to 'Dr. R. C. Bowden, O.B.E., "The Mount", 77, Cheam Road, Sutton, Surrey'.

234

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, *extremely fine* £80-£120

235

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, *slightly tarnished, otherwise extremely fine* £80-£120

236

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, *slightly tarnished, otherwise extremely fine* £80-£120

x237	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1918, <i>very fine</i>	<i>£80-£120</i>
238	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, <i>extremely fine</i>	<i>£80-£120</i>
239	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, <i>extremely fine</i>	<i>£80-£120</i>
240	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, <i>extremely fine</i>	<i>£80-£120</i>
x241	Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, in <i>Garrard, London</i> , case of issue, gilding somewhat rubbed, <i>nearly very fine</i>	<i>£700-£900</i>
x242	Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated 1943, <i>lacking integral top riband bar</i> , in <i>Garrard, London</i> , case of issue, <i>good very fine</i>	<i>£600-£800</i>
x243	Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, <i>good very fine</i>	<i>£400-£500</i>
x244	Medal of the Order of the British Empire, (Military), unnamed as issued, <i>extremely fine</i>	<i>£180-£220</i>

Campaign Groups and Pairs

245



The unique and poignant Naval trio awarded to Captain W. H. Blake, Royal Navy, who, after service with the Preventative Squadron engaged in the suppression of the slave trade, was gazetted for gallantry during the attack on Sveaborg in 1855, spent ten years protecting British interests in the Pacific, was severely wounded by Maoris at Waireka in 1860, and commanded the Naval Brigade during the 1873-74 Ashanti War until his death from 'African Fever' in January 1874

Baltic 1854-55 (Lieut. W. H. Blake, R.N. H.M.S. Duke of Wellington) contemporary engraved naming; New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1860 (Lieut. W. H. Blake, H.M.S. Niger) officially impressed naming; Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (Capt. W. H. Blake, R.N. H.M.S. Druid 73-74) good very fine (3) £6,000-£8,000



CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. BLAKE, R.N.

Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 1996; Dix Noonan Webb, November 2015.

Six New Zealand medals are known to the Royal Navy with the single date '1860'.

William Hans Blake was born in North Wales on 23 March 1832. He was the youngest son of Commander George Hans Blake, who had a distinguished career during the Napoleonic Wars. Blake entered the Navy as a 14 year-old Cadet in 1846, and went to sea on board the newly built 8-gun brig H.M.S. *Hound*. He was not a big man – his sword, which his daughter donated to the National Maritime Museum, is shorter than average; in 1873 he recorded in his journal that he measured 37 inches round the chest and 20 inches round the thigh.

With the Preventative Squadron, Combating the Slave Trade

Blake spent several years, as Cadet and then Midshipman, on the West Coast of Africa suppressing the slave trade. *Hound* was reassigned to the West Indies, where he served in the 28-gun corvette *Alarm* and the Jamaica receiving ship *Imaum* (an ex-East Indiaman presented to the British by the Imaum of Muscat). In Jamaica he was attached to the schooner *Bermuda*. In November 1850 the 18 year-old Blake joined his first capital ship, the relatively new 90-gun second rate H.M.S. *Albion*.

War in the Baltic and the China Coast

On 29 October 1852, after 6 years experience at sea, Blake achieved a 'Very Good' pass in his examination for Lieutenant and continued to serve as Acting Mate. In March 1854, on the outbreak of war with Russia, Blake was appointed to the largest and most powerful warship in the world, the 131-gun H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*. The ultimate development of the three-deck wooden ship of the line, she had been designed as a sailing ship, and had magnificent sailing qualities, but was hastily modified during construction to accommodate steam engines driving a screw propeller. She served as Sir Charles Napier's flagship during the 1854 Baltic campaign.

In September 1854 Blake, was promoted to Lieutenant and transferred to H.M.S. *Edinburgh*, a Napoleonic-era 74-gun ship which had been converted to steam-powered screw propulsion. *Edinburgh* was the flagship of Rear-Admiral Chads, third in command of the fleet, and took part in the bombardment and capture of the Russian fortress of Bomarsund in the Åland Islands. She returned to the Baltic in 1855, and Blake commanded a rocket boat at the bombardment of Sveaborg in August 1855. He was mentioned in despatches "as maintaining his position with steady gallantry under a smart fire of bursting shell."

When *Edinburgh* paid off in June 1856, Blake spent a year at the Portsmouth gunnery school H.M.S. *Excellent*. In November 1857 he transferred to the 36-gun frigate H.M.S. *Cambrian* which was bound for the Far East. He was most actively engaged during the early period of the China War and earned the high commendation of his superiors, but did not qualify for the campaign medal; his medical record states that he suffered from fever and dysentery while serving in China.

Badly wounded while attacking a Maori Pah in New Zealand

In January 1859 Lieutenant Blake joined the old wooden 13-gun screw corvette H.M.S. *Niger*, bound for the Australia Station. A renewal of the disputes over land-titles led to fighting around Taranaki in the North Island of New Zealand early in 1860. Two companies of the 65th Regiment and H.M.S. *Niger* were ordered to the area. William King, the chief of the local Maori tribe, was attacking isolated farms and proclaiming that he would clear the land of Europeans. *Niger's* Captain landed a small group of marines and seamen under the command of Blake, his Senior Lieutenant, with orders to assist the soldiers to collect and bring into town the settlers in the rural areas. On 26 March five settlers were killed. It was clear that the task was too big for the small force available, and *Niger* landed another 60 men.

Before these reinforcements could reach them, on 28 March 1860, the original combined force attempted to end the reign of terror by attacking William King's Kaipopo Pah on the summit of a hill at Omata. Maori Pahs were stockaded and entrenched settlements, and usually defended by a double palisade, the outer fence of stout stakes, the inner of high solid trunks. Between them was a shallow ditch. The Maori had no effective artillery and their weapons consisted of a very few rifles but mainly old flintlock Tower muskets, single and double fowling pieces, tomahawks and knives. At the close quarters at which the engagements generally took place, their most modern double-barrelled guns were better than the British Enfield rifles, giving each man two shots, and being quicker to reload. British servicemen soon came to respect the Maori as fierce and worthy adversaries.

The force attacking Kaipopo Pah was hopelessly outnumbered by the Maoris, and out of the small naval contingent, the commander, Lieutenant Blake, was severely wounded by a bullet near the heart and a Marine was killed. The bullet could not be extracted and, on 27 July 1861, Blake was awarded a pension of 5 shillings per day for 3 years (later extended) based on the injury he received in New Zealand.

Protecting British interests in the Pacific

Niger left New Zealand in late 1860, while Blake was still convalescing. In January 1863 he was appointed to command the old wooden paddle sloop *Alecto*. While America was still engaged in its Civil War and thus unable to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, both France and Spain attempted colonial adventures in South America. A series of coastal and naval battles were fought between Spain and its former colonies of Peru, Bolivia and Chile from April 1864 to May 1866. In 1865 Spain raised the stakes by sending out ironclads, blockading Valparaiso and bombarding it in 1866. The war caused great economic damage to British commercial interests and the government issued formal protests to Spain. The Royal Navy was put on stand-by to intervene. Blake's work was recognised by promotion to substantive Commander on 19 April 1865.

In April 1865 Blake transferred to the screw corvette *Mutine*, which had just refitted, and in June 1866 to the similar *Falcon*, on the Australia Station, which enabled him to return to Sydney. Blake was promoted to Captain on 14 September 1867. About this time he acquired 500-600 acres of land in Viti Levu, Fiji, probably for cotton-planting (the price of cotton had risen dramatically during the American Civil War), but cotton prices soon declined and the Fiji crop was almost totally destroyed by hurricanes in 1870. In December 1867 *Falcon* was sent home to be scrapped, but Blake stayed on in Australia. On 4 January 1868 he married the 21 year-old Henrietta (known as Lily) Fitzgerald in St John, Sydney. The bishop of Sydney officiated. Lily was the daughter of a deceased, exceptionally wealthy landowner, the son of a convict. Blake went on half-pay and brought his young wife to England, where their first son was born in London on 19 October 1868.

The Ashanti War

In April 1873, Blake was appointed to command another wooden screw corvette, H.M.S. *Druid*. In June 1873, war broke out between the inland kingdom of Ashanti, and the British, who controlled the coast of modern Ghana, and had just purchased more coastal settlements from the Dutch. It was decided that Britain would invade Ashanti and seize its capital (which was 160 miles inland) in order to impose an acceptable security and commercial arrangement. The British commander, Sir Garnet Wolseley, was sent out and, from October 1873, Royal Engineers, using local labour, started to turn the road from the coast to the Ashanti capital of Kumasi into a military highway.

The River Prah was the traditional frontier of Ashanti and a major bridge (60 metres long) had to be built across it. Wolseley's combatant forces were still assembling. The Engineers were protected by a Naval Brigade, the vanguard of which was commanded by Blake. The Naval Brigade arrived at Prahsu on 3 January 1874, completing the 73-mile march from the coast without a single man falling out.

At Prahsu, next to the bridge, a main supply depot was established, with a medical hut and a tower on a mound, stores, forge, telegraph office and post office. It was stocked with 400 tons of food and 1.1m rounds of ammunition. Blake was the first officer to push across the river into Ashanti itself, but soon after he reported sick at Prahsu on 4 January 1874. Wolseley defeated the Ashantis, occupied Kumasi, made peace and re-embarked his force in two months, but, despite daily doses of quinine, some 70% of the 2,000 British troops who invaded Ashanti fell sick. Most recovered, but 55 died from disease, including Captain Hans Blake. He was carried down to the coast, and hospitalised from 17 January until 21 January, when he was evacuated to the hospital ship H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel*. He died on the 27th, and after a post-mortem examination, was buried on shore with full honours. The Maori bullet, finally extracted at his post-mortem, was passed to his wife Lily. The Petty Officers and seamen of *Druid* presented Lily with a bible, which she bequeathed to her son.

Obituary in the *Sydney Mail*, 11 April 1874: "By telegram we record the death of Captain William Hans Blake, commander of the *Druid* on the West African Coast, who distinguished himself during the New Zealand war. Captain Blake was a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and was for some years on the Australia station in command of H.M.S. *Falcon*. In 1869 he proceeded to England on half-pay. He reapplied for the command of a vessel on the news of the Ashantee war, and was appointed to the *Druid*, the Admiral's vessel; he also was in command of the Naval Brigade engaged in the attack on the enemy's country. It is believed that his death was caused by inflammation supervening on fever, in the neighbourhood of a gun-shot wound, which, with an unextracted bullet, he had received in the last New Zealand war. Captain Blake was young for the distinguished work he held, being only 32 years old [in fact 41]. He leaves a widow and four [in fact 3] children."

The most touching account of Blake's career was set out by his 27 year-old wife, who erected identical elaborate marble memorials in St Matthew's Anglican Church, Windsor, Sydney (her hometown) and in the Church of St Mael and St Sulien, Corwen, Wales (his hometown).

"Sacred to the beloved memory of CAPTAIN WILLIAM HANS BLAKE, ROYAL NAVY, Youngest son of the late Commander George Hans Blake, R.N.

Born 23 March 1832. Died 27 January 1874 at Cape Coast Castle, West Coast of Africa, from the effects of climate, brought on by excessive exertion and exposure, when in command of the Naval Brigade while on the march to Coomassie, during the Ashantee War of 1873-4.

This gallant officer entered the Royal Navy in 1846, as Naval Cadet on board H.M.S. *HOUND* in which vessel, both as Cadet and Midshipman he was employed on the West Coast of Africa in suppression of the slave trade, eventually proceeding in her to the West Indies, where he also served in H.M. Ships *ALARM* and *IMAUM* being attached to the *BERMUDA* schooner, a sailing tender of the

latter - until the end of 1850, in November of which year he joined H.M.S. ALBION and was employed on the Mediterranean Station. On 29 October 1852 while in the ALBION he passed his examination for a Lieutenant with great credit and continued to serve in her as Acting Mate until March 1854, when he was appointed to H.M.S. DUKE OF WELLINGTON, flag-ship in the Baltic during the war with Russia.

In September 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and transferred to H.M.S. EDINBURGH in which ship he commanded a rocket boat at the bombardment of Sweaborg in August 1855, and was gazetted in despatches "...as maintaining his position with steady gallantry under a smart fire of bursting shell..." On being paid off from the EDINBURGH in June 1856, he joined H.M.S. EXCELLENT whence he was in November 1857, transferred to H.M.S. CAMBRIAN and proceeded in her to China, where he was most actively engaged during the early period of the China War and earned the high commendation of his superiors.

From CAMBRIAN he joined in January 1859, H.M.S. NIGER, and proceeded in her to New Zealand where he saw much hard service at the outbreak of the Maori War, and was as Senior Lieutenant of the NIGER when on shore in command of a party of seamen. Desperately wounded at Waireka, Taranaki, by a gun shot wound in the breast which up to the time of his lamented death caused him much suffering, the bullet having lodged near the heart, and being only extracted at the post-mortem examination held on his remains at Cape Coast Castle. For his conspicuous bravery in New Zealand he received his promotion to the rank of Commander on 19 April 1865, and was awarded for his wound a pension for life.

From January 1863 to March 1865 he commanded H.M.S. ALECTO on the South American Station; from April 1865 to May 1866 H.M. S. MUTINE on the Pacific Station, where he more than once received the thanks of his countrymen for the protection he afforded to British interests. From June 1866 to December 1867 he commanded H.M.S. FALCON on the Australian Station, whence he returned to England, having been promoted to the rank of Captain on the 14th September 1867.

In April 1873, he was appointed to H.M.S. DRUID on the West Coast of Africa, where he took a most prominent and active part in the Ashantee War. The march to Coomassie being determined upon, he was for his high professional abilities selected to organise and command the Naval Brigade with which he marched from Cape Coast Castle to Prahsu without a single man falling out. So strongly had he imbued those under him with his own indomitable spirit, and leaving a few men to guard the stores at Prahsu, he, at the head of the remaining portion of his Brigade had the honour of being the first of the combined forces to cross the river Prah, beyond which he proceeded seven miles. But on his return to Prahsu after this arduous march to await reinforcements, and join the British troops, he was struck down with violent African Fever, and after heroically but vainly struggling against its mastery, he was compelled from utter prostration to resign his command. He was then carried down from Prahsu to Cape Coast Castle where he expired on the 27th January on board H.M.S. VICTOR EMMANUEL, and was buried on shore the same day with the honours due to his rank. Thus was added to the long and imperishable roll of past gallant naval officers, one, whose high professional character, equally with his noble and gentle qualities, made him so beloved in life and so deeply lamented in death. This tablet is erected to the best of husbands and fathers, by his sorrowing wife."

246 Four: Quartermaster W. Ask, Royal Navy

Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, *clasp loose on riband*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (Wm. Ask. Qr. Mr. H.M.S. Trafalgar, 24 Ys.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring suspension, *very fine* (4) *£500-£700*

William Ask served in H.M.S. *Hastings* in the Baltic and in H.M.S. *Trafalgar* during the Crimean War.

247 Pair: Chief Gunner's Mate W. Fowler, Royal Navy

Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (W. Fowler. Chf. Gunrs. Mte. H.M. S. Excellent 24 Yrs), *very fine* (2) *£400-£500*

x248 Three: Midshipman F. S. Vander Meulen, Royal Navy

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (F. Vander Meulen, Midn. H.M.S. *Furious*. 1854. 55. 56) contemporarily engraved in a near identical style to the officially engraved Crimea Medals issued to H.M.S. *Albion*; China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857 (F. Vander Meulen. Midn. H.M.S. *Sans Pareil*. 57&58.) contemporarily engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (F. Vander Meulen Midn. H.M.S. *Furious*. 1854. 55. 56) contemporarily engraved naming, pierced with ring suspension, *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£400-£500*

Frederick Samuel Vander Meulen served as a Naval Cadet and Midshipman in H.M.S. *Furious* in the Black Sea throughout the Crimean War, and was present at all operations before Odessa, and at the attack on the forts of Sebastopol, 17 October 1854, and the capture of Kinburn &c. (Crimean and Turkish Medals, Sebastopol clasp). He served as Midshipman in H.M.S. *Sans Pareil* 1857-58 in China and India, and was present at the capture of Canton and the attack on Namtow, in the Canton River (China Medal, Canton clasp).

Note: The Logbook kept by the recipient in H.M.S. *Furious* in 1853 is held by the Royal Naval Museum, Greenwich.

249 Pair: Private Henry Parker, 1st Foot (Royals)

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (1676. Henry. Parker. 1st Battn. 1st Royals.) regimentally impressed naming, unofficial rivets between top two clasps and Sebastopol clasp with old repair to right hand stalk and acorn; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (1676 H. Parker. 1st Batn. 1st Foot.) regimentally engraved naming, fitted with contemporary scroll type suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (2) *£300-£400*

250 Pair: Surgeon Major-General W. M. Webb, Army Medical Department, attached 19th Foot

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (W. M. Webb. 19th. Regt.) contemporarily engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, fitted with post and small ring suspension, *lacquered, contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* (2) *£400-£500*

William Marshall Webb was born in Tenby, Pembrokeshire in 1833 and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Army Medical Department, attached 19th Foot, in March 1854, seeing active service during the Crimea War. He was advanced Surgeon-Major in January 1864, and held the post of Assistant Professor of Medicine at Netley from 1873 to 1878. He was promoted Brigade Surgeon in November 1879; Deputy Surgeon-General in July 1881; and Surgeon-General, afterwards Surgeon Major-General, in December 1887. He retired in July 1893, and died in Cairo in 1899.

In 1901 his widow founded the Marshall Webb prize in his memory - awarded to the Lieutenant on probation in the R.A.M.C. who obtained the highest marks in the examination on Military Medical Administration at the Royal Army Medical College.

251



Five: Police Constable A. Pocock, Metropolitan Police, late Military Foot Police and 11th Foot

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (438. Pte. A. Pocock. 2/11th Regt.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (45. Lce. Cpl. A. Pocock. Mil: Ft. Police.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C. A. Pocock. J. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. A. Pocock.); Khedive's Star, 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *generally good very fine, scarce* (5) **£400-£500**

2 officers and 65 other ranks of the Military Foot Police served in Egypt in 1882, of whom 2 officers and 19 other ranks were present at Tel-el-Kebir. This was the first campaign for the newly formed M.F.P.

252

Pair: Engine Room Artificer H. G. Parker, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (H. G. Parker. E.R. Artifr. H.M.S. "Superb"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *heavy pitting from star, nearly very fine* (2) **£140-£180**

Henry George Parker was born in Woolwich, Kent, on 17 November 1850, and enlisted in the Royal Navy 18 May 1875. He served in H.M.S. *Superb* from 6 October 1880 to 21 December 1883, and is confirmed on the Egypt Medal roll for the clasp Alexandria 11th July. He was invalided from the service on 8 June 1894.

253



Five: Police Constable C. Sutton, Metropolitan Police, late Lance Corporal Military Foot Police

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (53. Lce. Cpl. C. Sutton, Mil: Ft. Police.); Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. Sutton. W. Div.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C. C. Sutton.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. C. Sutton.); Khedive's Star, 1882, mounted for display, *generally very fine, scarce* (5) **£400-£500**

Charles Sutton was born in Andover, Hampshire. He attested for the Grenadier Guards at Winchester in May 1876. He transferred to the Army Reserve in May 1882, before transferring as Corporal to the Military Foot Police in July of the same year. Sutton served with the latter in Egypt, August 1882 - February 1883. He was discharged, 28 May 1888, having served 6 years and 307 days. Sutton also served in W (Clapham) Division, Metropolitan Police.

2 officers and 65 other ranks of the Military Foot Police served in Egypt in 1882, of whom 2 officers and 19 other ranks were present at Tel-el-Kebir. This was the first campaign for the newly formed M.F.P.

254 Four: Sergeant J. Kimber, Military Foot Police and Metropolitan Police

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (32. Sergt. J. Kimber. Mil: Ft. Police.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C. J. Kimber. N. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. J. Kimber.); Khedive's Star, 1882, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks overall, otherwise very fine, scarce* (4) *£260-£300*

2 officers and 65 other ranks of the Military Foot Police served in Egypt in 1882, of whom 2 officers and 19 other ranks were present at Tel-el-Kebir. This was the first campaign for the newly formed M.F.P.

Joseph Kimber was born in Cirencester, Gloucestershire in August 1854. He served for 6 years with the Scots Guards, prior to joining 'N' (Islington) Division, Metropolitan Police at Stoke Newington in April 1881. Kimber served with the Military Foot Police in Egypt (presented with medal at Scotland Yard, 9 February 1883), and returned for service with the Metropolitan Police (entitled to Jubilee 1887 and 1897 bar). He resigned in September 1906, only to be recalled for 21 days service, 15 June 1911.

Sold with copied research, including 2 group photographs of 'N' Division in which the recipient is featured - one of which to commemorate the Coronation of King George V.

255 Three: Skilled Carpenter's Mate S. G. Hobbs, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin (S. G. Hobbs. Skd. Carps. Mte. H.M.S. "Euryalus"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Saml. G. Hobbs. Carp. Mate (Skilled) H.M.S. Euphrates); Khedive's Star 1884, unnamed as issued, *light pitting, generally very fine* (3) *£180-£220*

256 Three: Corporal T. Oakley, Military Mounted Police

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (72. Pte T. Oakley. Mily. Police.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (72. Corpl. T. Oakley. Mil: Mtd Police.); Khedive's Star, 1884-6, unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *light pitting, very fine, scarce* (3) *£300-£400*

Thomas Oakley was born in Tring, Hertfordshire. He attested for the 2nd Dragoons in October 1872, and transferred to the Military Mounted Police in February 1878. Oakley advanced Lance Corporal in October 1884, and to Corporal in July 1886. He served in Egypt, February 1885 - July 1885. Oakley was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in 1892, and was discharged 4 October 1893, having served for 21 years. He died in October 1913, and is buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Dover.

Sold with Funeral Memorial Card, and a photograph of the recipient's funeral procession.

257**Pair: Brevet Colonel S. G. Radcliff, 33rd Burma Infantry, Indian Army**

India General Service 1854-95, 3 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1889-92, Kachin Hills 1892-93 (Lieutt. S. G. Radcliff 29th Madras Infy.); China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (Major S. G. Radcliff. 33d Burma Infy.) official correction to surname, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (2) *£1,200-£1,500*

Services as given in *Indian Army List* for January 1919:

Radcliff, S. G. (Lieut.-Col., and Bt.-Col., ret'd. I.A.). *Burma, 1887-89.*- Medal with clasp. *Burma, 1889-92.*- Clasp.

N.-E. Frontier of India, Kachin Hills, 1892-93.- Clasp.

China, 1900.- Relief of Pekin. Senior Transport Officer for Chinese Transport. *Despatches, Lond. Gaz.*, 14th May 1901.- Medal with clasp.



Eight: Quartermaster and Captain C. M. Taylor, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, late Army Service Corps

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (T/7346 Sgt. C. M. Taylor. A.S.C.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (7346 Co. Sgt. Maj. C. M. Taylor. A.S.C.); 1914-15 Star, *erased*; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Q.M. & Capt. C. M. Taylor.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R (7345 S. Sjt. Maj: C. M. Taylor. A.S.C.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (7346 Sergt., C. M. Taylor A.S.C.); **Russia**, Order of St. Stanislaus, 3rd Class breast badge, by *Eduard, St. Petersburg*, gold and enamel, '56' gold mark on eyelet, *cleaned, some with contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (8) **£1,400-£1,800**

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 June 1919. 'In recognition of distinguished and gallant services during the period from 1st October, 1918, to the 1st March, 1919. (Milne, C-in-C. Salonika)'

Charles Matthew Taylor, Company Sergeant-Major, 27th Company, A.S.C. was invalided to England from South Africa on 2 June 1900. Appointed a temporary Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant in February 1915 (*London Gazette* 6 February 1915); advanced to Honorary Captain in February 1918 (*London Gazette* 12 March 1918. As a Lieutenant in the Royal Army Veterinary Corps he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 16 April 1915. For his service in Salonika during October 1918-March 1919, as a Quartermaster and Temporary Captain in the R.A.V.C., he was mentioned in despatches. Taylor was additionally awarded the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus 3rd Class. Captain Taylor relinquished his commission on the completion of his service, whilst retaining his rank, on 29 September 1920 (*London Gazette* 12 April 1922).

With copied research and an original photograph.

259 Five: Leading Seaman J. Holland, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (J. Holland. A.B. H.M.S. Barrosa); 1914-15 Star (185220. J. Holland, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (185220. J. Holland, L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (185220. J. Holland, A.B. H.M.S. Crescent.) *good very fine* (5) **£240-£280**

Approximately 56 Cape Colony clasps awarded to H.M.S. Barrosa.

James Holland was born in Plymouth on 23 March 1880 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 30 August 1895. He served during the Boer War in H.M.S. Barossa, and was advanced Leading Seaman on 17 August 1907. His Great War service included service in H.M. Ships *Essex*, *Defiance*, and *Carysfort*.

260 Four: Yeoman of Signals H. J. Hobbs, Royal Navy, a Naval Boer War veteran who saw much action in the Great War, including at the first battle of Heligoland Bight, the Battle of Dogger Bank and the Battle of Jutland, before surviving the sinking of H.M.S. Nottingham on 19 August 1916

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (H. J. Hobbs, Qd. Sig: H.M.S. Doris.); 1914-15 Star (185667 H. J. Hobbs, Y. S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (185667 H. J. Hobbs. Y.S. R.N) *good very fine* (4) **£240-£280**

Horace John Hobbs was born in King's Norton, Worcestershire, on 26 April 1880 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 28 September 1895, serving in H.M.S. Doris during the Boer War. Advanced Yeoman of Signals on 15 February 1914, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. Lion at the First Battle of Heligoland Bight; in H.M.S. Southampton at the Battle of Dogger Bank; and in H.M.S. Nottingham at the Battle of Jutland, shortly before she was sunk on 19 August 1916 after being hit by three torpedoes from U-52, with the loss of 38 lives. He saw later war service in H.M.S. Glorious and H.M.S. Galatea. He was shore pensioned on 17 August 1920, before joining the Royal Fleet Reserve.

261 Four: Leading Seaman G. W. Boswell, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (G. W. Boswell. A.B., H.M.S. Gibraltar.); 1914-15 Star (182956 G. W. Boswell. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (182956 G. W. Boswell. L.S. R.N.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (4) **£180-£220**

262 Pair: Chief Stoker R. Quick, Royal Navy, who was severely wounded whilst serving in H.M.S. Warrior at the Battle of Jutland, 31st May 1916, and subsequently died of wounds twelve days later

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, (R. Quick. Sto, H.M.S. Niobe); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (287343, R. Quick, Sto. P.O., H.M.S. Fox) *edge nicks and light contact marks, very fine and better* (2) £240-£280

Richard Quick, a fisherman from Mousehole, Cornwall, was born on 29 December 1878. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 15 February 1898, he saw service during the Boer War in H.M.S. *Niobe*, and later in the Persian Gulf in H.M.S. *Fox*, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 February 1913. Appointed Chief Stoker on 10 April 1914, his Great War service was in H.M. S. *Warrior* in the Mediterranean Fleet, where she participated in the Allied sweep which led to the sinking of the Austro-Hungarian light cruiser SMS *Zenta* during the Battle of Antivari in August 1914.

Warrior joined the Grand Fleet in December 1914 and was assigned to the 1st Cruiser Squadron under Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot. At the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, the 1st Cruiser Squadron was in front of the Grand Fleet, on the right side. At 5:47 p.m., the squadron flagship, H.M.S. *Defence*, and *Warrior* spotted the German II Scouting Group and opened fire. Their shells felt short and the two ships turned to port in pursuit, cutting in front of the battlecruiser H.M.S. *Lion*, which was forced to turn away to avoid a collision. Shortly afterwards they spotted the disabled German light cruiser SMS *Wiesbaden* and closed to engage. When the two ships reached a range of 5,500 yards from *Wiesbaden* they were spotted in turn at 6:05 p.m. by the German battlecruiser SMS *Derfflinger* and four battleships who were less than 8,000 yards away. The fire from the German ships was heavy and *Warrior* was hit by at least fifteen 28-centimetre (11 in) and six 15-centimetre (5.9 in) shells, but was saved when the German ships switched their fire to the battleship H. M.S. *Warspite*.

Warrior was heavily damaged by the German shells, which caused large fires and heavy flooding, although the engine room crew, where Quick was serving, and of whom only three survived, kept the engines running for long enough to allow her to withdraw. She was taken in tow by the seaplane tender H.M.S. *Engadine* who took off her surviving crew of 743. She was abandoned in a rising sea at 8:25 a.m. on 1 June when her upper deck was only 4 feet above the water line and subsequently foundered.

Quick's service record noted that he was wounded on 31 May 1916. He died of wounds, aged 36, on 11 June, whilst borne on the books of H.M.S. *Vivid*. He is buried in Penzance (St. Paul's) Cemetery, Cornwall.

263 Pair: Corporal A. C. Godfrey, 2nd Life Guards

Coronation 1902, bronze, unnamed as issued; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (1985, Cpl. A. C. Godfrey, 2/L. Gds:) mounted as worn in this order, *minor edge bruising, very fine* (2) £180-£220

264 Seven: Sergeant A. Hughes, Military Mounted Police, late 1st Dragoon Guards and Metropolitan Police

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4900 Pte A. Hughes. 1st Dgn: Gds:) *unofficial rivets between 2nd and 3rd clasps, suspension slack*; 1914-15 Star (P. 901 L. Cpl. A. Hughes. M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-901 Sgt. A. Hughes. M.M.P.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. A. Hughes.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (P-901 Pte - A. Sgt - A. Hughes. M.M.P.) mounted for display, *remnants of lacquer, generally very fine or better* (7) £240-£280

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

Andrew Hughes served during the Great War with the Military Mounted Police in the French theatre of war from 9 May 1915.

265 Five: Lance Corporal C. R. Benner, Military Mounted Police, late 1st Dragoon Guards and Metropolitan Police

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4301 Pte C. R. Benner. 1st Dgn: Gds:) *unofficial rivets between State and Date clasps, suspension slack*; 1914-15 Star (P. 1006 L-Cpl. C. R. Benner, M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-1006 L. Cpl. C. R. Benner. M.M.P.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. C. [sic] Benner.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine* (5) £140-£180

C. R. Benner served during the Great War with the Military Mounted Police in the French theatre of war from 20 September 1915. He was discharged, 30 March 1918 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

266 Four: Lance Corporal H. J. T. Manley, Military Mounted Police, late 1st Royal Dragoons

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4711 Pte H. Manley. 1st RI: Dragoons.) *unofficial rivets between State and Date clasps*; 1914-15 Star (P.721, L. Cpl. H. J. T. Manley, M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-721 L. Cpl. H. J. T. Manley. M.M.P.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £100-£140

H. J. T. Manley served during the Great War with the Military Mounted Police in the French theatre of war from 27 May 1915.

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A scarce Great War 'Egyptian theatre' M.S.M. combination group of seven awarded to Sergeant A. Peachey, Mounted Military Police and Metropolitan Police, late 9th Lancers

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Natal, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (4324. Pte. A. Peachey. 9/Lcns.) top lugs filled with retaining rod for mounting purposes; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4334 [sic] Pte A. Peachey. 9th Lancers.); 1914-15 Star (P. 764 L-Cpl. A. Peachey, M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-764 Sjt. A. Peachey. M.M.P.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. A. Peachey); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (P-764 L. Cpl. - A. Sjt. - A. Peachey. M.M.P.) mounted for display, *good very fine* (7) **£500-£600**

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918 (Egypt).

A. Peachey served during the Second Boer War with the 9th Lancers, before joining the Metropolitan Police as a Police Constable. With the outbreak of the Great War, Peachey transferred to the Military Mounted Police, advanced to Sergeant and served with them in the Egyptian theatre of war from 28 January 1915.

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Five: Lance Corporal S. F. Meadows, Military Mounted Police, late 12th Lancers

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (4301 Pte S. F. Meadows, 12: R. Lancers) *initials officially corrected*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4301 Pte S. F. Meadows. 12th Lancers); 1914-15 Star (826 L. Cpl. S. F. Meadows. M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (826 L. Cpl. S. F. Meadows. M.M.P.) *BWM officially renamed, generally very fine or better* (5) **£120-£160**

Sidney F. Meadows served during the Great War with the Military Mounted Police in the Egyptian theatre of war from 9 July 1915.

269

Six: Lance Corporal E. G. Tugwell, Military Mounted Police, late 16th Lancers

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (3347 Pte E. Tugwell, 16th Lancers) *top lugs filled with retaining rod*; 1914-15 Star (P. 1149 L-Cpl. E. G. Tugwell. M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-1149 L. Cpl. E. G. Tugwell. M.M.P.); Jubilee 1935, engraved 'E. [sic] Tugwell. Hove.'; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 2 clasps, The Great War 1914-18, Long Service, 1929 (Edward G. Tugwell) mounted for display, *generally very fine or better* (6) **£160-£200**

Edward G. Tugwell served during the Great War with the Military Mounted Police in the French theatre of war from 3 June 1915 (entitled Silver War Badge).

270



Five: Sergeant C. Wicks, Military Foot Police, late Suffolk Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (6776 Pte C. Wicks. Suffolk Regt.) *edge bruising*; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (1100 A. Sjt. C. Wicks. M.F.P.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 1st issue (7681142 Pte. C. Wicks. M.M.P.) mounted for display, *attempt to erase rank on last, generally nearly very fine or better* (5) **£140-£180**

C. Wicks served during the Great War with the Military Mounted Police in the French theatre of war from 18 December 1914 (entitled to 1914-15 Star).

Sold with M.I.D. Certificate, dated 9 March 1919; and 2 photographs of recipient in uniform, one of which in a pub with other soldiers celebrating.

271 Three: Lance Corporal E. Cooper, Military Foot Police, late West Yorkshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Orange Free State, Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Tugela Heights (5270 Pte E. Cooper. W. Yorkshire Regt) *clasps mounted in this order with some unofficial rivets*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5270 Pte E. Cooper. W. York. Regt); British War Medal 1914-20 (P-216 L. Cpl. E. Cooper. M.F.P.) *generally very fine (3)* **£100-£140**

Ernest Cooper enlisted in the Military Foot Police in September 1914, and was discharged, 20 July 1918 (entitled BWM and VM pair).

272 Five: Sergeant W. Parkhurst, Military Foot Police, late Border Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Cape Colony (3856 Pte W. Parkhurst, 1st Border Regt) *clasps mounted in this order*; 1914-15 Star (654 Sgt. W. Parkhurst. M.F.P.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (654 Sgt. W. Parkhurst. M.F.P.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (654 Cpl W. Parkhurst. M.F.P.) mounted for display, *generally very fine or better (5)* **£160-£200**

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 24 February 1917.

Walter Parkhurst was born in Dorking, Surrey. He served during the Great War with the Military Foot Police in the French theatre of war from 17 November 1915. He advanced to Sergeant in February 1915, and was discharged 'Medically Unfit', 11 October 1917 (entitled to a Silver War Badge).

273 Seven: Sergeant G. H. Smith, Military Foot Police and 1/8th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Post Office Rifles), late Oxfordshire Light Infantry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (5535. Pte. G. [sic] Smith. 1/Oxford. L.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5535 Pte G. H. Smith. Oxford. L.I.); 1914-15 Star (P-4035. L-Cpl. G. H. Smith, M.F.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-4035 A. Cpl. G. H. Smith. M.F.P.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (1369 Cpl - A. Sgt. - G. H. Smith. 8/Lond. R.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (George Henry Smith) mounted for display, *toned, light contact marks, very fine (7)* **£200-£240**

G. H. Smith served during the Great War with the Military Foot Police in the French theatre of war from 17 March 1915.

274 Six: Sergeant W. H. Waddell, Military Foot Police, late Highland Light Infantry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (4650 Pte W. Waddell, 1st Highland Lt Infy); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4650 Pte W. Waddell. Highland L.I.); 1914-15 Star (P-1208 L-Cpl.-A-Cpl.- W. H. Waddell, [sic] M.F.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-1208 Sgt. W. H. Waddell. M.F.P.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (P-1208 A. Sgt.: W. H. Waddell. M.F.P.) mounted for display, *traces of verdigris, generally very fine (6)* **£220-£260**

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918 (France).

275 Five: Sergeant G. Mills, Military Foot Police, late Metropolitan Police and Rifle Brigade

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (4797 Pte G. Mills. Rifle Brigade); 1914-15 Star (P-931 L-Cpl. G. Mills. M.F.P.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (P-931 Sgt. G. Mills. M.F.P.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. G. Mills.) mounted for display, *generally very fine or better (5)* **£180-£220**

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

George Mills was born in Godalming, Surrey in 1876. He served with the Rifle Brigade, and transferred to the Army Reserve in January 1904. Mills joined the Metropolitan Police in the same month, and served during the Great War with the Military Foot Police in the French theatre of war from 11 October 1915.

276 Four: Sergeant E. J. Kilbourn, South African Horse Artillery, late Military Mounted Police

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (428 Corpl. E. J. Kilbourn [sic]. M.M. Police); 1914-15 Star (Gnr. E. J. Kilbourn. C.G.A.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Sgt. E. J. Kilbourn. S.A.H.A.) with Silver War Badge 'SA8565', mounted for display, *generally very fine or better (4)* **£120-£160**

x277 Three: Surgeon Major F. B. Mudd, South African Forces

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Surgeon F. B. Mudd.) engraved naming; British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Mjr. F. B. Mudd.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* **£300-£400**



Five: Sergeant S. A. Allaker, Military Mounted Police, late Royal Horse Artillery

China 1900, no clasp (308 Dvr: S. A. Allaker. Vickers - Maxim Bty.); 1914 Star, with clasp (618 L. Cpl. S. A. Allaker. M. M.P.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (618 A. Sjt. S. A. Allaker. M.M.P.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (618 Pte - A. Sjt - S. A. Allaker. M.M.P.) mounted for display, *minor official correction of unit on last, generally very fine or better* (5) £360-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916 and 4 January 1917.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919.

Approximately 45 no clasp medals to the 5th Maxim Gun Section.

S. A. Allaker attested for the Royal Horse Artillery in July 1899, and served with the 5th Section, 1st Maxim Battery in China. He transferred to the Military Mounted Police in November 1904, and served during the Great War in the French theatre of war from 22 August 1914.

279 Three: Able Seaman H. Kinghorn, Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (H. Kinghorn. A.B. H.M.S. Mohawk.); British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Henry Kinghorn) *good very fine* (3) £140-£180

Henry Kinghorn was born in Tunbridge Wells, Kent, on 21 September 1880 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 24 September 1898. Advanced Able Seaman on 13 September 1900, he is confirmed on the Africa General Service Medal roll for Somaliland 1902-04, for service in H.M.S. *Mohawk*. He was invalided from the service on 10 October 1907, but saw Great War service with the Mercantile Marine.

280 Three: Lieutenant J. Bettison, Royal Navy

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (Gunr. J. Bettison, R.N., H.M.S. Fox.); Naval General Service Medal 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (Gunr. J. Bettison, R.N., H.M.S. Fox.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. J. Bettison. R.N.), *good very fine* (3) £320-£360

John Bettison was born in Calstock, Cornwall, on 8 February 1868.

281 Five: Chief Stoker S. S. Spooner, Royal Navy

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (304806 S. S. Spooner, Sto. 1Cl. H.M.S. Diana.); 1914-15 Star (304806 S. S. Spooner, S.P.O. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (304806 S. S. Spooner, S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (304806 S.S. Spooner, S.P.O. H.M.S. Apollo.) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* (5) £200-£240

Septimus Samson Spooner, a Smith's Striker, was born in Fenny Stratford, Buckinghamshire, on 20 April 1884. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 12 August 1903, he saw service in H.M.S. *Diana* during the naval blockade between British Somaliland and Aden during the third campaign against the "Mad Mullah", Mohammed Abdullah Hassan. His Great War service included service in a number of ships including H.M.S. *Blenheim* in support of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, at Gallipoli. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 August 1918, he was advanced Chief Stoker on 1 January 1922, and was shore pensioned 11 August 1925.

282 Four: Chief Petty Officer N. H. Smith, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Inflexible at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (207575. N. H. Smith, A.B., H.M.S. Hyacinth.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (207575. N. H. Smith, Ldg. Sean., H.M.S. Hyacinth.); British War Medal 1914-20 (207575. N. H. Smith. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (207575. N. H. Smith. P.O. H.M.S. Inflexible.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) £240-£280

Norman Herbert Smith was born in Poddington, Bedfordshire, on 26 May 1883 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 2 August 1902. After earlier service off the Somaliland Coast and in the Persian Gulf, his Great War service was in H.M.S. *Inflexible* where he saw service at the Battle of the Falklands in 1914, at Gallipoli in 1915, and was present the following year at the Battle of Jutland. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 10 June 1916. Advanced Chief Petty Officer on 1 May 1922, he was shore pensioned on 5 May 1923.

- 283** *Five: Corporal W. Leslie, Corps of Military Police, late Royal Field Artillery*
 1914 Star, with clasp (67814 Gnr: W. Leslie. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (67814 Bmbr. W. Leslie. R.A.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1019027 Cpl W. Leslie. C. of M.P.) worn, generally good fine or better (5) **£100-£140**
William Leslie served during the Great War with the 2nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war from 11 September 1914.

- 284** *Four: Private F. W. Hailey, Corps of Military Police, late Rifle Brigade*
 1914 Star (1886 Pte F. Hailey. 2/Rif: Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (1886 Pte. F. Hailey. Rif. Brig.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (7681757 Pte. F. W. [sic] Hailey. C. of Mil. P.) mounted for wear, worn, generally good fine or better (4) **£100-£140**
F. W. Hailey initially served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade in the French theatre of war from 9 November 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Military Foot Police.

- 285** *Three: Private A. T. Baker, Hertfordshire Regiment, who was killed at the Battle of the Sambre on 4 November 1918*
 1914 Star (2418 Pte. A. Baker. 1/1 Herts: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2418 Pte. A. Baker. Herts. R.); Memorial Plaque (Albert Baker), with Buckingham Palace enclosure, together with small wooden stand for display; Memorial Scroll 'Pte. Albert Baker Hertfordshire Regt.', in scroll tube, addressed to Mr. F. Baker, Red Cottages, Wigginton, Tring', good very fine (4) **£300-£400**



Albert Thomas Baker was born in 1896 at Wigginton, Hertfordshire the son of Frederick and Lucy Baker. He attested for the 1st Battalion, Hertfordshire Regiment (Territorial Force) in 1913 and, after the outbreak of war, served with F Company on the Western Front from 6 November 1914, initially occupying trenches during the closing stages of the 1st Battle of Ypres.

He was killed in action on the outskirts of Jolimetz, near Le Quesnoy, France on 4 November 1918 during the Battalion's final action of the war. On that day, during the Battle of the Sambre, the 1/1st Battalion Hertfordshire Regiment took part in forcing the enemy's positions to advance into the Forêt de Mormal.

Baker is buried at Ghissignies British Cemetery, France. His name is also to be found on the Wigginton War Memorial besides that of his younger brother, also killed in action in 1918.

Sold with the following items and original documents:

The recipient's Hertfordshire Regiment cap badge; named Imperial War Graves Commission commemorative scroll in its tube; Army Form B. 104-121 from the Record Office sent to the recipient's father regarding his son's cemetery of burial, this dated, 2 April 1919; letter from the Imperial War Graves Commission sent to the recipient's mother regarding her son's precise grave location, this dated 26 March 1925; Transmittal Slip for 1914 Star, addressed to the recipient's mother, dated 18 August 1919; small soft back prayer book 'A Form of Prayer for Open Air Services'; small red hardback prayer book, inside front cover written in ink 'Albert Thomas Baker in memory of his confirmation by the Bishop of St. Albans at Tring on Thursday March 19: 1914'; two commemorative cards in memory of the recipient, illustrated on front cover, containing a short elegy and outline of the recipient's service and circumstances of death; Princess Mary 1914 card 'With Best Wishes for a Happy Christmas and a Victorious New Year' in envelope with two photographs of Princess Mary; Princess Mary 1915 card 'With Best Wishes for a Victorious New Year'; portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform 75mm x 110mm; three photographs, in the form of postcards, featuring men of the 1/1st Hertfordshire Regiment, images taken in the field, likely France, two of which are addressed to the recipient's mother, the first with the inscription in pencil 'This is our guard', the second with a greeting containing the line 'what do you think of the photo, these are some of the best.'; a letter sent by the recipient to his sister, approximately 200 hundred words, dated 21 July 1918.

286 *Eight: Chief Stoker H. H. Walters, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (K.525 1, H. H. Walters, S.P.O. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.5251, H. H. Walters S.P.O. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.5251, H. H. Walters, S.P.O., H.M.S. Columbine.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine and better* (8)

£120-£160

Harold Henry Walters was born in Plymouth on 25 March 1891 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 19 January 1910. His Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Circe* and H.M.S. *Lord Lansdowne*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 3 August 1925, and was advanced Chief Stoker on 10 September 1925.

287 *Five: Chief Engine Room Artificer J. Burgess, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Benbow at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1915*

1914-15 Star (M. 11219, J. Burgess. Act. E.R.A.4., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M. 11219, J. Burgess. E.R.A.3 R.N.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M. 11219, J. Burgess. C.E.R.A.2. H.M.S. Devonshire.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (5)

£100-£140

John Burgess was born in Dublin on 5 July 1889 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 19 December 1914. His Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Benbow*, in which ship he was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 6 February 1930 and the George V Silver Jubilee Medal on 7 May 1935.

Recalled for Second War service, he received a War Gratuity for service in H.M.S. *Dartmouth*.

288 *Five: Petty Officer 1st Class P. P. Stevenson, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve, later Captain in the 49th Lancashire Battalion, Home Guard*

1914-15 Star (207114 P. P. Stevenson. P.O. 1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (207114 P. P. Stevenson. P.O. 1. R.N.); Defence Medal (Capt. P. P. Stevenson 49 Lancs. Btn. H.G.) engraved naming; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (207114 Ch. B. 4818 P. P. Stevenson. P.O. R.F.R.) *generally very fine* (5)

£100-£140

Peter Pickett Stevenson was born in Openshaw, Lancashire in March 1884. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in November 1899, and advanced to Leading Seaman in December 1904. Stevenson advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class in September 1907, and transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in February 1910. He joined the Masons in 1915, becoming a member of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland, his Lodge being in Thurso.

Stevenson re-engaged for service during the Great War, and his service included with H.M. Ships *Imperieuse* and *Crescent*. Stevenson served in the 49th Lancashire Battalion, Home Guard, 12 July 1940 - 31 December 1944.

Sold with the following related documents: Parchment Certificate of Service; Certificate for Wounds and Hurts, dated 28 January 1905; Royal Navy Educational Certificate for Petty Officer, dated 3 March 1908; named Home Certificate; In Memoriam Card for the 49th Lancs. Batt. Home Guard, signed with recipient's initials; 2 photographs of recipient in naval uniform; leather bound booklet, cover embossed with gold letters 'Oct. 25th 1915 - P.P.S.', containing various parchment Masonic Certificates.

289 *Five: Stoker First Class F. Bonner, Royal Navy, who served in H.M. Yacht Victoria and Albert*

1914-15 Star (K. 15228. K. Bonner. Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K. 15228. K. Bonner. Sto. 1., R.N.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K. 15228. K. Bonner. Sto. 1. H.M.Y. Victoria and Albert.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (5)

£180-£220

Frederick Bonner was born in Paisley, Renfrewshire, on 1 July 1893 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 4 June 1912. His Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Blake* and H.M.S. *Hecla*. He appears to have served for at least fifteen years in the Royal Yacht, H. M.Y. *Victoria and Albert*, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 8 August 1927. He also appears on the rolls for H.M.Y. *Victoria and Albert* for both the 1935 Jubilee Medal and the 1937 Coronation Medal.

290 *Five: Stoker 1st Class J. Mansford, Royal Navy, Royal Fleet Reserve, and London Fire Brigade*

1914-15 Star (297783. J. Mansford. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (297783. J. Mansford. Sto. 1. R.N.); Coronation 1911, London Fire Brigade (Fireman J. Mansford); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (297783 (Po. B. 2290). J. Mansford. Sto. 1. R.F.R.) *very fine and better* (5)

£180-£220

Joseph Mansford was born in Stratford, Essex, on 4 January 1882 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 7 January 1901. Advanced Stoker 1st Class on 1 July 1906, he was shore pensioned on 30 August 1907, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.

Recalled for Great War service, he served in H.M.S. *Europa* in the Dardenelles campaign, and subsequently in H.M.S. *Foresight* and H. M.S. *Victory*. Demobilised on 15 June 1918, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 11 May 1922. He died in Uxbridge, Middlesex, in April 1946.

291 Five: Joiner 1st Class H. E. Raspison, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (M. 7221. H. E. Raspison Car, Cr. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M. 7221. H. E. Raspison JR. 3. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M. 7221. H. E. Raspison JR. 1. H.M.S. Eagle.); Defence Medal, first four mounted as worn, the last loose, *nearly very fine and better* (5) **£100-£140**

Herbert Edward Raspison was born in Dundee on 10 May 1891 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 23 February 1914. He saw Great War service afloat in H.M.S. *Canopus* and H.M.S. *Lion*. Advanced Joiner First Class on 1 March 1924, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 February 1929.

292 Five: Petty Officer W. Matthews, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (J.30 W. Matthews, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.30 W. Matthew. [sic], L.S., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.30 W. Matthews, P.O. H.M.S. Dragon); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (5) **£300-£400**

William Matthews was born in St. Pancras, London, on 28 October 1891, and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 21 January 1908. He was serving in H.M.S. *Euryalus* during the relief effort subsequent to the devastating earthquake in Messina, Italy, in December 1908, and his Great War service included service in H.M. Ships *Inflexible* *Hannibal*. Advanced Petty Officer on 5 May 1924, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 November 1924.

293 Nine: Stoker Petty Officer J. Agland, Royal Navy, a veteran of the Battles of Heligoland Bight, Dogger Bank and Jutland

1914-15 Star (K.18171. J. Agland. Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.18171. J. Agland. L. Sto. R.N.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1936-1939, Palestine 1945-48 (K.87031. J. Agland. S.P.O. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.18171. J. Agland. A/S.P.O. H.M.S. Renown.) *contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (9) **£260-£300**

John Agland was born in Ramsgate, Kent, on 4 February 1893 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 13 February 1913. His Great War service afloat was spent entirely in H.M.S. *Birmingham*, in which ship he was present at the First Battle of Heligoland Bight, the Battle of Dogger Bank, and the Battle of Jutland. Latterly serving in the Royal Fleet Reserve, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 21 May 1928. Advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 17 September 1928, he re-entered the service on 16 October 1935, and saw further service in Palestine, during the Second World War, and in post-War Palestine.

294 Four: Sick Berth Petty Officer A. E. Munday, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (M.6807. A. E. Munday., S.B.A., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.6807. A. E. Munday., S.B.A. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.6807. A. E. Munday., S.B.P.O. H.M.S. Renown) *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) **£80-£120**

Arthur Edward Munday was born in Portsmouth on 21 July 1895, and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 12 November 1913. His Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Blake* and H.M.S. *Attentive*. Advanced Sick Berth Petty Officer on 5 May 1928, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 18 October 1928.

295 Seven: Stoker W. C. Hewlett, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (K.18315, W. C. Hewlett, Sto. 1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.18315, W. C. Hewlett, Sto. 1. R. N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.18315, W. C. Hewlett, Sto. 1, H.M.S. Furious) *the G.V.R. awards heavily polished, therefore fair, the Second War awards good very fine* (7) **£100-£140**

William Charles Hewlett was born in Stockbridge, Hampshire, on 26 April 1894 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 12 March 1913. His Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Amethyst*, in which he was present at the First Battle of Heligoland Bight, and later participated in the Gallipoli landings on 'Y' Beach, during the landing at Cape Helles. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 June 1928, and re-entered the service with the new service number P/KX.87502 on 11 November 1935.

296 Three: Lieutenant W. J. Harbord, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (Lieut. W. J. Harbord. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. J. Harbord. R.N.R.) *very fine*

Pair: Engineering Sub Lieutenant C. W. Gilbert, Royal Naval Reserve

British War and Victory Medals (Eng. S. Lt. C. W. Gilbert. R.N.R.) *generally very fine or better* (5) **£90-£110**

William James Harbord was born in December 1886, and was commissioned into the Royal Naval Reserve in September 1914. He advanced to Lieutenant in March 1916, and was discharged in July 1919.

Charles William Gilbert was commissioned Temporary Engineering Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve in October 1916.

297 Three: Lieutenant J. Masson, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. Masson. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. Masson. R.N.R.) *heavily lacquered, very fine*

Three: Engineer J. W. Harwood, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (Engr. J. W. Harwood. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Engr. J. W. Harwood. R.N.R.) with two named card boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (6) **£100-£140**

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- 298** *Three: Stoker R. Lynch, Royal Naval Reserve*
1914-15 Star (S.2171, R. Lynch, Sto., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (2171S R. Lynch. Sto. R.N.R.) *very fine*
- Three: Sergeant T. Shields, Royal Field Artillery, later Army Pay Corps*
1914-15 Star (96599. Cpl. T. Shields, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (96599 Cpl. T. Shields. R.A.) *generally very fine or better*
- Three: Private J. Hockley, Army Service Corps*
1914-15 Star (M2-080512, Pte. J. Hockley, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-080512 Pte. J. Hockley. A.S.C.) *good very fine (9)* **£80-£120**
- Thomas Shields** served during the Great War with the Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war from 13 May 1915. He subsequently advanced to Acting Sergeant, and transferred to the Army Pay Corps.
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- 299** *Three: Able Seaman G. Verden, Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 25 March 1918*
1914-15 Star (ZP-1082, G. Verden, A.B., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Z.P.1082 G. Verden. A.B. R.N.V.R.) *minor edge nicks, generally very fine or better (3)* **£100-£140**
- George Verden** was born in May 1897, and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in May 1915. He was drafted into Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Division for service with the M.E.F. in August 1915. Verden was hospitalised with defective vision and was in and out of hospital quite frequently eventually serving in the French theatre of war. He was initially listed as 'Missing' before being confirmed as killed in action on the Western Front, 25 March 1918 (CWGC erroneously lists as '1917').
- Able Seaman Verden is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.
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- 300** *Three: Sapper W. Fleming, Royal Engineers, late Royal Naval Division Engineers, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*
1914-15 Star (Deal 5200-2-, Spr. W. Fleming, R.M.); British War and Victory Medals (235982 Spr. W. Fleming. R.E.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private 1 S. I. White, Royal Air Force*
British War and Victory Medals (92751. Pte. 1. S. I. White. R.A.F.) *traces of verdigris, very fine*
- Pair: Private 2 J. Arthur, Royal Air Force*
British War and Victory Medals (134734 Pte. 2. J. Arthur. R.A.F.) *generally very fine or better (7)* **£100-£140**
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- 301** *Three: Sapper J. Dunbar, Royal Engineers, late Royal Naval Division Engineers, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*
1914-15 Star (Deal 1113-S- Spr. J. Dunbar, R.M.); British War and Victory Medals (200012 Spr. J. Dunbar. R.E.) *very fine*
- Pair: Sapper W. Guest, Royal Engineers*
1914-15 Star (7460. Spr. W. Guest. R.E.); British War Medal 1914-20 (7460 Spr. W. Guest. R.E.) *generally very fine or better*
- Pair: Sapper A. J. Piggott, Royal Engineers, latter 1/11th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles)*
1914-15 Star (38003 Spr. A. J. Piggott. R.E.); British War Medal 1914-20 (38003 Spr. A. J. Piggott. R.E.) *with named lids for card boxes of issue, and on H.M. Service envelope addressed to recipient at '18 A Grayworth Road, Battersea' nearly extremely fine (7)* **£80-£100**
- John Dunbar** was born in Glasgow, Scotland in August 1890. He enlisted in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in February 1915.
- William Guest** served during the Great War with the 153rd Field Company, Royal Engineers in the French theatre of war from 1 September 1915.
- Alfred J. Piggott** served during the Great War with the Royal Engineers in the Egyptian theatre of war from 19 November 1915. He subsequently transferred to the 1/11th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles).
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- 302** *Three: Able Seaman D. F. McKenzie, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*
1914-15 Star (CZ.4830, D. F. McKenzie, A.B., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (C.Z.4830 D. F. McKenzie. A. B. R.N.V.R.) *very fine*
- Three: Private W. S. Griggs, Royal Marines Artillery*
1914-15 Star (R.M.A. 293, - S - Pte. W. S. Griggs.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 293 - S - Pte. W. S. Griggs) *generally very fine or better*
- Pair: 2nd Corporal E. Barlow, Royal Naval Division Engineers, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, late Royal Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (207409 2. Cpl. E. Barlow. R.E.) *very fine (8)* **£80-£120**
- Edwin Barlow** was discharged due to sickness, 28 December 1918 (entitled to Silver War Badge).
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- 303** *Four: Private T. W. Maytum, Corps of Military Police, late Royal Horse Artillery*
1914-15 Star (624 Dvr. T. W. Maytum. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (62409 Dvr. T. W. Maytum. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (1034759 Pte. T. W. Maytum C of M.P.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Lance Corporal H. G. Fisher, Corps of Military Police, late Metropolitan Police and Royal Artillery*
Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (P-10880 L. Cpl. H. G. Fisher. C. of M.P. - Foot -); Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. H. [sic] Fisher. W. Divn.) *last partially officially renamed, good very fine (6)* **£80-£120**
- Thomas W. Maytum** served during the Great War with the Royal Horse Artillery in Aden from 21 August 1915.
- Henry Gillies Fisher** was born in Soham, Cambridgeshire. He served with the Royal Artillery during the Boer War, and was discharged in 1896, when he joined the Metropolitan Police. Fisher transferred to the Army Reserve in September 1900, and resigned from the Metropolitan Police, 20 November 1902. He rejoined the Army, and was awarded L.S. & G.C. in January 1919.

304 Three: Sergeant C. E. Lowe, 2/1st (West Riding) Field Company, Royal Engineers (T.F.), who was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry on the Western Front in 1916, and subsequently killed in action on the Western Front, 20 September 1916

1914-15 Star (1481 L. Cpl. C. E. Lowe. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (1481 Sjt. C. E. Lowe. R.E.) *minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine or better (3)* £80-£120

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

Charles E. Lowe was the son of Mr and Mrs G. Lowe of 70 The Street, Stratton St. Margaret, Swindon. He served during the Great War with the 2/1st (West Riding) Field Company, Royal Engineers (T.F.) in the French theatre of war from 21 June 1915.

Lowe advanced to Sergeant, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 20 September 1916. Sergeant Lowe is buried in the Bouzincourt Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.

305 Three: Second Lieutenant W. L. Ball, Northumberland Fusiliers, late Warrant Officer Class II, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action whilst attached to the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers on the Western Front, 5 November 1918

1914-15 Star (14476 Sjt W. Ball. Ox: & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. W. L. Ball); Memorial Plaque (William Linnington Ball) *plaque polished, generally good very fine (4)* £260-£300

William Linnington Ball was born in Oxford, and was the son of T. L. Ball. He served during the Great War with the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry in the French theatre of war from 18 September 1915. Ball advanced to Acting Warrant Officer II before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Northumberland Fusiliers in 1917.

Second Lieutenant Ball was killed in action whilst attached to the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, on the Western Front, 5 November 1918, and is buried in the Cross Roads Cemetery, Fontaine-Au-Bois, Nord, France.

306 Three: Private E. Goodchild, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

1914-15 Star (10 Pte. E. Goodchild. R. War: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10 Pte. E. Goodchild. R. War. R.) *light pitting, very fine (3)* £40-£50

Edwin Goodchild attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and served with No. 1 Platoon, "A" Company, 15th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 November 1915.

Sold with a group photographic image of the Platoon.

x307 Three: Private Harold Wilkinson, 19th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, killed in action on the Somme in July 1916

1914-15 Star (17503 Pte. H. Wilkinson. L'pool. R.); British War and Victory Medals (17503 Pte. H. Wilkinson. L'pool R.); Memorial Plaque (Harold Wilkinson) *good very fine (4)* £140-£180

Harold Wilkinson was born at Southport and enlisted at Liverpool (Liscard, Cheshire). He served in France with the 19th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, from 7 November 1915. He was killed in action on 30 July 1916, and is commemorated by name on the Thiepval Memorial.

On 30 July 1916, the 19th Battalion were on left of 89th Brigade's attack towards Arrow Head Copse at 4.45 a.m. The Ward Diary records objectives reached but with heavy losses - gains had to evacuate owing to no reinforcements. At 12 noon roll call was 7 officers and 43 men - casualties 436.

308 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.) *VM partially officially corrected, 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 (9)* £100-£140

The important and historic Great War Trio to Lieutenant Tom Rees, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, attached to No. 11 Squadron Royal Flying Corps, killed in aerial combat and the first official victim of the legendary 'Red Baron' Manfred von Richthofen

1914-15 Star (Lieut. T. Rees, R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. T. Rees.) *nearly extremely fine (3)*

£3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 1999, when sold together with Memorial Plaque and comprehensive research.

A significant event in aerial combat history is contained within the terse Royal Flying Corps account of a sortie on Sunday, 17 September 1916: 'A bombing raid carried out by machines of the 3rd Brigade was heavily engaged by about 20 hostile machines on its return from Marcoing Station... Four machines of No. 11 Squadron and two of No. 12 Squadron, which took part in the raid, did not return.'

At about 11 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 17th September 1916, the master aerial tactician, Hauptmann Oswald Boelcke of Jasta 2, was leading a patrol with five of his promising young pilots, all flying newly delivered Albatros DII's, when he spotted two formations of aircraft, fourteen machines in all. One of these young pilots was none other than Manfred von Richthofen, who was about to make his debut as the greatest ace of the First World War.

The two formations spotted by Boelcke were in fact eight BE2c's of No. 12 Squadron R.F.C., on a bombing mission with an escort of six FE2b's of No. 11 Squadron R.F.C. The BE2c's were each loaded with one 112lb bomb and four 20lb bombs, destined for Marcoing railway station, well behind the German lines. Boelcke did not lead directly into the attack, for the enemy machines were on their outward journey and time was on his side. He put his first rule into effect - try to secure advantage before attacking. Climbing, he gave his formation the advantage of height, enabling them to close in swiftly by diving when the moment for attack came. The he circled round, placing his group between the sun and the enemy formation and followed the British machines. Puffs of smoke rose from Marcoing station and at least one railway wagon was ablaze after the BE2c's had dropped their bombs. Inevitably the British airmen, pilots and observers alike, wary as they were, made frequent downward glances to ascertain the damage the bombs had wreaked. It was the moment Boelcke had chosen to attack.

They dived, each with a particular enemy machine in mind. Richthofen chose to attack one of the FE2b's, thinking it to be a Vickers fighter, a type which he had been instructed how to tackle. He remembered Boelcke's advice not to open fire until the range was close and the enemy machine well in the sights. When within fifty yards he fired at the FE from behind, but both the pilot, Second Lieutenant L. B. F. Morris, and the observer, Lieutenant T. Rees, were experienced airmen and they immediately took defensive action. Rees stood up in his cockpit and fired back over the top wing, whilst Morris circled or banked the machine from side to side whenever Richthofen was in the aircraft's blind spot, below and behind, where Rees could not fire for fear of shooting the tail of his own machine.

Richthofen broke off the fight, dived into a cloud, but circled round and came back at the FE from below and behind. Evidently Rees and Morris did not see him, for their machine kept a steady course. Closing in, he opened fire, spraying the nacelle and engine with bullets. There was no return fire as both occupants had been hit and the engine also had been damaged. He almost rammed the enemy with his Albatross in his eagerness. As he swerved aside, he saw the propeller of the FE stop; he watched fascinated as the machine nosed over and went down. Morris, mortally wounded, summoned sufficient strength to control the descent and to bring the machine to a landing close to a German flying field. Richthofen followed the machine down, almost wrecking his machine by a rough landing on a nearby field in his eagerness to view his victim.

He ran to the BE2b as others came running up from the airfield. Rees died as he arrived, and Morris, still breathing as he was borne away on a stretcher, was dead on arrival in hospital. Manfred Freiherr von Richthofen had indisputable evidence for his first victory, the bodies of a pilot and an observer, damaged FE2b airframe No. 7018 fitted with 120 h.p. Beardmore engine No. 701. He submitted his victory claim No. 1:

'When patrol flying I detected shrapnel clouds in direction Cambrai. I hurried forth and met a squad which I attacked shortly after 11 a. m. I singled out the last machine and fired several times at closest range (10 meters). Suddenly the enemy propeller stood stock still. The machine went down gliding and I followed until I had killed the observer who had not stopped shooting until the last moment. Now my opponent went downwards in sharp curves. In approx. 1200 meters a second German machine came along and attacked my victim right down to the ground and then landed next to the English plane.'

Before the war, Tom Rees lived with his parents, Thomas and Alice Rees, at their home at 'Troedyrhiw Villa', Devynock, Brecon. A brilliant scholar, he entered Aberystwyth University College in 1913 and, as an enthusiastic member of the University Training Corps, he had to be restrained from joining up as soon as the war started. Good counsel prevailed but nothing could stop him from entering the Army immediately after he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts. Commissioned into the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 21 January 1915, he was gazetted to the 14th (Service) Battalion of his regiment which largely comprised volunteers (Pals) from the northern coastal area of Wales, mainly the counties of Caernarvon and Anglesey. Rees's academic abilities and soldierly qualities ensured his early promotion to Lieutenant. Shortly after proceeding to France with his battalion in November 1915, he successfully applied for a transfer to the Royal Flying Corps. Following a brief period of training in England, he recrossed the Channel to join 11 Squadron at the Front. Unlike his pilot, Rees was killed in the air during the fight with von Richthofen, ironically on the very day his promotion to Captain was announced. The members of Jasta 2 showed their respect for a gallant foe by burying him with full military honours. The Rees family suffered a grotesquely coincidental double tragedy on that fateful seventeenth day of September 1916, when Tom Rees' brother, John, was struck by lightning and also killed. Tom Rees is buried in Plouich Communal Cemetery, France. He was twenty-one years old.

Tom Rees and his pilot, Lionel Morris, were both posthumously recommended for a Mention in Despatches in October 1916, by Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair, Commanding 13th Wing R.F.C. The recommendation reads: 'For gallantry, ability and devotion to duty in his work as an observer. Has taken part in many aerial combats. Period 19.7.16 to 17.9.16. Missing whilst engaged on bombing escort on 17.9.16.'

Manfred von Richthofen celebrated his first victory by ordering a plain silver cup, two inches high by one inch wide, from a jeweller in Berlin. The inscription was to read: '1. Vickers 2. 17.9.16', to mark his first victory, achieved against a 'Vickers' type two seater on 17 September 1916. He was to continue ordering these cups until, after his 60th victory in September 1917, the jeweller was no longer able to produce them owing to the shortage of silver.

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- 310** *Seven: Corporal A. N. Prior, Military Foot Police, late Hampshire Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (2948 Pte A. N. Prior. Hamps. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2948 Pte. A. N. Prior. Hamps. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (P-13721 A-Cpl. A. N. Prior. M.F.P.); Defence Medal; Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.I.I.R.; Voluntary Medical Service Medal, silver, with three Additional 'Geneva cross' Award Bars (Albert Newton Prior) mounted for display, *generally very fine, scarce* (7) *£180-£220*
A. N. Prior served during the Great War with the Hampshire Regiment in the Hedjaz theatre of war from 13 March 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Military Foot Police.
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- 311** *Three: Private A. J. Ware, 5th (Service) Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (14531 Pte A. J. Ware. Dorset. R.); British War and Victory Medals (14531 Pte. A. J. Ware. Dorset. R.); with Silver War Badge '133030', *edge bruising, nearly very fine*
Three: Corporal C. G. Michael, Royal Welsh Fusiliers
 1914-15 Star (16721 L. Cpl. C. G. Michael. R. W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (16721 Cpl. C. G. Michael. R. W. Fus.) *very fine*
Pair: Corporal J. H. Rogers, East Surrey Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (G-10189 Cpl. J. H. Rogers. E. Surr. R.) *generally good very fine* (8) *£90-£110*
Albert John Ware served during the Great War with the 5th (Service) Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment in Gallipoli from 3 December 1915. He was discharged due to wounds, 20 September 1917.
Clifford G. Michael served during the Great War with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the French theatre of war from 19 July 1915.
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- 312** *Three: Private W. H. Holmes, 1/4th (Hallamshire) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (3176 Pte. W. H. Holmes. York & Lanc. R.) *gilded*; British War and Victory Medals (3176 Pte. W. H. Holmes. York & Lanc. R.) *very fine*
Three: Lieutenant R. B. Walker, Royal Artillery
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (Lt. R. B. Walker. R.A.) mounted as worn, *last officially renamed, good very fine* (6) *£70-£90*
William Henry Holmes served during the Great War with the 1/4th (Hallamshire) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment in the French theatre of war from 29 June 1916. He was discharged due to wounds, 24 April 1916 (entitled to Silver War Badge).
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- 313** *Three: Private G. Rennie, 10th (Service) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, who was killed in action during the first day of the Battle of Loos, 25 September 1915*
 1914-15 Star (3798 Pte G. Rennie. High. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (3798 Pte. G. Rennie. High. L.I.) *very fine*
Three: Private T. Ramsay, 1/5th (Dumfries and Galloway) Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action in the Egyptian theatre of war, 13 November 1917
 1914-15 Star (1708 Pte T. Ramsay. K.O. Sco. Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (1708 Pte. T. Ramsay. K.O.S.B.) *very fine* (6) *£80-£120*
George Rennie was the son of J. Rennie of 28 Wellington Street, Aberdeen. He served during the Great War with the 10th (Service) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry in the French theatre of war from 20 July 1915. Private Rennie was killed in action on the Western Front, 25 September 1915. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged as part of the first day of the Battle of Loos. Private Rennie is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.
Thomas Ramsay was the husband of Mrs J. Ramsay, and resided with her at 7, Rosevale Cottages, Dumfries. He served during the Great War with the 1/5th (Dumfries and Galloway) Battalion Kings Own Scottish Borderers in Gallipoli from 6 June 1915. Private Ramsay was killed in action in the Egyptian theatre of war, 13 November 1917, and is buried in the Ramleh War Cemetery, Israel and Palestine.
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- 314** *Three: Private T. Dunleavy, Connaught Rangers*
 1914-15 Star (3039 Pte. T. Dunleavy. Conn. Rang.) *scratches to reverse*; British War and Victory Medals (3039 Pte. T. Dunleavy. Conn. Rang.) with antediluvian medal, bronze, with enamel shield 'World's War for Justice', reverses of medal engraved 'Presented to Bro. T. Dunleavy by the Golden Fleece lodge. 2207 for services rendered in the Great War Feb 21st 1921.', in *Fattorini & Sons Ltd* case, mounted as originally worn, *generally good very fine* (4) *£100-£140*
Thomas Dunleavy served during the Great War with the Connaught Rangers in the Gallipoli from 29 July 1915. He subsequently served with the Royal Munster Fusiliers. After the war Dunleavy resided at 22 Northgate, Horbury, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
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- 315** *Family group:*
Three: Private J. McLellan, 11th (Service) Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who died on the Western Front, 4 June 1918
 1914-15 Star (2858. Pte. J. McLellan. A. & S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (2858 Pte. J. McLellan. A. & S. H.); Memorial Plaque (James McLellan) *good very fine*
Three: Private A. McLellan, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders
 1914-15 Star (7230. Pte. A. McLellan, A. & S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (2610 Pte. A. McLellan. A. & S. H.) VM named to 'Mc'Lellan', *very fine* (7) *£100-£140*
James Dunn McLellan was the son of Andrew McLellan of Smollett Street, Alexandria, Dumbartonshire. served during the Great War with the 11th (Service) Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 21 August 1915. Private McLellan died on the Western Front, 4 June 1918, and is buried in the Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais, France.
Andrew McLellan served during the Great War with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 19 February 1915.
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- 316** **Three: Private E. Dumphy, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 9 May 1915**
 1914-15 Star (Z-768 Pte E. Dumphy. Rif. Brig.) *gilded*; British War and Victory Medals (Z-768 Pte. E. Dumphy. Rif. Brig.) BWM officially renamed, *good very fine*
Three: Private T. R. Pulham, Rifle Brigade
 British War and Victory Medals (B-200247 Pte. T. R. Pulham. Rif. Brig.) in named card boxes of issue; Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (Thomas Richard Pulham); with Silver War Badge '340130', and London School Attendance Medal 1899, reverse engraved 'T. Pulham', *nearly extremely fine* (8) *£80-£100*
Edward Dumphy was born in Salford, Manchester. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade in the French theatre of war from 16 March 1915. Private Dumphy was killed in action on the Western Front, 9 May 1915, and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.
Thomas Richard Pulham enlisted in the Rifle Brigade, 10 December 1915, and was discharged, 20 February 1918.
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- 317** **Three: Second Lieutenant S. G. Smith, 59th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), late Army Cyclist Corps, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 21 March 1918**
 1914-15 Star (447 Pte. S. G. Smith, A. Cyc. Corps.) *scratch marks over naming*; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. S. G. Smith.) mounted for wear, *generally very fine or better* (3) *£100-£140*
Sidney George Smith served during the Great War with the Army Cyclist Corps in the French theatre of war from 16 March 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps in May 1917, and was killed in action whilst serving with the 59th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry) on the Western Front, 21 March 1918. Second Lieutenant Smith is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France. His medals were sent to his father G. R. Smith at 43 Park Lane, Wallington, Surrey.
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- 318** **Three: Private C. Fuller, 2/3rd (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), who died in Gallipoli, 28 November 1915**
 1914-15 Star (2777. Pte. C. Fuller. 3-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2777 Pte. C. Fuller. 3-Lond. R.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private E. Arnett, 1/21st (County of London), London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles), who died of wounds on the Western Front, 12 July 1916
 British War and Victory Medals (5789 Pte. E. Arnett. 21-Lond. R.) *minor edge bruising, very fine* (5) *£100-£140*
Cecil Fuller served during the Great War with the 2/3rd (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) in the Egyptian theatre of war from 19 April 1915. He moved with the Battalion for service in Gallipoli in September of the same year, and died 28 November 1915 - probably as a consequence of the great thunderstorm that hit the peninsula, costing the Battalion 50 men drowned in the trenches, and leading to the evacuation of many due to frostbite. Private Fuller is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Gallipoli.
Ernest Arnett was born in Camberwell, London, and served during the Great War with the 1/21st (County of London), London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles). He died of wounds on the Western Front, 12 July 1916, and is buried in Barlin Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais, France.
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- 319** **Five: Lieutenant G. R. White, North Staffordshire Regiment, late Acting Sergeant, Army Veterinary Corps (Regimental No. 1)**
 1914-15 Star (1 Cpl. (A. Sjt) G. R. White. A.V.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. R. White.); Defence Medal; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre 1914-1916, mounted as worn, *the Star and Victory Medal sometime gilded, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (5) *£80-£120*
Gilbert Rowell White entered the war in Egypt on 8 April 1915, with "B" Mobile Veterinary Section, Army Veterinary Corps, as a Corporal (Acting Sergeant) with Regimental number '1'. He was commissioned on 11 October 1915, as 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th North Staffordshire Regiment. He was the a Lieutenant with 80th Brigade Entrenching Company, 12th Lancashire Fusiliers, and finally 3rd North Staffordshire Regiment. Sold with copied Medal Index Card which gives his address as 'The North Stafford Hide, Skin & Fat Company, Stoke on Trent.' Croix de Guerre not confirmed,



A rare and extremely well documented Great War group of seven awarded to Sister Adelaide R. Poole, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, later United States Army Nursing Service, who served with both British and American Forces during the Great War, before post-War service in Serbia and Montenegro with the American Red Cross; her entire service is chronicled in her detailed, most comprehensive, and often poignant hand-written diaries covering the years 1908-21

1914-15 Star (Nurse A. R. Poole); British War and Victory Medals (Sister A. R. Poole); **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of St. Sava, Fifth Class badge, silver and enamel, Bishop with green robes; Red Cross Medal of Merit, silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband; **United States of America**, Victory Medal, bronze, 1 clasp, France; New York State Service Medal 1917-19, bronze; together with the recipient's Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve cape badge, silver; and United States of America Red Cross Service Medal, gilt and enamel, with top 'Foreign Service' riband bar, traces of verdigris particularly to the British Victory Medal, otherwise generally very fine (9) **£800-£1,200**

Adelaide Rebecca Poole was born in Kilburn, London on 30 July 1876, and was educated at Westbourne Park High School. Moving to the United States of America, she trained as a nurse at New York City Hospital, before working as a private nurse whilst living in Rochester, New York State, where she was also actively engaged in work to combat the spread of tuberculosis. Returning to the United Kingdom, she enlisted in Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve on 24 October 1910, whilst working at View Mount Nursing Home, Inverness.

Mobilised for War service, Miss Poole served during the Great War in the Hospital Ship *Dieppe* from 15 May 1915, before resigning her position in an emotive letter dated 25 February 1916, citing her need to avoid 'a complete breakdown in health', whilst serving at No. 1 Stationary Hospital, Rouen. Released on 15 April 1916, she returned to the United States of America.

After recovering her health Miss Poole subsequently enlisted in the United States Army Nursing Service, taking her oath of office on 25 March 1918, and was posted to Base Hospital 19 in Vichy-Allier on 19 June 1918, before further service at a number of hospitals in France. Honourably discharged on 20 August 1919, she subsequently saw foreign service with the American Red Cross in Serbia and Montenegro until January 1921, before returning to the United States of America. On 2 December 1927, the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department, Washington, informed her that she had been awarded the Order of St. Sava, Fifth Class, for her service in Serbia and Montenegro. (Original notification enclosed).

Later retiring to Sussex, United Kingdom, Miss Poole died on 10 November 1961, aged 85.

Sold together with an astonishing archive of original material including her original service records; an original Chartwell headed letter from Grace Hamblin, personal secretary to Sir Winston and Lady Churchill; Various press cuttings relating to her nursing work in the United States of America and the award of the Order of St. Sava; Original Carte de Visite photos from when she was a child and young lady; an archive of photos from her time nursing in Serbia and Montenegro; newspaper cutting from Rochester, USA. dated 1921 including an interview 'Nurse, last to return of those who went out with Base Hospital No. 19'; together with her detailed, most comprehensive and often poignant hand-written diaries covering the years 1908-21, this a rare archive, worthy of publication.

321 Four: Sergeant F. Booker, Military Mounted Police

1914-15 Star (P-1063 L. Cpl F. Booker. M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (1063 Sjt T. Booker. M.M.P.) rank officially corrected on pair; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (P-1063 Pte - A. Sjt - F. Booker. M.F.P.) mounted for display, contact marks overall, nearly very fine (4) **£100-£140**

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919 (France and Flanders).

Fred Booker served during the Great War with the Military Mounted Police in the Gallipoli theatre of war from 9 July 1915.

322 Five: Lance Corporal G. J. Willshire, Military Mounted Police, late Metropolitan Police

1914-15 Star (P.724. L. Cpl. G. J. Willshire. M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-724 L. Cpl. G. J. Willshire. M.M.P.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. G. [sic] Willshire); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (P-724 Pte - A. L.Cpl - G. J. Willshire. M.M.P.) *generally very fine* (5) **£120-£160**

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

George James Willshire served during the Great War with the Military Mounted Police in the Egyptian theatre from 17 March 1915.

323**Five: Police Constable H. G. Lyon, East Sussex Constabulary, late Sergeant Military Mounted Police**

1914-15 Star (P.1799. L-Cpl. H. G. Lyon. M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-1799 Cpl. H. G. Lyon. M.M.P.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; **Netherlands, Kingdom**, Gold Medal of the Order of the House of Orange, in 24 carat gold, with *replacement* silver ring suspension, mounted for display, *generally nearly extremely fine, rare* (5)

£1,200-£1,600

Henry G. Lyon served during the Great War with the Military Mounted Police in the French theatre of war from 18 December 1915. After the war he joined the East Sussex Constabulary, and was serving as a Police Constable at the time of the Queen of Netherlands private visit to the United Kingdom in 1935. As a result of this visit the Queen authorised 8 awards to the police, including 4 Gold Medals - 2 to police officers stationed at Crieff, 1 at St. Fillans, and to Lyon, who was stationed at Balcombe.

The Gold Medal of the Order of the House of Orange was only made in gold between 1930-38.

Sold with the Netherlands Legation transmittal letter for Gold Medal addressed to 'Henry Lyon, Esq, Police Constable, East Sussex Constabulary, Balcombe', dated 30 January 1936; and copied research.

324 Three: Lance Corporal O. C. Haines, Military Foot Police, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 3 September 1916

1914-15 Star (P-1286, L-Cpl. O. C. Haines. M.F.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-1286 L. Cpl. O. C. Haines. M.F.P.); Memorial Plaque (Oliver Charles Haines) *generally good very fine* (4) **£120-£160**

Oliver Charles Haines was the son of Mr and Mrs C. Haines of Tunbridge Wells, Kent. He served during the Great War with the Military Foot Police in the French theatre of war from 29 May 1915. He was killed in action on the Western Front, 3 September 1916. Lance Corporal Haines is buried in the Poperinghe New Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold with transmittal slips for all medals, and enclosure for Memorial Plaque.

325 Five: Corporal P. G. G. Rose, Military Foot Police

1914-15 Star (P-1808. L.-Cpl. P. G. G. Rose. M.F.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-1808 Cpl. P. G. G. Rose. M.F.P.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (P-1808 Cpl P. G. G. Rose. M.F.P.) *number partially officially corrected*; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Military Decoration, Second Class, A.I.R., silver-gilt, on bravery and devotion riband, mounted for display, *traces of verdigris, generally very fine, scarce* (5) **£240-£280**

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

Belgium, Military Decoration *London Gazette* 21 August 1919.

Percy George Griffin Rose served during the Great War with the Military Foot Police in the French theatre of war from 22 September 1915.

326 Three: Havildar Sultan Mahomed, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 Star (20825. Havildar. Sultan Mahomed. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (20825 Havildar. Sultan Mahomed. R.F.A.) *BWM and VM officially renamed, very fine*

Pair: Lance Naik Kundan, 21st Punjabis

British War and Victory Medals (4363 L-Nk. Kundan, 21 Pjbis.) *very fine*

Pair: Sepoy Kalu Khan, 101st Grenadiers

British War and Victory Medals (2734 Sepoy Kalu Khan, 101 Grndrs.) *traces of verdigris, nearly very fine* (7) **£60-£80**

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- 327** *Three: Private L. Dymond, 3rd Light Horse Regiment, Australian Imperial Force*
 1914-15 Star (1021 Pte L. Dymond. 3/L.H. Rgt. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (1021 Dvr. L. Dymond. 3 L.H.R. A.I.F.) with three *damaged* named card boxes of issue, and a portrait photograph of recipient in uniform taken by a firm in Cairo, *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£200-£300*
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- 328** *Pair: Private E. Elliott, Northamptonshire Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (20104 Pte E. Elliott. North'n R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (20104 Pte. E. Elliott. North'n. R.) *very fine*
Pair: Private A. C. Jenkins, Royal Warwickshire Regiment
 1914-15 Star (1510 Pte A. C. Jenkins. R. War: R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (1510 Pte. A. C. Jenkins. R. War. R.) *remnants of lacquer, nearly very fine or better*
Pair: Corporal R. T. Wright, Royal Engineers
 1914-15 Star (73558 Cpl R. T. Wright. R.E.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (73558 Cpl. R. T. Wright. R.E.) *very fine*
Pair: Private M. Gallagher, Army Service Corps
 1914-15 Star (19761 Pte. M. Gallagher. A.S.C.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (19761 Pte. M. Gallagher. A.S.C.) with small white metal plaque, engraved 'Salonika - Xmas 1916 - LZ85 Wising You a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year to Daisy & Charlie from Daddy', *good very fine* (8) *£50-£70*
- Ernest Elliott** served during the Great War with the Northamptonshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 15 December 1915.
Arthur C. Jenkins served during the Great War with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 21 November 1915.
Reginald Thomas Wright served during the Great War with the Royal Engineers in the French theatre of war from 9 October 1915.
Martin Gallagher served during the Great War with the Army Service Corps in the French theatre of war from 30 October 1915.
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- x329** *Pair: Lance-Sergeant M. T. Smithwick, 3rd South African Infantry, who was wounded in action at Delville Wood on 17 July 1916*
 1914-15 Star (Rfm. M. T. Smithwick 3rd. S.A.M.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (L.Sjt. M. T. Smithwick. 3rd. S.A.I.) *very fine* (2) *£60-£80*
- Michael Thomas Smithwick** attested for the South African Forces at Potchefstroom on 17 September 1915, and served with the 3rd South African Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front. He was wounded in action at Delville Wood on 17 July 1916, and was discharged on 13 January 1920
 Sold with copied research.
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- x330** *Pair: Able Seaman J. J. Dickinson, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, killed whilst serving in the Hawke Battalion in February 1917*
 1914-15 Star (T.Z.-1489 J. Dickinson, A.B., R.N.V.R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (T.Z. 1489 J. Dickinson. A.B. R.N.V.R.) together with a British War Medal renamed as the last, *good very fine* (3) *£100-£140*
- Joseph James Dickinson** was killed in action on 4 February 1917, during an assault on German trenches north of Grandcourt in the Ancre River Valley. He was aged 26, husband of Dorothy-Ann Dickinson of Choppington, Northumberland, a miner by trade. He enlisted on 10 November 1914, and joined the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, Hawke Battalion (Gallipoli), 9 March 1915; wounded 15-16 June 1915, invalided to England 15 August 1915; joined Hawke Battalion in France, 29 February 1916. Able Seaman Dickinson has no known grave and is commemorated by name on the Thiepval Memorial.
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- 331** *Pair: Driver J. Swaby, Royal Engineers*
 1914-15 Star (32561 Dvr: J. F. Swaby. R.E.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (32561 Dvr. J. Swaby. R.E.) *very fine or better*
Pair: Sapper H. S. B. Harris, Royal Engineers
 British War and Victory Medals (519719 Spr. H. S. B. Harris. R.E.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private R. H. Johns, Manchester Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (55077 Pte. R. H. Johns. Manch. R.) *very fine*
Pair: Private G. Gilmour, 1/14th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (London Scottish)
 British War and Victory Medals (S-22925 Pte. G. Gilmour. 14-Lond. R.) *good very fine* (8) *£70-£90*
- John Swaby** served during the Great War with the Royal Engineers in the French theatre of war from 17 February 1915 (entitled to Silver War Badge).
Richard H. Johns initially served with the Manchester Regiment, before transferring to the Machine Gun Corps (entitled to Silver War Badge).
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- 332** *Pair: Sepoy Abdul Hamid Khan, 5th Light Infantry*
 1914-15 Star (No. 2400 Sepoy Abdul Hamid Khan, 5/Lt. Infy.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2400 Sepoy Abdul Hamid Khan. 5-Lt. Infy.) *very fine*
Pair: Sepoy Mir Baz, 22nd Punjabis
 British War and Victory Medals (1493 Sepoy Mir Baz, 22 Pjbs); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N. W.F. 1919 (1493 Sepoy Mir Baz, 1/22/Punjabis.) *number partially officially corrected on last, good fine or better* (5) *£60-£80*

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- 333** *Pair: Chief Engineer E. S. Duncan, Mercantile Marine, who was killed when S.S. Alastair hit a mine and sank 4 miles East of Southwold, 6 November 1915*
British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Edwin. S. Duncan.) *good very fine*
Pair: J. Wyllie, Mercantile Marine
British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (John Mc D. Wyllie) *very fine*
Pair: J. H. Grant, Mercantile Marine
British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (James H. Grant.) *officially renamed, good very fine (6)* £80-£120
- Edwin Stephen Duncan** was born in Peterhead, Scotland, and was the husband of Elsie Duncan, residing at 89 Argyll Place, Aberdeen. He served as Chief Engineer with S.S. *Alastair* (Duncan & Leith), and was killed with the Captain and 5 other members of the crew, when she struck a mine and sank 4 miles East of Southwold, 6 November 1915:
'Mr Edwin Duncan, chief engineer, was a brother of Mr Duncan, a member of the owning firm. He went to sea four years ago on the *Dunleith*, and transferred with other members of the crew to the *Alastair* on that vessel's maiden voyage for the new owners. He was 37 years of age, and a widower, with a daughter eight years of age.' (Copied newspaper cutting included with lot refers)
Duncan is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial.
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- 334** *Family group:*
Pair: Chaplain E. A. Donaldson, Royal Navy
British War and Victory Medals (Chaplain E. A. Donaldson. R.N.) mounted as worn, *good very fine*
Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**James T. G. Donaldson**) *good very fine (3)* £60-£80
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- 335** *Seven: Chief Petty Officer Writer B. Potter, Royal Navy, who was taken Prisoner of War by the Japanese during the Second War*
British War and Victory Medals (M.25808 B. Potter. 3 Wr. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (25808 B. Potter C.P.O. Wr. H.M.S. Victory.) *the Great War awards polished, therefore fair, the rest very fine and better (7)* £200-£240
- Benjamin Potter** was born in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, on 5 April 1899 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 9 April 1917. He served during the Great War in the shore bases H.M.S. *Fisgard* and H.M.S. *Egmont*, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 14 April 1932. During the Second World War, he was taken Prisoner of War by the Japanese and was held at Tjimahi, Badung, Java.
Sold together with a group photograph of the Accountant Staff at R.N. Barracks, Lee-on-Solent, dated 1947.
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- 336** *Seven: Leading Sick Berth Attendant E. O. Morris, Royal Navy*
British War Medal 1914-20 (M.21234 E. O. Morris. S.B.A. R.N.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (M.21234 E. O. Morris. S.B.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (M.21234 E. O. Morris. L.S.B.A. H.M.S. Vivid.) *Great War awards polished, these fine, the rest better (7)* £120-£160
- Ernest Oliver Morris** was born in Bath, Somerset on 28 May 1898. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 15 June 1916, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Vivid* and H.M.S. *Europa*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 17 June 1931.
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- 337** *Eight: Able Seaman W. Jones, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services during the Second World War*
British War and Victory Medals (J.86467 W. Jones. Ord. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.86467 W. Jones. A.B. H.M.S. Whitehall.) *light contact marks, generally very fine, the Second War awards better (8)* £160-£200
- William Jones** was born in Liverpool on 8 July 1900 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 11 March 1918. His Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Powerful* and H.M.S. *Dido*. Advanced Able Seaman on 1 July 1920, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 November 1933, and saw further service during the Second World War, being Mentioned in Despatches whilst borne on the books of H.M.S. *Rosario* (*London Gazette* 22 October 1945).
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- 338** *Pair: Able Seaman F. F. Stevens, Royal Navy*
British War and Victory Medals (J.45968 F. F. Stevens. A.B. R.N.) *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: Deck Hand G. H. R. London, Royal Naval Reserve
British War and Victory Medals (91730.A. G. H. R. London. D.H. R.N.R.) in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: Air Mechanic T. W. Davies, Royal Air Force
British War and Victory Medals (48527. 1.A.M. T. W. Davies. R.A.F.) in named card boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £70-£90
- T. W. Davies** enlisted into the Royal Flying Corps as an Air Mechanic 2nd Class on 26 September 1916 and transferred to the Royal Air Force on its formation on 1 April 1918 as a blacksmith.
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- 339** *Pair: Paymaster Sub Lieutenant A. Thomas, Royal Naval Reserve*
British War and Victory Medals (Payr. S. Lt. A. Thomas. R.N.R.) *generally good very fine*
Pair: Paymaster Sub Lieutenant J. H. Hunt, Royal Naval Reserve
British War and Victory Medals (Payr. S. Lt. J. H. Hunt. R.N.R.) *very fine (4)* £80-£100
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- 340** *Three: Stoker W. Ellis, Royal Naval Reserve*
 British War and Victory Medals (3134T. W. Ellis. Sto. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1219V. W. Ellis. Sto. R.N.R.) *edge bruising, good very fine* (3) *£50-£70*
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- 341** *Pair: Sergeant A. E. Bulbeck, 21st Lancers*
 British War and Victory Medals (5939 Sgt. A. E. Bulbeck. 21-Lrs.) mounted as worn, *very fine*
Pair: Private J. C. McKee, Ayrshire Yeomanry
 British War and Victory Medals (1491 Pte. J. Mc Kee. Ayr. Yeo.) *very fine*
Pair: Private E. G. Vokes, Sussex Yeomanry
 British War and Victory Medals (2990 Pte. E. G. Vokes. Suss. Yeo.) *very fine* (6) *£100-£140*
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- 342** *Pair: Private H. Blackett, Northumberland Yeomanry*
 British War and Victory Medals (1271 Pte. H. Blackett. North'd Yeo.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* (2) *£40-£50*
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- 343** *Pair: Private C. A. Stevens, Royal East Kent Yeomanry*
 British War and Victory Medals (3158 Pte. C. A. Stevens. R. E. Kent Yeo.) *BWM suspension claw loose, minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine or better* (2) *£40-£50*
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- 344** *Pair: Captain G. H. Wedderburn, Hampshire Yeomanry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 9 August 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. H. Wedderburn) *extremely fine* (2) *£80-£120*
George Herbert Wedderburn, who was educated at King Edward IV School, Southampton, joined the Hampshire Yeomanry (Carabiniers) in Southampton on 27 February 1908, and was promoted Sergeant in July 1913, when he was serving in the Signals Troop. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant from the ranks on 3 April 1915 and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 April 1918 attached to the 15th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.
 Wedderburn was killed in action on 9 August 1918- on this date the battalion encountered fierce resistance resulting in heavy casualties, with the loss of four officers (including Wedderburn) and 21 men killed, and 4 officers and 114 men wounded or missing. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial.
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- 345** *Pair: Lieutenant S. M. Brown, 59th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. S. M. Brown) with riband bar, *generally good very fine or better* (2) *£60-£80*
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 December 1918.
S. M. Brown served during the Great War with the 59th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.
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- 346** *Pair: Gunner Askham, Royal Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (157094 Gnr. W. E. Askham. R.A.) *traces of verdigris, otherwise very fine or better*
Pair: Private A. F. Radford, Northumberland Fusiliers
 British War and Victory Medals (4-3636 Pte. A. F. Radford. North'd Fus.) *remnants of acid/fire damage, good fine*
Pair: Lance Corporal E. Wilton, Military Mounted Police
 British War and Victory Medals (P-2358 L. Cpl. E. Wilton. M.M.P.) *very fine or better*
Pair: Private F. G. Leach, Royal Marine Light Infantry
 British War and Victory Medals (Ch. 2925-S- Pte. F. G. Leach. R.M.L.I.) *traces of verdigris, nearly very fine or better* (8) *£60-£80*
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- 347** *Pair: Gunner E. Chafer, Royal Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (143599 Gnr. E. Chafer. R.A.) *generally very fine or better*
Pair: Private F. Major, Northumberland Fusiliers
 British War and Victory Medals (60004 Pte. F. Major. North'd Fus.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private E. G. Bowman, Army Service Corps
 British War and Victory Medals (S4-060442 Pte. E. G. Bowman. A.S.C.) *minor edge bruising, very fine* (6) *£50-£70*
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- 348** *Seven: Private R. Johnson, Corps of Military Police, late Royal Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (1979 Gnr. R. Johnson. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (5989151 Pte. R. Johnson. C.M.P.) mounted for display, *generally very fine or better* (7) *£100-£140*
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- 349** *Pair: Driver H. Leadbetter, Royal Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (618211 Dvr. H. Leadbetter R.A.) *good very fine*
Pair: Driver S. K. Rycroft, Royal Artillery
 British War and Victory Medals (182585 Dvr. S. K. Rycroft R.A.) *good very fine*
Pair: Sapper A. Hawes, Royal Engineers
 British War and Victory Medals (188978 Spr. A. Hawes. R.E.) *good very fine* (6) *£60-£80*
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- 350** *Pair: Sergeant B. M. Jeffery, Honourable Artillery Company*
British War and Victory Medals (5081 Sgt. B. M. Jeffery. H.A.C. - Inf.) *good very fine*
Pair: Company Sergeant Major A. E. V. Terry, 2nd/8th Battalion (Post Office Rifles) London Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 30 October 1917
British War and Victory Medals (2421 A. W.O. Cl. 2 A. E. V. Terry. 8-Lond. R.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private A. Silvester, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 November 1917
British War and Victory Medals (26833 Pte. A. Silvester. M.G.C.) *very fine* (6) **£100-£140**
Albert E. V. Terry, a native of Brighton, attested for the London Regiment and served with the 2nd/8th Battalion (Post Office Rifles) during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 30 October 1917; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial.
Arthur Silvester, a native of Derby, served with the 104th Company, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 23 November 1917. He is buried at Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Belgium.
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- 351** *Pair: Captain G. R. Lane, Coldstream Guards, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 14 September 1916*
British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. R. Lane) *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: Captain D. T. Milne, Cameron Highlanders, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 28 March 1918
British War and Victory Medals (Capt. D. T. Milne) *nearly extremely fine* (4) **£80-£120**
George Ronald Lane was born on 27 February 1894, the son of Major-General Sir Ronald Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., and Lady Lane, and was educated at Eton. He served as Page of Honour to H.M. King Edward VII from February 1907 until his death, then as Page of Honour to H.M. King George V until 1911.
Lane was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards on 4 February 1913, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 September 1914. Advanced Captain in March 1916, he was killed in action on 14 September 1916, and is buried in the Guards' Cemetery, Lesbouefs, France.
Douglas Thwaite Milne, a native of Leeds, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Cameron Highlanders on 14 June 1915, and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 28 March 1918, while attached to the 7th Battalion. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.
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- 352** *Pair: Private A. G. Anthony, Coldstream Guards*
British War and Victory Medals (19389 Pte. A. G. Anthony. C. Gds.) *very fine*
Pair: Private J. Burns, Scottish Rifles
British War and Victory Medal (3441 Pte. J. Burns. Sco. Rif.) *nearly very fine*
Pair: Private M. E. McLellan, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders
British War and Victory Medals (S-13620 Pte. M. E. McLellan A. & S.H.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) **£70-£90**
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- 353** *Pair: Private R. McPherson, Royal Scots, who was severely wounded by gun shot at Albert on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, resulting in his right hand being amputated*
British War and Victory Medals (19863 Pte. R. Mc Pherson. R. Scots.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) **£100-£140**
Robert McPherson was born in Rodden, Northumberland, on 1 August 1889, and attested for the Royal Scots on 7 December 1914. He served with "A" Company, 16th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 January to 4 July 1916, and was severely wounded by gun shot at La Boisselle, Albert on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916, resulting in his right hand being amputated, one of 472 casualties that the Battalion suffered during the first four days of the battle. He was discharged on account of his wounds on 13 February 1917, his physical description on leaving the colours noting the 'loss of hand and part of right forearm', and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. 151,170.
Sold with the recipient's original Medical Case Sheet and Character Certificate; and copied research.
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- 354** *Family group:*
Pair: Private W. F. Higgs, Royal West Surrey Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 26 October 1917
British War and Victory Medals (G-6894 Pte. W. F. Higgs. The Queen's R.) in named card box of issue; Memorial Plaque (Walter Francis Higgs) in card envelope of issue, *good very fine*
Pair: Sergeant P. Higgs, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 22 October 1916
British War and Victory Medals (43222 A. Sgt. P. Higgs. Essex R.) in named card boxes of issue; Memorial Plaque (Percy Higgs) in card envelope of issue, *extremely fine* (6) **£140-£180**
Walter Francis Higgs attested for the Royal West Surrey Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 26 October 1917; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial.
Percy Higgs attested for the Essex Regiment and served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 22 October 1916, and is buried at Regina Trench Cemetery, Grandcourt, France.
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- 355** *Pair: Sergeant W. Albert, Royal Lancaster Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 14 October 1914*
British War and Victory Medals (8820 A-Sgt. W. Albert. R. Lanc. R.) in named card boxes of issue; Memorial Plaque (William Albert) in card envelope issue; together with the recipient's aluminium identity disc, *good very fine* (3) **£80-£120**
William Albert was born in Preston, Lancashire, and attested for the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914, and died of wounds on 14 October 1914. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

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- 356** *Pair: Private S. A. Mills, Northumberland Fusiliers, later York and Lancaster Regiment, who died on the Western Front on 27 February 1917*
British War and Victory Medals (6829 Pte. S. A. Mills. North'd Fus.), with card box of issue lid, and outer transmittal envelope addressed to 'Mrs. R. E. Mills, 26, Havelock Road, W. Kensington Park, W14', *extremely fine*
Pair: Private A. T. Lawson, Northumberland Fusiliers
British War and Victory Medals (68971 Pte. A. T. Lawson. North'd Fus.) *very fine*
Pair: Private A. F. Hoare, Royal Fusiliers
British War and Victory Medals (GS-78969 Pte. A. F. Hoare. R. Fus.) *very fine* (6) *£70-£90*
Stewart Arthur Mills, a native of West Kensington, London, attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front. Transferring to the York and Lancaster Regiment, he died on 27 February 1917, whilst serving with the 1st/4th Battalion, and is buried in St. Pol Communal Cemetery Extension, France.
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- 357** *Pair: Lieutenant R. Love, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 3 December 1917*
British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. Love.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private J. H. Browning, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 14 May 1917
British War and Victory Medals (22208 Pte. J. H. Browning. R. War. R.) *good very fine* (4) *£80-£120*
Reyson Love, a native of London, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 8th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 3 December 1917 whilst attached to the 2nd/5th Battalion; he has no known grave and is commemorated on Cambrai Memorial, France.
John Henry Browning was born in Nuneaton, and attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He served with the 16th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 14 May 1917. He is buried in Orchard Dump Cemetery, Arleux-en-Gohelle, France.
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- 358** *Six: Police Constable T. H. Brown, Liverpool City Police, late Corporal, Liverpool Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (11868 Cpl. T. H. Brown. L'pool R.); Defence Medal; Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (Const. Thomas H. Brown.); Liverpool City Police Good Service Medal, bronze, reverse engraved 'Presented by Watch Committee to Con. 261E. T. H. Brown 14-4-45', with top bronze riband bar; Liverpool City Police Good Service Medal, silver, reverse engraved 'Presented by Watch Committee to Con. 261E. T. H. Brown 14-4-50', with top silver riband bar; together with the recipient's St. John Ambulance Association Re-Examination Cross, bronze the reverse engraved '320014 Thomas H. Brown'; and a Royal Life Saving Society Swimming Medal, bronze, the reverse engraved 'T. H. Brown Sept. 1928', *small spot of verdigris to bronze Liverpool medal, generally very fine* (8) *£200-£240*
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- 359** *Pair: Private G. Fern, Liverpool Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (332917 Pte. G. Fern. L'pool R.) *very fine*
Pair: Private G. Smith, Liverpool Regiment
British War and Victory Medals (202008 Pte. G. Smith. L'pool R.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine*
Pair: Private G. Crankshaw, South Lancashire Regiment
British War and Victory Medals (1184 Pte. G. Crankshaw. S. Lan. R.) *good very fine* (6) *£60-£80*
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- 360** *Family group:*
Pair: Private C. H. Batchelor, Leicestershire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 8 June 1917
British War and Victory Medals (3294 Pte. C. H. Batchelor. Leic. R.) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine*
British War Medal 1914-20 (12400 Pte. E. Batchelor. K. R. Rif. C.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (19832 Pte. R. Batchelor. R. Berks. R.) *extremely fine* (4) *£70-£90*
Cecil Henry Batchelor was born in Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and attested for the Leicestershire Regiment. He served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 June 1915, and was killed in action on 8 June 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.
Ernest Batchelor, the brother of Cecil Henry Batchelor, attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps and served with the 18th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 21 September 1917, and is buried at Hooge Crater Cemetery, Belgium.
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- 361** *Pair: Warrant Officer Class II E. H. Bailey, Yorkshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (8723 W.O. Cl. 2. E. H. Bailey. York. R.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private T. Foley, Manchester Regiment
British War and Victory Medals (45469 Pte. T. Foley. Manch. R.) *very fine*
Pair: Private J. A. Preston, York and Lancaster Regiment
British War and Victory Medals (37755 Pte. J. A. Preston. Y. & L. R.) *good very fine* (6) *£70-£90*
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- 362** *Pair: Private H. E. Richardson, Lancashire Fusiliers*
British War and Victory Medals (56583 Pte. H. E. Richardson. Lan. Fus.) mounted as worn, *very fine*
Pair: Private G. Evans, Royal Welsh Fusiliers
British War and Victory Medals (38289 Pte. G. Evans. R.W. Fus) with Record Office enclosure, *very fine*
Pair: Private A. Banks, Shropshire Light Infantry
British War and Victory Medals (16838 Pte. A. Banks. Shrops. L.I.) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruise, very fine* (6) *£70-£90*
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363

Pair: Private J. T. Austin, Royal Welsh FusiliersBritish War and Victory Medals (27406 Pte. J. T. Austin. R. W. Fus.) *BWM officially renamed, very fine***Pair: Private W. Eckersall, Welsh Regiment**British War and Victory Medals (61168 Pte. W. Eckersall. Welsh R.) *very fine***Pair: Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant J. A. B. Barlowe, Royal Irish Rifles**British War and Victory Medals (14-17230 W.O. Cl. II. J. A. B. Barlowe. R. Ir. Rif.) mounted as originally worn, VM *partially officially renamed, very fine***Pair: Private J. L. Kennedy, Monmouthshire Regiment**British War and Victory Medals (2624 Pte. J. L. Kennedy. Monmouth. R.) *nearly very fine (6)**£70-£90***J. A. B. Barlowe** was the son of J. A. Barlowe, of Dundiven, Craigavad, Belfast. He served as Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant with the 19th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, and died 16 July 1919. Barlowe is buried in Donaghendry Church of Ireland Churchyard, Stewartstown, County Tyrone.**Joseph L. Kennedy** served during the Great War with the Monmouthshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 18 February 1915 (entitled to 1914-15 Star). He subsequently transferred to the Cheshire Regiment

364

Pair: Private S. J. Bastable, Worcestershire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 24 April 1917British War and Victory Medals (4840 Pte. S. J. Bastable. Worc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Samuel John Bastable), in original card cover and outer envelope addressed to 'Mr. S. Bastable, 58 Wellesley Rd, Oldbury, Staffs.', *nearly extremely fine (3)**£120-£160***Samuel John Bastable** was born in Oldbury, Worcestershire, and attested for the Worcestershire Regiment. He served with the 1st/8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 24 April 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with the original transmittal letter for his medals; a quantity of undressed postcards; and various embroidered and other silk handkerchiefs, contained in an embroidered pouch.

365

Pair: Private A. Moore, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 4 September 1918British War and Victory Medals (G-23602 Pte. A. Moore. R. Suss. R.) *good very fine***Pair: Private S. A. Pilbeam, Royal Sussex Regiment**British War and Victory Medals (G-25105 Pte. S. A. Pilbeam. R. Suss. R.) *very fine (4)**£60-£80***Arthur Moore** attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment and served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 4 September 1918, and is buried in Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

Sold with a Royal Sussex Regiment cap badge.

366

Pair: Private D. A. Murray, 1/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 17 August 1917British War and Victory Medals (7572 Pte. D. A. Murray. Oxf. Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Donald Andrew Murray) *good very fine (3)**£80-£100***Donald Alexander Murray** was born in Manchester, and previously served with the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars. He served with the 1/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and was killed in action whilst serving with them on the Western Front, 17 August 1917. Private Murray is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial.

Sold with a Post Card photograph of three men in uniform at A.S.C. Sergeant's Mess, addressed to recipient at '66 Divinity Road, Oxford', and dated 7 September 1913.

367

Pair: Private G. W. Henney, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire RegimentBritish War and Victory Medals (26606 Pte. G. W. Henney. Notts. & Derby. R.) *good very fine***Pair: Private W. Manfield, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 6 November 1918**British War and Victory Medals (108448 Pte. W. Manfield. Notts. & Derby. R.) *very fine (4)**£60-£80***William Manfield**, a native of Hove, Sussex, attested for the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment and served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He died of wounds on 6 November 1918, within a week of the Armistice, and is buried at Landrecies Communal Cemetery, France.

368

Pair: Private D. H. Smith, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 9 April 1918British War and Victory Medals (38097 Pte. D. H. Smith. L. N. Lancs. R.); Memorial Plaque (Daniel Henry Smith) *good very fine (3)**£80-£120***Daniel Henry Smith**, a native of Bolton, attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 9 April 1918, and is buried in Brown's Road Military Cemetery, Festubert, France.

Sold together with a modern example of a Loyal North Lancashire Regiment cap badge.

369 *Family Group:***Pair: Corporal H. Sheppard, Royal Berkshire Regiment**British War and Victory Medals (201146 Cpl. H. Sheppard. R. Berks. R.) mounted as worn, *very fine*Defence Medal, attributed to **D. R. Sheppard, Air Raid Precautions**; together with two Safe Driver Medals, for Five Years safe driving, silvered, with '1952' top riband bar, and additional 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956 date bars; and for Ten Years safe driving, gilt and enamel, with '1957' top riband bar; and additional 1962 '15 Consecutive Years' Bar, *very fine* (5) **£50-£70****Henry Sheppard** was born in Swindon, Wiltshire, in 1881 and attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment at Newbury, Berkshire, on 21 September 1901. He served with the Regiment in India and Egypt, before transferring to the Reserve. Recalled to the Colours on 29 December 1914, he served with the Berkshires during the Great War overseas from 1916 onwards. He was discharged on account of wounds on 15 July 1918, and was additionally entitled to a Silver War Badge. He died in Newbury, Berkshire, in 1957.

Sold together with the recipient's 'Small Book'; label from card box of issue for the Great War awards; and copied research.

370 *Pair: Second Lieutenant J. O. Knight, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 31 October 1916*British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. O. Knight) *good very fine* (2) **£60-£80****John Oswald Knight**, 'who was educated at Wellingborough Grammar School and was a well-known cricketer in local circles, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on 8 September 1916. He was killed on 31 October 1916, aged 32, less than a fortnight since he had left England for the front. He had previously joined the Inns of Court O.T.C. One of his fellow officers wrote "volunteers for a patrol were asked for and Lieutenant Knight volunteered taking with him a sergeant and one private. The enemy started bombing the patrol, but all returned safely with the exception of Lieutenant Knight. A subsequent search was made, but no trace of Lieutenant Knight was found".' (*The Rushden Echo*, 10 November 1916, refers).His commanding officer wrote 'Whilst we were in the front line trenches you son went out with a small patrol the night of the 31st October. The part of the line was particularly quiet, and patrols had been out every night without encountering the enemy. Unfortunately, on this occasion our small party was bombed and fired upon and they got spit up. When your son did not come in with his men a further patrol was sent out to look for him. This party stayed until dawn. On the following evening another party was sent out to look for your son, but without success.' (*The Rushden Echo*, 1 December 1916, refers).

Knight is buried at Oosttaverne Wood Cemetery, Wytschaete, Belgium. Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.

371 *Pair: Private F. Crisp, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, who died on the Western Front on 14 February 1917*British War and Victory Medals (G-17670 Pte. F. Crisp. R.W. Kent. R.); Memorial Plaque (Frederick Crisp) *good very fine* (3) **£70-£90****Frederick Crisp** was born in Stopham, Sussex, and attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment at Hastings, Sussex. Transferring to the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, he served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died on 14 February 1917. He is buried in Gorre British and Indian Cemetery, France.**372** *Pair: Private S. Singer, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment*British War and Victory Medals (565 Pte. S. Skinner. R.W. Kent. R.) *very fine***Pair: Rifleman I. W. Jacobson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 14 October 1918**British War and Victory Medals (C-1261 Pte. I. W. Jacobson. K. R. Rif. C.) *nearly extremely fine***Pair: Private E. J. Arnold, Rifle Brigade**British War and Victory Medals (S-19917 Pte. E. J. Arnold. Rif. Brig.) *nearly extremely fine* (6) **£70-£90****Issac William Jacobson** was born in Grimsby and enlisted into the 16th (Church Lads' Brigade) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 14 October 1918 whilst serving with the 13th Battalion. He is buried in Terlinchthun British Cemetery, Wimille, France.**373** *Pair: Private G. W. Jones, Army Cyclist Corps, later Military Foot Police*British War and Victory Medals (1368 Pte. G. W. Jones. A. Cyc. Corps.) *very fine*1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (**8249 Pte. G. W. Jones. 2/Linc: R.**) *good very fine* (3) **£100-£140****1368 Private G. W. Jones** attested for the Army Cyclist Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front. He subsequently transferred to the Military Foot Police as an Acting Lance-Corporal with service number P/8681.**8249 Private George William Jones** attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 November 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Military Foot Police as an Acting Lance-Corporal with service number P/8868.

Sold with copied Medal Index Cards

374 *Three: Lieutenant B. H. Wood, 1/13th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Kensington)*British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. B. H. Wood.); Defence Medal, *good very fine* (3) **£60-£80****Basil Henry Wood** resided at 17 Disraeli Road, Putney, 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 27 August 1917.

375 *Family Group:***Four: Private E. W. T. Fiander, Army Service Corps**British War and Victory Medals (M2-178094 Pte. E. W. T. Fiander. A.S.C.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine***Pair: Police Constable E. Fiander, Metropolitan Police**Jubilee 1897, bronze (P.C. E. Fiander. H. Divn.); Coronation 1902 (P.C. E. Fiander. H. Divn.); together with a Metropolitan Police Coronation 1902 dress miniature, *very fine and better* (6) **£60-£80****Edward William Thomas Fiander** was born in Lambeth on 11 February 1898, and according to family legend served as chief mechanical engineer to T. E. Lawrence. He died in 1982.**Edward Fiander**, the father of E. W. T. Fiander, was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, on 23 September 1867, and served as a Lance-Sergeant with the Grenadier Guards, and later as a police constable at Shoreditch, London. He died in Coventry on 10 August 1924.

Sold together with 2 miscellaneous badges and 21 miscellaneous coins.

376 *Pair: Private W. H. G. Woodroffe, Army Service Corps*British War and Victory Medals (M2-115779 Pte. W. H. G. Woodroffe. A.S.C.) *very fine***Pair: Driver J. Hoplock, Army Service Corps**British War and Victory Medals (T-370722 Dvr. J. Hoplock. A.S.C.) *good very fine***Pair: Private J. Gerrard, Royal Army Medical Corps**British War and Victory Medals (1425 Pte. J. Gerrard. R.A.M.C.) *very fine* (6) **£60-£80****377** *Pair: Captain E. L. Councell, Royal Army Medical Corps*British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. L. Councell.) *good very fine***Pair: Lieutenant R. G. Wyer, Royal Army Service Corps**British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. R. G. Wyer.) *nearly extremely fine*1914-15 Star (**1208. Pte. B. T. Hayman, A. & S. Highrs.**); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**Evan Jones**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**47115 Pte. W. Bowes. R.A.M.C.**); India Service Medal, unnamed as issued, *very fine* (8) **£100-£140****Edward Leslie Councell** was commissioned temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 2 April 1917, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 April 1917.**Roland George Wyre** was born in Kidderminster, Worcestershire, in October 1883 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps on 15 April 1918. He served during the Great War in Mesopotamia from 22 September 1918, and was promoted Lieutenant on 15 October 1919.**Bertie Tavert Hayman**, of Sidmouth, Devon, attested for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and served with the 1st/8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 May 1915. He was killed in action on 15 September 1916, whilst attached to 152nd Trench Mortar Battery, and is buried in Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery, Armentieres, France.**Walter Bowes** attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with them during the Great War in Hospital Ships from 2 December 1914. He died in service on 15 December 1918, and is buried in Pemba Cemetery, Mozambique. Pemba (formerly known as Porto Amelia) was the shore base of the Anglo-Portuguese forces in 1918.**x378** *Pair: Lieutenant R. T. MacLaren, Royal Army Medical Corps*British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. T. Mac Laren.) mounted as worn, together with pressed card identity disc, *good very fine* (2) **£40-£50****Ralph Thompson MacLaren** was born at Meaford, Ontario, in 1878, son of Rev. J. B. MacLaren and M.H. Thompson, both Scottish, whose ancestors went to Canada in about 1810. Educated at Oshawa, Whitby High School, and Trinity Medical College, M.D. 1901. Underwent intern and Post Graduate experience in London, England, and commenced practice at Moosomin, Sask., and then Whitby. Commissioned as Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1915 and served in France 1916; Somme, La Bassée; discharged 1917.**379** *Three: Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class the Reverend C. G. Cavalier, Royal Army Chaplains' Department*British War and Victory Medals (Rev. C. G. Cavalier); **Romania, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, 1st type, Knight's breast badge, with crossed swords, silver and enamel, mounted for wear, *minor enamel damage, otherwise generally good very fine, and scarce* (3) **£300-£400**Romania, Order of the Crown, Knight *London Gazette* 20 September 1919.**Cyril Gordon Cavilier** studied at the University of Durham (B.A. 1908 and M.A. 1913). He was employed as an Assistant Master at St. John's School Leatherhead, 1913-1915, and served during the Great War as a Temporary Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, Royal Army Chaplains' Department in the French theatre of war from 25 January 1916. In later life he resided at 'Dingley', Alexandra Road, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, and died 13 October 1953.

- 380** *Pair: Forewoman F. A. Courtier, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (26056 Fwn. F. A. Courtier. Q.M.A.A.C.) *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: Worker M. L. Browne, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps
British War and Victory Medals (34083 Wkr. M. L. Browne. Q.M.A.A.C.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* **£70-£90**

- 381** *Four: Warrant Officer Class 2 F. Gage, Military Mounted Police*
British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (657 T. W.O. Cl. 2. F. Gage. M.M.P.) *contact mark to King's forehead of BWM; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (657 Sjt. F. Gage. M.M.P.) initial officially corrected; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (657 A.S.S. Mjr: F. Gage. M.M.P.); with Corps of Commissionaire's Badge, silver and enamel, reverse engraved 'F. Gage', generally very fine (5)* **£120-£160**
M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917.
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.
F. Gage was a native of High Wycombe. He attested for the 18th Hussars in January 1900, and transferred to the Military Mounted Police in November 1905. Gage served during the Great War in the French theatre of war from 22 August 1914 (entitled to 1914 Star and Clasp), and was discharged 22 January 1921.
Sold with two German bread tickets supposedly acquired by the recipient whilst in Germany after the Great War.

- 382** *A Great War 'Salonika theatre' M.S.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant R. A. Weary, Military Mounted Police*
British War and Victory Medals (P-2906 A. Sjt. R. A. Weary. M.M.P.); Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (P-2906 L. Cpl - A. Sjt: - R. A. Weary. M.M.P.) *very fine (4)* **£160-£200**
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918 (Salonika).
Richard A. Weary was a native of Bodmin. He enlisted in the Military Mounted Police, 17 December 1915, and was discharged, 14 December 1918.
1 of 4 M.S.M.'s to the Military Mounted Police awarded for service in Salonika during the Great War.

- 383** *A scarce Great War 'East Africa' M.S.M. group of three awarded to Corporal J. Lovejoy, Military Mounted Police*
British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (P-1070 Cpl. J. Lovejoy. M.M.P.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (P-1070 Cpl J. Lovejoy. M.M.P.) *generally good very fine (3)* **£280-£320**
M.I.D. *London Gazette* 7 March 1918 (East Africa).
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918:
'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in East Africa during the present war.'
Extract from Routine Order No. 35. H.M.A.T. A.74 "Marathon". At Sea, 18/3/1917:
'O.C. Troops has pleasure in complimenting Draft Commanders on the admirable behaviour of the troops embarked and thanks all concerned for their co-operation and support. The total summary awards of punishment expressed as a percentage on the total of troops embarked would be a very insignificant figure. Particular credit is hereby rendered to the Troop Deck Sergeants and the Detachment of Military Police which has done invaluable service under Sergeant Lovejoy.'
John Lovejoy was born in 1883, a native of Stourbridge, and attested for the Military Mounted Police in March 1915. transferred to the Army Reserve, 8 May 1919.
1 of 2 M.S.M.'s to the Military Mounted Police awarded for service in East Africa during the Great War.
Sold with the following original documents: M.I.D. Certificate, dated 11 October 1917; Extract from Routine Order No. 35, dated 18 March 1917; Certificate of Transfer to Reserve on Demobilisation.

- 384** *Pair: Miss R. Colles, Voluntary Aid Detachment*
British War and Victory Medals (R. Colles. V.A.D.) with named card boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: P. H. March, French Red Cross
British War and Victory Medals (P. H. March) *nearly extremely fine (4)* **£80-£120**
Ruth Colles, a native of Dublin, joined the Voluntary Aid Detachment in 1915 and was first posted to the Cambridge Military Hospital. She embarked for France in June 1918, and was posted to 14 General Hospital at Wimereux.
Philipp H. March served with the French Red Cross on the Western Front from May 1917.

- 385** *Pair: Nursing Sister A. Douglas*
British War and Victory Medals (Nurs. Sis. A. Douglas.) in named card box of issue; together with a rare 'Hartlepool's Hospitals, for services rendered December 16 1914' lapel badge, gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine (3)* **£70-£90**
The Hartlepool Hospitals badge was presented to those who served in response to the German bombardment of Hartlepool on 16 December 1914; the first time civilians were attacked on home territory by the enemy.

386

*Family Group:*

Pair: Lieutenant E. D. Whittles, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps and Artists Rifles

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut E. D. Whittles. R.A.F.)

Five: Mrs. Florence B. Whittles, British Red Cross Society

Three British Red Cross Society Medals, bronze and enamel, all named to the reverse 'F. B. Whittles', with top riband bars for Proficiency in Red Cross Nursing, Red Cross First Aid, and Anti-Gas Training'; a British Red Cross Society Long Service Medal, for 3 Years' Service with integral top riband bar, bronze and enamel, the reverse officially numbered 15172; British Red Cross Society 'For Merit' badge, bronze and enamel, named to the reverse 'F. B. Whittles' together with a British Red Cross Society Proficiency Voucher, certifying Mrs Florence Beatrice Whittles to be proficient in Anti-Gas Training, dated 5 June 1939, *nearly extremely fine (lot)* **£180-£220**

Edward Deric Whittles was born on 11 August 1897 at Leek, Staffordshire. A silk manufacturer by occupation, he attested for the 28th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Artists Rifles) on 24 November 1915 and was discharged on 9 September 1916 in consequence of being appointed Second Lieutenant on the General List for duty with the Royal Flying Corps. Having completed flying training in April 1917, he joined 54 Squadron (Sopwith Camels) in France on 14 March 1918 and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 April 1918, on which date he also transferred to the Royal Air Force upon its formation. A Medical Board having determined that his deteriorating health rendered him fit only for light duty at Home, he returned to England on 20 April and was appointed to a Temporary Commission in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 13 July, reverting to the rank of Second Lieutenant, and was released with effect from 26 April 1919. He died in Staffordshire in 1975.

Sold with copied service records and the following original items: Officer's Record of Services Army Book 439; Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, British Empire Aviator's Certificate in blue leather binding with photograph of the recipient in uniform; Air Ministry transmittal letter for Great War medals; Royal Flying Corps (Officers) Central Flying School graduation certificate; Royal Flying Corps cloth wings; photograph album containing twenty captioned photographs of the recipient, taken during 1918, mostly in R.F.C. uniform, both individual and group shots, one photograph captioned 'E.D.W. winning the 100 Yds Open at Denstone 3.4.1913', also containing another set of R.F.C. cloth wings; framed fine studio portrait photograph of the recipient in Royal Flying Corps uniform with metal R.F.C. wings affixed to head of wooden backed, metal plated frame (17cm x 27cm).

Florence Beatrice Whittles (née Wildblood), the wife of the above, was born in 1897 in Burslem, Staffordshire and died in Leek, Staffordshire in 1988.

387

Four: Air Mechanic T. H. Davies, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (27532. 1. A.M. T. H. Davies. R.A.F.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., circular type, 2nd 'crowned bust' issue (Thomas Hugh Davies.) in case of issue; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (4)* **£80-£120**

Thomas Hugh Davies was born in the parish of St. Luke's, Birmingham, Warwickshire in 1877 and was a Telegraphist with the General Post Office by civilian occupation. During the Great War, he enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps on 2 May 1916 and served an Air Mechanic 2nd Class, being promoted to 1st Class on 1 October 1917 and transferring in that rank to the Royal Air Force on its formation on 1 April 1918. He was transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve on 21 October 1919 and was discharged on 30 April 1920.

Sold with the following items and ephemera: a metal plate (90mm x 25mm) broken into two pieces, impressed 'Albatros Gesellschaft fur flugzeugunternehmungen m.b.H. Berlin-Johannisthal Type "DVA" No. "4416"'; the recipient's riband bar; five packets of postcards depicting views of Bombay, Port Said, H.M.S. *Ganges*, India and Cornwall respectively and a quantity of loose postcards mostly relating to Courseilles-sur-Mer and Malta. A miniature booklet of photographs depicting scenes of Gibraltar; a set of ten small photographs of Aden circa 1945; a packet of 12 photographs featuring views of Bournemouth; 8 small photographs depicting of sights of Bangkok; three Arras, France bus/train tickets; Bombay guide booklet; H.M.S. *Ganges* Handbook; H.M.S. *Royal Arthur* Handbook; a card addressed to 'T. H. Davies Esq. "Hyfrydle" Borth, Cardiganshire' congratulating the recipient on his appointment to the 'Rambling Club' - Birmingham, 7 July 1927.

388

Family Group:

Pair: Air Mechanic J. Terras, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (77975. 2.A.M. J. Terras. R.A.F.), *remnants of lacquer on second, nearly very fine*

Pair: Air Mechanic P. G. Terras, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (65931. 1.A.M. P. G. Terras. R.A.F.), *remnants of lacquer, nearly very fine*

Pair: Corporal J. Terras, 10th Canadian Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (19922 A-Cpl. J. Terris [sic]. 10- Can. Inf.), *remnants of lacquer, nearly very fine (6)*

£60-£80

389 *Pair: Captain W. B. Cotton, Indian Army, who was a big game hunter, published author, and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He served as an Air Raid Warden for Regent's Park during the Second War, and died 24 October 1944*

British War and Victory Medals (**Capt. W. B. Cotton.**) VM additionally officially impressed 'S. W. Militia.', *very fine* (2)
£80-£120

William Bensley Cotton was the son of Major J. W. M. Cotton, and was born in West Bengal, India in February 1872. He was employed as a Barrister by the Indian Civil Service, and was also a big game hunter. Cotton carried out a hunting expedition in 1910-1911, which he wrote about and had published as *Sport In Eastern Sudan: From Souakin to the Blue Nile*.

Cotton served during the Great War with the Indian Army, including with the 16th and 33rd Cavalry, the Khyber Rifles and latterly with the South Waziristan Militia. He was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1922, and a selection of his papers are held by the Society. During the Second War Cotton resided at 2 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, London and was employed as an Air Raid Warden for the area. He died 24 October 1944, and is buried at St. Pancras, Metropolitan Borough Cemetery.

390 *Pair: Captain T. David, Indian Army Reserve of Officers*

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. T. David.) *very fine*

Pair: Gunner R. Greenhow, Honourable Artillery Company (Artillery)

British War and Victory Medals (625786 Gnr. R. Greenhow. H.A.C.-Art.-) *good very fine*

Pair: Private 2 H. Marles, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (285917. Pte. 2. H. Marles. R.A.F.) *BWM partially officially renamed, very fine* (6)

£70-£90

x391 *Pair: Lieutenant B. T. Reed, Canadian Field Artillery*

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. B. T. Reed.); Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (Lieut. B. T. Reed) *nearly extremely fine* (3)
£100-£140

Benjamin Trenholme Reed was born in the Province of Quebec and attended McGill University. He was killed in action in France on 12 November 1917 and is buried in Bedford House Cemetery Enclosure 2, Zillebeke, Belgium. Sold with a modern photograph of his headstone.

x392 *Pair: Private W. Douglas, 2nd South African Infantry, who was twice wounded in action, including at Delville Wood on 17 July 1916, and was killed in action on the Western Front on 21 March 1918*

British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. W. Douglas. 2nd S.A.I.) *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£70-£90

William Douglas attested for the South African Forces at Potchefstroom on 1 September 1915, and served with the 2nd South African Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front. He was wounded in action at Delville Wood on 17 July 1916, and wounded again on 21 April 1917. He was killed in action on 21 March 1918; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research.

x393 *Pair: Sergeant W. Hops, 3rd South African Infantry, later Royal Flying Corps, who was twice wounded during the Great War on the Western Front, including at Delville Wood, 26 July 1916*

British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Sjt. W. Hops. 3rd S.A.I.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (2)

£70-£90

Wilfred Hops attested for the South African Forces at Potchefstroom on 29 September 1915, and served with the 3rd South African Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front. He was wounded in action at Delville Wood on 26 July 1916, and wounded again on 17 April 1917. Advanced Sergeant on 17 July 1917, he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps on 18 September 1917, and was commissioned temporary Second Lieutenant, General List, on 8 March 1919.

Sold with copied research.

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- 394** *Pair: Petty Officer Telegraphist A. E. Webb, Royal Navy*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (158000 A. E. Webb. P.O. Tel. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (158000 A. E. Webb. Boatn. H.M. Coast Guard.) *good very fine (2)* ~~£80-£120~~
Allen Edward Webb was born in Haverhill, Suffolk, on 16 September 1875 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 16 October 1890. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 October 1908 whilst serving with the Coast Guard. His Great War service was in Cromarty, for which he received just the British War Medal.

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- 395** *Five: Engine Room Artificer F. L. Pritchard, Royal Navy*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (M.24903 F. L. Pritchard B.Art. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (M.24903 F. L. Pritchard E.R.A. 1. H.M.S. Hawkins.) *light contact marks, very fine and better (5)* ~~£140-£180~~
Frank Lycett Pritchard was born in Shrewsbury on 20 October 1901 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on January 1919, serving during the Great War post-Armistice in H.M.S. *Indus*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 6 December 1932. He saw Second World War service in H.M.S. *Charleston*, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1943).

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- 396** *Eight: Able Seaman J. W. Turner, Royal Navy*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (J.89336 J. W. Turner. Boy 1, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.89336 J. W. Turner. A.B. H.M.S. Danae); together with an *Arethusa & Chichester* Training Ship medal, silver, the reverse engraved 'J. W. Turner', *very fine and better (9)* ~~£140-£180~~
John Walter Turner was born in Bardford, Yorkshire on 3 June 1902. Enlisting for Boy service 19 April 1918, his service at the end of the Great War was in H.M.S. *Ganges*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 June 1935.
 Sold with an original portrait postcard, the reverse of which states that Turner was wounded during the course of an Arctic convoy in the Second World War. His service record notes that he was invalided from the service 21 March 1945.

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- 397** *Pair: Lieutenant M. B. Cole, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. M. B. Cole. R.A.F.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (2. Lieut. M. B. Cole. R.F. C.) *good very fine (2)* ~~£300-£400~~

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- 398** *Pair: Driver H. Lockyer, Royal Artillery*
 Victory Medal 1914-19 (2350 Dvr H. Lockyer. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (243 Dvr. H. Lockyer. R.A.) *nearly very fine (2)* ~~£80-£100~~
Harry Lockyer was also awarded a Territorial Efficiency Medal in 1924.

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- 399** *Four: Captain B. S. Wolf-Milner, Nigeria Regiment Supplementary Reserve, late Royal Fusiliers*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (G-128734 Pte. B. S. Wolf-Milner. R. Fus.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Nigeria, reverse inscribed, 'Capt. Basil Wolf-Milner, Nigeria Regiment Supp. Reserve', *very fine or better (4)* ~~£280-£320~~
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012.
Basil Spencer Wolf-Milner was born in Withington, Lancashire on 29 September 1900. He joined the Inns of Court O.T.C. on 28 October 1918 and was discharged on 26 March 1919. He then enlisted in the Royal Fusiliers and served with the 4th Battalion in Iraq, 1919-20. On 7 May 1930 he became a Civil Accountant in the Accountant-General's Department in Nigeria. In July 1933 he was commissioned into the local forces. Awarded the Efficiency Decoration in 1945 (*Nigeria Gazette* 1 November 1945). Captain Wolf-Milner died on 10 September 1947, aged 46 years. He was the husband of M. Wolf-Milner of Old Colwyn, Wales. His name is commemorated in St. Trillo's Churchyard, Llandrillo-yn-Rhos.



Six: Group Captain D. W. Bayne, Royal Air Force

India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933, North West Frontier 1935 (F/O D. W. Bayne. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Battle of Britain; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine, the three clasp IGS rare to a RAF Officer (6)* *£3,000-£4,000*



David Walter Bayne was born in Gladstone, Queensland, Australia, on 17 April 1908, and emigrating to England was educated at Haileybury College. He joined the Royal Air Force as a Flight Cadet at R.A.F. Cranwell in 1926 and was commissioned Pilot Officer on 15 December 1928. Posted to 12 Squadron at Andover, he served overseas with 5 (Army Co-operation) Squadron at Quetta, India, from 21 January 1930, flying Bristol Fighters, moving to 20 (Army Co-operation) Squadron at Peshawar on 1 September 1933.

Back in England and serving with 3 Squadron at Duxford he was seriously injured when landing at night in fog in a Bristol Bulldog. One leg was amputated resulting in him being taken off flying duties for just over two years while he attended various R.A.F. hospitals and rehabilitation units. Equipped with a wooden leg he returned to flying in mid-1937, and became a great friend of Douglas Bader, who had lost both legs in a Bulldog crash in 1931.

On 1 July 1937 Bayne was appointed to the staff at Uxbridge and moved on to the HQ staff at Kenley on 8 August 1938. He was advanced Squadron Leader in the Administration Branch on 1 January 1939 and served during the initial stages of the Second World War as Sector Controller at Kenley. Charged with the re-formation of 257 Squadron, initially with Spitfires at R.A.F. Hendon, before re-converting to Hurricanes, it was with this squadron between 1 and 22 July 1940 that he flew about twenty sorties during the early stages of the Battle of Britain.

At the end of July 1940, and now 32 years old, Bayne was, against his will, promoted to Wing Commander and posted to Fighter Command HQ at Bentley Priory, the official reason given for his transfer off operational duties being 'it was impractical to have an operational commander with a wooden leg' (although of course his great friend Bader, who was given Squadron Command, had two wooden legs!). Nevertheless, he served with great distinction at R.A.F. Bentley Priory, and remained in service post-War, serving as Military and Air Attaché in Rio de Janeiro. He retired with the rank of Group Captain on 29 August 1955, and died in Dorset on 11 June 1986.

Sold together with the recipient's identity tags; a 3 Fighter Squadron silver and enamel lapel brooch; and the recipient's Club de Aeronautica Pass, with a photograph of the recipient.

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- 401** *Six: Senior Chief Petty Officer H. W. Gates, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (MX.46526 H. W. Gates. L.S.A. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (MX.46526 H. W. Gates. S.C.P.O. H.M.S. Konconi) *good very fine* (6) ~~£140-£180~~
Herbert William Gates was born in Portsmouth on 5 November 1911 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as an Apprentice on 1 August 1927. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 June 1945.
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- 402** *Seven: Chief Engineer J. Blundell, Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (KX. 87847 J. Blundell. S.P.O. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., 1st issue (5955. E.S. J. Blundell. Ch. Eng. R.N.R.). mounted as worn, *very fine* (7) ~~£140-£180~~
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- 403** *Seven: Chief Petty Officer R. E. Edwards, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1936-1939, Minesweeping 1945-51 (JX. 129242 R. E. Edwards. P.O. R.N.), *officially re-impressed*; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX.129242 R. E. Edwards. C.P.O. H.M.S. Falmouth.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (7) ~~£160-£200~~
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- 404** *Pair: Petty Officer F. C. Glanville, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (P/JX.131121 F. C. Glanville. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX.131121 F. C. Glanville. P.O. H.M.S. Ceylon) *surname partially officially corrected on latter, good very fine* (2) ~~£80-£120~~
Frederick Charles Glanville, a Greenwich School Boy, was born in Portsmouth on 30 July 1912 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 22 November 1927. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 24 May 1945.
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- 405** *Six: Petty Officer V. A. Howard, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (JX.130538 V. A. Howard. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX.130538 V. A. Howard. P.O. H.M.S. Springtide) *light pitting, very fine and better* (6) ~~£100-£140~~
Victor Albert Howard was born in Colchester, Essex, on 12 May 1911 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 27 August 1927. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 29 July 1944.
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- 406** *Six: Petty Officer T. W. Trust, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.104235. T. W. Trust. P.O. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (J.104235. T. W. Trust. P.O. H.M.S. Galatea.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (6) ~~£100-£140~~
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- 407** *Seven: Petty Officer E. A. Hamilton, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (JX. 127658 E. A. Hamilton. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX. 127658 E. A. Hamilton. P.O. H.M.S. Scott.), *very fine* (7) ~~£140-£180~~
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- 408** *Six: Petty Officer R. McKenzie, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (JX. 129168 R. McKenzie. A/L.S. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX. 129168 R. McKenzie. P.O. H.M.S. Enchantress.), *contact marks, very fine* (6) ~~£120-£160~~
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- 409** *Pair: Stoker Petty Officer William J. A. Parr, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (K.66933 W. J. A. Parr. A/L. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (K.66933 W. J. A. Parr. A/S.P.O. H.M.S. Linnet.) *extremely fine* (2) ~~£160-£200~~
William John Alexander Parr was born in Grouville, Jersey, on 17 November 1906 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 18 September 1925. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 24 August 1940.
 Appointed Stoker Petty Officer 1 April 1941, his Second War service included service in H.M.S. *Hannibal* in Algiers.
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- 410** *Eight: Leading Seaman J. Wilkins, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.114646 J. D. Wilkins. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J.114646 (Dev.D.48) J. D. Wilkins. A.B. R.F.R.) *nearly extremely fine* (8) ~~£120-£160~~
Joseph Douglas Wilkins was born in Newport, Monmouthshire, on 26 September 1908 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 4 August 1925.
 He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 7 January 1942, and was advanced Leading Seaman on 13 September 1942. He was discharged on 12 November 1945.

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- 411** *Eight: Leading Electrical Mechanic R. F. A. Woods, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (JX.139626 R. F. A. Woods. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (C/MX. 844624 R. F. A. Woods L.E.M. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (MX.844624. R. F. A. Woods. L.E.M. H.M.S. Glory.) *number and initial 'r' officially corrected on last, contact marks overall, nearly very fine (8)* **£180-£220**
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- 412** *Seven: Leading Signaller W. E. Lloyd, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J. 68186 W. E. Lloyd. A/L. Sig. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L. S. & G.C., G. V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J. 68186 W. E. Lloyd. A/L. Sig. H.M.S. Revenge.), *very fine (7)* **£140-£180**
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- 413** *Pair: Able Seaman E. A. Bristow, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.114152 E. A. Bristow. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G. C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J.114152 E. A. Bristow. A.B. H.M.S. Cumberland) *very fine (2)* **£80-£120**
Ernest Alfred Bristow was born in Lewes, Sussex, on 29 September 1909 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 11 June 1925. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 11 September 1942. He later served under service no. MX.804549.
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- 414** *Six: Warrant Officer Class 2 F. J. Wallace, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5492821 Sjt. F. J. Wallace. R.A.S.C.) *number officially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5492821 W. O. Cl. 2. F. J. Wallace. R.A.O.C.) mounted for wear, '2' of rank on last *officially corrected, generally very fine (6)* **£70-£90**
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- 415** *Six: Chief Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic S. Dixon, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI. R., 2nd issue (KX.85812. S. Dixon. C.P.O.S.M. H.M.S. Dido) *nearly extremely fine (6)* **£60-£80**
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- 416** *Four: Chief Engine Room Artificer A. E. Howard, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (M.38351 A. E. Howard. C. E.R.A. H.M.S. Fairfax.) *extremely fine (4)* **£50-£70**
Albert Ernest Howard was born in Portsmouth on 23 April 1909 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 5 August 1924. Advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer on 1 August 1940, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 13 April 1942.
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- 417** *Seven: Chief Engine Room Artificer I. L. Jenkins, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (MX.51760 I. L. Jenkins. C.E.R.A. H.M.S. Consort.) *very fine (7)* **£100-£140**
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- 418** *Six: Chief Ordnance Artificer W. H. Lear, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (D/MX.74001 W. H. Lear. C.O.A. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (MX.74001 W. H. Lear. C.O.A. H.M.S. Ranpura) *light scratches to obverse field of last, otherwise nearly extremely fine (6)* **£140-£180**
William Henry Lear was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 December 1956 whilst serving in the Heavy Repair Ship H.M.S. *Ranpura*, stationed in Lazaretto Creek, Malta.
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- 419** *Six: Supply Chief Petty Officer F. M. L. Baker, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI. R., 1st issue (MX.47159 F. L. M. Baker. Sy. C.P.O. H.M.S. Valkyrie) *rate officially corrected on last, light contact marks, generally good very fine (6)* **£60-£80**
Frank Milton Lewis Baker was born in Plympton, Devon, on 13 January 1909 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 15 May 1928. Advanced Supply Chief Petty Officer, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 12 March 1943, and died in Croydon, Surrey, in 1969.
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- 420** *Five: Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer J. Hession, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (MX. 57218 J. Hession. S.B.C.P.O. H.M.S. Raleigh) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, very fine (5)* **£100-£140**
John Hession was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 July 1953.
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- 421** *Five: Chief Aircraft Artificer R. F. Oddy, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (FX.75127 R. F. Oddy. C.A.A. H.M.S. Heron.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) ~~£60-£80~~
 H.M.S. *Heron* was and is the Royal Navy's shore establishment at the Royal Naval Air Station Yeovilton.
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- 422** *Five: Petty Officer W. G. Treagus, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for outstanding services in H.M.S. Lagan, when she was torpedoed on 20 September 1943 with the loss of 29 lives*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (JX.133265 W. G. Treagus. P.O. H.M.S. Glasgow) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) ~~£200-£240~~
William G. Treagus, a native of Arundel, West Sussex, was Mentioned in Despatches for outstanding services when H.M.S. *Lagan* was torpedoed 20 September 1943, with the loss of 29 lives. The ship was towed to Liverpool and subsequently declared a constructive total loss. Just three crew members, two officers and one rating (Treagus) were rewarded for this action, all receiving a Mention in Despatches (*London Gazette* 20 June 1944). He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 March 1946.
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- 423** *Four: Petty Officer A. W. Drage, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.93335 A. W. Drage. L.S. H.M.S. Antelope) mounted as worn, *contact marks and minor edge bruise to last, generally good very fine* (4) ~~£50-£70~~
Afred Worthy Drage was born in Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, on 21 December 1900 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 13 October 1918. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 18 January 1934, he was advanced Petty Officer on 1 November 1937, and was released Class A on 10 September 1945.
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- 424** *Six: Petty Officer T. W. Lumsdon, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (JX.272336 T. W. Lumsdon. P.O. H.M.S. Drake) *generally good very fine* (6) ~~£60-£80~~
Thomas William Lumsdon was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 13 March 1950.
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- 425** *Five: Petty Officer N. A. Kent, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (JX.130323 N. A. Kent. P.O. H.M.S. Stevenstone.) *good very fine* (5) ~~£70-£90~~
Norman Arthur Kent was born in Gosport, Hampshire, on 15 February 1912 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 5 July 1927.
 He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 April 1945.
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- 426** *Seven: Petty Officer W. W. T. Lewis, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (JX.128452 W. W. T. Lewis. P.O. H.M.S. Adamant) *number officially corrected on last, good very fine* (7) ~~£50-£70~~
Wallace William Thomas Lewis was born in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, on 31 October 1910 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 27 October 1926.
 Advanced Petty Officer, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 June 1943.
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- 427** *Six: Petty Officer E. C. Bowsher, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (JX.127470 E. C. Bowsher P.O. H.M.S. La Malouine) *light contact marks, good very fine* (6) ~~£70-£90~~
Ernest Charles Bowsher was born in Marlborough, Wiltshire, on 15 May 1911 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 15 July 1926.
 Advanced Petty Officer, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving in Egypt in H.M.S. *La Malouine* on 15 May 1944.
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- 428** *Four: Stoker Petty Officer H. J. Adams, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (K. 64795 H. J. Adams. P.O. H.M.S. Bridgewater) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) ~~£60-£80~~
Herbert James Adams was born in Bridgewater, Somerset, on 2 June 1908 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 16 September 1924. He was advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 23 September 1939 and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 July 1939. His service record notes that he was originally invalided out of the service on 19 January 1938, but recalled, was later released, Class A, on 15 November 1946.
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- 429** *Six: Stoker Petty Officer E. Marshall, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (K.61697 E. Marshall. A/S.P.O. H.M.S. Hussar) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine* (6) ~~£70-£90~~
Edward Marshall was born in Deptford, London, on 6 March 1905 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 19 July 1923. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 June 1938, he was advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 16 March 1939, and was released Class A on 6 November 1945.

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- 430** Six: **Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic A. A. Payne, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (KX.85121 A. A. Payne. P.O.S.M. H.M.S. Excellent) *light contact marks, good very fine* (6) £60-£80
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- 431** Seven: **Petty Officer Mechanician R. Lear, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (D/KX.89651 R. Lear. P.O. (M). R.N.) *surname officially corrected*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (KX.89651 R. Lear. P.O. (M). H.M.S. Pickle) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine* (7) £140-£180
Richard Lear was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 29 November 1955.
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- 432** Six: **Petty Officer Cook A. D. Liddle, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (MX 105972 A. D. Liddle. P.O. Ck. (O). H.M.S. Ganges) *good very fine* (6) £60-£80
Arthur D. Liddle was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 24 October 1962.
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- 433** Six: **Petty Officer Cook A. F. W. Rodgers, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (MX.52941 A. F. W. Rodgers. P.O.Ck.(S) H.M.S. Unicorn.) *ship's name partially double-struck on last, minor edge bruising to last, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (6) £70-£90
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- 434** Seven: **Petty Officer Cook H. T. Walker, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (P/MX.63166 H. T. Walker P.O. Ck. (S). R.N.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (P/MX.63166 H. T. Walker P.O. Ck. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (MX.63166 H. T. Walker P.O. Ck. (S). H.M.S. Undine) mounted as worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (7) £240-£280
Herbert Train Walker was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 January 1955.
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- 435** Seven: **Petty Officer Steward D. K. Kennedy, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (LX.28769 D. K. Kennedy. P.O. Std. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (LX.28769 D. K. Kennedy. L. Std. H.M.S. Drake.) *light contact marks, good very fine and better* (7) £140-£180
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- 436** Four: **Petty Officer Steward J. D. Peppin, Royal Navy, who served in the Landing Ship H.M.S. Glenearn, which took part in the operations off Sword Beach during the D-Day landings**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (LX.20892 J. D. Peppin. P.O. Std. H.M.S. Glenearn.) *minor edge bruise to last, otherwise good very fine* (4) £80-£120
John David Peppin was born in Hastings, Sussex, on 29 March 1909 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 14 January 1929. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 13 February 1944 whilst serving in the landing ship H.M.S. Glenearn, which shortly thereafter served off Sword beach on D-Day, 6 June 1944.
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- 437** Five: **Acting Stoker Petty Officer T. A. Roberts, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (K.61604 T.A. Roberts A/S.P.O. H.M.S. Diamond) *minor official correct to ship on last, good very fine* (5) £50-£70
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- 438** Five: **Acting Petty Officer Telegraphist A. E. Glass, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J.109263 A. E. Glass. A/P.O. Tel. H.M.S. Forth.) *good very fine* (5) £50-£70
Albert Edward Glass was born in Bristol on 23 December 1907 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 10 January 1924. Advanced Acting Petty Officer Telegraphist on 1 October 1940 he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 30 June 1941. His Second War service included secondment with the Royal Canadian Navy from 30 June 1941, and he was released Class A on 8 March 1948.

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- 439 Five: Stoker 1st Class J. Carrington, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (K. 65542 J. H. Carrington, Sto. 1, H.M.S. Speedwell.) *nearly extremely fine* (5) £50-£70
John Henry Carrington was born in Bristol on 8 July 1900 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 10 January 1924. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 June 1940, and was advanced Leading Stoker on 19 July 1941. He was discharged Class A on 30 March 1947.
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- 440 Six: Yeoman of Signals I. T. Rogers, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (JX.141180. I. T. Rogers. Y.S. H.M.S. Pickle) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (6) £70-£90
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- 441 Four: Yeoman Signaller R. E. Knight, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J. 102761. R. E. Knight. L. Sig. H.M.S. Devonshire) *good very fine* (4) £50-£70
Reginald Edwin Knight was born in Malvern, Worcestershire, on 12 February 1906 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 19 June 1921. Advanced Leading Signaller, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 April 1939, and was promoted Yeoman of Signals on 6 February 1940.
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- 442 Four: Engine Room Artificer H. E. J. Bluffield, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (MX.52367 H. E. J. Bluffield. H.M.S. Rifleman.) *mounted as worn, name of ship officially corrected on last, very fine and better* (4) £60-£80
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- 443 Six: Engine Room Artificer W. E. Russell, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E. II.R., 1st issue (M 929223. W. E. Russell. E.R.A.1 H.M.S. Cossack) *very fine* (6) £70-£90
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- 444 Seven: Able Seaman R. W. Duncan, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/JX.157502 R. W. Duncan. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX.157502 R. W. Duncan. A.B. H.M.S. Bulwark) *light contact marks, good very fine* (7) £140-£180
Ronald Walter Duncan was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 November 1955.
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- 445 Six: Able Seaman A. Elmes, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J.97246 A. Elmes. A.B. H.M.S. Windsor) *minor edge knocks and contact marks, generally very fine* (6) £70-£90
Alfred Elmes was born in Bannow, Co. Wexford, Ireland, on 8 October 1904 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 11 May 1920. Advanced Able Seaman on 3 May 1923, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 9 September 1937. His service record notes that he re-enlisted on 30 April 1943, with Service No. P/JX 501041.
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- 446 Six: Able Seaman R. A. Nix, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (JX. 127954. R. A. Nix. A.B. H.M.S. Plover.) *extremely fine* (6) £60-£80
Ronald Arthur Nix was born in Warminster, Wiltshire on 4 January 1910 and enlisted in the Royal Navy for Boy service on 4 September 1926. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 29 January 1943.
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- 447 Seven: Acting Sailmaker R. S. G. Starr, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (J.102410. R. S. G. Starr. A.B. H.M.S. Cyclops.) *very fine* (7) £80-£120
Reginald Sidney George Starr was born in Portsmouth on 13 April 1905 and enlisted in the Royal Navy for Boy service on 6 May 1921. Awarded the George V Silver Jubilee Medal on 14 May 1935, he received his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 May 1938. Advanced Acting Sailmaker on 7 March 1941, his Second War service included service in H.M.S. *Resource*. He was shore pensioned on 12 April 1945.
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- 448 Six: Chief Electrician (Air) W. R. Sheppard, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (L/FX. W. R. Sheppard. Ch. El. (Air). R.N.); U. N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (FX.93588 W. R. Sheppard. Ch. El. (Air). H.M.S. Fulmar.) *edge bruise to last, light contact marks, good very fine* (6) £180-£220
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- 449 Five: G. Caird, Merchant Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (G. Caird.) *edge bruise to last, and small contact mark to Queen's cheek, otherwise good very fine* (5) £70-£90
George Caird died in Newcastle upon Tyne in December 1980.

- 450** *Five: Lance Corporal W. H. Bartlett, Army Catering Corps, late the Royal Armoured Corps and the Royal East Kent Regiment*
1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as originally worn, *very fine*
Five: Lieutenant M. G. Fry, Royal Artillery
Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Lt. M. G. Fry. R.A.) mounted for wear, with a OHMS envelope addressed to 'Lt. M. G. Fry, 6 Cumberland Court, Wallace Ave., West Worthing, Sussex', *generally good very fine (10)* *£100-£140*

William Henry Bartlett was born in London in July 1916. died at 8 Ballarat Walk, Bath Road, Stourbridge in January 2006. He enlisted in the Royal East Kent Regiment at Woolwich in May 1935. Bartlett transferred to the Royal Armoured Corps in December 1936, and was posted to India. He served during the Second War in North Africa, December 1942 - April 1944, before transferring to the Army Catering Corps at the end of April 1944. Bartlett was discharged, 3 May 1958, after 22 years service.

Sold with the following documents relating to W. Bartlett: 2 Regular Army Certificates of Service; named War Office letter of appreciation upon being awarded a pension for 22 years service in the British Army, glazed and framed; and Army Catering Corps Regimental Association Membership Card.

- 451** *Six: Gunner R. C. Wallis, Royal Artillery*
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (891379 Gnr. R. C. Wallis. R.A.) with card box of issue for campaign awards addressed to 'Mr. R. C. Wallis, 30 Elton Road, Bishopston, Bristol. 7', *good very fine*
Five: Battery Quarter Master Sergeant F. J. Pearce, Royal Artillery
1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (1467728 B.Q.M.S. F. J. Pearce. R.A.) with card box of issue for campaign awards addressed to 'Mr. F. J. Pearce, 82 Grayswood Park Rd, Quinton, Birmingham 32', named box of issue for last, and a commemorative gilt metal medal for 1902, *nearly extremely fine (lot)* *£100-£140*

- x452** *Three: Gunner E. C. Varney, 69th Battery, 21st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, a Chindit prisoner of war in Burma*
1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr E. C. Varney, 555, Downham Way, Bromley, Kent', *good very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

An accompanying note states that No. 1735263 Gunner Edward C. Varney served with 69th Battery, 21st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, and was a Chindit survivor and prisoner of war of the Japanese, captured on 15 February 1942 and imprisoned at Fukuoka Camp and at the notorious Ambon Island Camp. He was lucky to be liberated on 2 September 1945. Sold with copied research including Japanese P.O.W. card.

- 453** *Six: Sergeant S. E. Oxley, Royal Tanks*
1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22273569 Sgt. S. E. Oxley. R. Tks.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *cleaned, generally very fine (6)* *£140-£180*

- 454** *Seven: Corporal G. R. Friend, Royal Military Police, late Royal Ulster Rifles*
1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14448312 Rfn. G. R. Friend. R.U.R.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14448312 Cpl. G. [sic] Friend. R.M. P.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *light contact marks overall, therefore nearly very fine or better (7)* *£160-£200*

- 455** *Six: Captain A. J. Morgan, Royal Army Service 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. A. J. Morgan. R.A.S.C.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted as originally worn, *light contact marks overall, generally very fine (6)* *£100-£140*

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- 456** *Five: Lance Corporal J. W. Dickinson, Royal Army Service Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches for service in Italy*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, with card box of issue addressed to 'Mr J. W. Dickinson, 17 Bramstan Gardens, Bramley, Leeds', and War Office enclosure letters, addressed to recipient as a Lance Corporal in the R.A.S.C., for M.I.D. Emblem and the Defence Medal, *generally good very fine*
Three: Gunner W. G. Turnage, Royal Artillery, who died on active service on 10 December 1947
 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with named Under-Secretary of State condolence slip, in card box of issue addressed to 'Mrs H. G. Turnage, 3 Lower St, Quainton, Near Aylesbury, Bucks', and portrait photograph of recipient, *good very fine (8)* *£60-£80*
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 November 1945:
 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy.'
William George Turnage was the husband of Hilda Grace Turnage of Quainton. He served as a Gunner with 512th Coast Regiment, Royal Artillery, and died 10 December 1947. Gunner Turnage is buried in Quainton (St. Mary and Holy Cross) Churchyard, Buckinghamshire.
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- 457** *Five: Private R. G. Young, Royal Army Pay Corps*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (1465113 Pte. R. G. Young. R.P.C.) *generally very fine*
Three: Staff Sergeant R. Knight, Royal Army Pay Corps, M.I.D. for services between March - June, 1940
 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Militia (7658229 S. Sgt. R. Knight. R.A.P.C.) with group photograph including recipient, *good very fine (8)* *£100-£140*
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 December 1940:
 'In recognition of distinguished services in connection with operations in the Field, March - June, 1940.'
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- 458** *Five: Police Constable H. V. Le Grande, Ministry of Transport Police, Scottish Area*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, in card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. H. V. Le Grande, 150 Roebank Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow, E1', with Under-Secretary of State enclosure slip; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Const. Henry V. Le Grande) last in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine*
Three: Gunner F. S. Frampton, Royal Artillery
 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (762426 Gnr. F. S. Frampton. R.A.) mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine (8)* *£80-£120*
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- 459** *Six: Private K. Headland, Royal Military Police*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (919890. Pte. K. Headland. R.M.P.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Kenneth Headland) with Dunkirk Commemorative Medal, mounted for display, *generally very fine or better (7)* *£80-£120*
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- 460** *Four: Sergeant W. Linton, Singapore Volunteer Special Constabulary, late Royal Military Police*
 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (2875435 Pte. W. Linton. R.M.P.) mounted for display along with a King's Commendation for Brave Conduct laurel leaves, *very fine (4)* *£200-£300*
 K.C.B.C. *London Gazette* 20 November 1951:
 'For rescuing persons from the attack of a hostile mob in Singapore.'
William Linton, after service with the Royal Military Police, served as a Sergeant with the Singapore Volunteer Special Constabulary.
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- 461** *Six: Major R. N. L. Taff, King's Own Regiment, late Corps of Military Police (India)*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R., with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major R. N. L. Taff. Kings Own.), mounted as originally worn, *lacking retaining pin, generally very fine (6)* *£200-£300*
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 April 1944 (Middle East) and 11 January 1945 (Italy).
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 October 1951:
 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Malaya, during the period 1 January to 30th June, 1951.'
R. N. L. Taff initially served during the Second War with the Corps of Military Police (India). He transferred to the 4th Indian Division Provost Company, advanced to Captain in July 1946 and transferred to the King's Own Regiment. Taff advanced to Major in September 1951, and retired in September 1968.
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- 462** *Five: Police Sergeant D. W. George*
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. David W. George) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£40-£50*
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Five: Acting Squadron Leader G. C. Wright, Royal Auxiliary Air Force, who was awarded the Air Force Cross in 1943 and subsequently, flying Mosquitoes with 605 Squadron, was credited with destroying 8 V-1 'flying bombs' and probably destroying 2 more during the summer of 1944

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Fg. Off. G. S. Wright. R.A.F.V.R.) mounted as worn but lacking the A.F.C.; together with the six related miniature awards including an E.I.I.R. A.F.C. (and a full sized M.I.D. oak leaf), these mounted for wear, very fine (5) £800-£1,200

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 31 August 1943.

The recommendation states: 'Flight Lieutenant Gordon Carlyle Wright (67031) No. 2 Flying Instructor's School. (Total flying instruction hours 1746; completed during the last 6 months - 236) This flying instructor was posted to the school in January 1942 and has made a great impression by his ability and devotion to duty. He has been of the utmost assistance in the running of his flight and has shown great energy and cheerfulness in carrying out his duty'.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

Gordon Carlyle Wright was born in 1912 at Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire. Starting his career as a chemist, he joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in 1937, gaining a commercial license in 1938. He was commissioned Pilot Officer on probation in the R.A.F. V.R. on 9 April 1941 and joined No. 2 Flying Instructor's School the following January. Promoted Flying Officer on 19 April 1942 and Flight Lieutenant on 19 April 1943, he was awarded the Air Force Cross for his services as an Instructor during this period. His Air Efficiency Award was dated 20 April 1944.

Posted to 605 (County of Warwick) Squadron, Royal Auxiliary Air Force, Wright, with Flying Officer J. G. Insall as his navigator, flew the de Havilland Mosquito Mk. VI out of R.A.F. Manston during the summer of 1944. Flying night sorties over Kent and Sussex to counter the onslaught of V-1 Jet propelled bombs, he was credited with his first V-1 destroyed on the night of 16/17 June. The following night he was successful once more, submitting the following report:

'Airborne Manston 2325 hours and commenced patrol off French coast near Le Touquet. At 2341 we attacked first Diver from 1000 yards flying at 320 mph. No results seen.

The 2nd was attacked from 600 yards with a 4 second burst flying at 2000 feet in scattered cloud. Strikes were very difficult to see owing to cloud and range. The diver lost height steeply and was lost in thickish cloud; almost immediately a flash lit up the cloud caused by either the diver exploding in the air or crashing into the sea.

At 0040 a 3rd was attacked from 800 yards and again from 500 yards sparks appeared from the tail end suggesting strikes and the flames seemed to increase in intensity. The Diver dived immediately almost vertically and fire disappeared. No explosion seen but as this attack was carried out about 10 miles from the shore and at 2000 feet it is claimed as destroyed.

A 4th was attacked from 700 yards in part cloud with a long burst, here we ran out of cannon. The diver immediately altered course about 30 degrees and as flak appeared in the distance in front of us we broke off to starboard - S/L flicked flicked on to the diver which seemed to hover in the beam and soon after exploded.

At 0047 we attacked a 5th with machine gun fire only from 250/200 yards and we were subject to a definite slip stream. No results seen although the Diver altered course to starboard diving into cloud.'

Wright and Insall were credited with 2 destroyed and 1 probable for their night's work. Continuing in much the same vein over the next few weeks they destroyed their final V-1 on the night of 23/24 July 1944 resulting in a final tally of 8 destroyed and 2 probables. He was promoted to Acting Squadron Leader and was Mentioned in Despatches. Post-War he founded Wright Aviation (1945-1954) at Liverpool.

Sold with research including copies of many of the recipient's flying reports; and a copy of the book *Diver! Diver! Diver!*, by Brian Cull.



Four: Flight Lieutenant G. P. Jacobs, 117 Squadron, Royal Air Force, a Dakota C47 Pilot who completed over 550 operational hours on supply missions over the 'Burma Front' in 1945

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with *damaged* named card box of issue, addressed to 'F. Lt. G. P. Jacobs, Cypress, Partridge Rd., Brockenhurst, Hants.', *good very fine* (4) *£200-£240*

Geoffrey Peter Jacobs was born in Winchester in 1923. Having enlisted in the Royal Air Force, he passed a Night Visual Capacity test in October 1942 and underwent flying training in Canada from May 1943 until August 1944 whilst in the rank of Leading Aircraftman. Returning briefly to England he was then posted to 229 Group in India and flew there in stages, arriving at Karachi on 9 January 1945. Now a fully qualified Dakota C47 pilot he was assigned to 117 Squadron, at Sylhet, India and, on 6 April, commenced a period of supply dropping missions over the Burma Front, his squadron's tasks also including the supply of Wingate's Chindits operating behind enemy lines. Often flying multiple sorties a day, Jacobs had completed around 39 supply drops - typically 6500lb per drop - by the end of the month. In spite of rain, ice and violent monsoon storms, the missions continued through May and with the withdrawal of the U.S.A.A.F. around this time, the air supply drops in South-East Asia became mainly an R.A.F. responsibility, adding further pressure on supply crews. Additionally, the Army's advance towards Rangoon was causing ever lengthening supply lines and consequent pressure on crews to fly increasing numbers of hours, and so in mid-May 117 Squadron moved south to Kyaukpyu, on Ramree Island, Burma, a searing hot airstrip with a permanently strong wind which made for particularly difficult landings.

Jacobs flew 73 sorties in May and continued to fly supply drops throughout the remainder of the campaign in Burma, his logbook recording that he often carried passengers - outward journeys with reinforcements and wounded coming back. The squadron moved to Hmawbi, near Rangoon, in August 1945 and by V.J. Day, Jacobs had completed a total of 169 sorties, flying over 550 hours and carrying over 3000 passengers. He completed his flying with 117 Squadron in December 1945 and was then posted to 267 Squadron, remaining in the Far East and India until September 1946, the final operational entry in his flying log book being a flight from Akyab to Mingdalon in Burma on 7 September 1946. His log book also records many further hours flown in Chipmunks and Tiger Moths at R.F. S. Hamble, Southampton in 1950-1951.

Sold with the recipient's original Flying Log Book, an R.C.A.F. type covering the period May 1943 to October 1951. Damaged spine, contents good including pasted in press cuttings; the recipient's 'Pilot's Notes for Dakota 1 & III'; two original portrait photographs of the recipient in uniform (83mm x 133mm); three photographic negatives - one showing a portrait of an officer in R.A.F. uniform (presumably the recipient) and two images of three individuals in front of a Dakota C47.

Also sold with an album of captioned photographs and press cuttings relating to the 19th Infantry Division (India) in the Burma Campaign. This also containing an original portrait photograph of a soldier in Second World War Tropical Shirt Sleeve Order uniform bearing some likeness to the recipient, and is therefore possibly the former property of the recipient's younger brother, William Sidney Jacobs, who served with 2960 Squadron, R.A.F. Regiment in Burma during the Second World War.

465 Five: Attributed to Flight Lieutenant F. G. Marshall, Royal Air Force

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all contemporarily engraved 'R.A.F. 116726 F/Lt. F. G. Marshall.', mounted as worn, *good very fine*

Pair: K. W. Freeman, Australian Forces

War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal 1939-45, both officially named 'Q265578 K. W. Freeman', *good very fine* 1939-45 Star (6); Africa Star; Burma Star (2); Italy Star; France and Germany Star (2) Defence Medal (8); Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; War Medal 1939-45 (8); War Medal, Canadian issue in silver, *generally good very fine and better*

Miniature Awards: 1939-45 Star (2); Atlantic Star: 2); Pacific Star (2); Defence Medal (2); War Medal 1939-45 (2), *good very fine* (47) *£100-£140*

466 Three: Subadar and Honorary Lieutenant Gul Amir Khan, 13th Frontier Force Rifles

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India, with Second Award Bar (Subdr. & Hony. Lt. Gul Amir Khan, 11-13 F.F. Rif., I.T.F.) *generally nearly very fine or better* (3) *£80-£120*

467 Six: Rifleman Birkhamani Thapa, Gurkha Rifles

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, these all impressed '3880 Rfn. Birkhamani Thapa, 3. G.R.'; Indian Independence Medal 1947 (3880 Rfn. Birkhamani Thapa, 2-3. G.R.); **India, Republic**, General Service Medal, 1 clasp, Jammu and Kashmir 1947-48 (5230438 Rfn. Birkhamani Thapa, 2-3. G.R.) *very fine* (6) **£40-£50**

468 Four: Leading Aircraftman H. J. Murray, Auxiliary Air Force

Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 1st issue (854412 L.A.C. H. J. Murray A.A. F.) *extremely fine* (4) **£70-£90**

469 Four: Private P. M. Beaney, Sherwood Foresters and No. 6 Commando

France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14826017 Pte. F. [sic] Beaney. Foresters) Second War awards mounted as originally worn, last in named card box of issue, *generally very fine or better* (4) **£100-£140**

Philip Melvyn Beaney was born in Battersea, London in April 1926. He enlisted in the Army in April 1944, and served with the Sherwood Foresters, and with No. 6 Commando between September - November 1945. After the cessation of hostilities No. 6 Commando stayed in Germany in order to aid with the capture of German personnel and officials wanted for war crimes, amongst other duties.

Sold with: recipient's identity tags; Commando Service Certificate and Soldier's Service and Pay Book.

470 Three: Wardmaster Lieutenant-Commander L. K. Bone, Royal Navy

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (MX.50251 L. H. Bone. S.B.C.P.O. R.N. H. Haslar.) *very fine* (3) **£60-£80**

Sold with typewritten note, listing **Leslie Kenneth Bone's** promotions, culminating with his advancement to Wardmaster Lieutenant-Commander on 1 October 1963.

471 Three: Sergeant K. A. J. Terry, Royal Air Force

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (540016 Sgt. K. A. J. Terry. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3) **£60-£80**

Kenneth Albert John Terry joined the Royal Air Force as an Aircraftman (General Duties) on 21 April 1937 and served throughout the Second World War, initially at R.A.F. Tangmere from October 1938 until July 1941. As a specialist fabric worker he was stationed at a number of R.A.F. bases in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa from October 1941 until February 1945, advancing to the rank of Sergeant in October 1945.

Sold together with the recipient's Royal Air Force Large Note Book containing his service history and a plethora of notes and technical drawings relating to aircraft fabric and its applications; photograph of a safety equipment repair section at R.A.F. Heany, Southern Rhodesia; and a quantity of forms, cards and personal letters.

472 Three: Warrant Officer Class 2 L. Guy, Military Foot Police

Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7681292 Sgt. L. Guy. C. of M.P.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (1162 Pte - A.C.S./ Mjr L. Guy. M.F.P.) mounted for wear, *generally good very fine* (3) **£80-£120**

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 August 1918.

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

x473 Pair: Alison A. Gibson

Defence Medal; Voluntary Medical Service Medal, silver, with five additional service clasps (Alison A. Gibson) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) **£30-£40**

474 Pair: Private B. P. Hatcher, Royal Military Police

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (14467799 Pte. B. P. Hatcher. R.M.P.) mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine or better* (2) **£40-£50**

475 Pair: Chief Engine Room Artificer W. R. Hewitt, Royal Navy

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (P/MX.53114 W. R. Hewitt. E.R.A.3. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (P/MX.53114 W. R. Hewitt. C.E.R.A. H.M.S. Victory) *minor edge bruise to last, nearly extremely fine* (2) **£200-£240**

Wilfred Ronald Hewitt was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 24 September 1953.

476 Pair: Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant B. W. Milner, Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, later Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (4969783 W.O. Cl.2. B. Milner. R. Lincolns.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (4969783 C.Sjt. B. W. Milner. Foresters.) *surname partially officially corrected on latter, very fine* (2) **£100-£140**

Sold together with an annotated group photograph of the Quartermaster's Staff, 1st Battalion, Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, Moascar, Egypt, 1951 (with the recipient as R.Q.M.S.).

477 Four: Regulating Petty Officer W. Neylon, Royal Navy

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (P/KX.858748 W. Neylon. S.M. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (MX.858748 W. Neylon. R.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (MX.858748 W. Neylon. R.P.O. H.M.S. President) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruising to last, nearly extremely fine* (4) **£200-£240**

William Neylon was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 February 1964.

478 Three: Leading Mechanician G. E. A. Ward, Royal Navy

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (P/KX867756 G. E. A. Ward. S.M. R.N.), U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/KX867756 G. E. A. Ward. L.M.(E). R.N.) *good very fine* (3) **£140-£180**

Note: There is a Sub Lieutenant G. E. A. Ward, mentioned in the Spring 1964 Navy list, serving in H.M.A.S. *Derwent*, with a date of seniority given as 1 July 1957.

479 Pair: Engine Room Artificer S. Weatherall, Royal Navy

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (D/MX.75506 S. Weatherall. E.R.A.2. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *surname officially corrected on first, very fine* (2) **£50-£70**

480 Pair: Corporal D. Battersby, Royal Military Police

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22395616 Cpl. D. Battersby. R.M.P.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine* (2) **£80-£120**

481 Pair: Private W. Garratt, Royal Military Police

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (1115710 Pte. W. Garratt. R.M.P.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *generally good very fine or better* (2) **£80-£120**

482



Three: Warrant Officer Class 1 M. A. Chatfield, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22951172 Cpl. M. A. Chatfield. R.A.O.C.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22951172 Sgt. M. A. Chatfield. R.A.O.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22951172 W.O. Cl. 1. M. A. Chatfield. RAOC.) mounted as originally worn, *toned, light contact marks, generally very fine* (3) **£140-£180**



A post-War 'S.A.S. Operations' General Service Medal pair awarded to Corporal A. E. Evans, 22 Special Air Service Regiment, later Royal Anglian Regiment, who served with 'D' Squadron for much of his military career; an expert mountain guide and climber, he undertook arduous mountain patrols and ambushes in Radfan, Top Secret 'Claret Operations' during the Borneo Campaign, and was awarded a Commendation Certificate for saving many lives during the rescue of survivors from the passenger liner M.V. *Dara*, destroyed by sabotage in the Persian Gulf

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.R. (23200134 Tpr. A. Evans, S.A.S.); General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, Radfan, Northern Ireland (23200134 L./Cpl. A. E. Evans, S.A.S.) mounted court-style as worn; together with the recipient's rare official German 'Expert High Mountain Leader' cloth badge, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£3,000-£4,000

Alfred Ernest 'Yanto' Evans appears to have been born in 1934 (there are handwritten corrections entered into the printed official Register of Births) and to have begun his National Service obligation in the South Wales Borderers. He next appears in an official group photograph of HQ Squadron 22 SAS taken in January 1954 in Penang, Malaya, with the SAS cap badge on his maroon beret (which was worn by the SAS until 1958 - a copy of the photograph is included in the lot). At the beginning of the rebirth of the SAS (after its disbandment at the end of World War II), necessity forced it to recruit from many sources, including National Service conscripts. Major John Woodhouse took charge of transforming 22 SAS into a unit of highly motivated, well-trained, experienced, relatively stable volunteer soldiers and Evans was directly involved in this process.

He chose to voluntarily enlist into the Regular Army, becoming a soldier in the Parachute Regiment in April 1954. After earning his Para wings, Evans applied for SAS Selection, knowing that if he was accepted into the Regiment, it automatically meant an active service posting to fight in the Malaya Campaign. Evans passed Woodhouse's famously ferocious Selection Course and was permanently attached to the Special Air Service in July 1955. The rest of his first regular army engagement period was spent in Malaya and came to an end in April 1957. Evans chose not to extend or renew it. His Military Conduct was assessed as Very Good.

After two years Evans re-joined the Colours in February 1959, returning to 22 SAS, which strongly suggests that the Regiment approved of what he had been doing during his 'break'. In May 1961 he received a Commendation Certificate: "The Commander-in-Chief Middle East has awarded his commendation to Trooper A. Evans, 'D' Squadron, 22 S.A.S. Regiment, for distinguished conduct on 7 and 8 April 1961 whilst a passenger on board L.S.T. *'Empire Guillemot'*, which took part in the rescue operations when M.V. *'Dara'* caught fire in the Persian Gulf. Trooper Evans attended to approximately 200 casualties whose complaints ranged from 1st degree burns to compound fractures. Some casualties had gaping wounds. Although only trained in First Aid Trooper Evans put in about 40 stitches, set broken limbs and treated serious burns. He remained on duty for 16 hours and his fine First Aid work and his unceasing attention to the injured undoubtedly prevented many deaths among the survivors. His conduct throughout the rescue operations reflects great credit on himself, his training and his unit."

The *Dara* was a British owned, Dubai-based cargo and passenger liner, mostly carrying expatriate families from the Indian sub-continent who worked in or traded with the various countries around the Persian Gulf. *Dara* was crippled by fire, which had been initiated by an explosion, at 4.40 a.m. at night, about 12 hours after her expected time of departure from Dubai. The explosive device contained some 20 pounds of TNT and was placed just inside the engine room by an unknown anti-British saboteur. About 240 out of 820 people on board lost their lives. 'D' Squadron was not deployed in the Middle East at that time, but its Mountain Troop may have been present on exercise. At the inquiry into the sinking, the Captain of the Landing Craft Tank on which Evans was embarked testified that he had to keep about half a mile away from *Dara* as "We could not go any closer because we had certain inflammable and explosive cargo on board *Empire Guillemot*." (*Last Hours on Dara* by P. J. Abraham refers).

Evans had been appointed Lance Corporal by the start of the Borneo Campaign in 1962. He served during three deployments which covered all the main phases of the conflict, notably the early long-range cross-border patrols with the renowned Captain André Dennison and the secret 1965 *Claret* offensive strikes deep inside Indonesia. Lance Corporal Evans is mentioned in the book, *SAS The Jungle Frontier: 22 SAS Regiment in The Borneo Campaign 1963-1966*.

In April 1964 Evans was flown out from Britain to Aden to participate in the British Army's first-ever major offensive in Southern Arabia. It was intended to subdue local tribesmen in the harsh, arid mountains of Radfan close to the border with Yemen. The Qutaibi tribes had been causing great trouble for travellers on the main route between Aden and Sana'a, attacking caravans, convoys and demanding 'protection money'. They received modern weapons and much encouragement from the Egyptian forces who had moved into Yemen in 1962-63 and were trying to start a full-blown insurgency throughout Aden. The 22 SAS contingent was led by 'A' Squadron. Evans's presence does not necessarily mean that he had transferred to 'A' Squadron (though he may have done so), as he had built up a considerable recognition in the Regiment for his mountain warfare skills. Radfan was all about fighting in the mountains, so he may have been 'drafted in' to the operation due to his specialist skills.

British offensives in tribal areas had mostly only been successful when they included a locally-raised force of indigenous troops to provide expert knowledge of both the ground and tribal tactics, such as the legendary Frontier Scouts of India, the Surrendered Enemy Personnel and Senoi Praaq of Malaya or (later on) the firqas of Dhofar. The British had persuaded the multitude of emirs, sheikhs and rulers in Aden's hinterlands to support the creation and training of the British-led Federal Regular Army, but it was far from being generally considered an effective fighting force and was included in the offensive for political rather than operational reasons. The SAS had been bought in to act as pathfinders for the Radfan offensive, but they had scant opportunity to acclimatise, understand the terrain and the operating environment before being committed to battle. The offensive was carefully planned to showcase the prowess of the new, all-volunteer and professional British Armed Forces; units from all the British elite forces were utilised as its spearhead.

Evans arrived in Aden on 23 April 1964. The Radfan operation was set to kick off on 30 April. The first task was to penetrate Radfan and seize a 3,700 feet high peak, to be known as 'Cap-Badge', in the middle of the region, which dominated its principal village and tribal stronghold, Danaba. The 'Cap-Badge' mountain feature divided Wadi Taym from the Danaba basin, two fertile and well-populated areas which the tribesmen would be sure to defend. Another feature lay to the north of the Danaba basin, a long mountain ridge code-named 'Rice-Bowl'. The key was to take all the high ground and hold it before the tribesmen could occupy it. To ensure surprise, the SAS would infiltrate Wadi Taym during the night of 29/30 April, find, mark and provide local security for a Drop Zone on a plateau above Danaba. 'B' Company 3 Para would jump in and establish defensive positions to block the access to 'Cap-Badge' from Danaba until the main force arrived to seize and defend the entire 'Cap-Badge' feature.

The 10-man SAS patrol whose mission was to seize the Drop Zone for the Paras was forced by circumstances to lay up in a defensive position short of the intended Drop Zone but were discovered by a shepherd early on the morning of the 30th. They were soon surrounded by swarms of well-armed tribesmen storming up from Danaba, who knew every inch of the ground like the backs of their hands. To avoid annihilation, the patrol commander, Captain Edwards, called in air-strikes. The RAF Hawker Hunter ground attack aircraft responded magnificently, making repeated 'Danger Close' runs to take on tribesmen who were just yards away from the beleaguered SAS soldiers. After a long day, the patrol made a fighting night retreat, but Captain Edwards and his radio-operator had been shot and had to be left behind. They were decapitated by the tribesmen and their heads sent to Yemen, where they were publicly displayed on stakes in the city of Taiz.

The parachute drop was called off, but 45 Commando was already on its way and had to contend with a now thoroughly prepared enemy. After a month of hard fighting, during which the SAS sent patrols high into the mountains for intelligence-gathering and target acquisition purposes, 'Cap-Badge' was finally captured. Evans flew home on 21 May 1964.

After the Borneo Campaign died down in early 1966, Evans made an increasing number of short trips to Germany (and sometimes Norway). Widely known as 'Evans the Rope', he became one of a single handful of S.A.S. soldiers to qualify for the "Heeresbergfuhrer" Mountain Guide badge after completing all stages of the German Military Alpine Course.

Evans's engagement expired in September 1968. This time his Military Conduct was rated 'Exemplary'. Back in 'Civvie Street', he obviously missed military life and joined the Territorial Army in 1970. By this time, he was in his mid-30s and his age disqualified him from re-joining 22 SAS. Evans was however able to re-enlist in the Royal Anglian Regiment of the Regular Army in September 1970, where he was quickly promoted to Corporal. He subsequently completed a tour in Northern Ireland with the Royal Anglians from August to November 1972. Evans left the army for the third time in January 1975. Once again, his Military Conduct was rated 'Exemplary'.

Sold with a copy of the book *Last Hours on Dara* by P. J. Abraham refers; and copied research, including an annotated group photographic image of the recipient as part of H.Q. Squadron, 22 S.A.S., Penang, January 1954.

484 Pair: Temporary Engineer Sub Lieutenant C. E. L. Routleff, Royal Navy

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Ty. Eng. S. Lt. C. E. Routleff. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (KX. 82217. C. E. L. Routleff. Mech. 1. H.M.S. Devonshire.) *minor edge bruise to latter, nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-£120

Charles Edwin Lancelot Routleff was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 31 October 1947.

485 Pair: Shipwright K. Bane, Royal Navy

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (D/MX.53794 K. Bane. Shpt. 1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue ((MX.53794 K. Bane. Shpt. Art.2. H.M.S. Drake) *minor official correction to rate on latter, good very fine* (2) £100-£140

486 Pair: Petty Officer J. A. Nicholls, Royal Navy

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (J.957226 J. A. Nicholls. A.B. R.N.) *rate officially corrected*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (J.957226 J. A. Nicholls PO HMS Cambridge) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-£140

487 Pair: Mechanician B. Joyce, Royal Navy

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (KX.914743 B. Joyce. Mech. 2. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (KX.914743 B. Joyce. Mech. 1. H.M.S. Eagle) *light contact marks, good very fine* (2) £120-£160

488 Three: Corporal P. J. Stanley, Royal Signals

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (23466438 Cpl. P. J. Stanley. R. Signals.); **Oman, Sultanate**, Peace Medal, bronze; 10th Anniversary Medal, silver, mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine* (3) £70-£90

489 Pair: Petty Officer N. G. Frost, Royal Navy

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (J.926192 N. G. Frost. A.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (J.926192 N.G. Frost. PO HMS Sultan) *extremely fine* (2) £100-£140

x490 Pair: Sergeant C. Higgins, 2 Squadron, Special Air Service, late Royal Australian Regiment

Vietnam 1964-73 (29948 C. Higgins.); South Vietnam Medal 1964, 1 clasp, 1960- (29948 C. Higgins) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £500-£700

Provenance: Dix & Webb, March 1996.

Clement Higgins served two tours in Vietnam, the first with 3 Royal Australian Regiment from 28 December 1967 to 28 November 1968. He served his second tour with 2 Squadron, Special Air Service, from 3 February 1970 to 18 February 1971.

Sold with *very poor quality* photocopies of three Patrol Reports carried out by his team during this latter period, each patrol lasting 5-6 days.

491



Four: Warrant Officer (Radar) T. K. Boyland, Royal Navy

South Atlantic 1982 (ACPO T K Boyland D102504J HMS Diomedé); Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, E.I.I.R. (WO(R) T K Boyland D102504J RN); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Bar (CPO (Ops) (R) T K Boyland D 102504J RN); together with related miniature awards for the last three, the first in box of issue and virtually mint, the rest mounted as worn, good very fine (4) £800-£1,200



Trevor Keith Boyland was born in Aberystwyth, Wales on 7 November 1951 and joined the Royal Navy on 19 June 1967. Quickly qualifying as a Radar Operator, he served in the frigate H.M.S. *Sirius*, the support ship H.M.S. *Berryhead* and the last Royal Navy cruiser, H.M.S. *Tiger* as an Able Seaman. On advancement to Leading Seaman he served in the frigates H.M.S. *Bacchante* and H.M.S. *Scylla*. This was followed by promotion to Petty Officer and a period ashore at the School of Maritime Operations in H.M.S. *Dryad* and H.M.S. *Mercury* on the instructional staff. He returned to sea in H.M.S. *Diomedé* where he was promoted to Chief Petty Officer in 1980.

H.M.S. *Diomedé* arrived in the Falklands just after the war ended on 14th June 1982, however due to the very arduous conditions encountered in the dangerous job of clearing mines and munitions, 32 years later, in October 2014 the eligibility for the South Atlantic medal without rosette was extended for six months with a minimum service time of 30 days on station (criteria for service during the war was 1 day). Due to this 32 year time delay in announcing the qualification extension, relatively few 'extended' period medals are thought to have been claimed.

Boyland was awarded the Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1984 and his final sea draft was in H.M.S. *Brave* in 1988 when he was promoted to Warrant Officer. He was awarded the bar to his L.S. & G.C. medal and also the Meritorious Service Medal in 1999 and during his last few years of service he worked in headquarters appointments in the U.K. and Gibraltar before being discharged to a pension in 2001.

Sold with a collection of original documents, containing full career details and three good quality photographs of the recipient in uniform.

492

Pair: Private C. A. Evison, Royal Logistic Corps

Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (25163473 Pte C A Evison RLC) rank officially corrected, edge bruise; U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, mounted for wear, very fine (2) £80-£120



Pair: Corporal Samuel A. May, 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, one of the 7 soldiers of 3 Para accused of murdering an Iraqi civilian in a lengthy and well documented trial that cost £10 million and which collapsed after Judge Blackett ruled 'Much of the evidence is too inherently weak or vague for any sensible person to rely on it'

Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (Pte S A May PARA 25090855); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (Cpl S A May PARA 25090855) both medals in their respective named boxes of issue, *extremely fine* (2) **£600-£800**

Sold with original pages from *The Times* and the *Daily Express*, both dated Friday November 4 2005, reporting the collapse of the trial and with photographs of Samuel May and the other accused soldiers. May's Iraq medal was awarded after the conclusion of the trial.

Single Campaign Medals

494



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Copenhagen 1801, Trafalgar (**Thomas Bradford.**) *some minor contact wear and edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £6,000-£8,000

Provenance: Whalley Collection 1877; Hyde Greg Collection 1887; Sotheby, July 1943; Seaby, August 1950; Hayward, October 1971.

Thomas Bradford is a unique name on the rolls and is confirmed as a Landsman aboard the *Bellona* at Copenhagen, and as an Able Seaman aboard the *Colossus* (Captain J. N. Morris) at Trafalgar.

At the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805, the *Colossus* 74 was the sixth vessel in line behind Vice-Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood's *Royal Sovereign* 100, and coming into the action she forced the *Swiftsure* 74 to bear up with her opening broadsides and then devastated the French *Argonaute* 74 in ten minutes after the two vessels had become interlocked. She next took the fight to both the Spanish *Bahama* 74 and the *Swiftsure* with the result that both surrendered, the latter following an emphatic broadside from the *Orion* 74, Captain Edward Codrington. The prominent part the *Colossus* played in the battle was illustrated by the fact that she suffered the most casualties in the fleet, with forty men killed and sixty wounded. One of the latter was Morris himself, who received a severe knee injury but continued in command with a tourniquet that he had applied to his leg until being carried below at the end of the engagement. Symbolically, his ship's aggression was exemplified by a game-cock which escaped the hen-coop when it was smashed to pieces, and which perched near Morris throughout the action, screaming a presumed defiance at the enemy. Following the battle the *Colossus* was taken in tow by the *Agamemnon* 64, Captain Sir Edward Berry, and she eventually reached Gibraltar where Morris was hospitalised.

495



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (**John Savage, Serjt 76th Foot**) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Christie's, November 1989.

496



Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Toulouse (**A. Henderson, R. Arty.**) carriage a little bent between first two clasps, small edge bruise, otherwise dark toned, very fine and better

£1,200-£1,500

Alexander Henderson was born in Perthshire and attested for the Royal Artillery on 25 September 1803. He served his entire service as a gunner and was discharged on 31 May 1819. Muster rolls for Henderson's service for the Peninsula war between January 1811 and December 1814 show that he joined the Royal Artillery on 25 September 1803, and that he served in Captain Stone's Company of 9th Battalion. This Company was taken over by Captain Michell on 23 January 1813, but for much of this time, under both Captains Stone and Michell, it was commanded by the second in command, Second Captain Parker. The Company arrived in the Peninsula on 14 March 1812, and Henderson was with the Company throughout, except July to December 1813, where he is noted as being paid at Headquarters, and January until April 1814 when 'On Command'. The original medal roll shows that claims for Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz were disallowed. Sold with discharge papers and muster details copied to CD.

497



Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (**Michl. Trott, 5th Foot.**) edge bruise to obverse rim, otherwise good very fine

£1,200-£1,500

Provenance: Elson Collection, Glendining's, May 1963; Hayward, September 1969; Corbitt, July 1980.

x498



Honourable East India Company Medal for Ceylon 1795-96, silver, a later striking from rusted dies on a larger flan, silver loop for suspension, residue of silicone requires removal from reverse, otherwise good very fine

£300-£400

x499



Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, bronze-gilt, the medal contained in a gold frame with obverse lunette, reverse lunette missing, the frame engraved with monogram 'JP' and usual inscription 'A Tribute of Regard, from Alexr. Davison ESQR., St James's Square', integral rings for suspension, *good very fine* *£300-£400*

x500



Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, pewter, 48mm., Soho Mint, *residue of silicone requires removal from reverse, otherwise extremely fine and scarce thus* *£200-£300*

x501

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 to 1866 (**933. Jas. Brooker, 50th Qn's Own Regt.**) *solder repair to suspension and no longer swivels, otherwise nearly very fine* *£260-£300*

x502

Baltic 1854-55 (**Lieut. Enbule D. Thelwall. R.M.A. "Leopard".**) contemporary engraved naming, *toned, good very fine* *£260-£300*

Enbule Daysh Thelwall was born in Denbighshire on 28 July 1828, son of Commander Bevis Thelwall, R.N., and Mary Elizabeth. He was a pupil at the Royal Naval School and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Artillery on 26 June 1848, and promoted to 1st Lieutenant on 28 February 1851. Appointed to *Termagent* on 8 September 1852, and to *Leopard* on 6 January 1853. As 1st Lieutenant in *Leopard*, Thelwall served in the whole of the operations in the Black Sea from December 1854 until the termination of the war. Lieutenant Thelwall was at the destruction of 14 vessels and a vast quantity of stores at Brahested on the 30th May 1854; at the destruction of 23 vessels, storehouses, &c. at Uleaborg on the 1st and 2nd June; at the operations against Bomarsund, and in action with the forts on the 15th of August (Medal). In 1855 he was in action with the outer forts on the 19th of June, engaged shelling the batteries in Soujak Bay, and expelling the Russian garrison 12th March, and in action with the batteries at Soujak Kalé 13th March; assisted at the landing of the troops at Kinbourn, and at the bombardment of that fort (Medal and Clasp, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). He was promoted to Captain on 7 May 1859, and saw further service at sea aboard H.M.S. *Nile* in North America, Bermuda and the West Indies, and in H.M.S. *Royal Alfred*, also on the North American station. He was appointed Instructor of Artillery on 30 March 1870, and brevet of Major on 3 July 1872.

He retired at his own request on 31 March 1875, being appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel the following month. He died at Berkhamsted on 23 September 1914, and is buried in St Mary's churchyard at Northchurch.

x503

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**J Tracey H.M.S. Sphinx**) later rather crudely impressed naming, *import stamp to edge, contact marks and edge bruising, good fine* *£100-£140*

x504

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**P. Carroll. 21st Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *pawnbroker's marks below truncation of Queen's bust, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£400-£500*

Two men of this name on roll for Balaklava, one of whom died before Sebastopol on 6 February 1855.



The Indian Mutiny medal to Assistant Surgeon James Allan Currie, 8th Irregular Cavalry, who was recommended for the Victoria Cross for his gallant charge at Hurha in April 1858

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Asst. Surgn. Jas. Allan Currie, 8th Irr. Cavy.) second 'A' of 'Allan' officially re-impressed, *nearly extremely fine* £600-£800

During his brief career Dr. Currie saw more service than falls to the lot of most men. On his arrival in India in January 1854 he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry then in Burmah, with which regiment he remained until promoted to the medical charge of the 8th Irregular Cavalry. When that corps mutinied at Bareilly on 31 May 1857, Dr Currie escaped with several other brother officers by riding sixty-six miles to Naini Tal without changing his horse. He afterwards rejoined that portion of the regiment which continued true to its allegiance and was posted to Oonao to keep open the communication with Lucknow. On arrival at that station the 8th I. C. had been reduced to 12 Native Officers and 11 Sowers, later known as the "Loyal Remnant". This gallant band stayed and fought with Captain A. M. Mackenzie throughout 1858.

On 6 April 1858, this faithful remnant was despatched under the command of Captain Mackenzie to attack a body of rebels under Lultah Singh who offered desperate resistance and at one moment the issue of the conflict seemed likely to be disastrous. Dr Currie at once perceived the critical nature of the emergency. He had been left with the reserve, a short distance in the rear, and was the only officer with it. Instantly placing himself at the head of this small body of troopers he rushed to the aid of his sorely pressed comrades and by the impetuosity of his charge threw the enemy into confusion. In the melee his horse received a musket ball in the neck and was wounded by a bayonet thrust to the quarter but Lultah Singh and his bodyguard were slain and the pacification of the entire district was the first fruits of victory. For this gallant exploit Captain Mackenzie applied to the Commander-in-Chief for the Victoria Cross for Dr. Currie.

Major-General Inglis' despatch of 6 April 1858, states Lultah Singh and 25 of his men were "cut to pieces". Of Currie, Inglis wrote "His care of the wounded afterwards was unremitting".

James Allan Currie was born in Edinburgh on 30 December 1827, son of Alexander, one of H.M. Principal Clerks of the Session, and his mother Mary Barrie. A brilliant student he gained an M.A. at Aberdeen University aged just 19. He was firstly educated in Forfarshire being awarded the Angus Club Medal for Latin and the Melville Award for 1843. Secondly at Aberdeen King's College: Prize List 1846/47 Moral Philosophy (Order of Merit) and Civil Law; M.A. 1847. Thirdly at Edinburgh M.D. & M.R.C.S 1853. Overland route to India 21 November 1853, arriving at Calcutta on the *Hindustan* on 14 January 1854, and appointed Assistant-Surgeon, 47th Native Infantry in Burmah; appointed to medical charge of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, 17 December 1856.

After the mutiny Dr Currie resumed his duties with the regiment until mid-1859 when he was appointed Superintendent of Vaccination of the Agra District which at the time had a population of over 5 million. He was also surgeon and lecturer in surgery at the Thomason Medical School. On his leaving the 8th Irregulars the commanding officer placed an order of the day in the regimental books, recording his strong sense of Dr. Currie's services as the medical officer of the corps and of the way he had endeared himself to the men.

Currie said of himself, on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays I ride or drive between 25 and 58 miles each day before 9 a.m. visiting the relief dispensaries and kitchens. On other days I have surgical duties and lectures at the General Hospital.

On 14 June 1861, he travelled the 25 miles to Khundolee kitchen on the banks of the Jumna to make arrangements for the mitigation of a violent outbreak of Cholera that had taken place there. He returned to Agra that night but was stricken by cholera the following evening and in a few hours fell a sacrifice to the cause of humanity. Dr Currie died on 15 June 1861.

"He was," said Captain A. M. Mackenzie in tribute, "in his own particular profession, zealous, active and clever – a most gallant soldier, a warm friend, and a high-minded man."

It seems remarkable that upon the basis of such a small loyal contingent the 8th Irregular Cavalry should have been reconstituted in 1861 and allowed to keep its four pre-1857 battle honours. On the reorganisation it became the 6th Bengal Cavalry and all those original surviving officers and sowers were listed for the Order of British India; especially mentioned was Wordie-Major Nazeem Khan "who not only sacrificed all his property but left his three hapless and very young children to their fate to follow our fortunes".

Sold with comprehensive research

506



The Indian Mutiny Medal award to Private G. Green, 90th Light Infantry, who was severely wounded and awarded the D.C.M. for his services in the Crimea

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (G. Green, 90th. Lt. Infy.) *suspension claw tightened, scratch to obverse field and minor edge bruising, very fine* *£700-£900*

George Green served with the 90th (Perthshire Volunteers) Light Infantry in the Crimea, where he was severely wounded during the bombardment of Sebastopol on 16 July 1855, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal (medal ordered 23 June 1856). Embarking for service in China in April 1857, en-route, however, the regiment was diverted to India and took part in the operations against Lucknow as part of Havelock's First Relief Force, and at the capture of Lucknow on 21 March 1858.

507



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**J. Birdoss, Cn. Strd. Shannon.**) *nearly very fine*

£1,200-£1,500

Provenance: Sotheby, July 1878; Glendining's, June 1920.

Rate presumed to be Captain's Steward but no man of this name has been found on the rolls, although the medal is correctly named in all respects.

508

China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine*

£160-£200

509

Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Ens. J. Dodd, 2nd Prov. Bn.**) officially impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* *£300-£400*

Joseph Dodd is shown on the published roll of the 373-strong 2nd (The Queens' Own Rifles Of Toronto) Provisional Battalion, as being posted to the Suspension Bridge at Niagara from 3 to 22 June 1866, with an 'attack expected'.

x510



Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Red River 1870 (**Sgt. A. G. Isaacson. Que. R.**) Canadian style impressed naming, *toned, extremely fine* **£2,000-£2,600**

Alfred Gowan Isaacson received a medal for Fenian Raid 1866 for service in the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and subsequently a clasp for Red River 1870. He was also issued with a single clasp medal for Red River 1870, named as above as a Sergeant in the Quebec Rifles. This latter medal was subsequently recalled by Headquarters, but there is no indication on the Public Archives Canada roll as to whether Isaacson complied with this request. (*Medal Roll of the Red River Campaign of 1870* by Graham H. Neale and Ross W. Irwin refers)

Sold with copied P.A.C. medal roll entry for 2nd (or Quebec) Battalion of Riflemen, confirming medal with Red River clasp to Sergeant Alfred Gowan Isaacson, '1 May '70 - 24 Ap. '71 at Lr. Ft. Gary, attack from the enemy'.

511 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**E. Gilmartin. Py. Offr. 2.Cl: H.M.S. Amethyst, 73-74**) *minor edge knock, very fine* **£120-£160**

512 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**E. Day, Py. Offr. 1.Cl: H.M.S. Himalaya, 73-74**) *minor correction at 9 o'clock, good very fine* **£100-£140**

513 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**J. Lee. Stoker. H.M.S. Simoom, 73-74**) *good very fine* **£120-£160**

514 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**T. Richards, A.B., H.M.S. Tamar, 73-74**) *good very fine* **£120-£160**

515 Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**S. Humphrey, Lg. Seamn. H.M.S. Active. 73-74**) *good very fine* **£280-£320**
Approximately 116 Medals with clasp to British personnel in H.M.S. Active.

516 Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**A. Sisley, Pte. R.M. H.M.S. Active, 73-74**) *suspension slack and a little bent, edge bruise and polished, therefore good fine* **£360-£400**

Abel Sisley served with the Naval Brigade, 6 January to 4 February 1874, comprising 325 officers and men of the R.N., R.M. and R.M.A. The Coomassie clasp was issued to all those who were north of the River Prah between 31 January (the battle of Amoafu) and 4 February 1874. He suffered from ulcer 4-8 January 1874, invalided. Medal sent 22 June 1875.

x517 Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (**Havildar Hanse * 2nd Sikh Infy. ***) *officially engraved naming, nearly very fine* **£140-£180**

518 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**51. Cpl. G. Field. Mil: Mtd Police**) *pitted, otherwise very fine, scarce* **£200-£240**

George Field was born in Canterbury, Kent. He attested for the 18th Hussars at Woolwich in March 1868, and transferred to the Military Mounted Police in August 1877, and advanced to Corporal in July 1882. Field served in Egypt, August 1882 - March 1889. He advanced to Sergeant in May 1886, and was discharged 9 April 1889, having served for 21 years and 20 days (additionally entitled to L.S. & G.C. and Khedive's Star).

519 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**1053 ... W. Oyston. Mil: Fo.... ce.**) *heavy edge bruising, good fine, scarce* **£200-£240**

2 officers and 65 other ranks of the Military Foot Police served in Egypt in 1882, of whom 2 officers and 19 other ranks were present at Tel-el-Kebir. This was the first campaign for the newly formed M.F.P.

x520 Khedive's Star 1882 (**4615 J McM 3 KRR**) *neatly named on reverse points and contained in a contemporary fitted case, good very fine* **£80-£100**

4615 Private J. McMillan, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.

- 521** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (**J. O'Neill, A.B., H.M.S. Forte.**) *officially re-impressed naming, suspension reaffixed, otherwise very fine* **£80-£120**
-
- 522** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse undated, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1890, an unnamed specimen, *minor edge nicks, toned, nearly extremely fine* **£300-£400**
-
- 523** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse undated, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1890, an unnamed specimen, *minor edge nicks, toned, nearly extremely fine* **£300-£400**
-
- 524** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 1 clasp, Rhodesia 1896, *clasp loose on riband, an unnamed specimen, toned, extremely fine* **£200-£240**
-
- 525** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Mashonaland 1897, no clasp, an unnamed specimen, *slight abrasion marks to obverse field, otherwise nearly extremely fine* **£100-£140**
-

x**526**

Ashanti Star 1896, reverse inscribed in the usual Regimental style '**Major A. W. St. George. 2. W. Yorks. R.**', *good very fine* **£500-£700**

Acheson Whitmore St. George was born on 9 August 1856, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the West Yorkshire Regiment on 23 January 1878, having previously served in the Mid Ulster Artillery Militia. He was promoted Lieutenant on 28 June of that year, and was advanced Captain on 28 February 1883, and Major on 1 November 1892. He served as Second in Command of the 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, during the Ashanti Campaign 1895-96, and transferred to the Reserve of Officers in 1898.

- x527** Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**4060. Pte. T. Denton. 1/North'd Fus.**) *light contact marks and minor edge nicks, polished, nearly very fine* **£160-£200**
-
- x528** Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**4617 Pte. H. Thompson. 1/Northd. Fus.**) *suspension slack, very fine* **£160-£200**
-
- x529** Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**6146. Pte. G. Lawrence. 1/R. War. R.**) *heavy edge bruising and contact marks, suspension claw re-affixed, therefore fine* **£100-£140**
-
- 530** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**T. Winchester, Ch: Sto: H.M.S. Magicienne.**) *extremely fine* **£80-£120**
Thomas Winchester was born in Millbrook, Cornwall on 13 May 1863 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 12 July 1872. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 21 July 1892. Advanced Chief Stoker on 21 August 1897, he served in H.M.S. *Magicienne* during the Boer War. Shore pensioned on 30 July 1902, he later joined the Royal Fleet Reserve, with service number DEV/A 706, serving for a few months from 2 August 1914 to 19 October 1914, for which he was subsequently awarded a British War Medal.
-
- 531** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**D. D. Beale. Ldg: Sto: 1st Cl: H.M.S Powerful**), *pawnbroker's mark, good very fine* **£80-£120**
-
- 532** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**H. Osborne, Sto: H.M.S. Terrible**), *officially re-impressed naming, very fine* **£60-£80**
-
- 533** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**C. G. Strong, A.B. H.M.S. Thetis**), *officially re-impressed naming, edge knocks, very fine* **£60-£80**
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-
- 534** 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 in South Africa during the Boer War and was wounded in action near Hoopstad on 23 October 1900.
-
- x535** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**21464 Gnr: F. C. Mc.Laglen. R.G.A.**) *contact marks, better than good fine* **£30-£40**
-
- 536** China 1900, no clasp (**W. Mildon A.B., H.M.S. Undaunted**) *good very fine* **£160-£200**
William Mildon was born in Marlburgh, Devon, on 8 March 1874 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 1 October 1892. Promoted Able Seaman on 1 October 1893, he was invalided from service whilst serving in H.M.S. *Firequeen* on 6 October 1904. His death was registered the following July, in Kingsbridge, Devon.
-
- x537** China 1900, no clasp (**1174 Sowar Lekh Ram 16th Bl. Lcrs.**) *cleaned, edge nicks, very fine* **£120-£160**
-
- 538** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**R. Bolton, Sto. H.M.S. Dryad.**) *polished and worn, the naming feint due to polishing, suspension crudely repaired, fine* **£40-£50**
Robert Bolton was born in Kirby Moor Side, Yorkshire, on 14 February 1873 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 18 June 1892. He served in H.M.S. *Dryad* from 7 December 1899 to 4 February 1903, and was discharged, term expired, on 18 June 1904, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.
-
- x539** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**3264 Pte. Budha Khan. 107th. Pioneers.**) *name partially officially corrected; India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21 (6036 Sepoy Mohd. Bakhsh, 52/Sikhs.) suspension claw filed on obverse side, generally nearly very fine (2)* **£60-£80**
-
- 540** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (**203895 W. H. Wray, A.B. H.M.S. Barham**) *good very fine* **£80-£120**
William Henry Wray was born in Hessle, Yorkshire, on 11 September 1882 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class. Advanced Able Seaman on 28 November 1903, he served in H.M.S. *Barham* during the Somaliland 1908-10 campaign. Discharged to shore on 13 September 1912, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve, and saw Great War service in H.M.S. *Actaeon*.
-
- 541** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (**220091 G. R. Wight. A.B. H.M.S. Hyacinth**) *light contact marks and minor edge bruise, very fine* **£80-£120**
George Robert Wight was born in Kentish Town, London, on 13 January 1886 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 14 March 1902. Advanced Able Seaman on 2 November 1905, he served in H.M.S. *Hyacinth* from 24 November 1906 to 2 June 1911. He served during the Great War in various shore based establishments, and was advanced Petty Officer on 5 November 1917.
-
- x542** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**T. P. R. Watheri Waituika.**) *good very fine* **£60-£80**
-
- x543** Tibet 1903-04, no clasp (**2273 Sapper Devaraju 12 Co 2d QO S & M**) *cleaned, good very fine* **£180-£220**
-
- 544** India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**3916 T. Major E. A. F. Johnston Att. 1st Royal Dragoons**) *renamed; 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (200165 A. Cpl. A. C. White, R. W. Kent R.) last officially renamed, generally nearly very fine or better (2)* **£40-£60**
-
- 545** India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**3910 Sowar Umhao Khan 21st Cavy.**); 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**7868 L-Nk. Sher Baz, 4-13 F.F.Rif.**) *first with edge bruising, nearly very fine, last very fine (2)* **£60-£80**
-
- 546** *Family group:*
India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (2) (**Condr H J Roberts, Ordnance Deptt; Clerk Mrs. Roberts, Ordnance Deptt.**) *first officially renamed, generally good very fine, scarce (2)* **£200-£240**
Husband and wife.
-
- 547** India General Service 1908-35 (3), 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**48 Sepoy. Ismail. 58Y. Rifles.**); 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**10656 Sep. Mukarrab, 5-13 F.F.Rif.**); 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (**TB 46451. Dvr. Mughal, 1 A.T. Coy.**) *generally nearly very fine or better (3)* **£60-£80**
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- 548** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**6572842 Sgln. R. C. Calverley. R. Signals.**) *good very fine* **£60-£80**
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- 549** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**2816672 Pte. J. Kennedy. Seaforth.**) *very fine*
£60-£80
-
- 550** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**7259479 Pte. B. Shaw. R.A.M.C.**) *edge bruising, therefore very fine*
£60-£80
-
- 551** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (3) (**2551 L-Nk. Bahadur Gurung, N. S. S. Bn. B.M.P.; 4857 Sep. Naranjan Singh, Res. Bn. B.M.P.; 6170 Sep. Ghamande Rai. Res. Bn. B.M.P.**) *generally nearly very fine or better (3)*
£60-£80
-
- 552** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (**816686 Gnr. C. Winmill. R.A.**) *good very fine* £120-£160
Clifford George Winmill was the son of Mr and Mrs R. Winmill of St. Mellons, Monmouthshire. He served during the Second War with the 1st H.A.A. Regiment, Royal Artillery, and died as a result of an accident, 25 October 1943. Bombardier Winmill is buried in Catania War Cemetery, Sicily.
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- 553** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (**4610155 Pte. A. Andrews. D.W.R.**) *edge cut at 6 o'clock, otherwise very fine*
£50-£70
-
- x554** 1914-15 Star (**885 Pte. T. B. Pardoe. 2/Bn. A.I.F.**) *very fine* £140-£180
Thomas Benton Pardoe was born in Ladysmith, South Africa, in 1879 and attested for the Australian Imperial Force at Randwick, New South Wales, on 28 August 1914. Posted to the 2nd Infantry Battalion Headquarters, he embarked from Sydney on 14 October 1914. He served with the Battalion at Gallipoli, and was wounded by a bullet to the head during the opening stages of the campaign, his medical record giving the date 25-30 April 1915. After a spell in hospital he recovered sufficiently to take part in the Battle of Lone Pine, 6-10 August 1915- of the 22 Officer and 560 other ranks from the Battalion who started the attack, 21 officers and 409 other ranks were either killed or wounded.
After further service on the Western Front, including the Third Battle of Ypres, where he was subjected to the German mustard gas attack, Pardoe returned to Australia on 5 November 1918, and was discharged on 26 February 1919.
He died of asthma in 1938, from which he had suffered since the Great War, an ailment almost certainly attributed to his having been exposed to mustard gas.
Sold with copied research.
-
- 555** British War Medal 1914-20 (**F. 6745 H. J. Nash. L.M. R.N.A.S.**) in its named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100
Herbert Jack Nash was born in 1893 at Hastings, Sussex. He was an electrician by occupation and joined the Royal Naval Air Service as an Air Mechanic 2nd Grade (Elec) on 21st July 1915, serving in *President II*, the R.N.A.S. base at Eastchurch. Promoted to Air Mechanic 1st Grade (Elec) on 15 December 1916, Leading Mechanic (Elec) on 1 November 1917, Nash was then appointed Corporal Mechanic in the Royal Air Force at the time of its formation on 1 April 1918. He saw no active overseas service and was transferred to the Royal Air Force Reserve on 4 March 1919 in consequence of demobilisation. He died at Hastings in 1977.
Sold with the following ephemera: a portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform, 80mm x 135mm; a piece of fabric 70mm x 80mm, described as 'Piece of Zepp, 1916', the fabric itself inscribed in pencil 'Portion of fabric of Zepp. L15'; Issues 2, 3 and 4 of 'Stunts', the Journal of the R.N.A.S., dated December 1916, January 1917 and March 1917 respectively, generally good condition; menu card from Eastchurch R.N.A.S. 'Old Boys' Association Eighth Annual Dinner, 24 April 1926; the recipient's Certificate of Transfer to Reserve on Demobilisation; two small group photographs of British Army soldiers in tropical uniform, one inscribed to the reverse 'Transport 249, C7, Loq. Laq. Island Nov 1918'; a short note written by the recipient to his mother; a postcard, dated 24 April 1914 showing mailing dates for R.M.S. *Otranto*.
-
- 556** British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**D. E. Haggard; D. G. Pelton**) second in original named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£120
Doris Elizabeth Haggard was born on 12 March 1890 and served with the YMCA during the Great War at Rouen from June 1915 to August 1918. She subsequently married Walter Frank Sheldham, a Major in the Indian Army, and a former First Class cricketer for Somerset, and died in 1979.
Dorothy G. Pelton served with the YMCA during the Great War in France from May 1917, and subsequently married a man named Dickens.
-
- 557** **The Victory Medal awarded to Captain G. W. Harvey, M.C., Royal Field Artillery, who was killed in action at Amiens on 12 April 1918**
Victory Medal 1914-19 (Capt. G. W. Harvey.) *good very fine* £80-£120
M.C. *London Gazette* 16 September 1918:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He proceeded through heavy barrage to a forward observing post, where under very heavy fire and in imminent risk of capture he continued to observe till dark, at times having to go forward to a signalling station to repair the line, as his signallers were badly gassed. His observation alone stopped a very determined hostile attack, and his determination, fearlessness and resource were most valuable at a critical juncture.'
George Winfred Harvey, of Ashmeadow in Bury, Lancashire, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force), and landed in France with them in March 1917. Advanced Captain, he was serving with A Battery, 169th Brigade when he was killed in action at Amiens on 12 April 1918, and he is buried at Boves West Communal Cemetery Extension, France.
-
- 558** Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19, unnamed, *extremely fine* £60-£80

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- 559** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**D/MX. 890623. G. M. Heeney. L.S.A. (S). R.N.**) *extremely fine*
£40-£60
-
- 560** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (2) (**1549 L. Cpl. W. I. Bucke. M.F.P.; 93 Naik Mir Jiwan. 2-129-Baluchis.**) *first officially renamed, second with clasp facing slightly bent, generally very fine (2)*
£80-£120
-
- 561** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2) (**552526 L/Cpl. A. Chainey. R.M.P.; 14923199 Cpl. K. Scott. R.M.P.**) *generally very fine (2)*
£70-£90
-
- 562** General Service 1918-62 (4), 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**19181346 Pte. R. Frankham. R.M.P.**) *unit officially corrected;* 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (3) (**22470151 Pte. P. W. Lindsay. R.M.P.; 22437135 Pte. R. B. Johnson. R.M.P.; 2876095 Pte. W. A. Gunn. R.M.P.**) *2nd with official corrections, number partially officially corrected on 3rd, last worn, otherwise generally very fine (4)*
£80-£120
-
- 563** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**2262313 L.A.C. A. Bell. R.A.F.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**23990077 Cpl. M. B. Baverstock ACC.**) *good very fine (2)*
£70-£90
-
- 564** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (2) (**19035638 Cpl. C. H. Edwards. R.M.P.; 22439295 Pte. A. Lindsay. R.M.P.**) *generally good very fine (2)*
£60-£80
-
- 565** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (2) (**22173632 Pte. D. Farr R.M.P.; 22538720 Cpl. R. B. Chapman. R.M.P.**) *generally very fine or better (2)*
£60-£80
-
- 566** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (2) (**21187895 Pte. P. Pwer. RMP.; ..4486483 Cpl. L. F. H. Allen. R.M.P.**) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine (2)*
£60-£80
-
- 567** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (2) (**Cey.18031378 Cpl. M. D. Dharmawanse. R.M.P.; Cey/18031295 Pte. M. R. Punchi Banda. R.M.P.**) *generally very fine (2)*
£60-£80
-
- 568** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (2) (**Mya/18019836 Pte. Meik B Haji Hussian. RMP; 21137132 Rfn, Aitabahadur Limbu. 7. G. R.**) *letter of name over-struck on 1st, generally very fine or better (2)*
£50-£70
-
- 569** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2) (**19039253 Cpl. W. W. Rhodes. R.M.P.; 23194396 Pte. P. B. Leadbitter. R.M.P.**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine (2)*
£60-£80
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- 570** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**23675600 Pte. J. T. Horton. R.M.P.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (**23893533 L/Cpl. A. Reed. RMP.**) *generally very fine or better (2)*
£60-£80
-
- 571** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**22960108 Pte. P. C. Chanter RMP.**) *with Regular Army Certificate of Service, extremely fine*
£40-£50
Peter Charles Chanter was born in 1935, and attested for the Royal Military Police at Acton in July 1953. He served in Malaya, January 1954 - July 1956, and was discharged as Lance Corporal, 12 July 1960.
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- 572** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23560616 Pte J. Christie. R.M.P.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23790456 L/Cpl. W. T. F. Robb. RMP.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)*
£100-£140
-
- 573** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. Persia, Iraq (**P-12502 L. Cpl. J. E. Austin. M.F.P.**) *toned, good very fine* £100-£140
J. E. Austin served during the Great War with the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry during the Great War (entitled to BWM and VM pair), and subsequently transferred to the Military Foot Police.
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- 574** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (**944 L. Cpl. F. H. Pelham. M.M.P.**) *nearly very fine* £100-£140
F. H. Pelham served during the Great War with the Royal Engineers in the French theatre of war from 12 October 1915 (entitled to 1914-15 Star trio), and subsequently transferred to the Military Mounted Police.
-
- 575** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S.E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya (**14487605 Cpl. E. W. Roberts. R.M.P.**) *unofficial retaining rod between clasps, as issued, minor edge nicks, very fine*
£50-£70
-
- 576** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (2) (**14378732 Pte. E. Chadd. R.M.P.; 14464861 L/Cpl. W. Fullerton. R.M.P.**) *first with unofficial rivets, and number officially corrected, last with pawn broker's mark in obverse field, generally good very fine (2)*
£80-£120
-

577 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Cyprus, G.V.I.R. (**1115651 Cpl. N. Bayley. R.M.P.**) unofficial retaining rod between clasps, as issued, *very fine* *£50-£70*

578 Air Crew Europe Star, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* *£160-£200*

579



General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**Lt. C. E. Bowly. QRH.**) *edge bruise, lacquered, very fine* *£300-£400*

Christopher Edward Bowly was born in Stratford-upon-Avon on 2 September 1941, and was educated at Headfort School, Kells, co. Meath; and Winchester. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars on 6 May 1961, and served with them in Sharjah, Trucial Oman States, for seven months in 1961, undertaking desert operations and patrols. The following year he served as a Troop Leader in Aden for five months, before proceeding to Brunei. Promoted Lieutenant on 3 February 1963, he served with the Regiment in Borneo during the emergency there. In a letter home to his mother he describes the situation thus:

'... Had a bit of a thrill on Tuesday- fired our big guns, and some of the Gunners had a bang too at a couple of camps this side of the border. The Gurkhas follow up party collecting two more terrorists without any loss. The Naval helicopters fired some of their French Guided Weapons at the position too- first time I think that guided weapons have been used by British Forces offensively - history being made before my eyes- very spectacular they were too. We watched from the gun position, five miles away - a great way to fight a war!'

Bowly's final posting was to Germany in 1965, where he led a very large three power convoy through Brunswick practising for a possible relief of Berlin. He resigned his commission on 3 April 1965, and was subsequently employed as a Bloodstock agent on both sides of the Irish Sea.

Sold together with a Queen's Royal Irish Hussars miniature lapel pin; a letter written by the recipient to his mother, dated 2 April 1964, in Air Mail envelope, with Sarawak 30 cents stamp, and post marks for 'Field Post Office 3 Ap 64'; 'Kuching, Sarawak 5 Ap 64'; and 'Mala [Mallow, co. Cork, Ireland] 10-IV 1964'; a photograph of the recipient taken in Sharjah; and a copy of *Irish Hussar*, the Regimental History of the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars.

580 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (**23742204 Cpl. P. Whitehead. RMP.**) unofficial retaining rod between clasps, as issued, *nearly extremely fine* *£60-£80*

581 General Service 1962-2007, 4 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (**23735653 Pte. L. Pearson. KOYLI**) *very fine* *£60-£80*

According to the recipient's Certificate of Service his only medal entitlement is the General Service Medal with clasps for Borneo and Malay Peninsula; the other clasps are not confirmed, and this lot is sold on the basis that he is not entitled to the clasps South Arabia and Northern Ireland.

x582 Rhodesia 1980, unnamed, usual rhodium plate finish, *extremely fine* *£260-£300*

583



South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**RO2(G) R Marshall D182704L HMS Hermes**) mounted as worn, *good very fine*

£400-£500

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.

A fine Collection of Medals to the 78th Battalion (Winnipeg Grenadiers), C.E.F.

x584



A Great War 'Western Front' D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Semmens, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top ribbon bar; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. J. N. Semmens); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, these last two unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *obverse centre a little depressed on the first and minor enamel damage to wreaths, very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (5) *£1,000-£1,400*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918: 'Major John Nelson Semmens, Inf.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 December 1917 and 28 May 1918.

x585



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M., M.M. group of six awarded to Private R. A. Kenney, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (874958 Pte. R. A. Kenney. 78/Can: Inf:); Military Medal, G.V.R. (874958 Pte. R. A. Kenney. 78/Can: Inf:); British War and Victory Medals ((874958 Pte. R. A. Kenney. 78-Can. Inf.); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, these last two unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *extremely fine* (6) *£1,800-£2,200*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1918; citation *London Gazette* 21 December 1918:

'This man, acting as battalion scout, assisted to locate the bridges over a river under heavy fire. Later, in a counter-attack by the enemy, he with four others worked round their flank and rushed a patrol, killing six out of seven. This man was full of resource and courage.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1918.

R. A. Kenney was born in Marringhurst, Manitoba, and served with the 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War. He was wounded on 10 August 1918, and died on 15 April 1954.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. pair awarded to Private J. Bucheven, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was wounded and taken Prisoner of War on the Western Front on 11 August 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (652250 Pte. J. Bucheven. 78/Can: Inf.); British War Medal (652250 Pte. J. Bucheven. 78-Can. Inf.) mounted for display with an erased Victory Medal, together with Canadian Memorial Cross, G. V.R. (652250 Pte. J. Bochoven) note spelling of name, this with enclosure card and good length of original silk ribbon, extremely fine (4) *£800-£1,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1918; citation *London Gazette* 21 December 1918:

'This man acted as stretcher-bearer during an attack on a village, and worked unceasingly in the open under heavy fire. During an enemy counter attack a few days later he continued attending to the wounded, although he himself was also wounded, until he was taken prisoner. He, however, succeeded in escaping and got back to the lines. His energy and untiring devotion to his duty were worthy of the highest praise.'

John Bucheven was born in Rotterdam, Holland, and previously served for seven years in the East Indies with the Dutch army. He was reported wounded and missing on 11 August 1918, and was later confirmed as having been taken Prisoner of War, being held captive at Dulman, Westphalia. He was discharged medically unfit for further service on 6 May 1919, and died on 4 August 1929, his death attributed to his wounds, hence the grant of the Memorial Cross.

x587



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar group of three awarded to Acting Sergeant F. R. Brunt, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was wounded in the face while winning his M.M. at Passchendaele Ridge in October 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (148445 Cpl. F. R. Brunt. 78/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (148445 A. Sgt. F. R. Brunt. 78-Can. Inf.) mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £800-£1,000

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

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1918. The original recommendation - extracted from Canadian archives - states:

'For conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during operations on Passchendaele Ridge from 29 October to 2 November 1917. When all the other N.C.Os had become casualties in the Brigade Tump Line Party this N.C.O. took charge and succeeded in establishing a forward dump under very heavy shell fire. Following the attack he assisted most ably in the evacuation of wounded until he himself became a casualty. He refused to leave his post in spite of his wounds and continued for 12 hours before he was forced to withdraw on account of the severity of his wounds. He displayed marked courage and conspicuous devotion to duty throughout the whole operation and is deserving of the highest praise.'

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

Francis Ralph Blunt was born at Shelton in Staffordshire in August 1882 and enlisted in the 78th Battalion, Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Winnipeg, where he had settled as a farmer, in November 1915. Arriving in the U.K. in May 1916, he was embarked for France with his unit that August, but, as verified by his service record (Canadian archives refer), he had to be evacuated to Queen Mary's Military Hospital at Whalley, Lancashire, at the end of the year, suffering from trench foot ('Came out of trenches on 27 November after 7 days in mud and water'). Latterly treated at Woodcote Park Hospital, Epsom, he was discharged in February 1917 and rejoined the 78th Battalion back in the Field in August of that year. Advanced to Corporal on the eve of his M.M.-winning exploits at Passchendaele in late October - early November, he recovered from his wounds - shrapnel injuries to his face - at No. 5 General Hospital at Rouen. Once again, however, he returned to active service, winning a Bar to his M.M. and being advanced to Acting Sergeant in the Field in October 1918. Shortly afterwards recommended for a commission, he returned to the U.K. to attend an O.T.C. unit at Seaford, and was accordingly discharged in the rank of 'Cadet' when he returned to Canada in January 1919.

x588

A Great War 'Western Front 1917' M.M. pair awarded to Acting Corporal B. W. Lawrie, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was awarded a Second Award Bar to his M.M. in 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (460560 Pte. B. W. Lawrie. 78/Can: Inf.); British War Medal 1914-20 (460560 A. Cpl. B. W. Lawrie. 78-Can. Inf.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £200-£260

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

Also entitled to Bar to M.M. *London Gazette* 24 January 1919.

Bruce Warwick Lawrie was born on 7 October 1898, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, son of Robert Lawrie, of 108 Ethelbert Street, Winnipeg. He attested on 11 August 1915, stating his trade to be that of a Sporting Goods Clerk.

x589

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private/Acting Corporal C. Burnett, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (147640 Pte. C. Burnett. 78/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (147640 Pte. C. Burnett. 78-Can. Inf.) mounted for display, *good very fine* (3) £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 April 1918.

The original Recommendation, dated 19 January 1918, and counter-signed by General Currie on 25 January 1917, states:

'For conspicuous good work as Lewis Gun operator with a patrol on the 12 January 1918. The patrol of which this man was a member encountered and engaged an enemy post, and it was very largely due to the coolness and skill of Private Burnett in opening fire on them with the Lewis Gun that the enemy party was successfully engaged and important identifications secured. His behaviour is considered most praiseworthy and entirely deserving of immediate reward.'

x590

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private W. A. Ford, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1001139 Pte. W. A. Ford. 78/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (1001139 Pte. W. A. Ford. 78-Can. Inf.) mounted for display, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (3) £300-£400

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

x591 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. pair awarded to Corporal H. W. Sands, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (220260 Cpl. H. W. Sands. 78/Can: Inf.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (220260 Cpl. H. W. Sands. 78-Can. Inf.) mounted for display with an erased British War Medal, *nearly extremely fine* (3) **£160-£200**

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

x592



Five: Warrant Officer H. E. Fox, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, late Railway Pioneer Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (427 Corpl: H. E. Fox. Rly: Pnr: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (427 Serjt: H. E. Fox. Rly: Pnr: Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (147648 W. O. Cl. 2. H. E. Fox. 78-Can. Inf.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (147648 C.Q.M. Sjt: H. E. Fox. 78/Can: Inf:) mounted for display, *good very fine* (5) **£260-£300**

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

x593 Pair: Acting Major F. L. Hesson, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 24 August 1918

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. F. L. Hesson.) mounted for display, *extremely fine* (2) **£70-£90**

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 May 1918: 'Capt. (A. Maj.) F. L. Hesson, 78 Can: Inf.'

x594 Pair: Acting Company Quartermaster Sergeant J. Ritchie, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, late 6 Volunteer Battalion, Royal Scots

British War and Victory Medals (21512 A.C.Q.M. Sjt. J. Ritchie. 78-Can. Inf.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E. VII.R. (1556 Cpl. J. Ritchie. 6-V.B. R. Scots.) mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine* (3) **£80-£100**

x595 Five: Private J. S. Anderson, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, afterwards Edmonton Regiment, who was wounded at Vimy Ridge on 9 April 1917

British War and Victory Medals (624135 Pte. J. Anderson. 78-Can. Inf.); Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, these last three unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *good very fine and better* (5) **£80-£100**

James S. Anderson joined the 78th Battalion in the field on 21 January 1917, and was wounded by gun shot resulting in a compound fracture of the right arm at Vimy Ridge on 9 April 1917.

Sold with Silver War Badge (C29222); Great War aluminium identity bracelet (78 Bn. Canadians); small 78 Winnipeg Grenadiers badge, fittings removed; two 49 Edmonton Regiment badges, large and small; and three various war service or veteran lapel badges.

x596 Five: Private J. Moore, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, later Veterans' Guard of Canada, who was taken Prisoner of War on the Western Front on 17 September 1918

British War and Victory Medals (288687 Pte. J. Moore. 78-Can. Inf.); Defence Medal; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, these last three unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *extremely fine* (5) **£40-£60**

J. Moore was born in Elgin, Manitoba, and served with the 78th Battalion during the Great War, being taken Prisoner of War on the Western Front on 17 September 1917. Held captive at Dulmen, Westphalia, he was repatriated on 4 December 1918.

Moore joined the Winnipeg Grenadiers on 12 September 1939, and served during the Second World War on Garrison duty in Jamaica; he subsequently served with the Veterans' Guard of Canada.

x597 Pair: Private W. McA. Vokins, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was wounded in September 1917, and subsequently killed in action near Passchendaele in October 1917

British War and Victory Medals (625160 Pte. W. M. Vokins. 78-Can. Inf.) *extremely fine* (2) **£60-£80**

William McArthur Vokins, Private, 78th Canadian Infantry, served with the 78th from 8 March 1917. He was wounded by a gunshot in the right arm on 1 September 1917, and killed in action near Passchendaele on 30 October 1917, aged 29. He was a farmer from Lashburn, Saskatchewan, son of Mary Vokins, of Ramsbury, Wiltshire, and is commemorated by name on the Menin Gate Memorial. Sold with copied record of service and modern photograph of memorial panel.

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- x598** *Pair: Private C. W. Elvin, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (1001252 Pte. C. W. Elvin. 78-Can. Inf.) mounted for display
Pair: Private J. T. Lang, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry
British War and Victory Medals (874804 Pte. J. T. Lang. 78-Can. Inf.) mounted for display
Pair: Private H. Teal, 5th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, late 78th Battalion and Fort Garry Horse
British War and Victory Medals (147769 Pte. H. Teal. 5-Can. Inf.) *very fine, the first two pairs extremely fine (6)*
£50-£70

J. T. Lang, originally 184 Battalion, from Lyleton, Man., next of kin, Peterborough, Ont.; served in France from 22 December 1916; wounded 17 September 1917; accidentally injured in train or truck collision 6 October 1918.

H. Teal originally enlisted into the 78th Battalion at Winnipeg, having previous service with Fort Garry Horse and later transferred to the 5th Battalion. He served in France from 4 February 1916, and was discharged with shell shock on 25 April 1916.

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- x599** British War Medal 1914-20 (7), (**Lieut. C. W. Nash.; 651084 Pte. J. G. Ammann. 78-Can. Inf.; 147044 Pte. W. J. Brown, 78-Can. Inf.; 625231 L. Cpl. W. M. Dargie. 78-Can. Inf.** number and name abrasively rubbed but fully legible; **2382482 Pte. G. Kipling. 78-Can. Inf.; 440994 Pte. C. C. Tinn. 78-Can. Inf.; 721072 Pte. J. H. Wilford. 78-Can. Inf.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**1000126 A.L. Sjt. G. Mitchell. 78-Can. Inf.**) *suspension re-pinned on the first, otherwise very fine or better (8)*
£140-£180

C. W. Nash served with the 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry.

J. C. Ammann originally enrolled into the 160th Battalion. He was killed in action at Amiens on 8 August 1918.

W. J. Brown served in France from 13 August 1916, and was severely wounded in the hand, forearm and buttock on 18 October 1916.

William Milne Dargie was killed in action north of Hill 145 in the capture of Vimy Ridge on 9 April 1917. He originally enlisted into the 151st Battalion at Lloydminster on 21 March 1916. He is buried in Givenchy-en-Gohelle Canadian Cemetery, France.

George Kipling died on 2 September 1918, of wounds received in the capture of Drocourt-Queant Line, aged 33. He enlisted at Malachi, Ontario, son of Edward Kipling, of Minaki, Ontario, and is buried in Beaurains Road Cemetery, France.

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- x600** Memorial Plaque (**John Swanney**) *extremely fine*
£70-£90

John Swanney, Private, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, was killed in action at Vimy Ridge on 9 April 1917, and is commemorated by name on the Vimy Memorial.

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- x601** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**219156 Pte. P. Ball**) *extremely fine*
£60-£80

Private Percy Ball, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, was killed in action on 13 January 1917, and is commemorated by name in the Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez.

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- x602** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**288649 Pte. P. Ouillette**) *nearly extremely fine*
£120-£160

Pete Ouillette was a Canadian Native Indian, born at Carman, Manitoba, on 15 February 1884. A farmer by occupation, he enlisted into the 221st Battalion at Winnipeg in May 1916, but was serving with the 78th Battalion (Winnipeg Grenadiers) when he was reported missing, later deemed to have been killed in action, on 30 October 1917, during the battle of Passchendaele. His name is remembered with honour at the Passchendaele New British Cemetery; sold with copied service papers.

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- x603** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**875413 Pte. G. Russell**) in case of issue, *good very fine*
£120-£160

Garfield Russell was born in Gravenhurst, Ontario, on 10 September 1895. A lather by occupation, he enlisted in the 184th Battalion at Winnipeg in February 1916, but was serving with the 78th Battalion (Winnipeg Grenadiers) when he was killed in action on 9 April 1917 at the battle of Vimy Ridge. He was buried in the Givenchy-en-Gohelle Canadian Cemetery, Souchez. Russell was the son of George and Jemima Russell, of 393 Marjorie Street, St. James, Winnipeg; sold with copied service papers.

Coronation and Jubilee Medals

604



The Orders and Medals attributed to P. E. Lembcke, Peruvian Army, later Peru's Consular General and Charge d'affaires in London

Coronation 1902, silver, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; **Peru, Republic**, Cross for Callao (1866), being a five pointed star, silver and enamel, *damage to enamel and one finial ball bent*; **Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Isabella the Catholic, Grand Cross Star, silver, gold and enamel, in case of issue, *damage to red enamel on second arm*; **Peru, Republic**, Veterans Society Commemorative Medal for the 1866 Battle of Callao, silver-gilt; Veterans Society Commemorative Medal for the 1879 Battle of Tarapaca, silver-gilt, *generally very fine* (6) **£400-£500**

Provenance: Acquired by the vendor direct from the great granddaughter of the recipient.

Pedro Eduardo Lembcke was born in Lima in 1846 into a family with origins in Prussia. He served as an officer in the Peruvian Army, participating in the Battle of Callao in 1866 against the Spanish during the Cincha Islands War. He later took part in the War of the Pacific against Chile, being present at the Battle of Tarapacá in 1879 following which, with Peru under pressure after the withdrawal of their Bolivian allies, Chilean forces marched on Lima where they met the remains of the Peruvian forces at Miraflores in January 1881. Here Lembcke served as second in command of the 12th Reserve Battalion holding redoubt No. 7. The battle, a bloody affair which saw both sides losing about thirty percent of their combatants, culminated in a defeat for the Peruvians, and the Chileans occupied Lima.

Leaving his military career behind him, Lembcke turned to commerce and, in 1886, he took his family to London where, as befitting a wealthy merchant, they lived in some comfort, renting a property on Queen Anne's Gate and employing eight servants. In 1895 he was appointed as Consul-General of Peru at London - there was at that time no Peruvian ambassador to the Court of St. James as these duties were covered by a resident minister based in Paris:

'The resident representative of the Republic in London is Senor Don Eduardo Lembcke, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General. The Legation is at 104, Victoria Street, S.W. Senor Don Lembcke is a highly cultured and accomplished man, well versed in diplomatic matters, and both speaking and writing English with great fluency and accuracy. Senor Lembcke creates an immediately favourable and sympathetic impression with all who have business with the Legation, and his ability in dealing with the complicated questions which not infrequently arise, show him to be a thorough man of the world'. (*Peru Of The Twentieth Century* by Percy F. Martin, F.R.G.S refers)

Now moving in very fashionable circles, in 1902 Lembcke attended the Coronation of King Edward VII and in 1906, Senora de Lembcke, as the wife of the Peruvian Charge d'affaires, was invited to launch the cruiser 'Coronel Bolognesi' which was built by Vickers at Barrow for the Peruvian Navy. After the launch she was given a gold bracelet, set with emeralds, as a souvenir of the occasion.

Lembcke was also present at the funeral of King Edward VII in 1910, as one of the 25 dignitaries who walked behind the carriage bearing HM Queen Alexandra and the Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia during the procession to Westminster Abbey. The following year he was present the coronation of HM King George V.

In 1912, following the upgrading of the status of the Peruvian embassy, Don Carlos Lembcke became Peru's Minister Plenipotentiary, a diplomat of the second class, ranking between an Ambassador and a Minister Resident. He retired late during the Great War due to poor health and died in 1919.

On 27th September 1919, the *Catholic News Weekly*, reported:

'We regret to announce the death of Mr. Edward Lembcke, a Knight of the Order of St. Isabella the Catholic, which sad event took place on the 17th inst., at the age of seventy-four, at his residence, 121, Cromwell Road, S.W. Mr. Lembcke had been ill for some time, but the end came rather suddenly, to the deep sorrow of a very large circle of friends, by whom he was extremely respected. He was well known in British and South American diplomatic and commercial circles, and during the war did a great deal of active and useful work for the Allies' cause in various parts of South America. The funeral took place on Monday, at St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal Green, after a Requiem at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, celebrated by Father Dillon Doyle. The chief mourners were: Mrs. E. Lembcke (widow), Major Charles E. Lembcke, D.S.O., of the Intelligence Department, War Office (son), and Mrs. C. E. Lembcke, and Miss Lembcke (daughter). Two other sons, Mr. Richard Lembcke, and Mr. Michael Lembcke and Mrs. M. Lembcke, being abroad, were unable to attend.—R.I.P.'

For the recipient's son's medals see lot 183

For the recipient's miniature medals see lot 722.

x 605 Coronation 1902, Hong Kong issue, bronze, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £80-£120

606



Visit to Ireland 1903 (**P.C. T. Roche. D.M.P.**) with integral top shamrock riband bar; together with a Dublin Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Medallion, bronze, the reverse inscribed '**To Constable Thomas Roche D.M.P. 1902 for Humanity to Animals**', in *Hopkins & Hopkins, Dublin*, case of issue, *good very fine* (2) £280-£320

607 Coronation 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued (2); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, *generally very fine* (5) £50-£70

608 Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued (6), last 3 in boxes of issue, *generally very fine or better* (6) £50-£60

Long Service Medals

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- x 609** Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., Star issue, unnamed, *good very fine* £50-£70
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- 610** *Pair: Sergeant W. J. Peace, Military Mounted Police*
 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (648 Sjt: W. J. Peace. M.M.P.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (648 Sjt: W. J. Peace. M.M.P.) *toned, nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 June 1917 (Salonika).
 1 of 4 M.S.M.'s to the Military Mounted Police awarded for service in Salonika during the Great War.
W. J. Peace served during the Great War with the Military Mounted Police in the French theatre of war from 20 September 1915.
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- 611** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**P-4618 A. S. S. Mjr: J. Harding. M.M.P.**) *very fine* £100-£140
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918 (France).
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 May 1917.
J. Harding served during the Great War with the 4th Dragoon Guards in the French theatre of war from 5 October 1914. He transferred to the Military Mounted Police in October 1916.
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- 612** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**P-4778 Sjt: E. J. Wood. M.M.P.**) *suspension re-affixed, partially officially renamed, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.
E. J. Wood was a native of Taplow, Buckinghamshire, and initially served during the Great War with the Royal Berkshire Regiment (entitled to a 1914-15 Star trio - MIC gives as issued in June 1935).
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- 613** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**654 Sjt. W. Price. M.M.P.**) *toned, very fine* £80-£120
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918 (France).
W. Price initially served during the Great War with the 2nd Dragoon Guards in the French theatre of war from 8 October 1914. He subsequently advanced to Sergeant, transferred to the Military Mounted Police, and was attached to HQ 1st Cavalry Division.
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- 614** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**P-1980 Pte - A. Sjt - F. H. White. M.M.P.**) *good very fine* £80-£120
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.
Frank Herbert White served during the Great War with the Military Mounted Police in the French theatre of war from 2 December 1915.
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- 615** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**P-4043 Pte - L. Cpl - G. T. Lucas. M.M.P.**) *very fine* £80-£120
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919 (Egypt).
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- 616** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**700 Cpl - A - S. S. Mjr. - W. A. Buckland. M.M.P.**) *very fine* £80-£120
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 12 October 1919 (Egypt).
W. A. Buckland served during the Great War with the Military Mounted Police in the Egyptian theatre of war from 22 March 1915 (entitled to 1914-15 Star trio).
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- 617** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**P-9989 Pte - A - Cpl - J. B. Gray. M.F.P.**) *very fine* £80-£100
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919 (France).
John Burgess Gray was a native of Manchester, and initially served during the Great War with the Royal Army Medical Corps in the French theatre of war from 23 July 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Military Foot Police (entitled to 1914-15 Star trio).
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- 618** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**P-3401 Sjt J. Scott. M.F.P.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £80-£100
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.
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- 619** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**P-2684 Cpl W. Sheldon. M.F.P.**) *nearly very fine* £100-£140
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919 (France).
 France, *Medaille Militaire*, *London Gazette* 14 July 1919.
William Sheldon served during the Great War with the Military Foot Police (entitled to a Great War Pair).
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- 620** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**744 Sjt: - A. C. S. Mjr: - J. Cox. C. of M. P.**) *very fine* £100-£140
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 February 1919 (Home).
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- 621** Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (177956. **S. Rumble, P.O. 1Cl. "Aries II" Minesweeping 1918.**) *good very fine* £240-£280
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 24 March 1918.
Petty Officer Seth Rumble was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 17 April 1918) and also received a special commendation in his service record, 'Commander in Chief the Nore to convey to Rumble an expression of their Lordship's appreciation for the skilful manner in which the wires were made fast round the body of seaplane N2921, on the occasion of the salvage of the same on the 2nd Aug. 1918 off Margate.'
- 622** Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (2212092 **W.O. Cl.2. F. W. Harris. R.A.P.C.**); Efficiency Medal, G. VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (1463085 **Gnr. H. T. Barter. R.A.**) *partially officially corrected*; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (3), G.V.R., 1st issue (**Bert Hughes**); G.V.R., 2nd issue, with three Additional Long Service Bars, for the years 1941, 1945, and 1953 (**James H. Were.**); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**Charles Bailey**) *edge nicks to last, otherwise good very fine* (5) £70-£90
- 623** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (3) (MX.19171 **E. A. Lee. E.R.A. 1, H.M.S. Boxer.**; JX.151273 **R. J. Lewis. P.O. H.M.S. Defiance.**; KX.96286 **S. Beattie. P.O.S.M. H.M.S. Raleigh.**) *minor official corrections to first, second partially officially corrected, contact marks, generally very fine and better* (3) £100-£140
- 624** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (3) (JX.159363 **R. T. Jordan. P.O. H.M.S. Alert.**; MX.767838. **F. C. Rich. R.P.O. H.M.S. Ganges.**; JX.156768. **P. J. Atherton. P.O. H.M.S. Sanguine.**) *minor official correction to ship on last, contact marks, generally very fine* (3) £100-£140
- 625** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (3) (MX.745127 **G. J. Cripps. R.P.O. H.M.S. Cumberland.**; LX21794. **L. O. Boylin. P.O. Std. H.M.S. Savage.**; KX.96296. **K. C. Tonge. P.O.S.M. H.M.S. Tyne.**) *minor official corrections to first and last, good very fine and better* (3) £100-£140
- 626** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) (MX.856355 **J. R. Kilford. P.O.EL. HM.S. Adamant.**; MX.887961. **B. M. Dunster. E.R.A.1. H.M.S. London.**; KX.854561 **G. W. B. Bigland. P.O.M.(E) H.M.S. Victorious**) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £120-£160
- 627** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) (FX.766147 **A.R. Wylie. A.A.1. (O). H.M.S. Peregrine.**; CPOWTR **A K Smith DO87617K HMS Drake**; DO63204A **R Hocking EA(A)1 HMS Seahawk**) *contact marks to first, this very fine, the other two extremely fine* (3) £120-£160
- 628** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) (KX847202 **G. F. Nobes. Mech.1. H.M.S. Alderney.**; J975852H. **R.T. Card. A/PO HMS Cambridge**; JX.908624 **A. Mahoney. P.O. H.M.S. Terror.**) *good very fine and better* (3) £120-£160
- 629** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) (FX. 895032 **P. Longbone. Air. Mech. I. (O). H.M.S. Condor.**; L978040P **M. Brierley L Std HMS Devonshire**; MX 735566 **P. E. Darling. S.C.P.O. (V) H.M.S. Victory IV.**) *official corrections to first, nearly extremely fine* (3) £100-£140
- 630** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) (JX.847244 **J. Lafferty A/P.O. H.M.S. Dryad.**; MX.514484 **C. R. Smith. L.S. A. (S). H.M.S. Dolphin.**; M978259N **J. Smith POCK HMS Nelson**) *first partially officially corrected, minor edge bruising and abrasions to second, generally good very fine and better* (3) £100-£140
- 631** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) (LX.835251 **I. T. Hall. Ldg. Std. H.M.S. Dolphin.**; M977137H **S. K. Shaw ACCEMN HMS Dolphin**; KX.801920. **J. Needham. P.O.M. (E). H.M.S. Wakeful.**) *slight abrasions to last, otherwise good very fine and better* (3) £120-£160
- 632** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) (ACRS **A N Murchie D078487T HMS Centurion**; K973837N **K. G. Humphrey POMEM HMS Hardy**; LX.884411 **L. G. Cresswell. Ldg. Std. H.M.S. Seahawk.**) *heavy edge bruising to first, generally good very fine and better* (3) £100-£140

- 633** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) (FX.892706 J. Widdowfield. P.O.EL. (A). H.M.S. Fulmar.; MX.869242 M. J. Margerrison. P.O. WTR. H.M.S. Raleigh.; MX. 916355 M. H. W. Knight. L.M.A. H.M.S. St. Angelo.) *extremely fine* (3) **£120-£160**
H.M.S. St. Angelo was the Royal Navy's shore base at Valetta, Malta.
- 634** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) (FX.910926 R. Bingham. Air. Mech. 2. H.M.S. Heron; JX. 819725. J. Crouch. P.O. H.M.S. Maidstone.; M845110L A. J. Lillis CPO. WTR. HMS President) *last toned, extremely fine* (3) **£120-£160**
- 635** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) (KX.116396 E. Symons L.M.(E). H.M.S. Drake.; MX.803688. P. Ivory. E.R. A. (1). H.M.S. Lochinvar.; FX.560893 A. Proudlock. Air. Mech. 1. H.M.S. Peregrine.) *edge bruise to first, very fine and better* (3) **£120-£160**
- 636** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) (JX.865437 R. A. Elrick. C.P.O. H.M.S. Safeguard.; JX.175365 R. F. Wade. P.O. H.M.S. Drake.; FX.880020 R. Farmer. Air. Mech. 1. H.M.S. Fulmar.) *minor official correction to last, extremely fine* (3) **£100-£140**
- 637** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) (MX.766388. W. McLaughlan. CH.R.EL. H.M.S. Newcastle.; MX.768954 A.C. Newey. P.O. Wtr. H.M.S. President.; DO61542 D J Bradshaw ACMEM HMS Rooke) *'Mc' of recipient's name officially corrected on first, light contact marks, good very fine and better* (3) **£100-£140**
- 638** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (2) (KX.138011 K. V. J. Richardson. M. (E). 1. H.M.S. Dolphin.; J942244R A. P. Young RS HMS Mercury); Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (X.4587. J. Hall. L. S.B.A, R.N.A.S.B.R.) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and better* (3) **£100-£140**
- 639** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (2) (Corpl. G. P. Dullard. E. I. Ry. Voltr. Rfls; Corpl. T. Arklie 2nd Bn. Madras & S. M. Ry. Rifles) *first officially renamed, very fine* (2) **£70-£90**
- 640** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (2) (..fmn. W. A. Nedou, Pjb. Rfls. I.D.F.; Pte. C. W. McLeod, The Upper Burma Bn. A.F.I.) *area of erasure to edge of first, last officially renamed, very fine* (2) **£60-£80**
- x641** Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1908, *lacking integral top riband bar, otherwise good very fine* **£50-£70**
- 642** Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3) (L.1301 G. Warmington. Sean. 2Cl. R.N.R.; D 2729 J. Davies. Sean. 1Cl. R.N.R.; 82380 F. Coyle Sean 1Cl. R.N.R.) *good very fine and better* (3) **£140-£180**
- 643** Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (3) (17793 A. N. Watkin. Smn. R.N.R.; 223 E.D. E. J. Williams. E.R. A. R.N.R.; 9969 S. F. Lacey. Engn. R.N.R.) *severe scratches to obverse field of last, otherwise generally very fine* (3) **£80-£120**
- 644** Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C. (3), G.V.R., 2nd issue (SS.6663 (Po. B.13229) R. H. J. S. Harling. A.B. R.F.R.); G.VI.R., 1st issue (2) (SSX.12564 (Po. D.127) B. J. Watson. P.O. R.F.R.; J.109118 (Ch. B.24355). C. Lloyd. A/L.S. R.F.R.) *minor official correction to surname on second, very fine* (3) **£100-£140**
- Rowland Harry James Shotter Harling**, a photographer from Caterham Valley, Surrey, was born on 1 March 1897. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 22 November 1915, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Amethyst*. Discharged to shore on 22 December 1920, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 24 October 1931. He died in Eastbourne, Sussex 31 January 1972.
- Bernard James Watson**, a painter's mate from All Hallows, London, was born on 13 September 1908. He served in the Royal Navy from 17 January 1927 to 16 January 1934, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. He was recalled for service during the Second War.
- Charles Lloyd**, an Errand Boy from Manchester, was born on 1 July 1907. He served in the Royal Navy from 4 December 1929 to 30 June 1937, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. Recalled for Second War service, he was invalided on 2 April 1941. His service record notes that he is also entitled to a Naval General Service Medal, with Palestine clasp.
- 645** Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (3), 1st issue (JX.136389 (Ch.B. 24741). B. G. Stoner. L.S. R.F.R.); 2nd issue (2) (SSX.19319 F. G. Hinton. Dev. B. 18384 P.O. R.F.R.; SSX16073 L. A. Starr. L. Smn. Ch.B.27539. R.F.R.) *edge bruising to last, generally very fine and better* (3) **£80-£120**
- 646** Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 1st issue (847724 Sgt. J. W. Slater A.A.F.) *number officially corrected, in named card box of issue, extremely fine* **£50-£70**

x 647



Hong Kong Royal Naval Dockyard Police Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**I.P.C. 92 Ghazni Khan**) *extremely fine, rare* **£600-£800**

Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.

Approximately 280 medals were issued between 1922 and 1973. Indian Police Constable Ghazni Khan has not been found on the medal rolls which are incomplete; possibly only 33 awarded during the period 1947-52 when the G.VI.R. 2nd type medals were issued.

Life Saving Awards

x648



Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 1st type, silver, medallion, 56mm (**For nobly proceeding in British Queen's Boat to assistance of Crew of Schooner Happy Return on Burbo. Sea dangerous & capsized the Boat, June 1864**) additionally inscribed in obverse field '**Ed. Jones**', fitted with a contemporary silver claw and loop suspension with silver ribbon buckle, *edge bruise, otherwise very fine* £280-£320

Extract from Society Records:

'The two latest Medals awarded were, a gold one to Mr Daniel H. Morison, and a silver one to **Edward Jones**, for their heroic conduct on the late occasion of the wreck of the *Happy Return* on Burbo, from being struck by a sea which opened the stern, filled the cabin, and damaged her rudder, so that she was not under command of the helm. On the accident being seen from the screw steamer *British Queen*, then entering the river, six men, all who volunteered for the service, manned one of the steamer's boats, and under the command of Mr Morison, second officer of the steamer, succeeded in reaching the wreck after an ineffectual attempt in the gig, but so fearful a sea was running that, while they were saving the schooner's crew, and had already got two men into the boat, a heavy wave struck it and drowned five seamen of the *British Queen* and the two men of the *Happy Return*, only Mr Morison and Edward Jones being saved.'

x649

Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 1st type, silver medallion, 56mm, unnamed and unmounted, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £60-£80

x650

Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver (**Geo. Rees. 3rd Officer. S.S. Malta for Having with Boat's Crew Rescued Crew of S.S. Dhooliah. 21/12/76**) with silver brooch buckle, *very fine* £140-£180

Extract from Society Records:

'To Captain Thomas Durrant, S.S. *Malta*, Mr Rees, third officer, George Black and William Robertson, quartermasters. On the 21st December 1876, at daylight, the *Malta*, while homeward bound, fell in with the steamship *Dhooliah* in the Bay of Biscay in a sinking state. Three boats from the *Dhooliah* brought a portion of the crew on board the *Malta*, all of whom refused to go back to rescue their shipmates. There was a heavy sea running.

Mr George Rees, third officer of the *Malta*, with a crew of five volunteers, went in one of the *Dhooliah's* boats and rescued all but the master and one of the crew. The *Dhooliah's* boat having been stove in alongside the *Malta*, the same boat's crew went in one of the *Malta's* boats and succeeded in saving the master and one seaman who had remained in the *Dhooliah*. in all, 43 of the crew of the *Dhooliah* were saved. While effecting this rescue, George Black had his hand crushed and has since died from the effects of the injuries he received.'

Sold with copied certificates of competency as Only Mate, First Mate, and Master.

x651

Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver (**Mitchell Gibson. 2nd Offcr. S.S. "Canada". For Rescuing With Boat's Crew 10 Men From Barque "Anna" 30/11/81**) with silver brooch bar, *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £140-£180

From Society Records:

'A Silver Clasp to his medal and a vote of thanks to Captain John Robinson of the S.S. *Canada* for having on the 30th November 1881, during a hard N.W. Gale in the Atlantic Ocean rescued the crew of the Barque *Anna* which vessel had signalled 'Rudder is gone, am in a sinking condition.'

A Silver Medal and vote of thanks to **Mr Mitchell Gibson**, second officer for having with a boat crew, at great risk from the high breaking sea, rowed to the Barque and rescued her crew, ten in number. The weather was so bad that after getting the people on board the *Canada* the boat could not be hoisted up and had to be abandoned.'

- x652** Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver (**Capt. Alfred H. Highton. S.S. "Yucatan" for Rescuing 15 of The Crew Of "Petit Bourgeois" in A Gale, Dec. 24. 1892**) with silver brooch buckle, *very fine* £140-£180

Extract from Society Records:

'A Silver Medal and Vote of Thanks to Captain Alfred H. Highton, S.S. *Yucatan*, for having stood by the French barque *Petit Bourgeois*, for about twelve hours during a heavy gale and high sea, and finally having rescued the crew of fifteen persons; the vessel had to be abandoned on the 24th of December 1892, because she was in a waterlogged and sinking condition, and was fast breaking up.'

Alfred Halewood Highton was born at Bootle cum Linacre, Lancashire, on 21 March 1850. He joined the merchant navy, passing for Second Mate in October 1868, First Mate in April 1872, and Master in December 1876. He was employed by the White Star Line and served in the merchant navy during the Great War earning the British and Mercantile Marine War medals. He died at Maghull, Lancashire, on 13 April 1927.

- x653** *Three: Hugh Blain, Mercantile Marine*

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Hugh Blain) officially impressed later issues; Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver, the reverse hallmarked Birmingham 1934 (To Hugh Blain, for Gallant Service. 7/7/1894.) officially re-engraved naming, with silver brooch bar, *the second gilded, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£120

- x654** Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver (**Mr. Robert P. Gittins. 2nd Officer S.S. "Londonian" A Volunteer in S.S. "Vedamore's" Boat After Being Himself Rescued From The "Londonian" On 26/11/98**) with silvered brooch buckle, *minor contact marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £200-£260

The heroic efforts made in rescuing men from the stricken *Londonian* is related in the *Dictionary of Disasters at Sea*, by Charles Hocking:

'The (Wilsons & Furness - Leyland Line) liner *Londonian*, Capt. E. B. Lee, left Boston, Mass., for London on November 15th, 1898, with a company of 70. The cargo consisted chiefly of grain, there being also 150 head of cattle. After about a week at sea the ship ran into foul weather, increasing later to a gale, and she began to make water; her steering-gear jammed and it became impossible to keep her head-on. The ship broached to and she was thrown on her beam ends, and her engine room flooded. The cattle were driven overboard to lighten the ship which continued to drift for two days and nights, until the morning of the 25th when she was sighted by the Johnston liner *Vedamore*, Capt. Bartlett. The captain of the *Londonian* asked to be taken in tow, but this the *Vedamore's* captain declined to do, though he was prepared to take off the crew. About noon therefore Capt. Lee decided to abandon his ship and the *Vedamore* made an attempt to get a boat alongside, but after three hours struggle the boat returned without having rescued a single man. Other efforts by rocket and line from windward of the derelict were equally unsuccessful and operations had to be suspended until daybreak when lines attached to life-buoys were floated down to the *Londonian*. After many hours one of these was picked up and a heavier line taken on board. A lifeboat was lashed to this and was hauled to and fro between the ships, 22 men being saved in the first journey. At the second attempt the rope broke and the boat capsized. Another boat under Mr Doran, the first officer, was lowered by the *Vedamore* but this was smashed, the crew barely escaping with their lives. These efforts had lasted throughout the day and there was another pause during the hours of darkness. Next morning one of the *Londonian's* boats was got over the side where it at once capsized, drowning all its occupants. A second boat got away with 23 men who were taken on board the *Vedamore*. All day attempts to effect further rescues continued but without success. At dawn on the morning of the 28th those on board the *Vedamore* saw no sign of the *Londonian*, so with the survivors on board the ship proceeded on her way to Baltimore. Meanwhile the derelict *Londonian* with Capt. Lee and seven men still on board was drifting helplessly with the gale. At midnight on the 28th one of their flares was seen by the German steamship *Maria Rickmers*, Capt. Grolsh, which sent a boat under Mr Lenz, the second officer. After a struggle of many hours a line was passed to the ship and all the survivors were taken off. The number of drowned was 17, and 45 men were rescued by the *Vedamore* and eight by the *Maria Rickmers*'.

Robert Philip Gittins was born in Liverpool in January 1866. He joined the merchant navy, passing for Second Mate in June 1890, First Mate in September 1891, and Master in February 1893. For the *Londonian* incident Gittins was also awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in silver; and a gold watch and chain from the citizens of Baltimore, U.S.A., in recognition of their services in rescuing their shipmates when the "*Londonian*" was abandoned in the North Atlantic. For service in the Great War as Master of the S.S. *Antillian*, he was awarded the British and Mercantile Marine War medals. He died in Cheshire on 19 March 1956.

- x655** Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver (**To Mr. Robert Parry. Chief Officer S.S. "Brittany" for Gallant Service On 3rd Oct. 1907.**) with silver brooch buckle in its *R. C. Oldfield* fitted case of issue, *good very fine* £140-£180

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- x656** Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver (**To Second Officer S. C. Grant. S.S. "Orduna" for Gallant Service. 24th Jan: 1915.**) with silver brooch buckle, *extremely fine* **£200-£260**
- The S.S. *Orduna* was a 15,500 ton ocean liner built in 1913/14 by Harland & Wolff, Belfast for the Pacific Steam Company. During the Great War she was utilised as an auxiliary cruiser and troopship. In her latter guise she transported troops from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Liverpool. 2nd Officer Grant was awarded the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Medal for his part in the rescue of the Russian crew of the sailing ship *Loch Torridon* which had sprung a leak while transporting timber off the west coast of Ireland on 24 January 1915.
- The *Orduna* continued to have an eventful war, being targeted by a U-Boat in 1915, the fired torpedo missing its target, and in 1918 she accidentally collided with and sank the 4,400 ton steamer *Konkary*.
- Sidney Crossland Grant** was born in Liverpool on 5 February 1884. He joined the merchant navy, passing for First Mate in March 1907, Master in October 1908, and Extra Master in July 1909. He was awarded the British and Mercantile Marine War medals for services as Second Officer of the S.S. *Orduna*, and was awarded the O.B.E. (Civil) for services as Captain of the M.V. *Laguna* when torpedoed by a U-boat and damaged in the Caribbean on 17 August 1942 (*London Gazette* 13 April 1943).
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- x657** Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver (**To Walter Coubrough, for Gallant Service. 3/4/1937**) with silver brooch bar in its fitted case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* **£160-£200**
- Walter Coubrough** was one of the 30 volunteers who manned the lifeboats of the T.S.S. *Vandyck* awarded the Silver Medal and Certificate in recognition of gallant service rendered in rescuing the crew of 25 of the S.S. *Standale* which foundered off the Portuguese Coast on the 3rd April, 1937. During the rescue operations, which occupied five hours, oil was pumped overboard which, in some degree, helped to break the force of the sea. These awards were presented by The Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Alderman William Denton, J.P.) at the Town Hall, on the 16th June 1937.
- Sold with full report on this rescue from Society's records.
-
- x658** Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, bronze (**To Thomas Reynolds, for Meritorious Service. 31/10/26**) with bronze brooch bar in its fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* **£100-£140**
-
- x659** *Three: William Rimmer, late Pioneer, Royal Engineers*
- British War and Victory Medals (229401 Pnr. W. Rimmer. R.E.); Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, bronze (To William Rimmer, for Gallant Service, 12/7/30.) with bronze brooch bar in its badly damaged fitted case of issue, *the first two nearly very fine, the last extremely fine* (3) **£140-£180**
- William Rimmer** received the Bronze Medal and Certificate of Thanks for rescuing a boy (9) from drowning in the River Dee at Chester, on the 12th July, 1930.
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- x660** Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, bronze (**To James Porter, for Gallant Service. 2/11/34.**) with bronze brooch bar in its fitted case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* **£180-£220**
- James Potter** was one of seven crew members from the S.S. *Lady Leinster* awarded the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Medal for the rescue of the crew of the yacht *Thursday*, which was sinking in the Irish Sea:
- 'When on the passage from Dublin to Liverpool at 2.57 a.m. on the 2nd November 1934, when about four miles North of Point Lynas, Anglesey, a flare was sighted by the officer of the watch. Working engines as required he approached within hailing distance and found the occupants of the vessel were unable to leave their own boat. The wind at this time was fresh Northerly with a nasty choppy sea, but the launching of the *Lady Leinster's* No.1 Lifeboat was safely accomplished and under the command of Mr Gallimore successfully took off the four survivors and transferred them to the *Lady Leinster*. At this time the *Thursday* was awash forward and settling rapidly'.
- 'Resolved that for the rescue of the crew of the *Thursday*, an Illuminated Address be presented to Captain John Gill, Commanding the Dublin S.S. "*Lady Leinster*", a Silver Medal and Certificate of Thanks be presented to John Gallimore, Chief Officer, in charge of the lifeboat, and Bronze Medals and a Certificate of Thanks each be presented to the following members of the lifeboat's crew: A.B.'s James Potter (*sic*), James Finigan, George Popplewell, George McKane, Michael Purcell and Reginald Davis in recognition of gallant service rendered in rescuing the four occupants of the 76 ft. barge-built yacht *Thursday*, which sprang a leak when five miles off Point Lynas, on 2nd November 1934.' (*Royal Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Annual Report 1935* refers).
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- x661** Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, bronze (**To Albert Diamond, for Gallant Service. 4/4/40.**) with bronze brooch bar in its fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* **£100-£140**
-
- x662** Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, General Medal, silver (**To John Geo: Stonier. For Pluckily Stopping A Runaway Horse in Canada Dock Avenue. 29/6/05**) with silver ribbon bar in its *Elkington & Co. Ltd* fitted case of issue, *hinge damaged, otherwise extremely fine* **£160-£200**
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- x663** Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Swimming Medal, silver, hallmarked Birmingham 1922, the reverse inscribed '**Presented by the Liverpool Shipwreck & Humane Society to Jack Parry, Duncombe Rd. School, for proficiency in swimming exercises with the object of Saving Life, 2nd July 1923**', with top floreate silver ribbon bar with long pin fitting, in fitted case of issue, *good very fine* **£60-£80**
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The Ally Sloper's Half Holiday Medal of Valour awarded to Gunner W. Hall, Royal Artillery, for his gallantry in saving the lives of a man and his three children from a house filled with potassium cyanide fumes in Clerkenwell, London, on 28 December 1898, an act of valour for which he also received the Royal Humane Society's Stanhope Gold Medal for the outstanding rescue act of the year

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday Medal of Valour, 36mm, silver, the reverse inscribed 'William Hall. Clerkenwell. December 28th. 1898.', with straight bar suspension and top Spink, London, silver riband bar, good very fine, rare £300-£400

William Hall, a Gunner in the Royal Artillery, was born in St. Pancras, London, in 1875 and attested for the Royal Artillery on 15 February 1893. He was awarded the *Ally Sloper's Half Holiday Medal of Valour* 'for his conspicuous gallantry, while on furlough, in saving the lives of 4 persons from certain death in Clerkenwell on Wednesday, December 28th, 1898.'

For his gallantry that day Hall was also awarded the Royal Humane Society's Silver Medal (case no. 29,865), the citation stating:

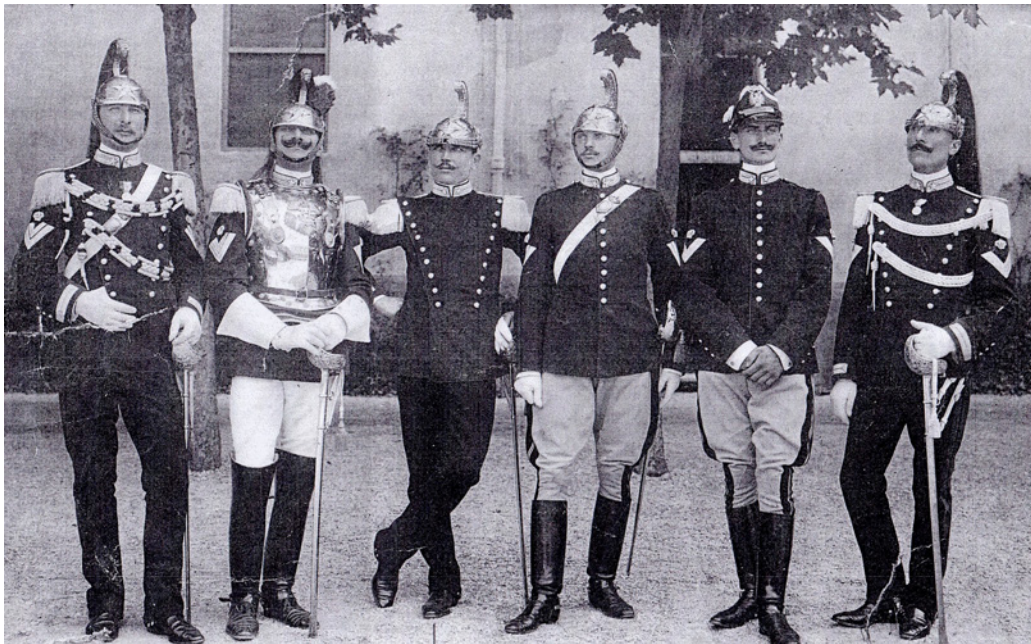
'At 3.40 p.m. on the 28th December, 1898, a man named Carrington Franklin was at work in an electro-plating establishment in an upstairs room at 42, Clerkenwell Close, Clerkenwell, London, when he was visited by his wife and three children aged respectively ten, four, and two years. On the floor were various vessels containing chemicals used in the business, and it is supposed that the children in their play upset two basins containing cyanide of potassium and vitriol. Fumes of prussic acid were at once generated and filled the room, rendering Franklin and the children unconscious. Mrs Franklin managed to escape, and called for help. Gunner Hall, who was on furlough, happened to be passing, and on being told what had occurred he, without hesitation, stuffed his handkerchief into his mouth, and rushing in found the eldest boy near the bottom of the stairs and carried him out. He then made three journeys up the stairs and into the room where the others lay, bringing out first the children and last of all the father. From inhaling the fumes he was now so exhausted that he fell with Franklin at the foot of the stairs, and was assisted out by his brother, who had come on the scene. When outside he became unconscious, but soon recovered. Extreme risk was incurred, and without doubt all four persons would have lost their lives but for his prompt action and presence of mind.'

Hall was further awarded the Royal Humane Society's Stanhope Gold Medal for 1899, his act of bravery having been adjudged the outstanding life-saving feat of the previous year.



A rare King Edward VII 'Royal Souvenir' attributed to Casiniro Gatto, Warrant Officer of the Royal Bodyguard of King Vittorio Emanuele III of Italy, as a memento of his visit to London in November 1903

Oval gold pendant badge with cut-out EVIIR cypher within Garter with motto enamelled in blue, surmounted by crown and small ring for suspension, 40mm x 20mm excluding ring, the reverse set with hinged swivel-mounted gold frame containing reversible hard stones of carnelian and bloodstone, unmarked, in its *R. & S. Garrard & Co.* fitted red velvet covered presentation case, velvet worn, otherwise in excellent condition and extremely rare *£2,200-£2,600*



Casiniro Gatto (third from left, with crossed legs)

Casiniro Gatto, head of the Squadron Carabinieri Guards of King Vittorio Emanuele III, was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal in silver by King Edward VII on 30 April 1903, on the occasion of King Edward's visit to Rome. It is believed that the above 'Royal Souvenir' was presented to Gatto by Edward VII on the occasion of the visit to Britain of King Vittorio Emanuele III on 17-21 November 1903. Sold with two group photographic images including Gatto and copied certificate from Ministry of Foreign Affairs allowing Gatto to be awarded the R.V.M.



The Order of the Bath Chapel Stall Plate of Major-General Francis Hepburn, C.B., 3rd Foot Guards, severely wounded at Barrosa, and one of the Heroes of the Defence of Hougomont at Waterloo

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted badge of a companion, inscribed 'Francis Hepburn Esquire, Colonel in the Army and Second Major of the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 4th June 1815.', 191mm x 115mm, corners pierced for attachment, *light tarnishing, otherwise extremely fine* £600-£800

Francis Hepburn was born on 19 August 1779, the second son of Colonel David Hepburn of the 39th Foot and 105th Highlanders, by his wife Bertha Graham of the family of Inchbrakie, Perthshire. His grandfather, James Hepburn of Brecarton and Keith Marshall, spent his fortune in the Stuart cause. Francis was appointed ensign in the 3rd Foot-Guards (later Scots Guards) on 17 December 1794; became Lieutenant and Captain, 23 April 1798; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 23 July 1807; brevet Colonel, 4 June 1814; regimental 2nd Major, 25 July 1814; and Major-General, 19 July 1821. He served with his regiment in Ireland in 1798 and in Holland in 1799; was aide-de-camp to General W. P. Acland at Colchester, and afterwards in Malta and Sicily; but was laid up with fever and ophthalmia during the descent on Calabria and battle of Maida. He joined his battalion at Cadiz in 1809, and his leg was shattered at the battle of Barossa, 5 March 1811. He refused to submit to amputation, and by the autumn of 1812 had recovered sufficiently to rejoin his battalion, although his wound remained open and caused frequent and severe suffering during the subsequent campaigns. He was placed in command of the detached light companies of the Coldstream and 3rd Guards in 1812; was present at Vittoria, Nivelle, and the Nive; and at the end of 1813 was ordered home to assume command of the 2nd battalion of his regiment in the expedition to Holland. Delayed by contrary winds, he arrived after the expedition had sailed, but followed the battalion to the Low Countries, and commanded it there during the winter of 1814-15.

Hepburn joined the Duke of Wellington's army in April 1815, and was in temporary command of the 2nd Brigade of Guards until the arrival of Sir John Byng in May. He commanded his battalion at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. The light company of the battalion was sent with other troops under Lord Saltoun to occupy Hougomont on the night of 17th June. Other companies of the battalion were sent to reinforce the farm soon after the battle had commenced next day, and later Hepburn was sent with the rest of the battalion. From 1 o'clock he commanded the troops posted in the orchard and woods of the Chateau, an important service, the credit of which, by some official blunder, was given to a junior officer, Colonel Home, who had in fact held command only within the Chateau itself late in the day. This mistake was explained officially, but never notified publicly, and, it is said, was the means of depriving Hepburn of the higher honours awarded to other senior officers of the division of Guards. He had been made a companion of the Bath on 4 June 1815, and for his services at Waterloo he received the fourth classes of the Order of St Vladimir of Russia, and of Wilhelm of the Netherlands. He was promoted to Major-General in July 1821, and died at Tunbridge Wells on 7 June 1835, aged 56 years.

667 Memorial Plaque (3) (**Hubert Claude Anstie; Percy Selwyn Brunt; Ralph Carroll**) *verdigris to last, this fine, the others generally very fine* (3) £70-£90

Ernest Claude Anstie was born in Sherborne, Dorset, and attested for the Royal Field Artillery. He served as a Gunner with "D" Battery, 38th Brigade, R.F.A. during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 5 August 1917. He is buried at Brandhoek New Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Percy Selwyn Brunt attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served as a Driver with 77th Battery, R.F.A. during the Great War in India. He died on 3 September 1918; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Karachi War Memorial.

Ralph Carroll attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery and served as a Corporal with 24th Siege Battery, R.G.A. during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 19 August 1916; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

668 Memorial Plaque (2) (**Guy Kenyon Pierson; Basil Munday East**) *first in card envelope of issue, traces of verdigris to latter, generally nearly very fine and better* (2) £80-£120

Guy Kenyon Pierson was born in Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and attested for the Royal Fusiliers as a Private with service number SPTS/4228. He served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action during the first week of the Battle of the Somme, on 7 July 1916, on which date the battalion suffered heavy casualties in the area of Mash Valley. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Basil Munday East was born in Leyton and attested for the London Regiment. He served during the Great War on the Western Front as a Sergeant in the 1st/15th Battalion (Prince of Wales' Own Civil Service Rifles), and was killed on 15 September 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

-
- 669** Memorial Plaque (3) (**Edward Theophilus Christie; Edward Amos Claydon; Edwin Harrison**) *first with small hole drilled at 12 o'clock, and the second mounted for display in a period frame, generally very fine* (3) **£80-£120**
- Edward Theophilus Christie** was born in Barry, Cardiff and attested for the East Yorkshire Regiment at Hull. Transferring to the Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), he served as a Private with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 31 July 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.
- Edward Amos Claydon** attested for the Northamptonshire Regiment and served as a Private with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 18 September 1918; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Vis-En-Artois Memorial, France.
- Several men with the name Edwin Harrison are commemorated on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.
-
- 670** Memorial Plaque (2) (**Herbert Sloman; Benjamin Haymer**) *very fine* (2) **£80-£120**
- Herbert Sloman** was born in Australia, and attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment. He served with the 12th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 12 October 1916. He is buried in Euston Road Cemetery, Colincamps, France.
- Benjamin Heymer** attested for the Hampshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 January 1915. Proceeding to Gallipoli, he died on 6 August 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.
-
- x671** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**A-Major W. E. Curry**) *good very fine* **£140-£180**
- Walter Eyre Curry**, Major, 3rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, was killed in action at Vimy Ridge on 9 April 1917, aged 26. He was the son of James Walter Curry, K.C., M.P., and Amy May Curry, of Queen Street East, Toronto, and is buried in Ecoivres Military Cemetery, Mont-St. Eloi, France.
-
- x672** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**129748 L/Cpl. T. P. Woodward**) *very fine* **£60-£80**
- M.M. *London Gazette* 17 April 1917.
- Thomas Percy Woodward**, Lance-Corporal, M.M., 72nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, was killed in action on 3 March 1917, aged 22, and is buried in Villers Station Cemetery, Villers-au-Bois, France.
-
- x673** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**K.99648 Pte. D. Evans**) *nearly very fine* **£50-£70**
- David Evans**, Private, Canadian Forestry Corps, died on 22 November 1941, and is buried in Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey, United Kingdom.
-
- x674** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**724649 Pte. J. L. Furnia**) *nearly very fine* **£50-£70**
- John Lewis Furnia**, Private, 20th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, was killed in action at Vimy Ridge on 9 April 1917. He is commemorated by name at Zivy Crater, Thelus, Pas de Calais.
-
- x675** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**B.88669 Pte. S. M. Hutchison**) *nearly very fine* **£50-£70**
- Served in Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.
-
- x676** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**11501 Pte. C. Matheson**) *good very fine* **£50-£70**
-
- x677** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**B.72705 Pte. W. F. Thow**) *nearly very fine* **£50-£70**
- William Forbes Thow**, Private, 48th Highlanders of Canada, died on 18 May 1940, aged 27. He was the son of Robert and Bella Thow, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada; and husband of Alice D. Thow, of Toronto. He is buried in Aberdeen (Nellfield) Cemetery, United Kingdom.
-
- x678** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (**Sgt. W.O.A.G. R. E. Manser R115267**) *very fine* **£60-£80**
- Raymond Earl Manser**, Flight Sergeant (Wireless Operator Air Gunner) Royal Canadian Air Force, 180 (R.A.F.) Squadron, died on 26 May 1943, aged 21, son of Henry and Lauretta Manser, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada; husband of Lillian Ruth Manser (née Dennis), of Toronto. He is buried in Great Bircham (St Mary) Churchyard, Norfolk.
-
- x679** Canadian Memorial Cross, E.I.I.R. (**R-116681 Cpl. H. Reynolds**) *in case of issue, extremely fine* **£60-£80**
-
- x680** Canadian Memorial Cross, E.I.I.R. (**C118529 Pte A H Simmonds**) *in case of issue, extremely fine* **£60-£80**
-
- 681** Elizabeth Cross, silver (**RFN D C WILD RIFLES 30012104**) *in its fitted case of issue with provision for lapel miniature, extremely fine* **£300-£500**
- Rifleman Daniel Wild**, 2nd Battalion, The Rifles, was killed in Afghanistan on 13 September 2009, while trying to save a wounded comrade.
- Captain Mark Hale and Rifleman Daniel Wild, both of 2 Rifles, went to the aid of Lance-Bombardier Matthew Hatton, 40th Regiment R.A. (The Lowland Gunners) who was among three men injured when an improvised explosive device detonated near Sangin, Helmand province. They were carrying him to a helicopter landing zone when a second device went off killing all three men.
- Sold with copied research.

-
- x 682** King's Commendation for Brave Conduct, plastic pin-backed badge, *good very fine* £50-£70
-
- 683** Cardiff City Great War 1914-19 Special Police Medal, bronze, with crossed truncheons suspension but lacking ring suspension; Bombay Great War Commemorative Medallion, 41mm, the obverse featuring Britannia with a Bengal tiger, the reverse inscribed 'Presented by the Citizens of Bombay 23rd. Nov. 1918 to the Troops of the Defended Port, in Commemoration of the Signing of the Armistice, War 1914-18', unmounted; *Princess Margaret* Commemorative Medallion, 38mm, white metal, in the form of a life-ring, the reverse inscribed 'Riga - London 3rd. Jany. 1919 - 17th. Jany. 1919. From the Grateful Passengers in Remembrance of their Deliverance from the Bolsheviks', pierced with ring suspension, *last somewhat worn, therefore fair, the others better* (3) £40-£50
Sold together with a *copy* Medal of the German Eagle, bronze; and a bronze pattern of the Iron Cross 1939.
-
- 684** Ealing Fire Brigade Medal for Services Rendered during the Great War, bronze, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar, in case of issue; Nottingham City Special Constable Fire Brigade lapel badge, silver and enamel; Corporation of the City of London Private Fire Brigades Challenge Shield Competition Prize Medal, silver, the obverse depicting firemen fighting a building building, the reverse engraved '**O. Waring, 1930.**'; together with a B.C.Y. Fire Brigade Guildhall Competition Shield Medal, gold (9ct., 8.04g) and enamel, the reverse engraved '**1930 O. Waring**'; an unnamed Fire Brigades prize medal, silver; and a Liverpool Special Constabulary Shield for Services Rendered during the Great War, inscribed '**Sergt. W. J. Colson 1915-1918**', *generally very fine* (6) £80-£120
Sold together with a Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. Christmas Greetings 1902 compass; and a Kent Fire Brigade shoulder patch, numbered 'B6129'.
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- 685** Metropolitan Police Car Pass, 64mm, silver, the obverse inscribed 'Issued by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis' and engraved '**Minister of State, Foreign Office**', the reverse inscribed 'Pass to be used only when person to whom issued is using the car. Not to be exhibited on car but to be shown to Police when necessary.', *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £80-£120
-
- 686** Royal Hibernian Military School Good Conduct Medal, 34mm, silver, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine, rare* £400-£500
Sold with copied research.
-
- 687** Ashton-under-Lyne Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, bronze open-work badge, unnamed, with integral 'Pro Rege Lege et Grege' brooch bar, *good very fine* £100-£140
-
- 688** Bristol Tramways and Carriage Co. Ltd. Medal for Loyalty 1901, 38mm, silver, the obverse featuring St. George and the dragon, the reverse inscribed '**Presented to Dvr. A. Boyles for Loyalty**', with top silver brooch bar, *extremely fine* £60-£80
Archie Boyles was born in Bristol on 12 March 1878 and entered the service of the Bristol Tramways and Carriage Company in 1899, and was employed for them for a period of 47 years, retiring on 30 September 1946. He died in Horfield, Bristol, on 26 December 1956.
In 1901 there was a major dispute between the Bristol Tramways and Carriage Company and its employees, caused by the change over from horse-drawn to electric trams, which culminated in the majority of the Company's employees walking out of their jobs over the August Bank Holiday week-end. Those workers who went on strike were dismissed, but 302 of the 1,200 employees refused to strike and continued working, even though they suffered much abuse from the strikers. In recognition of their loyalty they were presented with the above specially commissioned medals at a dinner held at Colston Hall on 20 December 1901.
Sold with copied research.



The Women's Social and Political Union Medal awarded to Miss Nellie Godfrey, who was arrested and imprisoned for throwing a missile at Winston Churchill's car as he attended an election rally in Bolton in December 1909

Women's Social and Political Union Medal for Valour, 22mm, silver, the obverse inscribed 'Hunger Strike', the reverse named 'Nellie Godfrey', the suspension bar dated 'December 7th. 1909', complete with integral top 'For Valour' brooch bar, the lettering on the top brooch bar, suspension bar, and medal obverse enamelled in the colours of the W.S.P.U., in original case of issue, the inside silk interior lining of lid with gold blocked inscription, 'Presented to Nellie Godfrey. by the Women's Social & Political Union in recognition of a gallant action, whereby through endurance to the last extremity of hunger and hardship a great principle of political justice was vindicated', the lining now somewhat distressed and worn but name still legible, the medal nearly extremely fine

£6,000-£8,000



Tea with Miss Godfrey (right)

Nellie Godfrey joined the Women's Social and Political Union in 1909, and was first arrested in the summer of 1909, appearing before Bow Street Magistrates on 9 July 1909. She was arrested for a second time on 7 December of that year, charged with throwing a missile at Winston Churchill's motor car, as he travelled to an election rally in Bolton in the run-up to the January 1910 General Election. At the time Churchill, the Member of Parliament for Dundee, was President of the Board of Trade, and was undertaking a campaign tour of Lancashire. Suspecting trouble ahead of his address, the police had erected strong barricades along the route of his journey, but Miss Godfrey managed to break through the timber barriers and threw a piece of iron at his car. The iron was wrapped in paper bearing the message 'Thrown by a woman of England as a protest against the Government's treatment of political prisoners.' (*Votes for Women*, 9 December 1909 refers)

Appearing at Bolton Magistrates Court the following day, Miss Godfrey pleaded guilty, and was fined 40 shillings. Refusing to pay, she was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment. Released from Manchester Prison on medical grounds (most likely under the 'cat and mouse' system, whereby those political prisoners who embarked upon a hunger strike were released as soon as their condition started to deteriorate, in order that they should not become a political martyr), she returned to London, and two years later appeared again before Bow Street Magistrates on 27 November 1911.

Sold with a portrait photographic image of the recipient wearing her medal, and various photographic images of the recipient in later life.



The Royal Warrant Holders Association Medal awarded to the fashion designer Hardy Amies, who rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while organising sabotage assignments with the Special Operations Executive in Belgium during the Second World War and subsequently built a hugely successful fashion label, his designs finding favour with the young Princess Elizabeth who granted him a Royal Warrant on her accession to the throne

Royal Warrant Holders Association Medal, E.II.R., 1977 Silver Jubilee Medal (Hardy Amies) *nearly extremely fine*

£400-£500

Edwin Hardy Amies was born on 17 July 1909 at Maida Vale, London and was educated at Latymer Upper School and Brentwood. It was suggested that he should work for a scholarship to Cambridge, but Amies wanted to become a journalist. His father arranged a meeting with R. D. Blumenfeld, the editor of the *Daily Express*, who told him: 'We don't want academics in the journalistic world. We want men of international culture. Send him abroad to learn French and German. Make him work.' After spending three years in France and Germany - learning the languages and working for a customs agent, an English School and a wall tile factory - Amies returned to England and became a weighing-machine salesman for W & T Avery.

It was his mother's contacts in the fashion world together with his own facility with the written word that secured him his first job in fashion. His vivid description of a dress, written in a letter to a retired French fitter and brought to the attention of the owner of the Mayfair couture house Lachasse, made a strong impression. The wearer of the dress was the owner's wife. In early 1934, with no previous experience, he succeeded the designer manager, Digby Morton, who had left Lachasse to set up his own house. By the time war intervened, he was designing the whole collection.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, with his language experience, Amies was called to serve in the Special Operations Executive. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant from Officer Cadet Training Company on to the British Army General List on 18 May 1940, and was transferred from the General List to the Intelligence Corps on 15 July 1940. Amies suspected that S.O.E.'s commander Major General Colin Gubbins did not regard a dressmaker as suitable military material; but his training report stated: 'This officer is far tougher both physically and mentally than his rather precious appearance would suggest. He possesses a keen brain and an abundance of shrewd sense. His only handicap is his precious appearance and manner, and these are tending to decrease'.

Posted to Belgium, Amies worked with the various Belgian resistance groups and adapted names of fashion accessories for use as code words, while he organised sabotage assignments and arranged for agents to be parachuted with radio equipment behind enemy lines, into the Ardennes. Amies rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, but outraged his superiors in 1944 by engaging famed photographer Lee Miller and setting up a Vogue photo shoot in Belgium after D-Day. In 1946, he was created an Officer of the Belgian Order of the Crown on 17 September 1948 by the prince regent of Belgium.

Amies was an integral part of Operation Ratweek, an assassination project developed by the S.O.E. to eliminate double agents and Nazi sympathisers in Belgium. In 2000, a BBC 2 documentary entitled *Secret Agent* named Amies as one of the men who helped to plan the killing of dozens of Nazi collaborators, but Amies disclaimed all knowledge of the matter.

Hardy Amies was quirky, yet conservative; for example, having his British Army uniform tailored on Savile Row. Years later, Hardy recalled that Kim Philby was in his mess; and, on being asked what the infamous spy was like, Hardy quipped, 'He was always trying to get information out of me, most significantly the name of my tailor.' On demobilisation, Amies bought the lease of a house in Savile Row, built by Lord Burlington in 1735 and damaged in the Blitz, and set up his own business.

It was not long before he was designing clothes for Princess Elizabeth. 'A very grand lady asked me to make coats and skirts for what she called her "gels"', he recalled, 'and they turned out to be ladies-in-waiting to Princess Elizabeth. The Princess saw them and asked me to make clothes for her visit to Canada in 1948.' His royal warrant dated from her accession to the throne. The Queen wore a Hardy Amies pink silk dress and coat for the Silver Jubilee and a Hardy Amies yellow coat on her 60th birthday.

In 1950, recognising a need for cheaper, instantly available clothes, Amies expanded his business by opening a ready-to-wear boutique. He designed uniforms for the police, British Airways, the South African defence force, male nurses at Broadmoor and the staffs of W H Smith, the London Hilton, and Wall's ice-cream. In 1967, he was commissioned by director Stanley Kubrick to design the costumes for 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968).

In 1973 Amies sold his business to Debenhams, with a view to further expansion, but in 1980 bought it back with the profits of his success with menswear in Canada, Australia, Japan, America and New Zealand (where, he estimated in 1979, 55 per cent of men wore suits in whose design he had a hand). Eventually, he had more than 40 overseas licensees.

Handsome, with aquiline features and a full head of hair, Amies was proud of his athletic figure and played tennis well into his eighties. His other principal love was gardening, and he built from scratch an elaborate traditional garden. Hardy Amies was appointed CVO in 1977 and KCVO in 1989. In 2000, Amies sold the house to the Luxury Brands Group and announced his formal retirement. He died at home in 2003, aged 93, and is buried in the village churchyard at Langford, Oxfordshire.

A Selection of Licensed Victuallers Asylum, Benevolent Institution, and School Badges, comprising the Asylum Coronation Medal 1902; Trustee's Badge; and Governor's Badge; the Benevolent Institution Stewards Badges for the 97th Anniversary Dinner in 1924; the Centenary Anniversary Dinner in 1927; the 102nd Anniversary Festival in 1929; and the 106th Anniversary Festival in 1933; three School Badges, for 1900, 1901, and undated; a City of London Committee Member's Badge; a York Member's Badge; and a Licensed Victuallers Association (Ireland) President's Badge 1900, the obverse impressed 'W. T. Paulin Esq. President', silver, silver-gilt, gilt, and enamel, *generally good very fine* (13)

£140-£180

- 692** Ancient Order of Foresters Merit Cross (3), 56mm, silver, two with horn at centre; one with crossed keys at centre; together with an Ancient Order of Foresters Torquay High Court 1967 enamel pin badge; and two Ancient Order of Foresters riband sashes, one made up for wear, the other unmade, in card box of issue, *good very fine* (3) **£80-£120**

- 693** A Selection of Rotary International Badges, comprising Brentwood Past President's badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved '**H. G. Tindall 1963-64**'; Walthamstow West Past President's badge, silver-gilt and enamel, unnamed; Wells Past President's badge 1952-53, silver-gilt and enamel, unnamed; and a Paul Harris Fellowship Medal, bronze, unnamed, in case of issue, *good very fine* (4) **£70-£90**

- 694** A Selection of Miscellaneous Friendly Society Badges, comprising the Royal Hearts of Oak Society, silver and enamel, *lacking ring suspension*; Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds Badge, gilt and enamel; Commercial Travellers Benevolent Institute Steward's Badge, gilt and enamel; Royal Commercial Travellers Schools, Pinner Steward's Badge, gilt and enamel, with date bars for 1953 and 1954; National Deposit Friendly Society Badge, gilt and enamel; and a Southend-on-Sea & District Master Bakers' Association Past President's Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse engraved '**E. Wallhouse 1949-50.**', with neck riband, in card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (6) **£70-£90**

x 695



Shanghai Jubilee Medal 1893, silver '**L. Da Roza.**', *edge bruise and minor edge nicks, good very fine* **£500-£700**

- x 696** Grant of Arms Parchment Certificate.
Granted to Conway Heatley by Ulster King of Arms allowing him to assume the name and Armourial bearings of Conway Montgomery, dated 4 September 1820, parchment scroll with one attached cased seal, and housed in a *slightly damaged* embossed Moroccan leather box, *good condition for age* **£180-£220**

- x 697** Grant of Arms Parchment Certificate.
Granted to Roger August Alfred Faes de Byron-Faes by Garter King of Arms, Clarenceux King of Arms, and Norroy and Ulster King of Arms, dated 14 December 1983, parchment scroll with three attached cased seals, and housed in embossed red leather box, *very good condition* **£100-£140**

- 698** An Autographed Naval Memorandum signed by Captain John Stewart, Captain of H.M.S. *Seahorse*, to Captain Mitford of H.M. Brig *L'Espoir*, instructing him to complete his ship's water and other provisions, and to join Rear Admiral Martin at Milazzo, dated Palermo, 14 June 1810, 1 page, 12 x 8 inches, *folds, three small holes, and some water stains, therefore reasonable condition* **£60-£80**

John Stewart was responsible for the clasp on the Naval General Service Medal 1793-1840 'Seahorse with Badere Zaffer' for his daring exploits against two Turkish ships on 5-6 June 1808. One frigate left the battle after one broadside from *Seahorse*, but the *Badere Zaffer* continued fighting all day and night, but due to her terrible plight was forced to surrender in the morning, having had all her masts shot away and no fewer than 170 men killed and 200 wounded. By contrast, *Seahorse's* casualties amounted to only five killed and ten wounded- a magnificent example of fine gunnery, seamanship, and tactics

- 699** The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own), 25th Battalion Framed Print Concerning the s.s. *Tyndareus* 7 February 1917.
The coloured print, 660mm x 520mm, names all ranks of those on board. The ship was torpedoed off the coast of South Africa, the CO assembled the battalion on deck and took a roll call. Songs were sung as the prospect of a 'Birkenhead' situation loomed. Fortunately all personnel were transferred to other ships and landed safely, the Captain of the ship exercising great skill successfully docked her in Simmonstown harbour where she was subsequently repaired. The Roll was printed by the 'South China Morning Post' Hong Kong, mounted in a glazed frame, *good condition* **£60-£100**

x700 A Great War Period photograph and autograph album relating to the Almeric Paget Military Massage Corps (later Military Massage Service)

belonging to Nurse A. E. Wood, containing photographs and autographs of many soldiers who were treated at Bevan Hospital, Sandgate, and at Blatchington Place, North Camp, Seaford, Sussex, from 1916, including others of nurses and senior staff, a program for a Concert given by members of the A.P.M.C. (September 1916) and other enclosures, *binding and pages loose, contents in good condition* £80-£100

On the outbreak of the First World War, Almeric Paget (later Lord Queenborough) and his first wife, the American socialite Pauline Payne Whitney, offered the services of 50 trained masseuses to the British War Office. The offer was accepted and by November 1914, 50 women had been placed in military hospitals. At this time the demand for physiotherapy (or Massage and Electrical Treatment as it was known) increased and the Pagets were asked to open a day centre in London to relieve pressure on the military hospitals in London. Lady Alexander Paget offered her house at 55 Portland Place and soon over 200 men were being seen at the clinic every day. By now the number of women employed in the corps was over 200 and soon they became attached to the staff of most military hospitals with a further 120 masseuses employed.

In 1916 the work of the Corps was favourably inspected by Alfred Keogh, the Director General of the Army Medical Service. This inspection had two direct outcomes. Firstly the name of the Corps was amended to become the Almeric Paget Military Massage Corps and, secondly, the Corps was asked to manage physiotherapy services in all military hospitals and convalescent camps. As part of the second the services provided would be paid for by a government grant, until then the Corps and the services it provided had been privately funded by the Pagets and by donations.

Until 1917 all Corps members were U.K. based but from January 1917 onwards members could volunteer to work overseas and by the end of the war 56 members of the Corps had or were working abroad in Italy and France. By the end of the war over 2,000 masseuses and masseurs were at work and just under 3,400 had been engaged by the Corps at some point during the war.

The Corps came to an end in January 1919 when a formal Military Massage Service was formed under the auspices of the Army and Pensions Massage Association. All members of the Corps were given the option to join the new Service which was controlled jointly by the War Office and the Ministry of Pensions.

x701 Household Cavalry interest, Buckingham Palace letter from the Queen, dated 19 May 1983, to Colonel Hamilton-Russell, Officer, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Troopers of the Household Cavalry, on the occasion of the presentation of new Standards, 'We have just seen marched off parade the tattered Standard damaged in that brutal attack on The Queen's Life Guard last year, in which men and horses suffered so dreadfully. In the midst of this 'pageantry', for want of a better word, there could be no more timely nor honourable reminder, to those of us who need reminding, that the soldier's life is never free of danger.', facsimile signature, some marginal creases, otherwise good condition £20-£30

702 A German Second War Iron Cross 1st Class Bestowal Certificate, named to **Maschinenobergefreiten Alfons Enderle, who served on *U-108*, dated 6 March 1942, and signed by **Vice Admiral Karl Donitz** as Commander of the U-Boat Fleet, *small partial tear to bottom right hand corner, generally good condition*** £80-£120

Sold with copied research relating to *U-108*, including a copy of the book *U-108 at War* by Alistair Smith

703 An interesting *Elkington & Company* silver-plate sugar or bonbon bowl belonging to the XVIII Madras Native Infantry, in the Rococo style, circa 1860, 205mm in width, 130mm in height, engraved with the badge of the XVIII Madras Native Infantry and battle honour 'Ava', possibly the only piece in existence as in 1864 the regiment was disbanded for misconduct and erased from the books of the Madras Presidency, *good condition for age* £150-£200

In 1863, it was found when on examining the cash chest of the Military Pay Office at the station of Cannanore, that a considerable sum had been extracted. No marks of violence were noted and the robbery had been committed by the means of false keys. A pecuniary reward was issued to induce some of the perpetrators to "peach" on others to find the actual robbers. This indeed happened and the actual robbers turned out to be a sergeant and a private of the 18th who had been on guard that day. The 18th seemed incapable of investigating the affair internally and it was handed over to a Mr W. Robinson of the Madras civil police who simply didn't believe anybody.

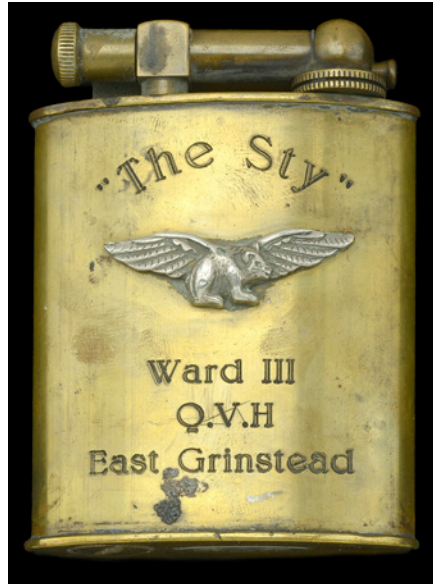
Events spiralled out of control with the first casualties being the Subahdar-Major and Native Adjutant, who with over 40 years service with the regiment, was dismissed the service with ignominy and without trial or court martial.

An anonymous letter totalling 40 pages to *The Examiner*, London relates the full story and includes Mr Robinson's findings. The anger felt in Madras is best expressed in the last paragraph of the letter:

'The Commander-in-Chief's order has converted every Corps in the Madras Army into a Penitentiary and the stigma thus inflicted will become indelible unless steps are taken to remove it. The Madras Army produced Clive, it won Assaye – it was loyal in 1857 when disloyalty would have been our ruin. It is now threatened with intolerable disgrace, not because it has ceased to deserve well of England but because England has placed it under the command of a man incapable by his own showing of discriminating between allegation and proof... It is for the reader to say whether the appeal is unwarranted, the prayer unreasonable.'

x704 A Great War silver presentation cigarette case, hallmarked Birmingham 1916, 85x60mm, decorative floral scroll engraving overall, central roundel inscribed 'Capt. C. W. Treherne. R.A.M.C. from Staff A.D.M.S. 37th Division Feb. 1917**', *very good condition*** £80-£120

x705



Royal Air Force interest: a rare Second World War "Guinea Pig Club" brass table lighter.

The French-made brass lighter, 10cm tall, features the Guinea Pig Club winged emblem on the front and is inscribed "The Sty" / Ward III / Q.V.H. / East Grinstead', a rare and poignant item, *good condition for age* **£600-£800**

The Queen Victoria Hospital (QVH) at East Grinstead dates from 1863 but it became particularly famous during the Second World War for the treatment of burned aircrew when Archibald McIndoe, the Civilian Consultant in Plastic Surgery to the Royal Air Force, established a Maxillo-Facial Unit at the hospital. He pioneered a remarkable treatment regime for severely burned airmen, famously known as his "Guinea Pigs" who in July 1941 formed the Guinea Pig Club as a social support group.

- 706** Victoria Cross, an original Great War period case of issue the inner lid of the brown leather and gilt-tooled, hinged case inscribed 'Hancocks & Co. Jewellers, Silversmiths, to the King. 25, Sackville Street, London, W.1', very good condition **£600-£800**

- 707** The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Georgian silk-lined, red-morocco fitted case of issue for a Military C.B., inside silk of lid with affixed trade label of 'Rundell Bridge & Rundell Jewellers & Goldsmiths to His Majesty, His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Royal Family', outer lid rather scuffed, otherwise generally very good **£300-£400**

- 708** The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, 2.25-inch wide gold swivel-ring bar suspension and gold ribbon buckle for a Companion's badge 1815-50, complete with silk ribbon and hinged top suspension bar, *good very fine* **£200-£300**

- 709** Ribands for the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (2nd type), comprising four partial rolls for the broad sash riband for both the Knight Grand Cross (G.C.B.) of 102mm width and Dame Grand Cross (G.C.B.) of 57mm width, in both Civil and Military Divisions; two partial rolls for the neck ribands for both the Knight and Dame Commanders (K.B.E. and D.B.E.) and Commanders (C.B.E.) of 45mm width, in both Civil and Military Divisions; four complete rolls of the breast ribands for both the Officer's and Member's (O.B.E. and M.B.E.) of 38mm width, all Civil Division; and two complete rolls of the breast ribands for the British Empire Medal (B.E.M.) of 32mm width, in both Civil and Military Divisions; together with various other partial rolls, all manufactured by *Toye, Kenning, & Spencer, London*, the complete rolls still in cellophane wrapping, *generally extremely good condition (lot)* **£200-£240**

- 710** A large quantity of miscellaneous ribands of World Orders and Decorations, comprising a number of made up full dress sashes; various rolls and partial rolls of riband of full sash width; various rolls and partial rolls of neck and breast width riband; and various rolls and partial rolls of miniature width riband; together with various odd lengths and other assortments, *generally extremely good condition (lot)* **£300-£400**

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.

- 711** Specimen Medals (3): Naval General Service 1915-62 (3), 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (2); 1 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-53, all stamped 'Specimen' on the edge, *extremely fine* (3) **£160-£200**

- 712** Specimen Medals (4): General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R.; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue; U.N. Korea 1950-54; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula, all stamped 'Specimen' on the edge, *extremely fine* (4) **£80-£100**

- 713** Clasps: Rhodesia 1896; Mashonaland 1897, *extremely fine* (2) **£80-£120**

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- 714** Clasps: Mashonaland 1897 (2), two different issues, with date on one line on first, and on separate line on second, *extremely fine* (2) *£80-£120*
-
- 715** Copy Medals (2): Victoria Cross, one stamped 'Copy', *very fine* (2) *£60-£80*
-
- x716** Copy Medals (4): Jummo and Kashmir 1895, 1 clasp, Chitral 1895, cast copy; British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Punitive Expeditions, silver issue, edge stamped, 'copy' ; British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Punitive Expedition, bronze issue, edge stamped, 'copy' ; British North Borneo Company Medal 1898-1900, 1 clasp, Tambunan, bronze issue, edge stamped, 'copy', *the first very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (4) *£60-£80*
-
- 717** Renamed and Defective Medal: Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Guadeloupe, *naming erased, nearly extremely fine* *£300-£360*
-
- x718** Renamed and Defective Medals (4): Military General Service 1793-1814, no clasp (**Sapper John Ashplant, R.E.**) *renamed*; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879, *erased*; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (**37515. Cpl. F. Graham, R.A.**) *renamed*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**19 Sgt.-Farr. E. A. ...**) *last a cast copy; the MGS and QSA with heavy edge bruising, therefore fair to fine, the SA and KS very fine* (4) *£140-£180*
-
- x719** Renamed and Defective Medal: South Africa 1877-79, 1 copy clasp, 1877-8-9 (**Corpl. E. Olver No. 9 Troop. C.M.R.**) *renamed, good very fine* *£100-£140*
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Miniature Medals

x720



The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by the Great War fighter Ace W. G. 'Billy' Barker, VC., D.S.O. and Bar, M.C. and Two Bars, Canadian Mounted Rifles, Royal Flying Corps, and Royal Canadian Air Force, who with three foreign decorations and three Mentioned in Despatches, is the most decorated serviceman in the history of Canada

Victoria Cross; Distinguished Service Order, gilt and enamel, with Second Award Bar and integral top riband bar, *lacking central medallions*; Military Cross, G.V.R., with *unofficial* Second Award Bar, *suspension broken and cross unofficially re-affixed*; British War and Victory Medals; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, mounted as originally worn on a J. R. Gaunt, Montreal, riband bar, *light traces of adhesive to reverse, generally very fine* (6) *£1,800-£2,200*



Provenance: Donated by the recipient's family to Canada's Aviation Hall of Fame Museum. A letter written in August 1995 by Captain Jack Boddington, Curator of Honours at the Museum, states:

'When received the group of miniature medals was in damaged condition (DSO centre missing and MC suspender broken) and incomplete when compared to Barker's full sized group, and was therefore relinquished by the Hall of Fame. The Hall Curator has studied the group and has come to the conclusion that when additional medals were to be added (about 1919-20) the damaged condition caused the group to be left as is, and another full group assembled for use by Barker.'

V.C. *London Gazette* 30 November 1918:

'On the morning of the 27 October 1918, this officer observed an enemy two-seater over the Foret de Mormal. He attacked this machine and after a short burst it broke up in the air. At the same time a Fokker biplane attacked him, and he was wounded in the right thigh, but managed, despite this, to shoot down the enemy aeroplane in flames. He then found himself in the middle of a large formation of Fokkers who attacked him from all directions, and was again severely wounded in the left thigh, but succeeded in driving down two of the enemy in a spin. He lost consciousness after that, and his machine fell out of control. On recovery, he found himself being again attacked heavily by a large formation, and singling out one machine he deliberately charged and drove it down in flames. During this fight his left elbow was shattered and he again fainted, and on regaining consciousness he found himself still being attacked, but notwithstanding that he was now severely wounded in both legs and his left arm shattered, he dived on the nearest machine and shot it down in flames. Being greatly exhausted, he dived out of the fight to regain our lines, but was met by another formation, which attacked and endeavoured to cut him off, but after a hard fight he succeeded in breaking up this formation and reached our lines, where he crashed on landing. This combat, in which Major Barker destroyed four enemy machines (three of them in flames), brought his total successes to fifty enemy machines destroyed, and is a notable example of the exceptional bravery and disregard of danger which this very gallant officer has always displayed throughout his distinguished career.'

William George 'Billy' Barker was born at Dauphin, Manitoba, on 3 November 1894 and attested for the Manitoba Regiment on 1 November 1914, and served on attachment with the Royal Air Force. 'The value of his services may be measured by the number of decorations and 'Mentions' he received - no fewer than twelve - including the Victoria Cross, and French and Italian ones. He began by obtaining the Military Cross for contact patrol at the capture of Beaumont Hamel on 20 November 1916. At the capture of Bullecourt he obtained a Bar to the Military Cross on 9 April 1917, again for contact patrol. He then received the Companionship of the Distinguished Service Order, for destroying enemy aircraft on 5 January 1918. He was awarded a Second Bar to the Military Cross, for destroying enemy aircraft on 24 April 1918; a Bar to the Distinguished Service Order for destroying enemy aircraft on the Western Front, 26 May 1918; the French Croix de Guerre; and the Italian Bronze and Silver Medals for valour for destroying aircraft on the Italian Front. This magnificent record was crowned by the award of the Victoria Cross. He was also three times Mentioned in Despatches.' (*The V.C. and the D.S.O.* refers).

Barker returned to Canada after the War as Canada's most decorated serviceman: his 'haul' of six British gallantry medals put him level with Mick Mannock and James McCudden, but with his three foreign medals and three Mentions in Despatches, he received a total of 12 awards for gallantry. He was killed in a demonstration flight for the R.C.A.F. at Ottawa on 12 March 1930, aged 35; over 50,000 spectators lined the streets of Toronto for his funeral.

Note: Despite being entitled to the 1914-15 Star, for some reason Barker never wore it, with contemporary photographs of the recipient showing it missing from his chest. It was only after the recipient's death that his widow, Jean, applied for the Star, prior to donating his medals to the Canadian War Museum.

Sold together with a signed photograph of the recipient; and an autograph album page signed by the recipient (and several other notable personalities, including the Antarctic explorer Thomas Orde-Lees; the sculptor Kathleen Scott (the widow of Captain Robert Scott, of Antarctic fame); the actor Leslie Faber; the pioneering aviator Herbert G. Brackley; and the Russian Princess Nina and Xenia).

x721 **The mounted group of four miniature dress medals worn by Physician Frederick Montizambert, C.M.G., I.S.O., Medical Officer, Quebec Military District, during Fenian Raid 1866**

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, silver-gilt and enamel; The Imperial Service Order, G.V.R., silver, gilt and enamel; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, silver and enamel; Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866, *very fine* (4) £150-£200

Frederick Montizambert was born in Quebec on 3 February 1843. He was educated at Montreal High School; Grammar School, St Johns, Quebec; Upper Canada College; Laval University; Edinburgh University (M.D., 1864) Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Lennoxville University (D.C.L., 1888). He practised at Quebec up to the time of entering public health service of Canada; served as Principal Medical Officer, Quebec Military District, during the Fenian Raid of 1866 (Medal and Clasp); Medical Superintendent, St Lawrence Service, 1869; General Superintendent, St Lawrence Service, 1894; Director-General of Public Health and Sanitary Adviser of the Government of Canada, 1899; Deputy Minister by Order-in-Council, 1899; Deputy Minister by Statute, 1905; C.M.G., 1916; F. R.C.S., Edinburgh, 1884; I.S.O., 1903; President, Canadian Branch, St John's Ambulance Association, 1910-14; Knight of Grace, Order of St John of Jerusalem, in England, 1911; author of numerous reports and papers bearing on public health. Confirmed on the roll for Fenian Raid 1866 as Surgeon, Quebec Garrison Artillery.

722



Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Lembcke

The Lembcke family group of miniature medals:

The D.S.O. group of ten miniature dress medals attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Lembcke, Northumberland Fusiliers, late Royal Fusiliers and Gloucestershire Regiment

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, these first five mounted as worn; **Peru, Republic**, Commander of the Order of Ayacucho, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of Aeronautical Merit, including condor suspension, 1st issue, silver-gilt and enamel; Bronze Cross of the Society of the Founders of Independence, 1st issue; Centenary of Independence Medal 1921, silver-gilt; Centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho Medal 1924, silver-gilt, these last five mounted as worn, *good very fine*

The group of three miniature dress medals attributed to P. E. Lembcke, Peruvian Army, later Peru's Consular General and Charge d'affaires in London

Coronation 1902, silver; Coronation 1911, silver; **Peru, Republic**, Cross for Callao (1866), being a five pointed star, silver and enamel, mounted as worn, *minor enamel damage to last, good very fine* (13) £200-£300

Provenance: Acquired by the vendor direct from the granddaughter of Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Lembcke.

For the two recipient's full-sized medals, and a full biographical write-up, see Lots 183 and 604.



The group of six miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. H. Hailes, Royal Artillery

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R. [sic], silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue; U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, *generally very fine and better* (6) £200-£300

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 24 April 1953:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished flying services in Korea'.

The original recommendation states: 'Major Hailes has been in command of 1903 Air OP Flight RAF since July 1952. He joined the Flight at a time when two pilots had been shot down and two others had changed. There was therefore concern at the possibility of the operational efficiency of the Flight dropping considerably. In the event this did not happen and, in fact, the reverse was the case as the Flight went from strength to strength. The credit for this rests entirely with Major Hailes. From the very outset he was complete master of the situation and displayed leadership of the highest order in all spheres but most particularly from the operational aspect. He himself did far more flying than his duties as Flight Commander called for and it was characteristic of him that he would always use the most doubtful aircraft leaving the others for the remaining pilots. His magnificent example, efficiency and courage during this difficult period was a great inspiration to the more experienced pilots and filled the younger ones with unshakeable confidence. While going to great pains to train his younger pilots he carried, at the same time, an even greater share of the operational sorties than would have been his in a normal situation. He has personally flown 125 sorties and conducted 166 shoots with guns of the Divisional and Corps artillery. In doing this he has been responsible for inflicting many casualties of both men and equipment on the enemy. The whole Division has the greatest respect and admiration for the Air OP Flight and this is a direct result of the magnificent leadership, courage and conscientiousness consistently displayed by Major Hailes throughout the period. His work in all spheres has been far above what one would expect in the normal line of duty and I recommend services of such a high order be recognised in the form of an appropriate award.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 7 January 1949 (Palestine)

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished service in Palestine during the period 27 March to 26 September 1947.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 April 1951:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished service in Malaya during the period 1 July to 31 December 1950.'

For the recipient's related full-sized awards, and a full biographical write-up, see Lot 185.

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- 724** The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, breast badge, gold and enamel, with gold riband buckle; Royal Niger Company Medal 1886-97, silver, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1886-1897, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-£120

-
- 725** **China, Republic**, Order of the Precious Brilliant Golden Grain, 26mm including wreath suspension x 20mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine* £60-£80

World Orders and Decorations

726 Austria, Empire, Honour Decoration of the Red Cross, Second Class breast badge, 47mm x 38mm, silver and enamel, with War Decoration wreath, in G. A. Scheid, Vienna, case of issue; Silver Medal (2), silver and enamel, both with War Decoration wreaths, one on lady's bow riband; Red Cross Medal, silver and enamel; Military Merit Medal, Karl I, silver, edge bruise to last, generally very fine

Austria, Republic, Medal for Distinguished Services in the Austrian Fire Brigades, Second Class Cross, silver and enamel, very fine (5) £140-£180

727 Benin, French Colonial, Order of the Black Star (3), Commander's neck badge, 81mm including wreath suspension x 55mm, gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Officer's breast badge, 57mm x 39mm, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Knight's breast badge, 57mm x 39mm, silver and enamel, generally good very fine (3) £100-£140

728



China, Empire, Order of the Double Dragon, 2nd type, Second Class, Third Grade neck badge, 48mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with engraved red coral centre stone and smooth red coral upper stone, lacking suspension loop, nearly very fine £600-£800

729 France, Second Empire, Medaille Militaire, silver, gilt, and enamel, with Eagle suspension, nearly very fine

France, Third Republic, Medaille Militaire, silver, gilt, and enamel, with Trophy of Arms suspension, very fine

France, Fourth Republic, Medaille Militaire (2), silver, gilt, and enamel, with Trophy of Arms suspension; Korea Medal, bronze; U.N. Korea Medal, French issue; Indochine Medal, bronze, 2 clasps, Indochine, Die Bien Phu, nearly very fine and better (7) £100-£140

730 France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Commander's neck badge, 82mm including wreath suspension x 62mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband, in embossed case of issue, minor enamel damage in parts, generally very fine £80-£120

731 France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour (3), Officer's breast badge, 56mm including wreath suspension x 42mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Chevalier's breast badge (2), 56mm including wreath suspension x 42mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, all with poincon marks to base of tassel, last in Lemoine Fils, Paris, embossed case of issue; the first two with enamel damage to central medallions, and centre loose on second, therefore good fine; the last good very fine (3) £120-£160

732 France, Third Republic, Order of Maritime Merit, Commander's neck badge, 57mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband, very fine £80-£120

733 France, Third Republic, Order of Maritime Merit (2), Officer's breast badge, 42mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Knight's breast badge, 42mm, silver and enamel, both unmarked, damage to tips of points of star on both, therefore nearly very fine (2) £70-£90

734 France, Third Republic, Order of Agricultural Merit, Commander's neck badge, 95mm including wreath suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband, minor white enamel damage to tips of two points of star, very fine £60-£80

735 France, Third Republic, Order of Agricultural Merit (3), Officer's breast badge (2), 62mm including wreath suspension x 36mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; another, similar but lacking wreath suspension, with rosette on riband; Knight's breast badge, 62mm including wreath suspension x 36mm, silver and enamel, all unmarked, blue enamel damage to band around central medallions on first and last, and white enamel damage to tips of some points on all, generally nearly very fine (3) £70-£90

- 736 France, Third Republic**, Order of Agricultural Merit, Officer's breast badge, 60mm including wreath suspension x 37mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Croix de Guerre, bronze (3), reverse dated 1914-1916; reverse dated 1914-1918 (2), both of the latter with bronze star emblems on riband; Croix de Guerre des Theatres Operations Exterieures, bronze; Cross for Military Valour, bronze, with bronze star emblem on riband; Croix du Combattant, bronze; Medal of Honour of Civil Merit, bronze; Wound Medal, gilt and red enamel; Aeronautical Medal 1945, gilt and enamel, in case of issue; together with an unofficial colonial award for Service in North Africa, modelled on the Order of Saharan Merit, silver and enamel, with 'blue hand' of the Order of Djebel suspension, *generally very fine* (11) £100-£140
-
- 737 France, Third Republic**, Order of Social Merit (3) Officer's breast badge, 40mm, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Knight's breast badge (3), 40mm, silvered and enamel, all unmarked, *good very fine* (3) £60-£80
-
- 738 France, Third Republic**, Order of Public Health (2), Officer's breast badge, 40mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Knight's breast badge, 40mm, silver and enamel, both unmarked, *both with blue enamel damage to motto around central medallion and to tips of points of star, nearly very fine* (2) £60-£80
-
- 739 France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre (2), bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze star emblem on riband; another, bronze, reverse dated 1939; Cross for Exterior Operations, bronze; Croix du Combattant (2), bronze; Political Deportees Medal, bronze, with clasp Deporte; Evaders Medal (2), bronze; Prisoner of War Medal, bronze, *generally very fine and better*
France, Vichy Government, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1939-1940, *good very fine* (10) £70-£90
-
- 740 France, Third Republic**, Cross of Military Valour, bronze, with gilt star emblem on riband; Levant Campaign Medal (4), bronze, with collectively 4 clasps, Levant (2), 1925 Levant 1926, Levant 1941; Orient Medal, bronze; Volunteer Combatant's Cross, bronze; Medal of the Resistance, bronze, with rosette on riband, *good very fine*
France, Vichy Government, Combatant's Cross, bronze, *good very fine*
France, Fourth Republic, Cross of the Combatant Volunteer, gilt-bronze, *extremely fine* (10) £70-£90
-
- 741 France, Third Republic**, Medal of Honour for Acts of Devotion, Ministry of the Interior, silver, reverse embossed '**Riout Pierre M.A. 1876**'; Medal of Honour for Merchant Marine, silver, reverse officially named '**J. Couvelard 1937**'; Medal of Honour for Social Service (2), silver-gilt, with rosette on riband, *naming erased from reverse*; another, silver, reverse officially named '**G. F. Thevenin 1925**'; Medal of Honour for Trade an Industry, silver, reverse officially named '**J. Perret 1898**'; Medal of Honour for Industry, silver, unnamed, in card box of issue; Medal of Honour for Commerce and Industry, silver, reverse officially named '**J. Renaud 1908**'; Medal of Honour for Social Insurance, bronze, unnamed; Medal of Honour for Police Service (2), silver, one unnamed, the reverse of the other officially named '**Pasqualin Ange**', both with wreath suspension, *very fine* (10) £180-£220
-
- 742 France, Third Republic**, Commemorative Medal for the Franco-Prussian War 1870-71 (4), bronze, two with clasp Engagé Volotaire; Commemorative Medal for the Great War 1914-18 (3), bronze, one with clasp Engagé Volotaire; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2), official type by Morlon, bronze; unofficial type by Charles, bronze; Verdun Medal, by Vernier, bronze, *generally very fine* (10) £60-£80
-
- 743 France, Third Republic**, Colonial Medal (10), silver and silvered base metal, with collectively 12 clasps, Afrique, Extreme-Orient (2), Fezzan, Indochine, Libye, Maroc (2), Maroc 1925, Tonkin (2), Tunisie, *generally very fine* (10) £80-£120
-
- 744 France, Third Republic**, Commemorative Medal for the Great War 1914-18, bronze (6); Verdun Medal 1916, 'Prudhomme' issue, bronze; Dardanelles Campaign Medal, bronze; Orient Medal, bronze (3); Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze (3), officially issue, by *Morlon*; unofficial issue by *Pautot-Mattei*; unofficial issue by *Charles*; Lebanon Medal 1926, bronze; Medal of the Society for the Relief of the Military Wounded 1864-1866, silver, with original embroidered riband; Union Nationale des Combattants Medal, bronze, *generally very fine* (17) £80-£120
-
- 745 France, Third Republic**, Morocco Medal (8), silver, with collectively 8 clasps, Casablanca (2), Haut-Guir (2), Maroc (3), Oudjda, *generally good very fine* (8) £70-£90
-
- 746 France, Third Republic**, Wound Medal (2), for combatant's, gilt and red enamel; another, for non-combatant's, gilt and white enamel; French Red Cross Medal for the Franco-Prussian War 1870-71, bronze, with original embroidered riband with laurel palms riband emblem; French Red Cross Medal for the Great War 1914-18, bronze, with original embroidered riband; French Red Cross Medal (2), silver, both with original embroidered riband; Serbian Units Branch Red Cross Medal, bronze, with top riband bar; Army Veterans Decoration, bronze and enamel, with '1870-1871' riband bar, *generally nearly very fine and better* (8) £70-£90
-
- 747 France, Fourth Republic**, Commemorative Medal for the Second World War (8), bronze, with collectively 12 clasps, 1940, 1944, Allemagne, Defense Passive, France (3), Libération, Mediterranee, Mer du Nord, Norvege, U.R.S.S., *generally good very fine* (8) £60-£80

- 748 France, Fifth Republic**, National Order of Merit, Chevalier's breast badge, 60mm including wreath suspension x 40mm, silvered and enamel; Order of Combatant Merit, Officer's breast badge, 40mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband, both unmarked, *minor green enamel damage to otto around central medallion on last, very fine* (2) **£60-£80**
- 749 France, Fifth Republic**, Overseas Medal (11), silvered base metal, with collectively 19 clasps, Afghanistan (2), Arabie Saoudite, Haïti, Liban, Mali, Moyen-Orient (3), République de Côte d'Ivoire (3), Republique du Congo, Rwanda (2), Tchad (2), Timor-Oriental, Yougoslavie, *generally good very fine* (11) **£80-£120**
- 750 France, Fifth Republic**, National Defence Medal (6), bronze (1); silvered, for Five Years' Service (5), collectively with 11 clasp, Afrique du Nord, Cyber, Defense, Legion Etrangere, Missions d'Assistance Exterieur (2), Securite Civile, Troupes Aeroportees, Troupes de Marine (3), *generally good very fine and better* (6) **£60-£80**
- 751 France**, Order of the Academic Palms, Knight's breast badge, 38mm x 27mm, silver and enamel, *significant enamel damage*; together with a Letters, Arts, & Sciences breast badge, silver and enamel, with rosette on riband; Republican Society for the Encouragement of Devotion to Service, breast star, 88mm, silver, gilt metal, and enamel, unmarked, *damage to several points*; Order of 'Social Education' (2), Commander's neck badge, 90mm including wreath suspension x 50mm, gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Officer's breast badge, 60mm including wreath suspension x 40mm, gilt and enamel; together with a related breast badge, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Order of 'Civil Education' (2), Officer's breast badge, 54mm including wreath suspension x 36mm, gilt and enamel, uniface, with rosette on riband; Knight's breast badge, 54mm including wreath suspension x 36mm, silvered and enamel, uniface, *generally very fine and better* (8) **£140-£180**
- 752 France, Colonial**, Order of the Dragon of Amman, Officer's breast badge, 89mm including dragon suspension x 45mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with rosette on riband, *minor restoration work to red enamel band around central medallion, otherwise good very fine* **£80-£120**
- 753 France, Colonial**, Order of the Star of Anjouan, Officer's breast badge, 52mm, gilt and enamel, lacking rosette on riband, *extremely fine* **£60-£80**
- 754 France, Colonial**, Order of Saharan Merit, Knight's breast badge, 63mm x 52mm, silver, *extremely fine, scarce* **£60-£80**
- 755 Germany, Baden**, Civil Merit Medal, 1882-1908, silver, Friedrich at centre, *very fine*
Germany, Saxony, Kingdom, Work Medal, silver, Friedrich August at centre, *good very fine*
Germany, Wurttemberg, Military Merit Medal, silver, Wilhelm II at centre, *very fine* (5) **£80-£120**
Sold together with a German Commemorative Medal for the Franco-Prussian War; and a 1921 Wedding Medal

x756



Germany, Brunswick, Waterloo Medal 1815 (**Andr. laeger. 3. laeg. Bat.**) fitted with original steel clip and small ring suspension, *very fine*
£400-£500

757



Germany, Hannover, Waterloo Medal 1815 (**Soldat Jacob Wachenhausen, Landwehr Bat. Osterode**) fitted with large steel clip and ring suspension, *good fine* £400-£500

x758



Germany, Hannover, Waterloo Medal 1815 (**Sergeant Carl Hoermann, Landw. Bat. Bremervoerde**) fitted with replacement silver clip and ring suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-£500

x759



Germany, Nassau, Waterloo Medal 1815, silver, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine* £300-£360

x760



Germany, Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, War Commemorative Medal 1814-15, for Officers, bronze-gilt, original ribbon, *edge bruising and worn in parts, therefore good fine* £400-£500

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- 761** **Germany, Saxe-Altenburg**, Saxe-Ernestine House Order Merit Medal, 4th type, silver, Ernst II Herzog at centre (2), *good very fine* (2) *£100-£140*
-
- 762** **Germany, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha**, Saxe-Ernestine House Order Merit Medal (2), 1st type, silver, Ernst Herzog at centre; 4th type, silver, Carl Edward Herzog at centre, with '1914/7' with crossed swords clasp; Princess Sybilla Wedding Medal 1932, bronze, *light scratch to obverse field of first, nearly very fine and better* (3) *£140-£180*
-
- x763** **Germany, Empire**, South West Africa Campaign Medal (3), bronze medal for combatants (2), one with clasp Kalahari 1907, the other lacking ring suspension; silver medal for non-combatants, steel, *generally very fine* (3) *£140-£180*
-
- 764** **Greece, Kingdom**, War Star 1941-45, Land Operations issue, bronze, *nearly very fine*
Italy, Kingdom, Vittorio Veneto Cross, bronze; East Africa Medal 1936, bronze, *very fine*
Kuwait, Emirate, Liberation of Kuwait Medal 1991, 4th Grade, bronze and enamel, in case of issue complete with riband bar, *extremely fine*
Spain, France Period, Campaign Medal 1936-39, gilt and blackened silver, with top gilt riband bar, in *somewhat crushed* card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (5) *£50-£70*
-
- 765** **Ireland, Free State**, General Service Medal 1917-21, non-combatant's type without Bar, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* *£80-£120*
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- 766** **Ireland, Free State**, Emergency Service Medal 1939-46 (3), Defence Forces issue, no clasp; another, Air Raid Precautions issue, no clasp; another, Local Defence Force issue, 1 clasp, 1939-1946, all with integral top riband bars, *good very fine* (3) *£100-£140*
-
- 767** **Ireland, Free State**, Emergency Service Medal 1939-46, 26th Battalion issue, 1 clasp, 1939-1946, with integral top riband bar, *good very fine* *£140-£180*
The 26th Battalion comprised veterans of the 1916 Easter Rising.
-
- 768** **Ireland, Free State**, Emergency Service Medal 1939-46, Second Line Reserve issue, 1 clasp, 1939-1946, with integral top riband bar, *good very fine* *£60-£80*
-
- 769** **Ireland, Republic**, 1921-71 'Survivors' Medal, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, with compliments slip, in card box of issue, *extremely fine* *£120-£160*
-
- 770** **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, in embossed case of issue, *good very fine* *£60-£80*
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- 771** **Italy, Republic**, Order of Merit of the Italian Republic, Commander's neck badge, 76mm including tower suspension x 57mm, gilt and enamel, with neck riband and lapel rosette, in *Arturo Pozzi, Rome*, case of issue, *good very fine* *£60-£80*
-
- 772** **Japan, Empire**, Order of the Rising Sun (4), Seventh Class breast badge (2), 31mm x 28mm, silver and enamel, unmarked, one with original riband with full hook and eye assembly, and both in rio-nuri lacquer cases of issue; another, Eighth Class breast badge (2), 31mm x 28mm, silver, unmarked, both with original riband with full hook and eye assembly, and one in rio-nuri lacquer case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (4) *£100-£140*
-
- 773** **Japan, Empire**, Order of the Sacred Treasure (2), Third Class neck badge, 53mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with full neck riband; Seventh Class breast badge, 37mm, silver-gilt, with original riband with full hook and eye assembly, *gilding almost all rubbed*; War Medal 1914-15, blackened bronze, with original riband with full hook and eye assembly, in wooden box of issue; Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze, this last the *unofficial* Laslo reproduction type, *generally very fine* (4) *£140-£180*
-
- 774** **Japan, Empire**, Red Cross Order of Merit, breast badge, silver and enamel, with original hook and eye suspension, in rio-nuri lacquered case of issue; Red Cross Membership Medal (3), silver, one with rosette on riband, un-boxed, the other two with lapel bow ribands, in boxes of issue, *good very fine and better* (4) *£60-£80*
-
- 775** **Luxembourg, Grand Duchy**, Order of Adolph of Nassau, Military Division, Commander's neck badge, 71mm including crown suspension x 47mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband, *minor damage to tips of points of cross, therefore nearly very fine* *£240-£280*
-

- 776 Morocco, Kingdom**, Order of Ouissam Alouite Cherifien (2), Commander's neck badge, 78mm including wreath suspension x 58mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Knight's breast badge, 61mm including wreath suspension x 42mm, silver and enamel, *both with some enamel damage, about very fine* *£100-£140*
-
- 777 Portugal, Kingdom**, Military Order of Christ, Commander's neck badge, Military Division, 80mm including crown suspension x 47mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, *crown suspension slightly depressed, minor enamel cracking and damage throughout, generally very fine* *£240-£280*
-
- 778 Russia, Empire**, Turkish War Medal 1829, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the 50th Anniversary of the Defence of Sebastopol 1855-1905, bronze, *very fine* (2) *£100-£140*
-
- 779 Somaliland, French Colonial**, Order of Nichan El-Anouar, Knight's breast badge, 77mm including crown suspension x 47mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked, *good very fine* *£70-£90*
-
- 780 Sweden, Kingdom**, King Charles XIV John's Medal 1854, 31mm, silver, the obverse with bust of King Charles XIV (Bernadotte) with the year dates 'MDCCCXIII-MDCCCXIV' below, the reverse with an equestrian figure of the King, with 'DEN IV NOVEMBER MDCCCLIV' in exergue, *with replacement ring suspension, good very fine* *£140-£180*
Presented by the King to officers who participated in the wars in Germany and Norway 1813-14.
-
- 781 Tunisia, Kingdom**, Order of Nichan Iftikah, 2nd type, Officer's breast badge, 75mm including bow suspension x 50mm, silver and enamel, monogram of Ali III ibn al-Husayn (1882-1902) to centre, mint mark to reverse, with rosette on riband, *damage to tips of points, therefore nearly very fine* *£70-£90*
-
- 782 Tunisia, Kingdom**, Order of Nichan Iftikah, 2nd type, Officer's breast badge, 75mm including bow suspension x 50mm, silver and enamel, monogram of Ahmad II ibn Ali (1929-42) to centre, unmarked, with rosette on riband, *minor enamel damage to top ray, otherwise good very fine* *£80-£120*
-
- 783 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Medal for the Defence of Leningrad, bronze, with Bestowal Document awarded to **Woman Senior Lieutenant of the Medical Service Maria Alexandrovna Komarova**, dated 15 June 1943; together with a commemorative medallion to the Lost Defenders of Leningrad, *nearly very fine; the Bestowal Document folded with slight damage along the folds, therefore reasonable condition, rare to a female recipient* *£70-£90*
Sold with four photographic images of the Defence of Leningrad.

x784



United States of America, Congressional Medal of Honor, Army, 1st (1862-96) issue, bronze, unnamed, with eagle and crossed cannons suspension, and top United States Shield riband bar, *this lacking pin, with 'American flag' riband, very fine* *£400-£500*



A United States of America Second War Silver Star group of eight awarded to Commander J. F. Walling, United States Navy, who was posted Missing in Action, presumed killed, when his Submarine the U.S.S. *Snook* failed to return from a War patrol in the South China Sea, May 1945

United States of America, Silver Star, two-piece construction, with silver star placed upon a silver gilt star-shaped base, unnamed as issued; Purple Heart, two-piece construction, bronze gilt and enamel, reverse officially named 'Comdr. Jon F. Walling USN'; China Service Medal, bronze; American Defense Service Medal, 1 clasp, Fleet, bronze; American Campaign Medal 1941-45, bronze; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal 1941-45, bronze; with two bronze star emblems on ribbon; World War II Victory Medal, bronze; United States Navy Expert Rifleman Medal, bronze, all with original ribbands with brooch pinback mounting); together with the recipient's Submarine Combat Patrol Insignia with three stars, silver; and a Submarine Service Badge, bronze, *nearly extremely fine* (8) **£1,000-£1,400**

Silver Star awarded 30 January 1943.

The Citation states: 'For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action in the line of his profession as Diving Officer of the U.S.S. *Flying Fish* (SS-229), during successful attacks against one enemy Kongo Class battleship and one enemy patrol vessel. One attack against a patrol vessel was followed by a severe enemy counter-attack during which the *Flying Fish* was severely damaged. With a badly leaking after trim tank, with an up angle of eighteen degrees and with depth charges exploding very close aboard, it was only by his skill and calm courage that proper depth was maintained and the boat was capable of returning to port. His courage and skill were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.'

Submarine Combat Patrol Insignia awarded posthumously.

The Citation states: 'The U.S.S. *Snook*, on an offensive war patrol in confined and heavily patrolled enemy waters, failed to return as scheduled. Although there is no information as to the number of successful attacks delivered against the enemy during this patrol, this vessel has continuously distinguished herself since her first appearance in enemy waters by her successful and relentless attacks against the enemy and it is believed the *Snook* undoubtedly was pursuing just such bold and aggressive tactics up until the time she was declared missing. As Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. *Snook*, Commander John Franklin Walling's skill, daring, courageous leadership and unflinching devotion to duty contributed directly to his ship's many successful attacks against the enemy. The Commander Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet, forwards this commendation in recognition of the splendid performance of duty, which was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.'

John Franklin Walling was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on 2 February 1912, his hometown listed as Nantucket, Massachusetts. He was appointed a Midshipman on 15 June 1931, and graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis as an Ensign, U.S. Navy, on 6 June 1935. After service in the cruiser U.S.S. *Tuscaloosa* from 28 June 1935 to 1 June 1937, he transferred to the Submarines, and was assigned to U.S.S. S-37 on 12 November 1937. Advanced Lieutenant (Junior Grade) on 6 June 1938, and qualified for command of submarines on 21 August 1940.

Walling served initially during the Second World War in the U.S. Submarine *Flying Fish* from 10 December 1941, and received a Commendation on 19 October 1942 for his efforts while Engineering Officer of the *Flying Fish*:

'The U.S.S. *Flying Fish* sank a 450 ton patrol vessel and seriously damaged a 29,300 ton enemy battleship, during the second patrol conducted by that submarine in enemy waters. This thirty-four day war patrol was made in an area adjacent to a strongly fortified, major enemy island base in the Pacific area, where antisubmarine measures were persistent and effective. After each submarine attack, aggressively, courageously and effectively consummated by the commanding officer, enemy depth charge and bombing attacks were made on the submarine. Although the *Flying Fish* was damaged by these attacks, the commanding officer dauntlessly patrolled his station until forced to effect jury repairs and return to a friendly base. As the Engineering Officer of the U.S.S. *Flying Fish*, your performance of duty was an important and material contribution to the success of this mission. The Commander Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet, is pleased to commend you on your splendid performance of duty.'

Advanced Lieutenant, Walling would earn a further Commendation, and the Silver Star, for the first attack on a Japanese Kongo class battleship on 28 August 1942, his Commendation, dated 12 January 1943 stating: 'On the third war patrol conducted by the U.S.S. *Flying Fish*, she attacked and sank two Japanese destroyers of 1,368 tons each, both of these attacks being aggressively, courageously, and effectively conducted. As Executive Officer of the U.S.S. *Flying Fish*, your performance of duty was an important and material contribution to the success of this mission. The Commander Task Force Forty-two is pleased to commend you on your splendid performance of duty.'

Appointed Lieutenant-Commander on 1 May 1943, Walling was given the command of the U.S.S. *Marlin* from this date, and was advanced Commander on 1 March 1944. On 5 December 1944 he assumed command of the U.S.S. *Snook* and commanded her during her eight War patrol in the Pacific, 25 December 1944 to 17 February 1945. Departing for her ninth War patrol on 25 March 1945, she left Guam with orders to patrol Luzon Strait, the South China Coast, and waters along the east coast of Hainan. Her last radio message was near the Luzon Strait on 8 April 1945, and the submarine was never heard from again, the circumstances of her loss never determined. Japanese records of anti-submarine attacks do not account for her sinking and she had been fully informed of the location of minefields in the Sakeshima Gunto area. It is possible that she was the victim of a Japanese submarine. Five Japanese submarines were lost in waters of the Nansei Shoto during April and May of 1945, therefore, one of these may have sunk the *Snook* before its own sinking by United States warships. The official statement from the United States Navy states: 'Presumptive 6 May 1946 - Officially determined to Missing in Action as of 5 May 1945, having served aboard the U.S.S. *Snook* when that submarine failed to return from a war patrol in the South China Sea. In compliance with Section 5 of Public Law 430, as amended, death is presumed to have occurred on the 6th day of May 1946.' In all, 84 of the crew perished. Walling has no known grave and is commemorated on the Walls of the Missing, Manila American Cemetery and Memorial, Philippines.

Sold together with a Commendation Letter for the Submarine Combat Patrol Insignia; the recipient's rank insignia shoulder boards; three embroidered Commemorative Patches ('Fish'; 'U.S.S. *Flying Fish*'; and 'U.S.S. *Snook*'); a copy of the book 'Final Dive - The Gallant and Tragic Career of the WWII Submarine, USS *Snook*', by Rick Cline; and copied research.

- 786** **United States of America**, Legion of Merit, Commander's neck badge, 58mm, gilt and enamel, unnamed as issued, with neck riband, in case of issue, *extremely fine* £50-£70

787



- United States of America**, Massachusetts Volunteers' Service Medal 1861-65, bronze (**William A. Nye, Prvt. B. 3d. Btn. Rfn.**) officially impressed naming, complete with 'Massachusetts Minute Men 1861' brooch bar, *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

William A. Nye was born in Warren, Worcester County, Massachusetts in c.1838, and joined the 3rd Battalion (Rifles), Massachusetts Militia on 19 April 1861. He served in garrison at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, until being mustered out on 3 August 1861. He subsequently joined I Company, 27th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers on 9 October 1861 as a Sergeant. The Regiment was stationed at Annapolis Maryland, until January 1862 when it was placed under Brigadier General Ambrose Burnside and engaged in his North Carolina Expedition, taking part in the Battles of Roanoke Island (8 February) and New Berne (14 March).

Nye was mustered out for disability on 1 October 1862 having started to show signs of tuberculosis. He applied for a disability pension on 16 March 1863, and his mother applied for one on 29 June 1880, by which time Nye was presumably dead.

Sold with copied research.

- x788** **United States of America**, China Relief Expedition 1900, U.S. Marine Corps issue, bronze; together with a *later striking* of the China Relief Expedition 1900-1901 Army issue, *very fine* (2) £40-£50

- 789** **Vatican, Holy See**, Castelfidardo Medal 1860, silvered base-metal (**John Byrne. B. St. P. 1860.**) 'P' of 'B. St. P.' corrected, *very fine* £80-£120

- 790** **International**, Great Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes & Malta neck badge, by *Spencer, London*, 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel, in the form of Maltese Cross with heraldic lions in angles contained within outer garter, uniface, with neck riband; together with two breast badges of the order, silver-gilt and enamel, these both uniface and by the same manufacturer, both with top silver riband bar, *very fine and better* (3) £80-£120



The Governor-General's Uniform worn by the Rt. Hon. Sir George Stanley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., who served as Governor of Madras from 1929-34 and Acting Viceroy of India in 1934

Comprising a Court Dress coatee this in navy cloth lavishly decorated with panels of black velvet bearing gold wire leaf and sequin decoration, front, back, tails, collar, cuffs; all large size gilt buttons are present and feature the mounted post 1901 Royal Arms, these all by 'Gaunt & Son Ltd. London'. Tailored by 'Meyer & Mortimer 36 Conduit St. London', for 'Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley', order number 9494, dated 1929. This garment would have been worn with ivory coloured wool breeches, long silk hose and court pumps.

A Dress coatee for other occasions, again of navy cloth, the collar, cuffs and 'pockets' (back & front) again decorated with black velvet panels bearing gold wire and sequin leaf decoration, the large size gilt buttons bear as a mount the Imperially crowned Garter enclosing the Royal Arms (Jennens & Co. London).

A pair of Dress trousers in navy blue cloth, the seams decorated with full length broad acorn and scallop pattern gold lace (6.4cm).

Nine stiffened white linen collars and a black crepe mourning arm band, four ivory silk 'knots' for attachment to the metal 'collar' as a G.C.S.I., the whole contained in a japanned metal named carrying trunk, *the gilt lace panels are in excellent condition overall, there are only minute moth holes to the Court coatee, slightly more damage to the Dress coat and trousers, small areas of surface moth damage, the gold lace trouser seams in very good condition but part detached (lot)*

£1,400-£1,800

The Rt. Hon. Sir George Frederick Stanley was born on 14 October 1872, the sixth son of the 16th Earl of Derby, and was educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was commissioned into the Royal Horse Artillery in 1893, and served during the Boer War and later during the Great War, where he was twice Mentioned in Despatches and was appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He served as a Conservative MP for Preston from 1910 to 1922, and for Willesden East from 1924 to 1929, and held various junior ministerial appointments during his time in Parliament, being appointed a Privy Councillor 1927.

Stanley was appointed Governor of Madras in 1929, and was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on his appointment. He briefly served as acting Viceroy of India in 1934, and was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India. He retired in November 1934, and died on 1 July 1938.

A portrait of the recipient, by Sir Oswald Birley, wearing this uniform together with the Mantle of the Order of the Star of India, is on display in the Madras Museum.

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.

792



A fine quality pair of post-1902 Full Dress Royal Naval Epaulettes attributed to D. J. Pack Beresford, Royal Navy. The epaulettes in the rank of Lieutenant, each engraved underneath 'D.J.P.B.', the lined red velvet carrying tin with white painted details; together with the same officer's black leather and gold laced waist belt, this complete with the sword slings and gilt metal post 1902 clasp, the reverse of the clasp engraved with 'D.J.P.B.', *generally very good condition* (3) £300-£400

793

A post-1902 Royal Naval Officer's Full Dress Sword and Uniform Tin attributed to C. E. C. Child, Royal Navy. The 80cm slightly curved bright blade by 'Larcom & Veysey, Queen St. Portsmouth', single fuller and etched with a crowned fouled anchor, the Royal Arms and panels of scrolling foliage, solid gilt brass handguard incorporating the crowned fouled anchor, lion's head and mane pommel and backstrap, wire bound white fish skin hand grip. The turndown locking plate engraved 'C. E. C. Child RN'; together with its gilt brass bound black leather scabbard; and a black japanned metal Royal Navy uniform tin supplied by 'Larcom & Veysey' with brass name plaque 'C. E. C. Child Surgeon R.N.', *slight staining to the blade and the gilt rubbed off the handguard and scabbard chapes, otherwise good condition* (lot) £240-£280

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping. The lot can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement with Christopher Mellor-Hill.

x794

A Royal Navy sailor's dark blue cap with tally for 'H.M.S. Berwick', *slight wear to internal lining, otherwise very good condition* £60-£80

795

Royal Horse Artillery Post-1902 Officer's Accoutrements. Comprising a black patent leather flap pouch complete with cannon mount, two gold laced shoulder belts complete with all gilt metal fittings, a gold laced waist belt complete with gilt metal clasp, 'Ubique' snake fastener, an 'under tunic' waist belt complete with gold laced sword slings, these complete with lions' masks fittings, gold cord busby cap lines, two gold cord sword knots, *the pouch leather congealed and covered with white tissue paper, the ornament very fine, the waist belt clasp very fine, all other metal fittings devoid of gilt, the gold lace on the belts in poor condition and part detached, cap lines and sword knots in good condition* (lot) £100-£140

796



Great War tunic ribbons attributed to Captain P. H. Hansen, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., 6th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment

Comprising Victoria Cross, with the miniature cross emblem, Distinguished Service Order, Military Cross, 1914-15 Star, and French Croix de Guerre, with bronze star, all sewn to a buckram reinforcing strip, *very fine* £100-£150

V.C. *London Gazette* 1 October 1915:

'For most conspicuous bravery on 9th August, 1915, at Yilghin Burnu, Gallipoli Peninsula.

After the second capture of the "Green Knoll" his Battalion was forced to retire, leaving some wounded behind, owing to the intense heat from the scrub which had been set on fire. When the retirement was effected Captain Hansen, with three or four volunteers, on his own initiative, dashed forward several times some 300 to 400 yards over open ground into the scrub under a terrific fire, and succeeded in rescuing from inevitable death by burning no less than six wounded men.'

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 16 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He volunteered to carry out a reconnaissance, and brought back valuable information obtained under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, which had been unprocureable from other sources. Throughout he did fine work.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 29 October 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry at Suvla Bay on 9th September, 1915. He made a reconnaissance of the coast, stripping himself and carrying only a revolver and a blanket for disguise. He swam and scrambled over rocks, which severely cut and bruised him, and obtained some valuable information and located a gun which was causing much damage. The undertaking was hazardous. On one occasion he met a patrol of 12 Turks who did not see him, and later a single Turk whom he killed. He returned to our lines in a state of great exhaustion.'

-
- 797** 19th Century Silver Coloured Metal Buttons.
Five die-stamped examples (22mm) featuring in relief a mounted Cavalier with drawn sword all within a double beaded border; and three die-stamped examples (27mm) featuring a cow and a seated milkmaid in action, complete with original silver coloured metal shanks, *very good condition (8)* *£60-£100*
-

- 798** Miscellaneous Buttons.
Two carded displays featuring, fashion, utilities, commerce, Masonic, livery, social clubs, all with shanks, *very good condition (100+)* *£60-£100*
-

- 799** The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Framed Wool Work c.1881-1900.
An interesting work (530mm x 570mm), the brown wool ground embellished with two pairs of Colours, Union sprays, regimental insignia, battle honour scrolls, a lion, Zulu shield etc. A scroll at the bottom, 'Torn Shattered But Unstained'. An honour scroll at the top, 'El Bodon' is a curious addition as it was a victory for the French. Fought 25th September 1811, the 77th Regiment was one of the two British infantry regiments involved. Now contained in a reeded oak and glazed frame, *good condition* *£60-£80*
-

800



A Pocket Pistol with Bayonet by *Harding, London*.

A good quality box-lock example being a conversion from flint to percussion, Overall length 185mm, the circular screw off steel barrel 64mm in length, decorated brass lock engraved 'Harding' and 'London', chequered decoration to the mahogany slab hand grips, plain silver escutcheon plate, strong action, decorated safety catch, hammer, trigger guard and fore-end of the steel barrel. Trigger guard action releases the bayonet, the button for releasing and returning the bayonet is operative but loose, *an early period wood screw replacement on the 'Harding' side of the lock, otherwise very good condition* *£300-£400*

End of Sale



Commission Form – Medals 13 January 2021

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

Commission Form – Medals 13 January 2021

If you wish to place a 'plus one' bid please write '+1' next to the relevant bid



Lot No.	£ Bid	Lot No.	£ Bid	Lot No.	£ Bid

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Should you be a successful bidder you will receive an invoice detailing your purchases. All purchases are sent by registered post unless otherwise instructed, for which a minimum charge of £12.00 (plus VAT if resident in the U.K. or European Union) will be added to your invoice.

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The hammer prices bid at the auction are posted on the Internet at www.dnw.co.uk in real time. A full list of prices realised appear on our website as the auction progresses. Telephone enquiries are welcome from 9am the following day.

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It is recommended that absentee bids are placed using our online advance bidding facility, which is available on our website at www.dnw.co.uk. Bids placed in this way cannot be seen by others and do not go live until the actual moment that the lot in question is being offered for sale. All bids can be easily altered or cancelled by the bidder prior to this point. An automated email will be sent confirming all bids and alterations. A valid email address is required to bid online. There is no additional charge for online bidding and it is not necessary to pre-register a payment card in order to do so. Whilst we are still happy to execute all bids submitted in writing or by phone, fax, etc., it should be noted that bids left with us will be entered at our offices using the same bidding facility to which all our clients have access. There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your bids than to execute them yourself online. Whilst online bids can be placed up until the moment a lot is offered for sale, all other bids made to the office must be confirmed in writing, by fax or e-mail and **should be received by 4pm on the day prior to the sale**. Although we will endeavour to execute late bids, Dix Noonan Webb Ltd cannot accept responsibility for any bids received later than this. If a bidder is unable to attend an auction or to bid live on the internet and wishes to book a telephone bid with DNW, **they must contact DNW by 4pm on the day prior to the sale** to make arrangements to bid thus. DNW cannot be held responsible in the event of connectivity issues, resulting in failure for the buyer to be able to bid.

Commission Form

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Sort Code: 30-96-64	Account No: 00622865
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Conditions mainly concerning Buyers

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The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the 'hammer price' and any dispute shall be settled at the auctioneer's absolute discretion. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless there is in force a written acknowledgement by 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.



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 antiques.

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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