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29 JUNE 2022 AT 10 AM

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS & MILITARIA

DATE
29 JUNE 2022 AT 10 AM

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29 JUNE 2022 AT 10AM

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

12 OCTOBER 2022
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15 SEP. 2021; LOT 129
THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER, MID-19TH CENTURY
HAMMER PRICE: £34,000

1

A fine Regency period breast star of the Order of the Garter

The Most Noble Order of the Garter, K.G., Knight's breast star by *Rundell Bridge & Rundell*, c.1811-20, 74mm, silver, gold, and enamel, the reverse centre inscribed 'Rundell Bridge & Rundell, Jewellers to His Majesty, His Royal Highnefs the Prince Regent, and the Royal Family', fitted with twin-pronged gold retaining pin, *minor loss to final letter of motto, otherwise extremely fine*

£5,000-£7,000

2

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Civil) Knight Commander's set of insignia, by *Garrard, London*, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1967, *minor test mark to edge*; Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, unmarked, with miniature width neck riband, *minor bruise to gilt central band around motto on Star, otherwise extremely fine (2)* *£600-£800*

3 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* *£600-£800*

4 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's breast badge, by *Garrard, London*, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1901, with integral top silver-gilt riband buckle, with gold retaining pin, *nearly extremely fine* *£200-£240*

5 Baronet's Badge, of the United Kingdom, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved '**Nunburnholme of Kingston-upon-Hull 1906**', with section of neck riband for display purposes, *nearly extremely fine* *£400-£500*

Note: No Baronetcy of this name has been created. In 1906 Charles Henry Wilson, M.P. for Kingston-upon-Hull, was raised to the peerage as 1st Baron Nunburnholme, and the title is extant.

6 The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G. Knight Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with *modern* neck riband, *obverse central medallion depressed and loose, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£300-£400*

7 The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, with full and miniature width neck ribands, in *Garrard, London,* case of issue, *minor chips to both centres, otherwise good very fine* *£300-£400*

8 The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, with full neck riband, in *Spink, London*, case of issue, *enamel chips to both centres, otherwise good very fine* *£280-£340*

9 The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '396', in *Collingwood, London*, case of issue, *gilding somewhat rubbed, very fine* *£140-£180*

10 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E. (Military) Knight Commander's 2nd type set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£600-£800*

11 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with full neck riband, in *Garrard, London,* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£240-£280*

Sold with letter of notification from the Secretary to the Governor of Sind advising award of C.B.E. Civil Division to 'Robert Hesketh Martin, Esquire, Manager, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Karachi, Sind, announced in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary,* June 13, 1946.

12 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with full and miniature width neck ribands, in *Fattorini, Birmingham,* case of issue, *extremely fine* *£240-£280*

13 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, mounted for display purposes along with Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, all mounted court-style for wear, *extremely fine (5)* *£200-£240*

14 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; together with the related miniature award, *nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*

15 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* *£100-£140*

16 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *hinge to lid damaged, otherwise extremely fine* *£100-£140*

17 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in *Fattorini, Birmingham*, case of issue; together with the related miniature award, *extremely fine* *£100-£140*

18 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* *£80-£100*

19 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type breast badge, hallmarked London 1927, in *Garrard, London,* case of issue, *extremely fine* *£100-£140*

20 **A Second War M.B.E. awarded to Miss Constance I. Murray, Clerical Officer, Offices of the Cabinet and Minister of Defence**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type, breast badge, silver, on lady's bow riband, with named Buckingham Palace enclosure, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* *£120-£160*

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

Miss Constance Irene Murray, later Mrs. Cosslett, served as a Clerical Officer at the Cabinet Office during the Second World War.

Sold with a copy of the *London Gazette* announcing the award; various official letters regarding the award, including those from 10 Downing Street and the Central Chancery; various letters of congratulations on the award; and other letters.

21 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, mounted for display purposes along with Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued, all mounted court-style for wear, *extremely fine (5)* *£200-£240*

22 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type, lady's shoulder badge, silver, on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue and outer card box; together with the related miniature award similarly mounted on a bow riband, *extremely fine* *£80-£100*

23 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type lady's shoulder badge, silver, on lady's bow riband, in *Gaunt, London*, case of issue, with related riband bar, *extremely fine* *£80-£100*

24 Knight Bachelor's Badge, 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1926, in fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* *£260-£300*

25 Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, indistinct hallmarks (possibly for London 1957), *nearly extremely fine* *£180-£220*

26 Knight Bachelor's Badge, 3rd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with section of neck riband for display purposes, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *good very fine* *£260-£300*

27

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, in *Garrard, London,* case of issue, *this scuffed, one very minor chip to white enamel of one arm, otherwise extremely fine* *£600-£800*

×28 Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, lacking bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£300-£400*

×29 Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* *£120-£160*

30 Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, in *Garrard, London,* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*

31 Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, with *replacement ring suspension*, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* *£120-£160*

×32 Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.VI.R. 1st issue, silver and enamel, reverse dated '1943', in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* *£120-£160*

×33 Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), E.II.R., silver and enamel, undated, in case of issue, *extremely fine* *£120-£160*

Note: Since 1984 both the R.R.C. and the A.R.R.C. have been issued undated.

34 Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated 1944, hallmarked London 1944, *toned, extremely fine* *£600-£800*

35

Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed as issued, in case of issue, *extremely fine* *£700-£900*

x 36

Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed as issued, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£700-£900*

37 Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue, *extremely fine* *£500-£700*

x 38 Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£500-£700*

x 39 Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue, *minor flaw to lower arm of cross, nearly extremely fine* *£400-£500*

40 Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1945'; mounted for wear together with a 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *light contact marks overall, generally very fine (5)* *£1,000-£1,400*

41 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Sister's shoulder badge, silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, *good very fine*

Order of the League of Mercy, lady's shoulder badge (2), both silver-gilt and enamel, both on lady's bow riband, one in *Vaughtons, Birmingham*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£100-£140*

42 Royal Victorian Medal, V.R., silver, unnamed as issued, mounted for display purposes along with Coronation 1902, bronze, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, all mounted court-style for wear, *extremely fine (3)* *£200-£240*

43 Medal of the Order of the British Empire, (Civil), unnamed as issued, in *John Pinches, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* *£180-£220*

44

'Colonel Cameron, informed by a staff officer of the critical state of affairs, formed the 9th regiment in line under a violent fire, and, without returning a single shot, ran in upon and drove the grenadiers from the rocks with irresistible bravery, plying them with a destructive musketry as long as they could be reached, and yet with excellent discipline refraining from pursuit, lest the crest of the position should be again lost, for the mountain was so rugged that it was impossible to judge clearly of the general state of the action'

(Napier, Peninsular War, book xi. chap. 7, Battle of Busaco, 27 September 1809)

'We sprang over the wall and moved rapidly against a strong body of the enemy posted outside of the convent, and on seeing these a very galling fire opened upon us from the adjacent buildings which I ordered to be forced.
Woodham entering the largest in which he was killed after gaining the first floor at the point of the bayonet. The row was now at its height, some charging those posted at the convent, others clearing the houses of which the windows and other outlets the enemy availed themselves to escape and all uniting in full chase to the village of San Martin.'

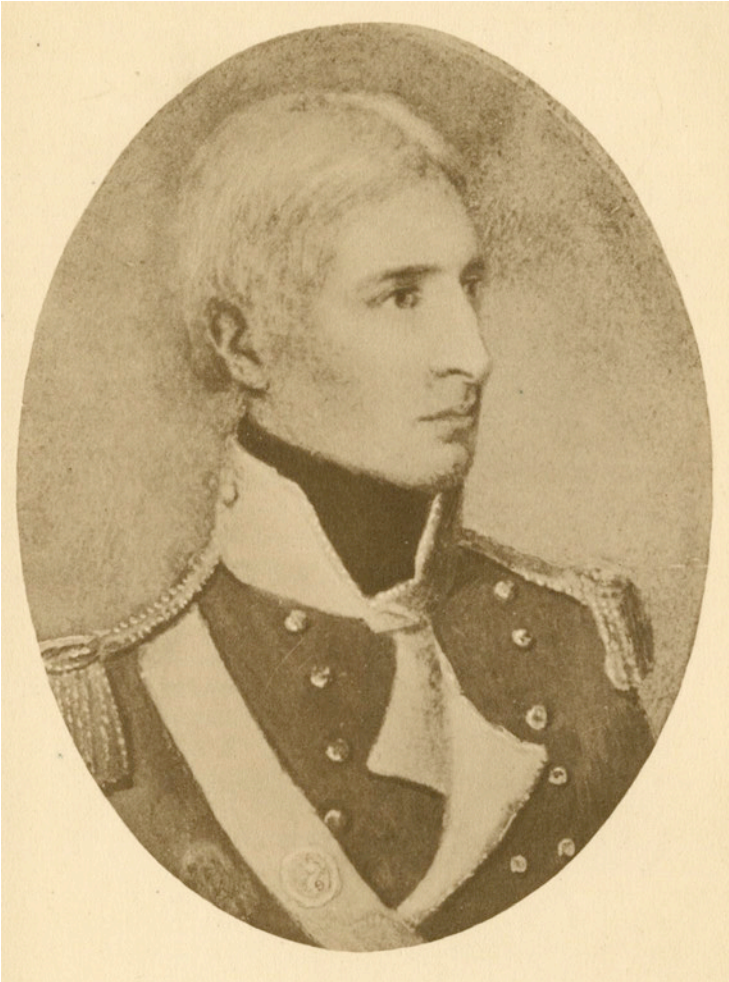
(The recipient describes the assault and capture of the fortified convent of San Bartolomeo in front of San Sebastian - from '*The Letters of Lt. Colonel Sir John Cameron, 1st Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot, 1808-14*')

The rare Regimental Commander's Peninsula War group of four awarded to Lieutenant-General Sir John Cameron, K.C.B., who first saw action with the 43rd Light Infantry in the West Indies in 1794 at the captures of Martinique, St Lucia and Guadaloupe, displaying his gallantry and winning his captaincy at the storming of the Fortress of Fleur d'Epée; subsequently, as a junior captain placed in command of his sickness reduced regiment, he suffered severe wounds and was captured in the defence of Berville Camp, 4 October 1794, spending 2 years in a prison hulk off Pointe-á-Pitre, Guadaloupe.

Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 9th Foot in September 1807, Cameron commanded the 2nd Battalion at Vimeiro the following year, and then, assuming command of the 1st Battalion - a position he retained throughout the Peninsula War - served under Sir John Moore in 1809 at Corunna where his intrepid bravery gained the approbation of his superior in command; he returned to Portugal in March 1810 at head of his Battalion, being Mentioned in Despatches for Busaco where he 'exerted himself with the greatest gallantry in front during the charge, when his horse was killed under him'; was wounded and fell from the breach at the final assault on San Sebastian; and in the fiercely contested Battle of Nive, finding his regiment surrounded by superior numbers, made a successful charge to the rear taking between three and four hundred prisoners - the following day, while reconnoitring, he became engaged *en tirrailleurs* and had his horse shot from under him once more.

Appointed one of the first K.C.B.s on his return from the Peninsula War, in which campaign the 9th's losses exceeded those of any other regiment, and from which his important journals and letters survived to be later published under the title, '*The Letters of Lt. Colonel Sir John Cameron, 1st Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot, 1808-14*', he was later appointed Colonel of the Regiment he had commanded for upwards of thirteen years

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's, a contemporary Paris-made breast star, circa 1815, 75mm, silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamels, the reverse centre inscribed *'Mortier Bijoutier Palais Royal No. 34 A Paris',* fitted with silver pin for wearing; Army Gold Cross 1806-14, for Vimeiro, Corunna, Salamanca, and St. Sebastian, 3 clasps, Buzaco, Vittoria, Nive, the edge of the lower three arms of the cross inscribed 'Lt. Colonel John Cameron 1st. Bn. 9th. Foot', with usual oak and laurel suspension ring and swivel-ring gold bar suspension; Field Officer's Small Gold Medal, the reverse centre inscribed 'Vimiera, & Corunna. 1808-9.', 1 clasp, Salamanca (Lieut. Coll. J. Cameron, 9th Foot.); **Portugal, Kingdom**, Military Order of the Tower and Sword, Knight's breast badge, gold, 45mm, *some light enamel chips to the first, very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* *£70,000-£90,000*



John Cameron was born on 3 January 1773, the second son of John Cameron of Culchenna, Inverness, Scotland and nephew of Cameron of Caltort, Inverness-shire, whose ancestor was a younger son of Lochiel, chief of the clan. He was educated at Eton College and entered the 43rd Foot as an Ensign on 25 September 1787, gaining promotion to Lieutenant in September 1790. In this latter year, Cameron served in the West Indies under Sir Charles Grey and was present at the reduction of Martinique (including the siege of Fort Bourbon and other minor engagements) and at the captures of St. Lucia and Guadaloupe, particularly displaying his gallantry and winning his captaincy in the storming of the fortress of Fleur d'Epée and in the sortie from and the defence of that place.

In 1794, Sir Charles Grey returned to England in the mistaken belief that his West Indian conquests were secure, leaving the 43rd Regiment, which had been so reduced by sickness that Cameron, though only a junior captain commanded it, forming part of Brig.-Gen. Graham's garrison at Berville Camp in Guadaloupe. Cameron led his Regiment in the action of 30 September 1794 and in the different attacks made by the enemy, until 4 October when he was severely wounded and taken prisoner, remaining on a prison hulk at Pointe-à-Pitre for two years. Exchanged for release in 1797, he was immediately ordered to rejoin his regiment in the West Indies, remaining on foreign service again for over three years. He was appointed a Majority in the 43rd Foot on 28 October 1800 and brought his regiment home after it had suffered terrible losses from the West Indian climate.

In 1803, whilst stationed in the Channel Islands, he married Miss Amelia Brock, eldest daughter of Henry Brock, of Belmont, Guernsey, and niece of Admiral James Saumarez, notable for his victory at the Battle of the Gut of Gibraltar, and first cousin of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock. He gained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by transferring to the 7th West India Regiment on 28 May 1807; from which he was removed to the 9th (East Norfolk) Foot from 5 September 1807. On his return to England, he was then ordered with the 9th Foot to the seat of war in Portugal, where in August 1808 he commanded the 2nd Battalion at the Battle of Vimiera before assuming command of the 1st Battalion following the death in action of its commander, Colonel Stewart, at the earlier Battle of Roliça. He would remain its commander throughout the Peninsula War, the Walcheren Expedition and Canada 1814 and 1815. Cameron led the 1st into Spain with Moore during the advance to Salamanca, and afterwards, at the Battle of Corunna where he displayed intrepid bravery, gaining the approbation of his superior in command.

In July 1809, Cameron embarked on the expedition to the Scheldt under the Earl of Chatham, in command of the 1st Battalion of the 9th Regiment, and returned the following September to England from where he proceeded, in March 1910, to increase the force in Portugal under the command of the Duke of Wellington, at the head of the 1st Battalion of 9th Regiment (the 2nd Battalion, aside from their participation at Barossa, remained confined to Gibraltar during this period). Likely having received news of the death of his brother, Captain Ewen Cameron, 43rd Regt., at the Battle of the Coa, 24 July 1810, Cameron rose from his sick-bed to command the 9th Foot at Busaco, 27 September 1810, particularly distinguishing himself and having his horse shot under him.

After the battle, a report submitted to the Duke of Wellington by Major-General Leith contained the following extract relating to the conduct of Cameron's 9th Regiment:

'...that part which looks behind the Sierra was inaccessible, and afforded the enemy the advantage of outflanking the 9th on the left as they advanced; but the order, celerity, and coolness with which they attacked, panic struck the enemy, which immediately gave way on being charged with the bayonet; and the whole were driven down the face of the Sierra in confusion, and with immense loss, from the destructive fire which the 9th Regiment opened up on him as he fled with precipitation after the charge. The steadiness and accuracy with which the 9th Regiment altered the direction of its march, which before they were engaged was continually changing, in order to form in the most advantageous manner for the attack on the enemy; the quickness and precision with which they formed line under a heavy fire; their instantaneous and orderly charge, by which they they drive the enemy (so superior in numbers) from a formidable position; and the promptitude with which they obeyed Major-General Leith's order to cease firing, was altogether conduct as distinguished as any regiment could have shown; and perhaps not the less worthy of notice, that it is well known the attack was made by the flower of Regnier's corps, who had volunteered the service, in which the enemy was ultimately defeated. The 9th Regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Cameron, who notwithstanding his being extremely ill, exerted himself with the greatest gallantry in front during the charge, when his horse was killed under him.'

Welcome addition to our knowledge of the 1/9th during the Peninsula War comes from Cameron's letters and journal from the period. Edited by Gavin Glover and published in 2013, these records form an important understanding of the regiment in the campaign particularly as Cameron was in the best position to fully understand his troops movements. Of events at Busaco, Cameron's own lucid account is worth sharing:

'Proceeding further, I met Colonel Waller of the Adjutant General's department of the 3rd Division and who said 'Do you command this brigade?' I replied 'I lead the brigade in the absence of Major-General Leith who is reconnoitring on the ridge.'

He then said 'I am come from General Picton to hasten your march as he is very anxious you should arrive to his support.' I of course continued as I had done all along, and on approaching the scene of action perceived the ridge thickly planted with tirailleurs who, on discovering the brigade, pointed their fire towards us. Our advance was a little impeded by the retreat of a considerable body of Portuguese crossing our front and flying to the rear. I rode among them and requested them to clear my front which they understood and shouted 'Viva los Ingleses', 'Valora Portuguesas'. Having received directions from General Leith to wheel up, we formed line, advanced to the charge and drove the enemy from the sierra at the point of the bayonet. When we had gained the ridge I perceived a strong column of the enemy within 50 yards and charging them, they faced about and retired preserving their formation, down the hill under a heavy fire of musquetry which I opened upon them as far as they retreated. The 9th pursued them some distance down the sierra inflicting a heavy loss of killed and wounded. The face of the sierra was covered with them. In the charge my horse was killed under me.' (*The letters of Sir John Cameron of the 1/9th Foot, 1808-14* edited by Gavin Glover)

Cameron commanded the 1st Battalion, 9th Foot in the Peninsula at the following actions:

16 January 1809, battle of Corunna - having marched into Spain with Moore, the 1st/9th suffered with the rest of the Army on the retreat to Corunna where, attached to Beresford's Brigade, it was posted to hold the town and saw little involvement in the fighting; provided the party of gravediggers at Sir John Morre's grave; the very last battalion into the boats at embarkation.

27 September 1810, battle of Busaco - the lead battalion of Barne's Brigade, Cameron distinguishing himself counterattacking the French right as the enemy was about to gain the crest of the hill; horse shot from under him - retired with the Army to lines of Torres Vedras.

4 and 5 May 1811, battle of Fuentes D'Honor - barely engaged.

March and April 1812, siege of Badajoz - kept in reserve near Wellington's vantage point. Marched into the town the following morning to assist in quelling the mayhem.

22 July 1812, battle of Salamanca - having just received permission to return to England due to poor health Cameron was on the road back to Portugal when he heard the sound of artillery. Rushing back to his battalion, he led them during the battle. His personal letters tell of how his command had to pass through the village of Arapiles and reform in the face of enemy cavalry; how they advanced under fire, and how they became intermingled with battalions of the 6th Division. Present at subsequent capture of Madrid.

18 June 1813, affair of Osma with rearguard of French Army

21 June 1813, battle of Vittoria - as part of Hay's Brigade in Oswald's 5th Division, the regiment was engaged in furious attacks and counterattacks to control the bridges of Arriaga and Gamarra.

17 July 1813, assault and capture of the fortified convent of St. Bartholomew, in front of St. Sebastian - taken by the 9th Foot - Cameron slightly wounded and mentioned in Graham's report to Wellington. Glover summarises the action as follows:

'The assault was launched at 10am, with the attackers suddenly emerging from behind the hill overlooking the convent. The Portuguese attack on the convent was slow and because of heavy fire from the main fortress Cameron moved rapidly on with the grenadier company and overtaking the Portuguese and reaching the shelter of a wall fifty yards from the convent with his men. The French garrison of the convent, fearing having their retreat cut off, now abandoned the convent. The 9th followed rapidly, capturing the convent ruins before the mines could be sprung and even taking some houses in the nearby suburb where the company now found themselves heavily outnumbered. Luckily, further companies arriving offset this disadvantage and the suburb was captured. The convent was captured with little loss but, but the over enthusiasm of the troops leading to an attack on the suburb caused heavy losses. The losses totalled over seventy officers and men including Colonel Cameron himself slightly. (ibid)

7 July to 8 September 1813, siege of St. Sebastian including the assault, 25 July, which failed; and the final assault and capture on 31 August 1813, on which occasion he was slightly wounded and knocked from the breach into the ditch - at the final assault, the 9th Foot lost two-thirds of their officers and three-quarters of their soldiers and 5 colour sergeants.

7 October 1813, crossing the Bidassoa, and gaining the heights on entering French territory - the regiment suffering severely on this occasion, in repeated charges with the bayonet, having led the attack (vide despatch of the Duke of Wellington).

10 November 1813, operations connected with the Nivelle - formed part of the holding force under Sir John Hope on the right. Few casualties.

9 to 11 December 1813, battle of the Nive - where the regiment was engaged for three successive days in fiercely contested battles, lost several officers and about three hundred men; on the second of these days, the regiment was at one time surrounded by superior numbers of the enemy, when by a successful charge to the rear, they took between three and four hundred prisoners; on the following day the regiment being advanced to reconnoitre the enemy, became engaged *en tirrailleurs* at the village of Anglet, where it suffered much, and Cameron had his horse shot under him. Cameron recalled the events of 10 and 11 December at the Nive in a letter written in 1836 to Colonel Colin Campbell, prefaced 'I have no doubt my memoranda are correct':

'I went immediately to the rear to satisfy myself on the subject, when I saw a good sized battalion of the enemy regularly formed in line, about my own strength in point of numbers. I then determined on attacking them with the bayonet, and ordered my men to face about having about 40 men, in order to keep up appearances to our proper front. We moved on to the rear in as good a line as the very unfavourable nature of the ground would allow us, receiving the enemy's fire, which was slow at first but increased rapidly as we neared them. When within a very few yards of them, we hurried our pace at the charge, but instead of standing the shock, the enemy's line was in an instant broken, the men running to right and left, throwing away their arms and packs, and in fact in complete deroute. Some of the fugitives passed by the right of the brigade and took an officer of the Royals with them. The greater part were made prisoners. I lost no time in taking up my proper front again, which contrary to my expectations, was done without the least confusion. I unfortunately lost 2 officers killed, 4 or 5 wounded, and during the day there were about 90 casualties, the greater portion of them in the charge to the rear....
About 7 o'clock on the morning of 11 December I received an order to take my regiment to the front, where I found Lord Wellington and all his Staff with the colonels of the Nassau regiments which had come over from the French. As the enemy had commenced a loose fire of musquetry from the village of Anglet, I was ordered to send out a company to skirmish, and if they increased their skirmishers I was ordered to increase mine. In a short time all my companies were skirmishing with the exception of a small reserve, and as I had been told by Colonel De Lancey that I might occupy the village, we drove the enemy towards it. At the entrance my horse was shot under me, and I soon discovered the mistake into which I had been led; for a very large force, which I understood afterwards amounted to 25000 men, was collected in the rear of the village. They detached a considerable body of men to drive us away and I was glad to escape, pursued for about 200 yards, when I halted under the fire of some Portuguese troops which Sir John Hope had brought to cover our retreat.' (ibid)

February, March, April 1814, operations before Bayonne under Sir John Hope, including sortie from the left bank of the Adour.

Having been twice wounded, twice severely contused and twice having had his horse shot from under him, for his services in the Peninsula Wars - in which his regiment's losses exceeded those of any other regiment - Cameron was made one of the first K.C.B.s on the extension of the Order of the Bath in January 1815, the citation reading, 'In consideration of his eminent service and we can honestly assert there was not a better soldier in any army' (Hall and Oman vol. viii refers). Immediately after he received the Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal and he was also awarded the Army Gold Cross for Vimeiro, Corunna, Salamanca and St. Sebastian with clasps for Buzaco, Vittoria and Nive, and the Field Officer's Small Gold Medal for Vimiera and Corunna with clasp for Salamanca.

Cameron was given the Brevet of Colonel on 4 June 1814 and the same month embarked for Canada, from Bordeaux in France, in command of the 9th Regiment, remaining there for the winter, but was recalled with his regiment the following year in consequence of the return of Napoleon to France. Reaching Ostend in August 1815, the 9th immediately proceeded to join the allied army in the occupation of Paris, where Cameron commanded a Brigade. He was promoted to Major-General on 19 July 1821, when he relinquished command of the regiment. On 25 September 1823 he was appointed to the command of the Western District, and to be Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth, which appointments he held until 30 September 1834. John Cameron was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 93rd Regiment in 1832 and the following year was removed to the 9th Foot, which regiment he had commanded for upwards of thirteen years. Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General on 10 January 1837, he died at Guernsey on 23 November 1844, after a period of nearly sixty years service, and was laid to rest in Town Church Candie Road Cemetery, St. Peter Port, to the end a fervent defender of the 9th's reputation and record of service in the Peninsula War. His issue of five included Lieutenant-General John Campbell, Royal Engineers, CB, FRS and General Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron, GCB, who fought in the Crimea at the head of a brigade, commanded troops in the New Zealand Wars and who latterly, in 1875, as Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, deposited in the Chapel there a set of the colours of the 9th (East Norfolk) Regiment of Foot from his father's command in the Peninsula.

Sold with a silvered bronze medal commemorating the renaming of Plymouth Dockyard to Devonport by King George IV in 1823, 55mm, together with a rare contemporary fringed silk panel with printed description of the medal, *this distressed in parts and extremely fragile,* and an ivorine display label inscribed 'Lieut. General Sir John Cameron, K.C.B., Ensign 1787 43rd Regiment of Foot'; and a copy of *The Napoleonic Archive Volume 1: British Line Infantry Memoirs* edited by Gareth Glover (Ken Trott publishing, 2003) containing inter alia, 76 pages '*The Letters of Lt. Colonel Sir John Cameron, 1st Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot, 1808-14*'

For related family medals see Lot 47.

The Important Boer War K.C.B., 'Tokar Operations' D.S.O. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-General Sir Henry H. Settle, Colonel Commandant, Royal Engineers, who served as a Distinguished Column Commander in South Africa, and as General Officer Commanding, Cape Colony

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with short section of riband for display purposes; and Star, silver and enamel, unmarked, with gold retaining pin, *very minor enamel damage to motto on both pieces*; Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, *retaining pin removed*; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 3 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889 (Cpt. H. H. Settle. R.E.) *side clasp carriage adapted for wear*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Bgdr. Genl. H. H. Settle. C.B., D.S.O., R.E.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj: Gen: Sir H. H. Settle, K.C.B., D.S.O., Staff) engraved naming; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, First Class set of insignia, comprising sash badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with mint mark to reverse, with full sash riband; and Star, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with mint mark to reverse, with retaining hook and two additional support hooks; Order of Osmanieh, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked, with short section of riband for display purposes; and Star, silver and enamel, with mint mark to reverse, with retaining hook and two additional support hooks, *enamel damage to green band around central medallion on star*; Khedive's Star, dated 1884 -6, with Tokar clasp, unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine (11)* *£8,000-£10,000*

Provenance: Boer War Centenary Sale, Spink, October 1999 (when sold without the two Ottoman Orders.

K.C.B. *London Gazette* 19 April 1901.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 30 May 1891.

Sir Henry Hamilton Settle was born at Lewes, Sussex, on 27 January 1847, the son of Captain H. T. Settle, and was educated at Cheltenham College. He was commissioned into the Royal Engineers on 10 July 1867, and was promoted Captain on 9 November 1879. He served in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 25 August 1885). Promoted Major on 31 December 1886, he was seconded to the Egyptian Army as Surveyor-General and Q.M. S., and saw further served in the Anglo-Egyptian Expeditions, being present at the actions of Gemaizah, Suakin, and Toski, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazettes 11 January 1889 and 6 September 1889).

Promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Settle served as C.S.O. in the Expedition to retake the Tokar Delta in 1891, and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order for his services during the action of Afafit. He was subsequently appointed Inspector General of the Egyptian Police in 1892, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 August 1893. In 1895 he returned home to take up the appointment of Assistant Inspector General of Fortifications at the War Office, for which work he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and was promoted Colonel on 30 March 1899. For a few months in 1899 he commanded the Royal Engineers at Malta, before being called up to serve in South Africa during the Boer War, initially as a Colonel on the Line of Communications in the Cape Colony.

Services in the Cape Colony

At the end of February 1900 there were serious signs of organised disaffection in the Prieska, Britstown and Carnavon districts of the Cape Colony. Lord Roberts ordered a force to be organised to deal with these problems and Settle took command of one of the Columns. The Column consisted of Orpen's Horse, about 60 strong, one Company of Mounted Infantry, one Field Battery and half a Battalion of Infantry. It assembled at Hopetown and advanced on Prieska. It was so proficient that, when it spread, Settle was soon commanding three Columns to deal with what was becoming an increasingly serious rebellion. The suppression of the rebellion was conducted by Settle's Columns and those of Lord Kitchener, who Roberts had expressly detached from his Head Quarters to work alongside him. By the time Kitchener arrived, Settle had put down most of the rebellion and there was merely some mopping up to be done. What could have been an enormous military and political embarassment to the British, Boer dominance in part of a British Colony, was dispelled.

'The Transvaalers and Free Staters, and many of the prominent rebels, had escaped to the districts north of the Orange River; but the whole of the rebel committee was captured, including the Rev. Mr. Schroeder, the Bond Member of Parliament for the district. Arms were collected, prominent prisoners were detained in custody, and the less important rebels were laid under an obligation to come up for trial if required. Small garrisons were left in Upington, Kenhardt, Draghoender, and Prieska, and a force of 150 Bastard Scouts, under European Officers, was organised to assist in patrolling the districts. Then Settle returned to Cape Town to resume his work as Inspector General of the Lines of Communication, and the rest of his troops were drafted off to Bloemfontein' (*Times History* refers).

The suppression of the rebellion allowed Roberts to continue his advance on Bloemfontein, checked any furtherance of it and meant that when De Wet invaded a year later, the inhabitants of Cape Colony did not rise again.

Settle was called on later in 1900 to lead a column in Roberts' Orange Free State operations, a column that became known as 'Settle's Imperial Circus', of which the *Times History* had to note: 'It is no disparagement to Settle, who worked hard and well in relieving garrisons and destroying supplies, to say that his column was dubbed "Settle's Imperial Circus". The same humourous description would have applied to nearly all the unwieldy columns of this period.'

Lord Roberts was to write in his Despatch: 'Further to the south and west, in the country extending from Modder River to Vryburg and Schweizer Reneke, the operations were entrusted to Major-General Settle, who left Christiana on 13 October with 600 mounted men, 10 guns, and 1350 Infantry. He occupied Bloemhof on 14 October, having captured 1,000 head of cattle, 12,000 sheep, and 80 horses belonging to burghers who had violated their oaths of neutrality, and he secured 50 prisoners. On arriving at Hoopstad on 17 October, I instructed him to co-operate with Hunter by marching on Bothaville. Hunter, who was then near Kopje Alleen, about 14 miles north-west of Ventersburg Road Station, had received information that 1,600 Boers were moving from the south-east on Bothaville, and was following them up with half of 1st Battalion Sussex Regiment and half of 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, of Bruce Hamilton's Brigade, Rimington's and Le Gallais' mounted troops, and the 3rd Cavalry Brigade (Porter's). Hunter reached Bothaville on 20 October, and sent the 3rd Cavalry Brigade to Commando Drift to reconnoitre that crossing of the Vaal and to communicate with Settle.

Meanwhile Settle was attacked on the night of 19 October at Elizabeth's Rust. After a sharp little engagement, lasting 45 minutes, the Boers retreated to the north bank of the Vaal. Our casualties were one Officer and 15 men wounded. On 21 October, the 3rd Cavalry Brigade met Settle's advanced troops under Colonel Sir Charles Parsons, as neither force had seen anything of the Boers, Settle retraced his steps on 22 October to Hoopstad, and Hunter reached Kroonstad on 26 October. On 23 October, whilst on his way to Hoopstad, Settle was closely engaged by a Boer force, numbering about 650 men from the commandos under Potgieter, De Villiers, and Wolmaranstad, which had probably crossed the Vaal from the north. The Cape Police and Cape Mounted Rifles bore the brunt of the fighting, covering the baggage of the column (73 wagons), and were heavily engaged for two hours before the Boers were driven off. The Cape Police were forced to abandon their two Maxims (having first rendered them useless), owing to the horses being shot and darkness settling in. Our casualties were seven men killed, 12 men wounded, and 17 missing. Settle arrived at Boshof on 30 October, and from there made arrangements to send Sir Charles Parsons to Honeynest Kloof to relieve Koffyfontein, he himself following in support.'

Settle, having distinguished himself overall in his command during some of the most problematic times of 1900 and helped pacify the Western Transvaal, was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and earned the approbation of Lord Roberts:
'Colonel H.H. Settle, D.S.O., was for some time Inspector-General Lines of Communication, Cape Colony, where he did good work. Latterly he has, on several occasions, commanded columns in the disturbed district of the Western Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and has always carried out his duties to my complete satisfaction' (*London Gazette* 16 May 1901).

Settle's command of the later operations in Cape Colony continued in this style and, after six months hard campaigning from December 1900 to May 1901, he proceeded on leave to England. His period in command saw near subjugation of the invasion, and he met and checked it with sixteen different bodies of troops under his command. Returning to South Africa in October 1901 as the G.O.C. Cape Colony, here he dealt with the vexatious question of the Concentration Camps and Martial Law.

Lord Kitchener spoke highly of him in his final Despatch: 'Major-General Sir H. H. Settle, K.C.B., D.S.O., has rendered valuable service in the difficult position of General Officer Commanding, Cape Colony. I have every cause to feel grateful to him for the judgement and tact which he has displayed when dealing with the innumerable difficult questions which have arisen in connection with the administration of martial law and other kindred matters' (London Gazette 29 July 1902).

Settle was promoted Major-General on 26 June 1902, and having returned to the U.K. in 1905 was appointed General Officer Commanding, Portsmouth Defences. Advanced Lieutenant-General in 1908, he retired in 1911, and was subsequently appointed Colonel Commandant, Royal Engineers, in 1921. He died on 22 April 1923.

Sold with various photographic images of the recipient; and copied research.

A fine 'Sutlej operations' C.B. group of four awarded to Major-General W. J. Gairdner, Indian Army

The Most Honourable Order of The Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, gold and enamel, hallmarks for London 1815, complete with wide gold swivel-ring and straight-bar suspension and wide gold riband buckle; Army of India 1799-1826, 2 clasps, Nepaul, Ava (Capt. W. J. Gairdner. 10th. N.I.), short-hyphen die, officially engraved naming as issued in India; Maharajpoor Star 1843 (Lieutt. Colonel W. J. Gairdner. 14th Regt. Native Infantry) with modified brass hook and silver straight-bar suspension; Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur 1845, and further fitted with a clasp for Ferozeshuhur (Lieut. Col: W: J: Gairdner. 14th Regt. N. I.) *generally good very fine (4)* *£5,000-£7,000*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2004.

C.B. *London Gazette* 3 April 1846.

William John Gairdner was born in September 1789, the son of Alexander Gairdner of Ladykirk, Markton, Ayrshire. Appointed a Cadet in the Honourable East India Company's forces in 1807, he arrived in India in October 1808 and was posted to the 10th Native Infantry as an Ensign.

Quickly in action against the Bhattis in the following year, Gairdner was transferred as an Ensign to the 2nd/10th Native Infantry for operations in the Oudh in 1813-14, seeing action in Rewah and at the storming of Etah, where he was wounded. Then in 1816, having been advanced to Lieutenant, he fought with the 2nd Brigade, Left Column in operations of the Nepal War; and in the same year he was also witnessed the Bareilly insurrection.

Gairdner was Adjutant of the 2nd/10th Native Infantry from March 1817 to April 1824, a period that encompassed further active service in the Third Mahratta War (but no medal or clasp); and, having transferred to the 14th Native Infantry in May 1824, he served in the First Burma War and was present at the engagements at Donabew on 2 April 1825 and at Prome on 1 December of the same year, latterly as a temporary Staff Assistant Commissary-General to Sir A. Campbell's force. He became a Deputy Assistant Commissary-General in August 1831, was advanced to Major in June 1835 and returned home to Scotland on furlough 1836-40.

Back in India, Gairdner was advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1842 and appointed to the command of the 14th Native Infantry, which regiment he led in the Gwalior operations of the following year, not least at Maharajpoor; and again, between 1845-46, he commanded the regiment in the First Sikh War and was present at Ferozeshuhur, for which services he was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Transferring to the 16th Native Infantry, Gairdner's final period of active service was against the Rajah of Sikkim's forces in 1850. He was appointed Commanding Officer of the 63rd Native Infantry soon after his advancement to full Colonel in September 1852 but returned home on furlough in the same year and died at Strathtyrum House, St. Andrews, Fifeshire in February 1861 - his advancement to Major-General dated from November 1854.

Sold with copied research.

47

Family Group:

The Companion of the Bath breast badge awarded to Lieutenant-General John Cameron, Royal Engineers, Director of Ordnance Survey of Great Britain and Ireland from August 1875

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's breast badge, 18 carat gold, hallmarked London 1870, complete with gold swivel-ring bar suspension and ribbon buckle, *extremely fine*

Pair: **Captain C. B. Cameron, York and Lancaster Regiment**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Lieut. C. B. Cameron. 2/York & Lanc R.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed, *the first with heavy pitting and edge bruising from star, therefore fine, the second good very fine (3)* *£1,000-£1,400*

John Cameron was born on 31 March 1817, at Sint-Amands in the Flemish region of Belgium, son of Major-General Sir John Cameron, K.C.B. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 12 December 1834, becoming Colonel on 1 January 1868, and Lieutenant-General on 1 October 1877. Cameron became a Fellow of the Royal Society on 4 June 1868, and was made a Companion of the Bath on 14 June 1870. He held the important position of Director-General of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain and Ireland from August 1875 to his death. He edited *Ordnance Survey. Meteorological Observations,* 1856. Lieutenant-General Cameron died at Ordnance House, Southampton, on 30 June 1878.

Charles Barton Cameron was born in 1857, son of Major-General John Cameron, Royal Engineers. He was commissioned Ensign in the York and Lancaster Regiment on 5 October 1878; Lieutenant, 1 July 1881; Captain, 2 June 1886. He served with the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment throughout the Egyptian war of 1882, and was present in the engagements of El Magfar and Tel-el-Mahuta, in the two actions at Kassasin, and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Medal with Clasp and Bronze Star). Captain Cameron was placed on half-pay on 26 October 1892.

For related family medals see Lot 44.

A post-War C.I.E., Second War O.B.E. group of eight awarded to Captain A. H. Wilson, Royal Irish Fusiliers, later Military Accounts Department, who served as Field Controller of Military Accounts in Iraq during the Second World War, and later as Military Account-General, Government of India

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamel, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *the case is somewhat disintegrated condition*; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, with lid of *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. H. Wilson. R. Ir. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. H. Wilson); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Capt. A. H. Wilson, M.A. Dept.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; together with the related miniature awards, these mounted as worn; and the recipients riband bar, this lacking the riband for the CIE, *generally good very fine (8)* *£1,000-£1,400*

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1947: Arthur Henry Wilson, Esq., O.B.E., Military Accountant-General, Government of India.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 June 1942: Arthur Henry Wilson, Esq., Field Controller of Military Accounts in Iraq.

Arthur Henry Wilson was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Irish Fusiliers on 15 August 1914, and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 May 1915. He subsequently transferred to the 5th Garrison Battalion, attached Military Department, and thence to the Military Accounts Department, and saw further service during the Third Afghan War in the rank of Captain.

Sold with the Bestowal Document for the O.B.E., dated 11 June 1942, with Central Chancery enclosure.

An outstanding Great War '1914 operations' D.S.O., Inter-War 'Irish troubles' O.B.E. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. "Ham" Riley, Rifle Brigade, who was twice wounded in action with the 1st Battalion in the retreat from Mons, services that undoubtedly led to the recommendation for his D.S.O., and was wounded for a third time before the War's end; he was subsequently awarded the O.B.E. for his services with the 2nd Battalion in Ireland in 1921-22

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (Capt. H. L. Riley, Rif: Bde.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. H. L. Riley); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; **Montenegro, Kingdom**, Order of St. Danilo, Fifth Class breast badge, silver and enamel, *generally good very fine or better (7)* *£3,000-£4,000*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 18 February 1915:
'For services in connection with operations in the Field.'

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1922.

Montenegro, Order of St. Danilo *London Gazette* 9 March 1917.

Hamlet Lewthwaite Riley was born in October 1882, the son of Hamlet Riley and Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of the late William Lewthwaite. Educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford, he was commissioned in the Rifle Brigade in March 1906. Advanced Lieutenant in February 1910, he served as Adjutant in India from February 1910 until February 1914, but he was back home as a recently promoted Captain by the outbreak hostilities.

Riley embarked for France as C.O. of 'A' Company in the 1st Battalion on 19 August 1914, and was slightly wounded on the 26th at Cattenieres, and again at Ploegsteert Wood on 19 December. Twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 19 October 1914 and 7 February 1915), he was awarded the D.S.O. Having then served with distinction in the 2nd Battalion, not least in an action to capture Bridoux Fort in September 1915, he was briefly a Staff Captain in 25th Infantry Brigade, prior to being appointed a Temporary Major in the 12th (Service) Battalion in October of the same year, and remained employed in that capacity until June 1916, when, having gained the Brevet of Major and been advanced to Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, he took command of the Battalion. He remained on active service as Battalion C.O. until December 1917, in which period the 12th saw much fighting on the Somme. Wounded for a third time, seriously so, he was awarded the Fifth Class of the Order of St. Danilo, and was Mentioned in Despatches a further three times (*London Gazettes* 15 June 1916, 25 May 1917, and 21 December 1917). Attached to the Machine Gun Corps in early 1918, he commanded the 20th Battalion up until the end of hostilities.

Returning to regimental employ after the War, Riley joined the 2nd Battalion out in Ireland - a 'peculiarly unpleasant service' as noted by his regimental obituarist - and one for which he was awarded the O.B.E. in 1922. But having then commanded the Battalion out in Turkey, he was compelled to resign his commission on his father's death in 1924, in order to take up the management of his estates in Cumberland.

'A courteous gentleman and a fine Rifleman', Riley died in December 1932, aged 50 years.

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

A Great War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Colonel H. Hewetson, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was three times Mentioned in Despatches, and was awarded the Russian Order of St. Anne Second Class, and the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus Fourth Class

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914 Star (Major. H. Hewetson. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Col H. Hewetson.); **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Anne, breast badge, with crossed swords, silver-gilt and enamel, of non-Russian manufacture, unmarked with ball suspension; **Italy, Kingdom**, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Fourth Class breast badge, gold and enamel, with crown suspension, mounted court-style as worn, *enamel damage to one reverse arm of the Anne, otherwise generally very fine (6)* *£1,800-£2,200*

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

Russian Order of St. Anne, Second Class *London Gazette* 14 January 1918.

Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 29 November 1918; corrected 19 August 1921.

Henry Hewetson was born on 21 July 1869, the son of the Rev. J. Hewetson, and was educated at Repton and Guy's Hospital. He was commissioned into the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1896, and was promoted Captain in 1899, and Major in 1908. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 August 1914, initially as Officer Commanding, No. 6 Stationary Hospital, and subsequently with the Indian Expeditionary Forces, and was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Colonel. For his services during the Great War he was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, and was three times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 15 June 1916, 4 January 1917, and 30 December 1918). He was also honoured by both the Russian and Italian Governments.

Owing to the political situation in Russia at the end of the War, and in common with similar extant medal groups from the same period, it would appear that Hewetson never received the insignia of the Order of St. Anne, Second Class, with Swords, and instead acquired and wore the non-Russian manufactured badge contained in his group; the fact that it is of a size that corresponds with the Fourth Class breast badge, rather than a Second Class neck badge, is presumably an oversight and a reflection of the recipient's unfamiliarity with the Order.

Likewise, Hewetson was initially Gazetted with having received the Italian Order of the Crown, Fourth Class, with the correction stating that it was n fact the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus not appearing in the *London Gazette* until nearly three years later; consequently, many official reference works, including the Army Lists, incorrectly state that he was awarded the Order of the Crown, and such mistakes continued to appear even after the clarification had been published in 1921.

Hewetson relinquished his commission with the rank of Colonel in 1921, and died in 1953.

Sold with copied research.

A Great War 'Western Front' D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Bird, Royal Army Medical Corps

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914 Star, with clasp (Major. E. B. Bird. R. A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. E. B. Bird.); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914 -1918, with silver star emblem on riband, mounted as worn and housed in a *Spink, London*, leather case; together with a set of six related miniature awards, *the TD lacking top riband bar*, this mounted for display, *generally very fine and better (6)* *£1,200-£1,600*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1927.

Elliot Beverley Bird was born on 24 March 1881, the only son of George Bird, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and was educated at Cheltenham College and Trinity College, Dublin. Commissioned into the Royal Army Medical Corps, he served during the Great War with both the 26th Field Ambulance and the 3rd Wessex Field Ambulance on the Western Front from 6 November 1914, and was advanced Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. For his services during the Great War he was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, was four times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 22 June 1915; 21 January 1917; 24 December 1917; and 25 May 1918), and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 19 June 1919).

Remaining in the Territorial Force post-War, Bird was confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was awarded the Territorial Decoration in 1925 (*London Gazette* 3 November 1925). In civilian life he was Hon. Radiologist at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital and the War Memorial Hospital at Gosport; and a Consultant Radiologist at Petersfield Cottage Hospital. A keen yachtsman, he was a member of the Royal Albert yacht Club, Southsea, and the Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club, Portsmouth. He changed his name by deed poll to Steeds-Bird in 1926, and died on 16 May 1945.

Sold with a file of copied research.

A Second War 'Battle of Crete' D.S.O. group of eight awarded to Major H. C. D. Marshall, Australian Military Forces, who recommended for an earlier D.S.O. for his gallantry during the Libyan campaign, and was subsequently captured and taken Prisoner of War at the Fall of Crete. Escaping from captivity in April 1945, he served with the Allied Forces in Europe prior to being repatriated to the U.K., and was consequently one of only a handful of Australian recipients of the France and Germany Star.

Sold with a bound typescript of the recipient's personal War Diaries, that chronicle his entire War, and add fascinating insight into his career

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated 1941, with integral top riband bar, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, the three campaign medals (but not the three stars) officially named 'VX.34 H. C. D. Marshall', in named card box of issue; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Australia, the reverse contemporarily engraved 'VX34 Maj. H. C. D. Marshall A.I.F.', with integral top riband bar, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (8)* *£4,000-£5,000*

One of only 34 France and Germany Stars awarded to members of the Australian Military Forces.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 23 September 1947:
'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Greece and Crete in 1941.'

The original Recommendation states: 'In Crete when the Battalion was without signals or transport and employed n four rearguards, Major Marshall was of inestimable value in the conduct of the reconnaissance and in keeping the organisation going in the face of many disintegrating factors, lack of food and water, and fatiguing marches.
Because of the non-existance of communications, at 42nd Street, Suda Bay, it was impossible for the Commanding Officer to control the whole of his Battalion's front, and Major Marshall was made responsible for the right flank of the Battalion. His steadiness and thoroughness and personal example were conspicuous and contributed in the highest degree to the successful employment of the Battalion.
As Second in Command of the Battalion and for a short period Commanding Officer during the Libyan campaign he rendered particularly outstanding service for which he was Mentioned in Despatches.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 July 1941:
'For distinguished services in the Middle East during the period December 1940 to February 1941.'

The original Recommendation (for a D.S.O.) states: 'In Libya at the Battle of Bardia he commanded the Battalion until the early morning of the second day, the Commanding Officer being on other duty. On that occasion he conducted with skill and vigour a night attack against strong posts of the perimeter and switch line, the success of which stabilised the position in that sector. The following day he carried out a reconnaissance under heavy artillery fire obtaining the necessary information to complete an artillery fire programme.'

Henry Charles David Marshall was born at Shepparton, Victoria, on 16 November 1905 and enlisted in the Senior Cadets on 1 July 1919. Posted to the 24th Battalion, Citizen Military Force, on 1 July 1923, he was advanced Warrant Officer Class II on 1 December 1925, and was commissioned Lieutenant on 30 March 1926. He was promoted Captain on 31 July 1922, and Major on 1 July 1939, before attesting for the Australian Military Forces at South Melbourne, Victoria, on 1 November 1939. Granted the rank of Major, he was posted to the 2nd/7th Battalion for service in the Middle East, and after service in Palestine and North Africa, interspersed with various training courses, he was recommended for the Distinguished Service Order for his gallantry in the Libyan campaign at the Battle of Bardia. Mentioned in Despatches instead, he then embarked for service in Greece on 9 April 1941, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War at the Fall of Crete on 1 June 1941.

Marshall was held at various Prisoner of War camps, including Oflag 6B from 25 April 1942. He escaped on 4 April 1945, and then operated against the enemy in North West Europe until recovered by the Allies on 12 April, service for which qualified him for the France and Germany Star. Disembarking at Sydney, New South Wales, on 20 June 1945, he was discharged on 3 August 1945, and was subsequently created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, being invested with the insignia by the Governor of South Australia at Government House, Adelaide, on 6 October 1949. He died on 20 October 1971.

Sold with the recipient's riband bar, which includes the M.I.D. oak leaf emblem; a typed transcript of the recipient's War Diaries, in two bound volumes, each approximately 150pp, with copied correspondence from the Australian War Memorial; a copy of '*The Fiery Phoenix, the Story of the 2nd/7th Australian Infantry Battalion 1939-1946*', which contains various references to the recipient; and copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.

53

A Great War 'Salonika Operations' O.B.E. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel D. V. Pirie, Reserve of Officers, attached Suffolk Regiment, late 4th Dragoon Guards, who was four times Mentioned in Despatches, and also served as Liberal Member of Parliament for Aberdeen North, 1896-1918

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (Lieut. D. E. [*sic*] V. Pirie. 4th. Dn. Gds.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (Captain D. V. Pirie. Remount Dept.) *this a somewhat later issue*; 1914 Star (Capt: D. V. Pirie.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. D. V. Pirie.); **Greece, Kingdom**, Order of the Redeemer, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the White Eagle, Military Division, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, a contemporary tailor's copy by *Jenkins, Birmingham*, unnamed, mounted court-style in this order, *lacquered, pitting to Egypt medal, otherwise good very fine and better (9)* *£1,000-£1,400*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 June 1918:
'For services with the British Expeditionary Force, Salonika.'

Greek Order of the Redeemer, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 21 July 1919.

Serbian Order of the White Eagle, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 10 September 1918.

Duncan Vernon Pirie was born in Aberdeen on 28 March 1858, and was educated at Trinity College Glenalmond, and Clifton College. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Dragoon Guards, from the Aberdeenshire Militia, in 1879, before transferring to the 7th Dragoon Guards shortly afterwards. Promoted Lieutenant in 1881, he transferred to the 4th Dragoon Guards, and served during the Egyptian Expedition of 1882-84 as an Extra Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Graham, V.C., C.B. Present at the actions of El Magfar, Mahsameh, and Kassassin, for his services he was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 19 September and 2 November 1882). His Egypt Medal was presented to him in 1883 at a Royal Levee at St. James's Palace, overseen by the Prince of Wales.

Exchanging into the 1st Life Guards in late 1883, Pirie subsequently served during the Sudan Expedition attached to the Staff of the Cavalry Brigade, and was present at the Battles of El Teb and Tamaai, and then took part in the Nile Expedition with the Heavy Camel Regiment. Present at the action at Kirbekan, for his services he was again Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 25 August 1885).

Promoted Captain in the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Pirie was briefly stationed in Ireland before transferring to the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars in 1880. After serving as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Ceylon from 1890 to 1893, he returned to the U.K. and was elected Liberal Member of Parliament for Aberdeen North in 1896, a seat he held for the next 22 years.

Interrupting his parliamentary career, Pirie served in South Africa during the Boer War with the Remounts Department as the Disembarking Officer from 28 July 1900, and then during the Great War with the British Expeditionary Force, initially as a Railway Transport Officer on the Western Front form 28 September 1914, and later as an assistant Military Landing Officer. In 1916 he was appointed temporary Major of the 1st (Garrison) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, and served with them in Salonika, and was afterwards in command of the British Garrison on Corfu from 13 December 1917 to 1 August 1918. For his services during the Great War he was again Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 11 June 1918), and was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, as well as receiving the Greek Order of the Redeemer and the Serbian Order of the White Eagle.

Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel at the end of the War, Pirie subsequently served as a Deputy Lieutenant of Aberdeen, and was a Member of the King's Bodyguard for Scotland (the Royal Company of Archers). He died at his French home, the Chateau de Varennes, on 11 January 1931.

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

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see Lot 619.

x54 **A Great War 'Anti-Submarine Work' O.B.E. group of three awarded to Lieutenant A. B. Peattie, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. B. Peattie. R.N.V.R.) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, *good very fine (3)* *£140-£180*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 10 July 1919:
'For valuable services in connection with anti-submarine work.'

Alexander Bonnie Peattie was born at Newington, Edinburgh, on 9 December 1891 and enlisted in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 1 November 1916. Posted to the Hydrophone Service, with the rate of Chief Petty Officer, he was commissioned temporary Lieutenant on 6 February 1918, and served on Hydrophone duties at Torquay, whilst borne on the books of H.M.S. *Onyx*. He was demobilised on 8 February 1919. For his services during the Great War on anti-submarine work he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, and was invested with his insignia t Buckingham Palace on 10 March 1920.

Sold with copied research.

55

A Great War O.B.E. group of seven awarded to Major D. A. McCurdy, Otago Regiment, late New Zealand Army Postal Service

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, on 2nd type riband; 1914-15 Star (15/67 Mjr. D. A. McCurdy. N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (15/67 Major D. A. McCurdy. N.Z.E.F.); New Zealand War Service Medal, privately named (Capt. D. A. M. McCurdy); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R., hallmarked London 1921 (Major D. A. McCurdy, O.B.E., Otago Regt.); New Zealand Long and Efficient Service Medal (Lieut. (Temp. Capt) D. A. McCurdy. U.L. (V) 1918) mounted as worn, *generally good very fine (7)*

£500-£700

M.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 1 January 1919: 'For valuable services in connection with the war. - Captain, N.Z. Army Postal Services.'

O.B.E.(Military) *London Gazette* 12 February 1919: 'Major, New Zealand Forces.'

56

An inter-War 'Irish Civil War' O.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Corner, Hampshire Regiment

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 Star (Capt. E. A. Corner. Hamps. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Major E. A. Corner.); Defence Medal; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *gilding somewhat rubbed on OBE, light contact marks, very fine (6)*

£300-£400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1923.

Edgar Alan Corner was born in Portsmouth on 1 March 1886 and was commissioned into the Hampshire Regiment from Sandhurst in January 1905. He served with the 2nd Battalion overseas in Malta, Bermuda, South Africa, Mauritius, and India, and was promoted Lieutenant on 3 July 1906, and Captain on 26 October 1910.

Corner served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 25 April 1915, and was wounded in action on 3 May 1915. Invalided home, for the next 12 months he was on Home Service with the 3rd Battalion, before proceeding to France in May 197, and commanded the 4th Division Depot Battalion and Reception Camp. He rejoined the 2nd Battalion in Cork in May 1920, and for the next two years served in Ireland during the Civil War. For his work in Ireland he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1923 New Year's Honours' List.

From June 1922 to June 1927 Corner served with the Military Secretary's Branch at the War Office, before rejoining he 2nd Battalion with the rank of Major in 1927. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 16 February 1932, he commanded the 1st Battalion in India for the next four years, before retiring in January 1936.

Sold with copied research, including photographic images of the recipient.

A post-War O.B.E., Second War 'Battle of Crete' D.S.C. group of nine awarded to Commander M. J. Clark, H.M.A.S. *Nizam*, Royal Australian Navy, later Naval Officer in Charge, North East Australian Area, and Resident Naval Officer Port Melbourne

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated 1942, hallmarks for London 1940; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, the six campaign awards all impressed 'M. J. Clark. R.A.N.'; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn; together with the recipient's related miniature awards, these similarly mounted as worn, the Burma Star additionally with the Pacific clasp, *lacquered, generally good very fine (9)* *£2,400-£2,800*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1958.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 8 January 1942.

The original Recommendation states: 'For outstanding gallantry, fortitude, and resolution whilst in command of H.M.A.S. *Nizam* during the Battle of Crete. The excellent manner in which he handled his ship on more than one occasion saved her from being damaged by bombs. At Sphakia on 28-29 and 30-31 May 1941, his organisation greatly assisted the embarkation of so many men and there was never any doubt that he would interpret his orders in the way intended. Very good reports of him have also been received from the Senior Officers of the forces taking part in the various other operations off Crete. He has always handled his ship with that dash which one expects from a good destroyer officer.'

Max Joshua Clark was born at Franklin, Tasmania, on 30 March 1906 and joined the Royal Australian Navy at Melbourne, Victoria, as a Naval Cadet on 1 January 1920. He was appointed Midshipman on 15 May 1924, and was commissioned Acting Sub-Lieutenant on 15 September 1926. Promoted Lieutenant on 30 September 1929, and Lieutenant-Commander on 30 September 1937, he served during the Second World War in command of the Destroyer H.M.A.S. *Nizam* from 19 December 1940

On 21 May 1941, H.M.A.S. *Nizam* took part in the bombardment of Scarpento. Having then landed troops and stores at Suda Bay for the reinforcement of Crete, she was the last British vessel to leave, only four hours before the Germans occupied the port. On 28-29 May, during the evacuation of Crete, *Nizam*, with the 7th Flotilla, embarked 114 troops at Sphakia. On he return passage to Alexandria the flotillas was bombed by enemy aircraft and *Nizam* sustained minor damage from near-misses. Next evening, on 30-31 May, *Nizam*, along with H.M.S. *Napier*, arrived at Sphakia on a second evacuation mission Two Royal Navy vessels had been forced to withdraw, one with engine trouble, the other bomb-damaged. Between them *Nizam* and *Napier* embarked over 1,400 troops, who were landed at Alexandria on 31 May.

For his services during the Battle of Crete, Clark was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Characteristically, upon learning of the award, he informed his crew: 'This belongs to all of us, for we all won it.' Promoted Commander on 31 December 1942, he was presented with the insignia of the D.S.C. by H.E. The Governor-General at Government House, Melbourne, on 20 November 1943. After a spell as a Training Commander at Flinders Naval Depot, he was subsequently given command of the Destroyer H.M.A.S. *Warramunga* on 19 April 1945, and two years later was appointed Executive Officer of the Balmoral Naval Depot. He held various other land based rolls for the rest of his career, including State Civil Defence Co-Ordinating Officer, Premier's Department, State of Victoria; Naval Officer in Charge, North East Australian Area; and Resident Naval Officer Port Melbourne and Commanding Officer of H.M.A.S. *Lonsdale*. Created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1958 New Year's Honours' List, he retired from H.M.A.S. *Lonsdale* on 3 April 1958.

Sold with a copy of the book *N Class*, in which the recipient is frequently mentioned; various individual and group photographic images; and a large quantity of copied research.

A pre-War M.V.O. group of five awarded to Police Superintendent J. W. Carter, Portsmouth Division, Metropolitan Police

The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 5th Class breast badge, silver and enamel, unnumbered; Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1887, 1 clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (Inspr. J. W. Carter. 1st. Div:); Coronation 1902, silver, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, silver (Supt. J. W. Carter. 2nd. Div.) mounted for display in this order, *good very fine (5)* *£500-£700*

M.V.O. *London Gazette* 17 August 1906: Superintendent James William Carter, Portsmouth Division, Metropolitan Police.

James William Carter was born at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, on 4 July 1845 and joined the Metropolitan Police on 10 July 1865. He served for his entire career at the various Naval Dockyards (which between 1860 and 1922 were policed by the Metropolitan Police), initially at Woolwich Arsenal (1st Division), before transferring to Chatham (4th Division) on 3 July 1866. He returned to Woolwich Arsenal on 11 October 1869, and served there for he next 24 years, being promoted Police Sergeant on 17 July 1873, and Inspector on 15 May 1878, before transferring to Chatham with the rank of Chief Inspector on 4 February 1893. Transferring once more to Pembroke (5th Division) on 5 October 1893, he was promoted Superintendent of Police on 31 October 1894, and then transferred to Portsmouth (2nd Division) on 1 February 1895.

Serving as Superintendent in Charge of the Metropolitan Police at Portsmouth Dockyard, Carter was invested with the insignia of the Royal Victorian Order in August 1906 on the occasion of H.M. King Edward VII arriving in Portsmouth from Cowes. 'The Order has been conferred in recognition of Mr. Carter's services on the several occasions that his Majesty has visited Portsmouth' *The Illustrated London News*, 25 August 1906 refers). He retired to pension on 1 May 1907, after 41 years and 295 days' service.

Sold with copied research.

Note: From the date of his appointment in Portsmouth Dockyard in 1895, Carter was also employed on Ordinary Duty by the Admiralty, which presumably accounts for the double issue of both the 1897 Jubilee Medal and the 1902 Coronation Medal.

A scarce and well-documented inter-War 1938 'Military Division' M.B.E., 'South Russia 1920' M.S.M. and Russian Medal for Zeal group of twelve awarded to Wing Commander, late Warrant Officer, F. W. G. Aggett, Royal Naval Service and Royal Air Force

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1914-15 Star (F.3984. F. W. G. Aggett. A.M. 1., R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals (203984. Cpl. F. W. G. Aggett. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1935; Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (203984 Cpl. F. W. G. Aggett. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (203984. W.O. 2. F. W. G. Aggett. R.A.F.); **Russia, Empire,** Medal for Zeal, Nicholas II, silver, unnamed, mounted on card for display, *very fine (12)* *£1,000-£1,400*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 9 June 1938.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 12 July 1920 (South Russia).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 June 1945.

Russian Medal for Zeal (Air1/1957/204/206/12).

Francis William George Aggett was born in Dartmouth, Devon in February 1897. He enlisted in the Royal Naval Air Service in April 1915, with service including in the Dardanelles, at Crystal Palace and Wormwood Scrubs prior to serving in the French theatre of war, October 1917 - March 1918. Aggett transferred to the Royal Air Force in April 1918, and served with the British Military Mission to South Russia, 13 April 1919 - 11 June 1920.

Aggett subsequently served in Constantinople, June - August 1920; Iraq, September 1924 - January 1927; and India, January 1927 - August 1929. He advanced to Warrant Officer Class 2 in June 1930 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in April 1933), and was commissioned as Flying Officer in March 1936. Aggett was serving in Iraq from March 1938, and advanced to Flight Lleutenant in April 1939. He advanced to Temporary Squadron Leader in September 1940, and to Temporary Wing Commander in December 1941. Wing Commander Aggett retired in May 1947, and died in November 1961.

Sold with the following original documentation: Bestowal Document for M..B.E., dated 9 June 1938; M.I.D. Certificate, dated 14 June 1945, in transmittal enveloped addressed to recipient at '281 Neasham Road, Darlington, Durham'; Commission appointing recipient Flying Officer, dated 18 May 1936; Warrants appointing recipient Warrant Officer Class 2 and Warrrant Officer, dated 1 June 1930 and 15 October 1933 respectively; Telegram of congratulation on the occasion of the award of recipient's M.B.E. from Kingsley Wood, then Secretary of State for Air; Air Ministry Letter of Thanks upon recipient's retirement, from Philip Noel-Baker, then Secretary of State for Air, dated 3 March 1947; named Buckingham Palace enclosure for Jubilee Medal, with other ephemera.

A post-War civil M.B.E., Great War 'Palestine, 1917' M.M. group of five awarded to Private H. A. Chapman, 2/22nd (County of London) Battalion (The Queen's) London Regiment, later Acting Staff Officer, Air Ministry, Royal Air Force

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Military Medal, G.V.R. (682088 Pte. H. A. Chapman. 2/22 Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (4705 Pte. H. A. Chapman. 22-Lond. R.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, in box of issue, *extremely fine (5)* *£500-£700*

M.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 10 June 1954: 'Harry Albert Chapman Esq., M.M., Higher Executive Officer, Air Ministry.'

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

Harry Albert Chapman was born in Bournemouth, Hampshire in 1897 and raised in Southwark, London. During the Great War, he attested for the 2/22nd (County of London) Battalion (The Queen's), London Regiment and was deployed with them to Salonika, disembarking 13 January 1917. Having participated in various actions, including the Battle of Doiran, 22 April - 9 May 1917, his battalion was sent to join the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in June 1917 for Allenby's upcoming Palestine campaign.

Chapman was awarded the Military Medal for bravery on the battlefield in Palestine in 1917, the 2/22nd London Regiment seeing action at numerous actions in the period including the Third Battle of Gaza and the Capture and Defence of Jerusalem. In 1918 his battalion was present at the Capture of Jericho, the first and second Trans-Jordan raids and the Battles of Meggido. Ending the war at Jaffa, he remained in theatre until August 1919.

After the war, Chapman embarked on a Civil Service career in the Air Ministry. During the Second World War, he served as an Acting Staff Officer in the Department of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air and in the Home Guard from 3 February 1943 to 31 December 1944. He was awarded the Coronation Medal in 1953 and an M.B.E. in 1954 for his services with the Air Ministry. He died in 1966.

Sold with the following archive:

i) two postcard photographs of the recipient in uniform during Great War in the Middle East. The second taken in Egypt showing the recipient together with 3 others in uniform mounted on camels with Sphynx and pyramids in background - also another copy of this second photograph enlarged and contained in metal tube.
ii) 2 Great War identity tags, impressed 'H. A. Chapman C.E. 682088 Ldn Regt.'
iii) Named Home Guard certificate of service with dates of service.
iv) Named Buckingham Palace enclosure for Coronation Medal 1953.
v) Warrant for M.B.E.
vi) 10 Downing Street headed paper letter of notification of M.B.E. award.
vii) Central Chancery invitation to M.B.E. investiture at Buckingham Palace.
viii) quantity of letters of congratulation on award of M.B.E.
ix) *The Times* and *London Gazette* of 10 June 1954, both containing recipient's M.B.E. announcement.
x) *Air Ministry Orders* of 1 July 1954 containing recipient's M.B.E. announcement.
xi) Miniature M.B.E. medal in *Spencer & Co.* fitted case.
xii) 8 photographs of the recipient and family on day of Buckingham Palace M.B.E. investiture.
xiii) Autograph book.

For the recipient's brothers' awards see lots 79 and 303.

61

A Second War 'Air Raid Precaution services' M.B.E. group of four awarded to Brigadier Joseph Morrison, Teignmouth Civil Defence, late Indian Army

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge; British War Medal 1914-20 (Maj. J. Morrison); Defence Medal (J. Morrison) Boots' style impressed naming; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, together with two lapel badges 'For Voluntary War Work in India 1914-19' each in its *H.M. Mint Calcutta* case of issue, the lid of one stamped 'Mrs. Morrison', the first four mounted as worn, *good very fine (6)* *£180-£220*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 June 1943:

'Brigadier Joseph Morrison (retired, Indian Army), Air Raid Precautions Officer and Officer-in-charge Report Centre, Civil Defence Service, Teignmouth. Since the outbreak of war Brigadier Morrison has given his whole time to the administration, training and direction of the A.R.P. services at Teignmouth, and has been successful in raising an organisation of outstanding merit. The Teignmouth services have been called upon to deal with many enemy raids in their own town as well as to undertake duty in reinforcement of the Civil Defence services at Exeter and Plymouth when raids have taken place at those cities. Brigadier Morrison's coolness and imperturbability during the progress of air raids has been an example to all serving under him.'

Joseph Morrison was born on 10 December 1877, and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 17 March 1900; Lieutenant, 3 April 1901; Captain, 30 March 1911; Major, 16 October 1915. He served in Aden, 1903-04, during operations in the interior, and with the Indian Army in India during the Great War.

Sold with confirmation of single British War Medal issued by the Government in India, and of the Coronation 1953 as Representative of the Officers' Association, Teignmouth British Legion.

A rare Great War 'airship operations' D.S.C. group of four awarded to Captain C. S. Coltson, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service, winner of the King's Medal at the R.N.C. Dartmouth in 1913, who was decorated for a well-executed and convincing attack on a U-Boat in February 1917, while in command of H.M. Airship C-22

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, hallmarks for London 1917; 1914-15 Star (Mid. C. S. Coltson, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. S. Coltson, R.A.F.); together with the Royal Naval College Dartmouth, King's Medal, G.V.R., 44mm, gold (Chief Cadet Captain Charles Sydney Coltson) the reverse dated '1913', minor edge nicks to last, *good very fine and better (5)* *£3,000-£4,000*

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 1 October 1917:
'For services on patrol duties and submarine searching in Home Waters.'

The original recommendation states: 'The Commanding Officer would like to submit his opinion that both pilots and crews of airships have behaved exceedingly well, and that if it can be proved that C-22 actually sunk the submarine, the conduct of Flight Lieutenant C. S. Coltson, R.N., should be specially recognised, as it would be a great encouragement to Airship Pilots. It may be pointed out that this officer has shown exceptional coolness and ability in flying since he has been at this station, and the Commanding Officer would further mention that lately the weather has been far from ideal for airships flying owing to strong N.E. winds and low visibility, the position of the station taken into consideration.'

Charles Sydney Coltson, who was born in October 1896, entered the R.N.C. Dartmouth as a Naval Cadet in 1911, and was awarded the King's Gold Medal on his graduation in the summer of 1913, this medal being awarded to the Cadet whose personal qualities and academic ability were rated the highest of his particular entry. Having then gone to sea as a Midshipman in the battleship Hibernia in May 1914, he transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service and went out to France as a trainee airship pilot in October 1915, gaining flying time in the SS-15 at Marquise.

Returning to the Home Establishment, Coltson was appointed a Flight Sub Lieutenant at Pembroke Airship Station in March 1916, and a Flight Lieutenant at Kingsnorth Airship Station in September 1916. Transferring to Mullion Airship Station, Cornwall, in early 1917, under Squadron Commander the Hon. C. M. P. Brabazon, Coltson was awarded his D.S.C for his command of the C-22 on a patrol in February 1917.

His official report takes up the story:
'On Monday 12 February 1917, while on patrol in H.M. Airship C-22, about 10 miles E.S.E. of Falmouth at 0845 I sighted a Norwegian steamer on my port bow with boats lowered. Proceeding over the vessel I noticed a pulling boat returning to the ship and, looking in the direction from which she had come, noticed a large patch of oil on the surface of the water. This I discovered to be the remains of a ship apparently torpedoed, a large quantity of wreckage marking the spot. By this time two trawlers had arrived and, descending to 200 feet, I was able to communicate with them by Semaphore, thus learning that the wreckage was the remains of a vessel torpedoed three quarters of an hour beforehand. I also learnt that the submarine had been sighted for a few minutes, but no information could be given concerning her course. I reported my information by wireless to the station, and then started to sweep to the West and South.

At 10:30, while on a course E.S.E. from the Manacles, and position 59 L.F.R., both by D.R. and from the Lizard Wireless, I spotted a submarine coming to the surface one mile on my port bow. She was apparently proceeding West. When her conning tower was above the surface, and the wash of the hull just becoming visible, she must have sighted the airship, and made all haste to submerge again. She had just succeeded in submerging when I got over the spot and the first bomb I dropped fell some way ahead of her and failed to explode. By putting the helm hard over I was able to release my second bomb almost immediately after; this was as near a direct hit as possible, the bomb exploding with delay action fuse directly over the swirl left by the conning tower of the submarine. A large quantity of oil came to the surface as well as numerous small bubbles. Nothing further was seen of the submarine. The bombs were dropped from a height of 1,000 feet.

A large steamer of 7-8000 tons was approaching, proceeding up channel, and I signalled "Submarine" to her by flash lamp; whether she took in the message or not I cannot say. It is possible the submarine spotted this vessel and was lying in wait for her. After this I reported by wireless and suggested trawlers should be sent; I then remained in the immediate vicinity for close on two hours, and later for another two hours swept an area with a radius of about 15 miles from the spot. There were, however, no signs of the submarine, which I believe to have been sunk by the second bomb. Eventually I was obliged to return to base owing to trouble with both engines, and the wind increasing, landing at 1505. During the patrol the weather was thick, visibility being between two and three miles, and occasional drizzling rain.'

C-22 was lost in the Channel midway between Land's End and Ushant on 21 March 1917 - but pilot and crew were rescued.

Appointed C.O. of the C-2 in August 1917, Coltson remained similarly employed until May 1918, accompanying research revealing numerous patrols out of Mullion. He was recommended for advancement to the rank of Captain in the Royal Air Force, his Commanding Officer reporting: 'This officer has flown over 1300 hours on patrol. He has shown considerable initiative and sound judgement in all his work. He has flown in very rough weather, fog and mist, navigating his ship with great skill. He has carried out successfully a large amount of convoy work, and has engaged the enemy on several occasions. In view of this officer's services and conduct, I strongly recommend him for promotion to Captain, R.A.F.'

Of those engagements, relevant Observer's Reports reveal Coltson and the C-2 carrying out an attack on an enemy submarine on 9 August 1917 - 'Dropped two 100lb. bombs about 300 yards and 200 yards ahead of swirl left by submarine ... Landed at 1400. Very gusty wind 25-30 m.p.h. Rough landing, broke forward propeller, two feet tear in envelope forward. Time in Air: 5 hours and 55 minutes. Distance Flown: 200 miles.'

Sadly, however, Coltson's gallant and promising career was curtailed in November 1918, when he fell victim to the influenza pandemic. He is buried in Berechurch (St. Michael's) Churchyard, Essex.

Sold with extensive copied research including various photographic images of the recipient.

A fine and extremely well documented Great War 1918 'Western Front' DH4 pilot's D.S.C. group of four awarded to Flight Lieutenant C. F. Brewerton, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force, who served as a Flight Commander of 2 Squadron, R.N.A.S., and flew countless reconnaissance missions over Belgium - often engaging enemy aircraft, with his aircraft being hit by machine gun and anti-aircraft fire, and two observers suffering wounds as a consequence.

Brewerton went on to fly BE2b's with 20 Squadron on the North West Frontier, with his letters home providing valuable insight into the extreme dangers of flying during that conflict. He commanded No. 423 (Fleet Spotter) Flight, Malta, and was killed in a flying accident whilst piloting a Bison, 18 January 1927

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London '1917'; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. C. F. Brewerton. R.A.F.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (F/O. C. F. Brewerton. R. A.F.) *with unofficial retaining rod between clasps*, mounted for wear, *edge bruising, very fine (4)* *£3,000-£4,000*

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 17 April 1918 (in joint citation with H. A. Furniss, R.N.A.S.):
'For skill and courage displayed by him in carrying out many long and valuable photographic reconnaissance's over enemy territory, particularly over Ostende, on 21 February 1918.'

Cyril Fraser Brewerton was born in Sevenoaks, Kent in 1898. He was appointed Flight Sub Lieutenant (on probation) in the Royal Naval Air Service in July 1916. Brewerton carried out pilot training at R.N.A.S. Chingford, and gained his 'Wings' in December 1916. He was posted as a pilot to R.N.A.S. East Fortune at the end of January 1917, and subsequently to Pembroke and Dover in the following months.

Brewerton was posted for operational service with 2 Squadron, R.N.A.S., on the Western Front, 1 September 1917. The Squadron was employed primarily in DH4's on photographic reconnaissance and light bombing operations. Brewerton's Log Book shows him as flying numerous photographic reconnaissance operations over Ostende and Nieuport throughout September 1917, including carrying out spotting for Monitors. He continued in a similar role, also covering Bruges, the following month - including 27 October 1917, 'Photos: Attacked by 5 E.A. at long range on return.' (Log Book refers)

Four days later Brewerton was carrying out another reconnaissance over the same target, 'Escort to photo m/c. Attacked two E.A. on return, gun jammed and just before crossing the lines was attacked by high patrol of 6 E.A. Gunlayer wounded in arm after shooting one down.'

Brewerton carried out a large number of reconnaissance missions into the New Year, including a two and half hour flight to Ostende, 21 February 1918. In a letter to his mother dated, 30 March 1918, Brewerton writes: 'I got the D.S.C. the other day so I am quite pleased with life. I expect it will be in the papers in a day or two so look out for it...'

2 Squadron was renumbered 202 Squadron with the formation of the Royal Air Force in April 1918. Brewerton, who had advanced to Captain, stayed on with the squadron and was flying DH4 A7632 when his aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire over Ostende, 13 June 1918. His Observer, Lieutenant M. G. English, was wounded.

Brewerton's letters home hint at difficult times, including one written, 15 June 1918:
'I have got some fairly interesting news for a change and that is that I have been given a home job for a few months at Dover for a rest. I have had some rather rotten trips just lately ending up with my observer getting a piece of shell in his head over Hunland, so the CO put in for me to go to a home job for a bit...'

Brewerton was appointed to the command of No. 491 (Light Bomber) Flight in June 1918. The latter flew DH9's from Guston Road, Dover, and Brewerton's Log Book states, 'total time at Guston Road on Submarine Patrols 70 hours.'

Brewerton advanced to Flying Officer in August 1919, and was posted for operational flying with 20 Squadron (BE2b's) in India in February 1920. In a letter to his mother, dated 24 January 1921, Brewerton offers the following insight:
'We 'beat up' some tribesmen yesterday and had the satisfaction of killing two women as well as several men. The women are much worse than the men up here if you are captured, one day I will tell you some stories about them.'

To put the above into context, there were examples of women carrying out castration amongst other atrocities on those being unfortunate enough to be captured.

Brewerton was subsequently appointed to the command of No. 423 (Fleet Spotter) Flight, Malta, and was killed in a flying accident, 18 January 1927. The following official statement was issued by the R.A.F. at the time:
'The Air Ministry regrets to announce that as a result of an accident at Malta to an Avro Bison of No. 423 Flight on January 18 Flight Lieutenant Cyril Fraser Brewerton, D.S.C., Royal Air Force, the pilot of the aircraft; Edwin Chafe, Lieutenant, Royal Navy; Lieutenant Guy Owen Owens-Jones, Royal Navy and J.39729 Leading Telegraphist George William Burton, Royal Navy, were killed.

The aeroplane had just taken off, and, still flying directly into the wind, approached the coast where the cliff is about 300 feet high. Here the air was unusually disturbed by a gusty wind blowing seawards at about 30 miles an hour. The machine, at a height of 50 feet was thrown out of control, the starboard lower wing struck the ground near the cliff edge, and the machine plunged into the sea. There is no indication of any defect in the aircraft or engine. Flight Commander C. F. Brewerton, who commanded the Flight, was a most skilful pilot, with many years' experience, both during and since the war.'

Brewerton's brother Eric, who had been awarded a D.F.C., was officer commanding of No. 440 (Fleet Reconnaissance) Flight also based on Malta, at the same time as the accident. Flight Lieutenant Brewerton is buried in Pieta Cemetery, Malta.

M.I.D. unconfirmed.

Sold with the following original documentation: Royal Naval Air Service Pilot's Flying Log Book (8 September 1916 - 11 February 1919); R.N.A.S. Pilot Graduation Certificate, dated 13 December 1916; 3 Service and Conduct Certificates; Gunnery and Bomb Dropping Qualification Certificates; 6 Appointment and Posting Certificates; several photographs of recipient from service; a large number of letters, predominantly written to recipient's mother and mostly on R.N.A.S. Station East Fortune letter headed paper, from wartime service including on the North West Frontier; with other ephemera.

A fine Great War Observer's 'Western Front' M.C. and Pilot's 'Italian theatre' D.F.C. group of seven awarded to Captain H. A. Pearson, Royal Air Force, late Royal Field Artillery; during the Second War he held a commission as a Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. H. A. Pearson. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. A. Pearson. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, unnamed as issued, these two in Commonwealth Relations Office card box of issue addressed to 'Lieut. H. A. Pearson. MC. DFC.' at Sevenoaks, Kent, *nearly extremely fine (7)* *£4,000-£5,000*

M.C. *London Gazette* 11 December 1916:
'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He flew with another officer under 1,000 feet in our shell zone in order to silence hostile batteries. He has rendered the most valuable services throughout as an artillery observer.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 December 1918 (Italy):
'During the last ten months this officer has displayed exceptional keenness and ability in carrying out photography and trench reconnaissance. Frequently handicapped by adverse weather conditions and in very difficult country, he has rendered most valuable service in clearing up obscure situations. On 14 June, in low cloud and mist, he took thirty-five successful photographs previous to an enemy attack. These very materially aided our operations.'

Harold Aubrey Pearson was gazetted Second Lieutenant to the Royal Field Artillery on 26 February 1915, serving in the Ypres Salient with 10 Battery, North & West Riding Brigade, R.F.A., in the same year. Seconded to the Royal Flying Corps in the summer of 1916, he trained as an Observer and was sent out as a Probationary to BE2e-equipped 34 Squadron shortly afterwards. His 'apprenticeship' satisfactorily completed, he was formally gazetted Flying Officer (Observer) on 21 October 1916. On the following day, Pearson and his Pilot of the day, Lieutenant J. H. C. Minchin, in BE2e '5855' crash-landed into a shell hole following a combat with an enemy machine. Fortunately both crewmen emerged unscathed.

After returning to the U.K. early in 1917, he decided to train as a Pilot, obtaining his Royal Aero Club Certificate (Number 4697) on 26 May 1917, and formally qualified for his full 'Wings' on the same day. Pearson now accompanied, as a Pilot, the RE8-equipped 34 Squadron to Italy on 13 November 1917. On 15 June 1918, Pearson and his Observer, Second Lieutenant R. B. Carey, in RE8 'C5077', were badly shot up by ground fire. Although Pearson was unhurt, Carey was wounded in the action. The day before this incident, Pearson had completed the very successful photo-reconnaissance in advance of an Austrian offensive for which, and other fine work, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

During the Second World War, Pearson worked as a liaison officer having been appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve (Special Branch) on 4 November 1942.

Sold with a small photograph of Pearson in uniform wearing the first five medals.

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see Lot 620.

A scarce and early Great War 1914 'First Battle of Ypres' M.C. group of four awarded to Captain C. B. Wilson, 10th Hussars and Royal Flying Corps, who subsequently served as a pilot with 15 Squadron, and forced one enemy aircraft down spiralling out of control, before being wounded in aerial combat and taken prisoner of war, 19 January 1916

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse engraved 'Lieut. C. B. Wilson. X. R.H. Hooge Woods. Nov. 1914'; 1914 Star, with clasp (Lieut: C. B. Wilson. 10/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. C. B. Wilson. R.A.F.) *remnants of lacquer, generally very fine or better (4)* *£2,000-£2,400*

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 February 1915.

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

Charles Benjamin 'Percy' Wilson was born in Manchester in December 1885, and was the eldest son of Colonel H. M. Wilson, O.B.E., T.D. of Barmere, Whitchurch, Shropshire. He was educated Eton, and was commissioned in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in May 1903, before gaining a regular commission in the 10th Hussars in 1905. He advanced to Lieutenant, and was posted as ADC to the Governor of Australia in 1911. Wilson transferred to the Reserve of Officers the following year.

Wilson initially re-engaged for service with the Staff during the Great War, and served in the French theatre of war from August 1914. He transferred back to the 10th Hussars when they arrived on the Western Front in October of the same year.

Wilson served with the regiment as part of the 6th Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division, and fought with them in a dismounted role during the First Battle of Ypres, 19 October - 22nd November 1914 (M.C.)

Having volunteered for service with the Royal Flying Corps, Wilson transferred to undertake pilot training at the end of March 1915. He gained his Royal Aero Club Certificate (No. 1835) in a Maurice Farman at Shoreham, 7 September 1915. Wilson was posted as a pilot for operational service with 15 Squadron (BE2c's) in France at the end of 1915. They were employed as a reconnaissance unit, undertaking artillery spotting and photography of enemy positions.

Wilson was to have a very eventful couple of days on 17 and 19 January 1916. On the former he piloted BE2c 4107, with J. A. Lathean as his Observer, as an escort to a reconnaissance flight between Faust and Houthulst. He drove off a Fokker that attacked the reconnaissance machine, and then exchanged fire with another and chased it down from 9,000 feet. It was last seen spiralling towards the ground.

Two days later he was shot down and wounded, with Second Lieutenant W. A. Brooking as his Observer. They were flying escort to another reconnaissance, when they were believed to have been shot down by Oberleutnant Michael Krug (later Generalleutnant in the Second World War). Brooking was killed, whilst Wilson was severely wounded in the pelvis and abdomen. He lost consciousness, however his aircraft miraculously managed to land safely seemingly by itself.

Wilson was taken prisoner of war, and later interned in Holland. He was promoted to Captain whilst still in captivity in May 1917, and was repatriated to the UK in July 1918. Wilson left the armed forces as an Honorary Captain, and resided at Irstead Lodge, Neatishead, Norfolk.

Wilson was appointed High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1942, the same year as his only son Second Lieutenant J. M. H. Wilson, 10th Hussars, was killed in action at the Battle of Sannu in North Africa. He left a Bequest to the Regiment in memory of his only son, and the Charles Benjamin Wilson Bequest still regularly donates funds to this day.

Captain Wilson died at his home in Neatishead, Norfolk in August 1957.

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

A fine Great War '1917' FE2d and DH4 Ace's M.C. group of three awarded to Major H. R. Harker, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force - a skilled Flight Commander with 57 Squadron, who extricated his bomber formation from a dog fight with a vastly superior numbered German force led by Lothar Von Richthofen, 30 April 1917.

A veteran of such skirmishes during 'Bloody April', Harker went on to claim at least 5 Victories before tragically succumbing to the Spanish Flu pandemic of 1919

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse engraved '1917 Awarded To 2nd Lieut. (Temp. Capt.) H. R. Harker. R.F.C. "Consistently Set A Splendid Example To His Brother Officers" Died 27.2.1919 Major In R.A.F.'; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, *mounted upside down* (Capt. H. R. Harker. R.F.C.) mounted for display, *good very fine (3)* *£3,000-£4,000*

Provenance: Christie's, July 1988.

M.C. *London Gazette* 9 January 1918:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. For nearly a year he has carried out extremely valuable work in taking aeroplane photographs and leading bombing raids far behind the enemy lines, often in the face of great opposition and trying weather conditions. On a recent occasion while returning from a successful bombing raid his formation was attacked by more than twice its number but by his fine offensive spirit and skilful leadership the enemy were dispersed. He has consistently set a splendid example to his brother officers.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 May 1919.

Howard Redmayne Harker was born in May 1891, and was the son of Mr and Mrs J. D. Harker of Prestwich, Manchester. He was educated at Laurence House School, St. Annes-on-Sea, Rossall School and Manchester University. Harker had been a member of the university O.T.C., and upon leaving in 1913 was employed in the Experimental Department of the Royal Air Craft Factory. Eventually, despite deferment because of important war work, he successfully obtained a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps in April 1916.

Harker gained his Royal Aero Club Certificate (No. 2945) in May 1916, and having completed his flying training advanced to Flying Officer the following month. He was posted for operational flying with the newly formed 57 Squadron (FE2d's) to France, 16 December 1916. The Squadron were employed on fighter reconnaissance duties, and Harker achieved their first victory when flying with Second Lieutenant V. D. Fernauld (an American) as his observer, 24 March 1917.

The Combat Report gives the following:
'FE2d A/1954, armed with 2 Lewis guns, Pilot 2/Lt. H. R. Harker, Observer 2/Lt. V. D. Fernauld engaged a hostile aircraft at 1145, east of Lens, at 9,000ft. The H.A. was a signle seat tractor biplane with one or two fixed guns. The H.A. was engaged from above on his right side with the sun behind the FE2d. A burst of about 20 rounds was fired, from almost directly above the H.A. at a range of less than 50 yards, by the Oobserver. The tracer bullets were seen entering the engine and fuselage, and H.A. went down practically vertically, twisting about....'

The superiority of the German aircraft was to come to the fore the following month, known as 'Bloody April', when the Squadron lost a number of pilots in combat. Harker wrote home, 7 April 1917:
'We are having quite a busy time of late for reasons which you will gather by the time you get this letter and see its date. We are engaged in the somewhat arduous and occasionally mildly exciting task of gaining what the politicians love to call 'The supremacy of the air.'

I have for the third time been appointed acting Flight Commander and may possibly remain so this time. The man who relieved me of my temporary command the last time went over the line yesterday morning and the unkind Huns promptly shot him down and he landed within 50 yards of our outposts in front of the Hindenburg line. He is now in 'Blighty' I expect. He was luckier than the other four machines, which did not return all... This particular patrol were asked to do a well nigh impossible task which we have not been required to repeat so you need not think I am likely to follow them...

It is somewhat parky in the upper atmosphere just now and many of us are suffering from mild frostbite...'

A 'scrap' with Lothar Von Richthofen

Harker led a bombing formation, 30 April 1917, which had a brush with Lothar von Richthofen:
'Forty minutes after his destruction of the 16 Squadron BE, Lothar Von Richthofen and his command, together with elements of Jasta 12, spotted a formation of FEs in the morning light. The FEs, led by Captain H. R. Harker (A6401), were from 57 Squadron.

Earlier at 06.50 the British had spotted German fighters over Lécluse but, outnumbered as they were, had decided that discretion was the better part of valour and withdrew. At 07.00 over Vitry, they were approached by yet another formation of enemy scouts, six above them and three others at their own altitude. In the initial attack, two of the FE's fell, one to Lothar, the other to the leader of Jasta 12, Adolf von Tutschek.... Another of the FE's (A1966) was picked off by the three enemy scouts operating at the lower level.... An enemy machine was also hit, going down two miles SW of Douai. Yet another of the German planes went down under the fire of the FE's, landing near to Vitry at 07.15. The German losses were soon more than made good by the arrival of reinforcements.... Still the Germans continued not to commit themselves to an all-out attack, a situation which allowed Harker and three other FE's to edge their way slowly back to the British lines.' (*Under the Guns of the German Aces,* by N. Franks and H. Giblin refers).

It is highly likely that the above action is one the one referred to in the recipient's M.C. citation. Harker advanced to Acting Captain and Flight Commander after 'Bloody April'.

The Squadron re-equipped with DH4's in May 1917, and was tasked with long range bomber reconnaissance. It moved to Boisdinghem the following month, and joined the 27th Wing as part of V Brigade. The latter was employed in support of the British Army during the Ypres Offensive, and this new role seems to have suited Harker as he added at least another 4 enemy aircraft to his score between 18 June - 21 August 1917 (some sources credit him with 7 enemy aircraft shot down).

Having completed his tour with 57 Squadron, Harker returned to the UK at the end of August 1917. Subsequent appointments included as Acting Squadron Commander of 3 I.T.S., and also instructing at No. 2 School of Navigation and Bomb Dropping, R.A.F. Andover. He advanced to Acting Major in October 1918, and tragically succumbed to the then raging Spanish Flu pandemic, dying at the Officer's Military Hospital at Tidworth, 27 February 1919. Major Harker was mentioned in despatches for his work at Andover, and this was posthumously gazetted. He is buried in the Southern Cemetery, Manchester.

Sold with a large amount of copied research, including photographic images.

67 **A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of three awarded to Captain H. F. Lodge, Royal Field Artillery for conspicuous gallantry near Escourt on 11 May 1917**

Military Cross, G.V.R. unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. F. Lodge) *very fine (3)* *£600-£800*

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 July 1917:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In spite of being subjected to heavy hostile fire he succeeded in extinguishing a fire. His gallant act undoubtedly saved a gun and a large quantity of ammunition from destruction.'

Humphrey Francis Lodge was born on 9 February 1886 in Longport, Staffordshire. He was educated at Sedbergh School, Yorkshire before moving to India to work as a Merchant, laterly with Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. of Bombay. He attested for the Bombay Light Horse in July 1908. Appointed Squadron Sergeant Major 5 November 1915, he was recommended for a commission by his Commanding Officer on 21 December 1915 stating 'Squadron Sergeant Major H. F. Lodge is one of the very best Non-Commissioned Officers who has ever served in the Corps.'

He attested for the Royal Field Artillery as a Gunner on 29 February 1916, whilst on leave with permission to join the Regular Army for the period of war, before being discharged to a commission on 6 July 1916. Serving on the Western Front, he received shrapnel wounds to his right buttock in July 1916. After recovery in the U.K. he rejoined 106 Battery in the Italian theatre, hence it would appear that his Military Cross could have possibly been awarded for the action in which he was wounded.

Returning to India at the end of hostilities, he was appointed a Major in V (Bombay) Brigade, Royal Artillery, on its reconstitution on 1 October 1920.

Sold with detailed copy research file.

×68 **A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. awarded to Captain C. Huntly, Northumberland Fusiliers**

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'West of Courtrai & Zandvoorde. Capt. Charles Huntly, 4th. (T.F.) Northd. Fusiliers. Oct. 14th. 1918.', in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£600-£800*

M.C. *London Gazette* 8 March 1919; citation published 4 October 1919:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack across the Roulers-Menin railway, west of Courtrai, on 14 October 1918. He kept the commanding officer in touch with the situation by moving continually along the line and discovering how the attack progressed. On one occasion, with only two men, he encountered a party of twelve enemy in a trench. He rushed the position and captured the lot. He has previously done fine work.'

Charles Huntly was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Northumberland Fusiliers on 15 November 1915, and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. Attached to the 17th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, he was awarded the Military Cross whilst serving with this latter unit.

69 **A Great War 'North Russia', Archangel Force M.C. group of three awarded to Captain J. Peter, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached 17th Battalion, King's (Liverpool) Regiment, for gallantry under heavy fire near Kodish on 7 February 1919**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War Medal 1914-20, *naming erased*, Victory Medal 1914-19 (Capt. J. Peter.) *VM with replacement ring suspension, good very fine (3)* *£500-£700*

M.C. *London Gazette* 27 May 1919:
'For gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack on enemy positions near Kodish on 7 February 1919. Under heavy fire he attended to the wounded and placed them on sleighs. It was largely due to his fine conduct that the wounded were promptly evacuated and many lives saved.'

John Peter served during the Great War in North Russia from 12 October 1918.

×70 **A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant E. A. Bird, 2nd Heavy Battery, Canadian Garrison Artillery**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. A. Bird.) *extremely fine (3)* *£600-£800*

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

71

An inter-War 'Mesopotamia 1920' M.C. group of seven awarded to Major A. A. Russell, Indian Army and afterwards Indian Political Department

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. A. Russell.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, N.W. Persia, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. A. A. Russell); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Major A. A. Russell, Pol. Dept.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (7)* *£1,000-£1,400*

M.C. *London Gazette* 10 August 1921 (Mesopotamia):
'For conspicuously good leadership when sent out with his company on reconnaissance at Jubin, on 26 October 1920. About three miles out he met with strong opposition, and, taking advantage of the high ground, attacked the enemy, who were about a thousand to fourteen hundred strong, with field guns in front and at flank. After an engagement lasting for five hours he withdrew his company, bringing back his wounded, after obtaining very valuable information regarding the strength and dispositions of the enemy. By his initiative he thoroughly disheartened the enemy, and was largely responsible for their retreat on the following day.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 9 August 1921.

Note: A duplicate group, comprising the five George V awards, is known to exist; given that this group also includes two later awards, it may well be that the George V awards in this group are replacement issues.

72

A scarce inter-War 'Palestine 1936' M.C. group of eight awarded to Captain J. L. Gardner-Brown, Royal Horse Artillery

Military Cross, G.V.R.; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Palestine 1945-48 (Capt. J. L. Gardner-Brown. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *generally very fine (8)* *£1,400-£1,800*

M.C. *London Gazette* 6 November 1936:
'For gallant and distinguished services rendered in connection with the emergency operations in Palestine during the period 15 April to 14 September 1936.'

'The first detachment [in action], later known as the Suicide Patrol, consisted of men from the Rocket Troop and B Battery, RHA, Cairo, under Lt. Gardner-Brown, RHA, and arrived at Sarafand in May. Their work was railway patrolling, and they had far more fighting in the seven weeks that they were there than anyone else in the country. For example, during June, they patrolled the Lydda-Tulkarm line by night, and had a battle on 17 nights out of 22. They did splendid work and put up a first class show and were extremely lucky in having only two casualties, Gardiner-Brown hit in the foot, and a gunner shot through the leg. Lieut. Gardiner-Brown has now been awarded the Military Cross.' (*Palestine 1936*, The Journal of the Royal Artillery, vol. LXIV, no. 1 (April 1937), p. 76 refers)

A rare Second War 'Battle of Venraij, October 1944' M.C. and 'River Escaut, May 1940' M.M. group of six awarded to Major Frederick Bell, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment

Military Cross, G.VI.R. reverse officially dated 1945; Military Medal, G.VI.R. (5107913 Sjt. F. Bell. R. War. R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine (6)* *£4,000-£5,000*

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 March 1945.

The recommendation for an Immediate M.C., dated 23 October 1944, states:

'Maj BELL commanded "D" Coy in the opening and subsequent phases of the battle for VENRAIJ. The initial role of this Coy on the 16th Octoberwas to make a bridge-head across a dyke through which the assaulting Coys in the attack proper would pass. The attack to make the bridge-head was a particularly difficult one. There was a great deal of opposition both from small arms and DF Mortar fire, and the approaches to and exits from the obstacle was strewn freely with Schu Mines. Maj BELL, in spite of known previous losses through Schu Mines, personally led his Coy to and across the obstacle at great risk to himself. On the other side his Coy was engaged by a tank or SP from a nearby farm. Mj Bell, by his personal action in visiting his forward Pl under heavy fire, directed PIAT and other fire upon the farm building which caused the enemy to withdraw. By this time he had lost in casualties his Second-in-Command and all his Pl officers. From then onwards he personally led the Coy, forming up in rear of the assaulting Coy.
At each stage of the attack he was to be found up with the leading Pl calmly organising and supervising a plan for attack or re-organisation on the objective, quite regardless of personal risk, which was great owing to continuous enemy mortar and shell fire. Finally, on the objective in BRABANDER - Northern outskitrs of VENRAIJ, he personally supervised the layout of the whole of his Coy down to sec posts. His devotion to duty, calmness, courage, determination and cheerfulness throughout the operation, lasting from 0400 hrs until dusk were an example to all and were infectious.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1940.

According to *Personal Diary* of Captain L. T. Tomes, 2nd Batt. The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, privately printed in 1946 (copy sold with Lot), Sergeant Bell was put up for the M.M. for the action at Hollain, River Escaut, on May 20th and 21st, 1940, and further good work later on up to the Battalion's capitulation on the 28th May, 1940, in the action at Womhoudt, on the Dunkirk perimeter. Tomes was than a Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion. He was taken prisoner of war and wrote the diary 'immediately I arrived in a permanent camp, from what I remembered from the War Diary which I had been keeping' (accompanying letter from the author refers).

Major Frederick Bell is listed as having been wounded in May 1945.

Sold with a comprehensive selection of documents, news cuttings, a 3rd British Infantry Divisional commendation card for the attack on Le Blois 13th August 1944, case of issue for M.C. and accompanying named enclosure with card box and Registered envelope addressed to Major Bell, M. C., M.M., Purley, Surrey, Certificate of Service until discharged to a commission on 17 December 1940, Officers' Release Book, his Royal Warwicks side cap, and a silver tankard, hallmarked London 1945, inscribed below regimental crest 'Major F. Bell M.C. M.M. from all ranks of D. Company 2nd Batt Royal Warwickshire Regt British Liberation Army 1944-1945.'

A good Second War 1945 'Kyaukse operations' M.C. group of six awarded to Major D. G. Butterworth, 9th Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment, who was about to lead his Company in an attack on a heavily defended position, when he received a signal informing him that he would have to assume command of the Battalion due to the O.C. and all other officers at Battalion H.Q. being wounded by a Japanese sniper's grenade. He remained with his company long enough to see them on their way, and then hastened to Battalion H.Q. from where he restored order and proceeded to successfully orchestrate the Battalion's attack. Butterworth was 'able to secure all his objectives and force some two hundred Japanese to break and flee'

Military Cross, G.VI.R. reverse officially dated '1945'; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Lt. D. G. Butterworth, 1-12 F.F.R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; India Service Medal, mounted for display, *generally very fine or better (6)* *£1,600-£2,000*

M.C. *London Gazette* 20 September 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'For highly distinguished services and gallantry in action - at Sigon in Burma on 26 March 1945 during operations to clear a strong force of enemy who were threatening the main road to Kyaukse and jeopardising the operations of the leading Battalions against Kyaukse.

Major Butterworth was commanding his company which was to assault the first located enemy position. Just before H hour he received a signal that he would have to assume command of the Battalion, 9th Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment, as the Commanding Officer and all other officers at Battalion Headquarters had been wounded and evacuated.

He remained with his company long enough to see them leave their start line and on arriving at Battalion Headquarters he found great confusion. Heavy grenade discharger and small arms fire was coming into Battalion Headquarters. As he arrived he heard his company had been pinned to the ground by accurate MMG fire just in front of theur start line, and were taking heavy casualties, amongst whom was the officer who had taken over command from him.

He then showed leadership of the highest standard and quickly ordering another company to move round the flank of the enemy holding up the leading company and arranging for his heavy artillery in support of him to destroy by bombard the enemy bunkers which had brought the attack to a standstill, he was able to secure all his objectives and force some two hundred Japanese to break and flee.

The leadership displayed by this officer under extremely difficult conditions, together with his gallantry under fire were a fine inspiration both to Battalion Headquarters who in confusion when he arrived and his company who were having a hard fight. Such was his inspiration to his Battalion, that notwithstanding the loss of their Commanding Officer, Adjutant, and Intelligence officer, they were inspired to fight to a successful finish their battle and completely put to rout the enemy who had control of the main road to Kyaukse.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 April 1945.

Derrick Geoffrey Butterworth was born in Belgaum, India in November 1913. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 12th Frontier Force Regiment in February 1934, and advanced to Captain in October 1940. Butterworth served with the 9th Battalion during the Second War, and Officer Commanding, Administrative Company when the Battalion entered the Burma theatre in October 1943. Initially stationed in the Kabaw Valley, the Battalion command was restructured and in June the following year, Butterworth was Second-in-Command and in Command of the H.Q. Company.

Early in the new year, Butterworth was in command of 'A' Company and by now heavily involved in the reconquest of Burma. The Regimental History gives the following:

'The Battalion was now ordered to capture Yezin and Inza, clearing all Japs from the area between Kanlan Ywathit and Kanlan. This operation was ordered for 28th February and proved to be the Battalion's outstanding achievement in the campaign for the reconquest of Burma. A tank squadron of the 7th Cavalry and the divisional artillery supported the attack. 'C' Company with the tanks led the advance, with 'B' Company following, and immediately found difficulty in locating the Japs who were well dug in and concealed in elephant grass and tobacco fields. Hand-to-hand fighting ensued, slowing down the advance.

Major Butterworth wrote of this stage of the action as follows: "A Jemadar of 'D' Company had a hand-to-hand fight with a Jap officer and killed him in full view from Battalion Headquarters at Kanlan. A lot of slaughter was done to the east of Yezin in the nullah, by the tanks and 'C' Company, who stuck to the tanks like leeches. The Japs had anti-tank mines with them which they were clutching to themselves, attempting to blow the tanks up and themselves at the same time. A 105mm gun crew fought to the end until they were wiped out by the tanks. They were firing point blank over the sights."

As 'C' Company advanced with the tanks, enemy artillery and MMG fire caused casualties, and 'B' Company also became involved in the mêlée in the area south of Kanlan, where the main force of Japs was found to be dug in with strong bunkers, difficult for the tanks to deal with. However, the advance was not held up.'

Butterworth distinguished himself during the operations around Kyaukse (see recommendation above), and the Regimental History gives the following:
'As a preliminary to the main attack on Kyaukse, the Battalion cleared the outlying villages of Thimbok and Kegwigye, and in this action Lieutenant Waters was killed. He was a keen young officer who had only recently joined the Battalion.

The Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Hayaud Din, also was wounded at Kyaukse. He gives the following account of the action:
"Actually the attack had gone off very well. The village had largely been cleared, and the Japs were running away fast. The forward companies were going well with Battalion Headquarters behind them. I stopped with the Adjutant, Captain Miller, and the Intelligence Officer, Lieutenant Bangash, to look at a map, when a Jap sniper hiding in a bush and not far from us popped up and threw a grenade at us. This landed in the middle of our group, wounding all three of us. However, I was able to continue commanding the Battalion, but sent off Miller and Bangash to the aid post for treatment. Later when the medical Officer learnt that I had also been wounded he came forward. As I was still bleeding he insisted on taking me back, and I sent for Butterworth to take over command."

Major Butterworth also writes: "We had a bit of trouble next day, but the Japs were clearing out every night. The Battalion was the first to enter Kyaukse. Some of us got up to Maymo from there, where we got news of the excellent work done there in the Jap hospital by our first Medical Officer Lieutenant Batt. He had earlier been captured on the first day the Japs came over the Chindwin advancing on Imphal."'

The Battalion was given a further complete rest at Kyaukse, and in view of the heavy casualties it had suffered, particularly among officers, its role was now changed to Divisional Headquarters Battalion. Butterworth was posted to the Staff College at Quetta in June 1945, and appointed Brigade Major, Frontier Brigade Group the following year. Major Butterworth retired in 1947, and in later life resided at The Green Farm, Wangford, Beccles, Suffolk. He died in September 1977.

Sold with M.I.D. Certificate, dated 5 April 1945; named Buckingham Palace enclosure for M.C.; and a letter addressed to recipient from the Commonwealth Relations Office, dated 18 May 1954.

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75 **A Second War D.F.C. and Second Award Bar attributed to Lancaster and Mosquito pilot Flight Lieutenant L. L. Fletcher, Royal Air Force, who flew in at least 77 operational sorties, with 100 and 571 Squadrons - the latter as part of the Light Night Striking Force**

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1943', with Second Award Bar, reverse officially dated '1945', and reverse of cross additionally engraved 'P/O L. L. Fletcher', *very fine* *£1,000-£1,400*

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 19 October 1943.
The original recommendation states: 'Pilot Officer Fletcher has now completed his first operational tour of duty during which he has completed 24 sorties. As a captain of a heavy bomber he has attacked all the more important heavily defended industrial areas in Germany and Italy. These include Hamburg, Cologne, Essen and Spezia. Despite intense flak opposition he has pressed home his attacks and can be relied upon to successfully complete the most difficult tasks. His personality inspires confidence and commands respect which has led his crew to have complete confidence in him and to follow his direction. It is recommended that P/O Fletcher be rewarded for his valuable qualities and devotion to duty by the award of the D.F.C.

Remarks by Station Commander: P/O Fletcher is a conscientious and determined captain of aircraft. His courage, skill and devotion to duty have been an inspiration to his crew and to other aircrew personnel of his Squadron throughout his operational tour. He is strongly recommended for the award of the D.F.C.'

D.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 12 January 1945.
The original recommendation states: 'Flying Officer Fletcher has completed 50 operational sorties (in this squadron) as a pilot.

He has shown himself to be possessed of great determination and courage and his keenness to operate against the enemy has been most marked. I strongly recommend him for the award of a Bar to the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Remarks by Station Commander: I agree, this officer has taken part in attacks against all the most heavily defended areas in Germany including 13 sorties on Berlin. Very strongly recommended.'

Leslie Leonard Fletcher served with the Royal Air Force during the Second World War, and advanced to Sergeant in June 1943. After carrying out initial training he was posted as a pilot for operational flying with 100 Squadron (Lancasters) at Grimsby in March 1943. Fletcher flew in at least 24 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Nurnberg; St. Nazaire; Frankfurt; Pilsen; Spezia; Stettin; Duisburg (2); Bochum; Dortmund; Dusseldorf (2); Essen (2); Wuppertal (2); Oberhausen; Gelsenkirchen; Colgone (3); Turin and Hamburg.

Fletcher was commissioned Pilot Officer, and advanced to Flying Officer in December 1943. He retrained as a Mosquito pilot, and was posted for operational flying to 571 Squadron at Oakington as part of No. 8 (Pathfinder) Group in May 1944. The Squadron carried out night raids as part of the Light Night Striking Force, and Fletcher flew in at least 50 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Cologne (4); Berlin (13); Dusseldorf; Ludwigshaven (4); Hannover (2); Leverkusen; Gelsenkirchen (3); Kiel; Scholven (2); Cuxhaven; Bremen (3); Mannheim (3); Frankfurt (2); Castrop Rauxel; Dortmund Ems; Karlsruhe; Hamburg (2); Nuremburg; Brunswick; Bochum; Wilhelmshaven and Wiesbaden. He relinquished his commission as Flight Lieutenant in February 1964.

x 76

A post-War A.F.C. group of eight awarded to Wing Commander J. T. Carter, Royal Australian Air Force

Air Force Cross, E.II.R., reverse officially dated 1965; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, the three Second War awards all officially named '437929 J T Carter.'; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (04430 J. T. Carter.); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (04430 J. T. Carter.); Vietnam 1964-73 (04430 Carter. J. T.) *naming very faintly impressed*; South Vietnam Medal 1964, 1 clasp, 1960-, unnamed as issued, all Rhodium plated and mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine (8)* *£1,800-£2,200*

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 12 June 1965.

John Thomas Carter was born in Adelaide, South Australia, on 19 March 1925 and enlisted in the Royal Australian Air Force on 24 April 1943. Awarded his Flying Badge (Pilot) on 16 January 1944, he was discharged in the rank of Warrant Officer on demobilisation on 18 January 1946, after 2 years and 270 days' service.

Carter re-enlisted in the Royal Australian Air Force on 2 February 1948, and served as a Pilot with No. 30 Communications Flight in Korea from 1 April to 17 October 1951. He was granted a commission on 1 March 1953, and saw further service with No. 1 Operational Support Unit in Vietnam from 28 April 1967 to 1 April 1968. Advanced Wing Commander, he retired on 14 June 1974. A letter of appreciation from the Air Board on the occasion of his retirement states:

'I should like to mention the valuable contribution you made in your appointment as Resident Air Force Officer and later as Commander, Air Component, Joint Force in Papua New Guinea. You performed your duties most creditably and did much to ensure the smooth functioning of the headquarters. I should also like to comment on your well-deserved award of the Air Force Cross. This was a fitting testimonial to the outstanding skill and competence you displayed during your tour of duty as a VIP aircraft captain in No. 34 Squadron.'

Sold with the recipients three Certificates of Service and Discharge; letter to him on the occasion of his retirement, dated 5 July 1974; and copied research.

77

A Crimean War 'Heavy Brigade' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant J. Gilligan, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (John Gilligan, 4th R. Irish Dn. Gds.) *first two letters of Christian name and 'G' of Gds. carefully re-tooled due to edge bruising*; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Serjt. John Gilligan, 4th Dragoon Guards) contemporarily engraved naming, *converted to fixed suspension with reverse facing forwards*; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue (Serjt. J. Gilligan. 4th. Dragoon. Gds.) contemporarily impressed naming, pierced as issued with small ring suspension, all mounted for a triple decorative silver riband bar, *edge bruising and contact marks, generally nearly very fine (3)* *£3,000-£4,000*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2000 (when sold with an unnamed Turkish Crimea Medal); Bonhams, March 2014 (when sold with the re-united contemporarily named Turkish Crimea Medal).

D.C.M. Recommendation dated 1 January 1855.

John Gilligan attested for the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, and served with them in the Crimea, the musters showing him effective as a Private from 1 October to 31 December 1854. He was discharged, medically unfit, on 30 June 1868; upon his discharge his character and conduct are described as 'very good, he was when promoted in possession of five good conduct badges. Also in possession of Crimea Medal with three clasps (for Balaklava, Inkermann and Sebastopol) and Turkish War Medal. He has also been granted a silver medal and gratuity of £5 for distinguished service in the field at the Battle of Balaklava.' (*Forgotten Heroes, The Charge of the Heavy Brigade*, by Roy Dutton refers).

x 78

A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Corporal W. Cookney, 'Pom-Poms' Royal Horse Artillery

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (88540 Cpl. W. Cookney. R.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (88540 Cpl. W. Cookney. R.H.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (88540 Cpl. W. Cookney. R.H.A.) all slightly later issues with small impressed naming, *toned, extremely fine (3)*

£1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 July 1902.

William Cookney was born in Bermondsey, London, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, on 19 January 1892. He transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery the following month, and was advanced to Bombardier in January 1894. He served in India from December 1892 to December 1897, and suffered a 'wound right cheek (on duty) 8 September 1897' (Service Papers refer).

Cookney initially served with 'O' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery during the Boer War, before transferring to L/L Section Pom-Poms in February 1900. He was advanced to Corporal in May 1900, and returned to the UK in August 1902. He was discharged on 18 January 1904, after 12 years' service.

Note: The recipient's original D.C.M. was sold in these rooms in March 2017.

'In a fight against large odds he is perfectly happy and an excellent shot, he has on several occasions proved his capabilities under very trying circumstances and on one occasion, at considerable risk and very great discomfort, saved a machine from a forced landing by standing on the plane and holding together two ends of a petrol pipe.'

The superb and extremely rare Great War Royal Naval Division 'Gallipoli and Western Front' D.C.M., Royal Naval Air Service 'North Sea Patrols' D.F.M. group of seven awarded to Chief Petty Officer W. G. Chapman, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, later Chief Mechanic, Royal Naval Air Service, who was awarded the D.C.M. for brave deeds with the Drake Battalion at Antwerp 1914, ashore at Cape Helles, 1915, and in France, 1916.

Subsequently joining R.N.A.S. Great Yarmouth where, as an exceptional engineer and fearless crew member, Chapman displayed the utmost gallantry in action on numerous long distance flying boat patrols, 1917-18, often engaging in fights with enemy scouts and fast seaplanes; gallantry for which he was awarded the D.F.M. and was Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (Lond: 10-3044 Ch: P.O. W. G. Chapman. Drake Bn: 63/R.N.D.); Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.R. (224573 Sergt.-Mech Chapman W. G., D.S.M. R.A.F.); 1914 Star (L.10/3044 W. G. Chapman, A.B. R.N.V.R. Drake Bttn R.N. D.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (224573. Ch. Mech. W. G. Chapman. R.A.F.); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *nearly extremely fine (7)* *£4,000-£5,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917, citation published 13 February 1917:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has performed consistent good work with the Division since its formation.'
Annotated Gazette states 'Gallipoli' and 'France'.

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 21 September 1918:
'He has been a member of a seaplane crew on practically every long-distance patrol. He has taken part with zeal, gallantry, and coolness in numerous engagements with hostile aircraft.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 1 May 1918 and 2 June 1943.

Note: In common with their Royal Marine counterparts, when coming under Army command during integrated land operations, the N.C.O.s and men of the Royal Naval Division were unusual in their eligibility for both the D.C.M. and the D.S.M. This complexity is undoubtedly responsible for the erroneous post-nominals 'D.S.M.' being impressed on Chapman's D.F.M. rather than 'D.C.M.'. This administrative error was replicated in the *London Gazette* entry for his award.

William George Chapman was born in Bournemouth, Hampshire, on 10 April 1895 and was raised in Southwark, London. An electrical engineer by occupation, he joined the London Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 23 October 1913 and was mobilised for war on 2 August 1914, immediately seeing service in the North Sea. Posted as an Able Seaman to the 1st (Drake) Battalion of the newly formed Royal Naval Division on 22 August, he participated with the 1st Naval Brigade in the Antwerp operations during October 1914, making good his return to England the same month.

Gallipoli

Petty Officer Chapman embarked with 'A' Company of his battalion in February 1915 for 'an operation in the Mediterranean', arriving at Port Said, Egypt on 29 March. A week later he was re-embarked for Gallipoli where the Drake Battalion was landed at 8.30pm on 26 April onto the Cape Helles beaches barely won by the main landings the previous day. At 8am on 28 April, with the entire Naval Division now on land, the Drake Battalion - attached 87th Brigade, 29th Division (and the only battalion of the R.N.D. to be engaged that day) - was thrust into the assault inland towards Krithia and Achi Baba. Suffering heavy losses, the tired, demoralised and virtually leaderless troops were soon stopped by the resolute Ottomans and the First Battle of Krithia was all over by nightfall.

Digging in just above the W Beach headland, the Drake Battalion were next involved in the successful repulsion of a Turkish counter attack on 1 May (Battle of Eski Hissarlik) and would be employed in further attempts to push inland on 6-8 May (Second Battle of Krithia), 4 June (Third Battle of Krithia) and the Action at Achi Baba Nullah on 12/13 July. All to no avail and at great cost. In fact, so numerically weakened had they become, the Naval Division played little part in the later struggles at Cape Helles in August and September. Finally, and somewhat anticlimactically, on 8 January 1916 the men of the Drake Battalion, together with the rest of the British Empire forces, left their trenches for the last time, returned to the beaches so hard won, and left the peninsula.

Battle of the Ancre - D.C.M.

The Royal Naval Division (now renumbered the 63rd (Royal Naval) Division, comprising of the the 188th, 189th and 190th Brigades) was ordered to France in May 1916 as part of V Corps, 5th Army and so following four months peaceable employment in the Aegean, Chapman returned to the Western Front now in the rank of Chief Petty Officer.

Disembarking at Marseille on 7 June 1916, the Division took it's place in the fighting line between Lens and Vimy Ridge in the Angres-Souchez sector on the Western front. Here, the life of the Division was almost uniformly without incident and it was moved to the IV Corps training area in mid September.

Two months later, the Royal Naval Division, commanded by the increasingly unpopular Major-General Shute, was thrown into the Battle of the Ancre, 13-18 November 1916, during the final stages of the Battle of the Somme, advancing along the River Ancre to capture Beaucourt. The Drake Battalion, of the 189th Brigade, lost half their effective strength in the opening stages of the attack, including their C.O. Lieutenant-Colonel Tetley killed, and many more were scattered. The remaining body of three officers and eighty petty officers and men now came under the command Colonel Freyburg of the Hood Battalion whose composite force went on to execute a series of brilliant advances before capturing Beaucourt Village. Freyburg was awarded the Victoria Cross:
'Again at a critical moment in the battle Colonel Freyburg retrieved the situation by himself leading the assault, followed by a mixed detachment of his own men, details of Drake, Hawke, Nelson and H.A.C., and the 13th K.R.R.C. In a moment Beaucourt was ours, the garrison of eight hundred surrendering, almost without a pretence of resistance.' (*The Royal Naval Division* by Douglas Jerrold refers).

Jerrold goes on to state that 'the success of the Hood and Drake Battalions was both brilliant and astonishing, and it was decisive'. However, it could scarcely redeem the severe losses suffered by the two Naval Brigades. For the Drake Battalion's part, only three officers and some 280 petty officers and men survived the battle unwounded.

Immediately after the Ancre, on 5 December 1916, Chapman was discharged to the R.N.A.S. as a C.P.O. Mechanic, having been rated exceptional in his assessment. He was awarded the D.C.M. (*London Gazette* 1 January 1917) for his gallantry with the Naval Division since its formation, the annotated gazette entry for the award stating 'France' with an additional side note stating 'Gallipoli'. Whilst the timing of this D.C.M. is consistent with other Ancre awards, in later interviews Chapman would describe his D.C.M. as a Gallipoli award. It seems most correct, however, to take the citation at face value and regard it as a decoration for distinguished conduct at all three of his battlegrounds to that point: Antwerp, Gallipoli and France.

Royal Naval Air Service - D.F.M. and M.I.D.

Commencing his engagement with the Royal Naval Air Service on 6 December 1916, Chapman immediately underwent a four month Air Engines course and in March 1917 joined the R.N.A.S. Station, Great Yarmouth, home to Flights 324, 325 and 326. As an Air Mechanic he was engaged in both shop work and sea patrols and developed a reputation as a an excellent engineer and a particularly capable and brave crew member. Joining 228 Squadron on it's formation at Great Yarmouth on 20 August 1918, he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.F.M. in 1918 for his gallantry on long distance patrols and, rising to Chief Mechanic, remained with the Squadron until the conclusion of hostilities, with the exception of a one month attachment to the Canadian Forces in August 1918.
An eye-opening summary of Chapman's R.N.A.S. service is provided by the officer commanding the Wing Repair Section, Great Yarmouth, in a reference dated 6 May 1919:

'I have much pleasure in certifying that 24573, Chf. Mech. W. G. Chapman, D.C.M., D.F.M., has served at this Station as an Engineer from March 1917 to date.

During the period Chapman has had experience with a large number of machines and engines including Sunbeam and Renault engined Short Seaplanes, D.H.9s and D.H.4s fitted with Rolls Royce, B.H.P. and Liberty engines and scout machines fitted with Clerget and B.R. engines. Most of Chapman's work, however, which has been in connection with H.12s and F.2.A flying boats, on which he has done exceptionally good work, both in connection with engine repairs and overhauls in the shop, and on long over-sea patrols, many of which included fights with enemy scouts and fast seaplanes.

Chief Mechanic Chapman is an excellent engineer and N.C.O. He can be relied upon absolutely under all circumstances. In a fight against large odds he is perfectly happy and an excellent shot, he has on several occasions proved his capabilities under very trying circumstances and on one occasion, at considerable risk and very great discomfort saved a machine from a forced landing by standing on the plane and holding together two end of a broken petrol pipe. I shall be very sorry to lose his services... [signed] A.E. Siddons-Wilson Captain R.A.F.'

Another reference from Major H. Stewart describes Chapman's 'utmost gallantry in action on numerous occasions' and his 'exceptional devotion to duty and efficiency' as an engineer and N.C.O. Stewart also states: 'Chapman has been six times mentioned in despatches and has been awarded D.S.M. and D.F.M. for gallantry in action, in addition to the Mons Star. This should constitute a record and speaks for itself.'

Chapman's handwritten record of service and several other documents also refer to six Mentions in Despatches: one for Antwerp, two for Gallipoli, two for France and one for R.N.A.S., Great Yarmouth. Only the last of these six was officially gazetted however and it is to be assumed that Chapman was mentioned in internal R.N.D. communiqués on the other occasions. Not one to exaggerate his own achievements though, when much later he was asked by a Canadian reporter about his Great War gallantry awards he modestly replied 'oh, they just dished them out with the rations'.

Inter-War and Second World War

Transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve in July 1919, Chapman returned to Canada, March 1921, on request of the Canadian Government, for the position of Canadian Air Foreman Mechanic and, subsequently between the wars, he served with the Ontario Provincial Air Service. During the Second World War he was commissioned Pilot Officer into the Royal Canadian Air Force on 8 November 1939, was mentioned in despatches in 1943 and by the war's end had risen to the senior rank of Group Captain in command of R.C.A.F. Station Jericho Beach, Vancouver, British Columbia, home to No. 3 Repair Depot.

Sold with the following archive:

i) Great War era portrait photographs of the recipient in Royal Naval Division uniform and in R.N.A.S. flying suit and good quality Second War era photographs of the recipient in uniform. Large quantity of photographs of R.C.A.F Jericho Beach circa 1942-45.
ii) recipient's miniature awards and uniform ribands
iii) Princess Mary 1914 Christmas Tin
iv) The recipient's R.C.A.F. officer's cap with cloth badge; 2 more R.C.A.F. cloth badges; cloth R.C.A.F. wings; Royal Naval Division cap badge; quantity of R.A.F. and R.C.A.F., badges and buttons.
v) Copper plate photograph negative of the recipient's father.
vi) Quantity of letters of reference dating from 1919 to 1937
vii) Quantity of correspondence relating to the recipient's commission in the R.C.A.F.
viii) Recipient's Active Service New Testament
ix) Recipient's commission in the R.C.A.F. dated 8 November 1939
x) M.I.D. certificate dated 1 June 1943
xi) R.C.A.F. record of active service certification, named to Group Captain William George Chapman, dated 9 October 1945
xii) Quantity of application forms, records of service, certificates of qualification
xiii) Newspaper cuttings.

For the recipient's brothers' awards see lots 60 and 303.

80 **A Great War 1914 'Western Front' D.C.M. awarded to Acting Sergeant Trumpeter W. Stone, 12th Lancers, for his gallantry during the operations near Messines, 23 October to 4 November 1914**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (4485 [*sic*] A. Sjt: Tptr: W. Stone. 12/Lrs.) *light contact marks, very fine* *£1,000-£1,400*

One of only 13 D.C.M.s awarded to the 12th Lancers for the Great War.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1914: 4656 Acting Sergeant-Trumpeter A. Stone, 12th Lancers.
'For coolness, gallantry, and exceptionally good work during the operations of 23 October to 4 November near Messines.'

Arthur Stone attested for the 12th Lancers and served with them as a Sergeant Trumpeter during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914, being awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal before the year's end. Subsequently transferring to the Royal Irish Fusiliers with the rank of Warrant Officer Class I, he saw further service post-War in Mesopotamia (entitled to a 1914 Star trio and a General Service Medal with clasps for Iraq and N.W. Persia.)

81

A Great War 1914 'Battle of Armentières' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Corporal W. H. Moreby, 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, who was also killed in action during the battle, 25 October 1914, and posthumously Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (6457 Cpl W. H. Moreby. 1/Leic: Regt); 1914 Star, with *loose* clasp (6457 Cpl W. H. Moreby. 1/Leic: R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (6457 Cpl. W. H. Moreby Leic. R.) *generally good very fine (4)* *£1,400-£1,800*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1917:
'For gallantry on 25th October in the engagement at the railway crossing near the factory south of Rue de [*sic*] Bois.'

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

William Henry Moreby was born in Braunstone, Leicestershire, and attested for the Leicestershire Regiment at Leicester in August 1902. He advanced to Lance Corporal and transferred to the Army Reserve in March 1910. Moreby served as a Police Constable with the Leeds City Police, and then re-engaged for service with the 1st Battalion of his old regiment and served with them in the French theatre of war from 9 September 1914.

Moreby served with 'C' Company, 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment during the Battle of Armentières in October 1914. He both distinguished himself, and paid the ultimate sacrifice on the same day, when the Battalion were in action near the Chemical Factory south of Rue du Bois, 25 October 1914.

The Regimental History gives the following for the 25/26th October:
'At 6pm reports were received from O.C. Leicestershire Regiment that hostile shelling had compelled his battalion to evacuate this trench line from just south of the Rue du Bois to Le Quesne, that his men were lying in the open along the railway line and the the enemy's infantry were massing in the area Le Quesne - Distillery and that he considered their attack imminent. The G.O.C. 16th I.B. and one company of the Buffs proceeded to the railway station, La Houssoie, HQ 1st Leicestershire Regiment, with the object of initiating a counter-attack. From reports on arrival such action was, however, considered impracticable, the enemy was in considerable strength, the night was very dark, and the ground very much broken. The enemy was undoubtedly in occupation of the large Distillery buildings and a group of houses east of the railway crossing south of the station.

It was decided that the Leicestershire Regiment should continue to hold their ground immediately south of Rue du Bois, and bend back their line to the railway line about 250 yards off the Rue du Bois cross-roads, and continued the line along a deep ditch bordering the west of the railway to the railway crossing south of the station. At this point the defensive line was to cross the east of the railway along the bank of a shallow cutting about 18 inches deep through which the railway runs to a culvert about 500 yards south...'

The German attack came at dawn on 25 October, and raged against the Leicesters on the railway embarkment around La Houssoie station. Around the level crossing to the south, 'D' Company were overwhelmed with about 100 men being taken prisoner. By 9am the British forces had regained their lost trenches, and a bitter hand to hand fight ensued at the level crossing with the Germans engaging heavy artillery. The line was held throughout the day, and the casualties were two Officers wounded, 22 other ranks killed, 68 wounded and 98 missing.

Corporal Moreby was amongst those killed in action, and he is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium as well as on the Leeds Town Hall Memorial, Yorkshire (a picture of him is also shown on the Regimental website).

82

A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private W. Bute, 1st/3rd (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment, Territorial Force, who was killed in action on 12 September 1916

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (1783 Pte. W. Bute. 1/3 Lond: R.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (1783. Pte. W. Bute, 3-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1783 Pte W. Bute. 3-Lond. R.) mounted court-style for wear, *traces of lacquer, nearly extremely fine (4)*

£1,200-£1,600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 March 1916:
'For conspicuous gallantry in helping under very trying circumstances to get the wounded out of a trench which was being bombarded by heavy bombs.'

Wilfred Bute was born in Walthamstow and attested for the 1st/3rd (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment, Territorial Force in August 1914. Serving on the Western Front from 6 January 1915, he was one of two men awarded the D.C.M. for assisting to evacuate casualties on 23 September 1915 following the explosion of an enemy minewerfer bomb in a battery of gas cylinders. Supporting research states that it was the first time that he had experienced gas. He was killed in action almost a year later at Leuze Wood on 12 September 1916; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with original cap badge and detailed copied research.

83

A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M., M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal W. J. Taylor, 42nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was wounded by gun shot to the left leg on 12 November 1917

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (192830 Pte. -L.Cpl.- W. J. Taylor. M.M. 42/Can: Inf:); Military Medal, G.V.R. (192830 L.Cpl. W. J. Taylor. 42/Can: Inf:); British War and Victory Medals (192830 L.Cpl W. J. Taylor. 42-Can. Inf.) the first three housed in a fitted leather case, the last loose, *traces of verdigris to VM, minor edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* *£3,000-£4,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 28 March 1918:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a Lewis gun team which took part in the capture of an enemy strong point. He kept his gun in action with great success, and beat off determined counter-attacks by the enemy. He showed splendid courage and determination.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917.
The original Recommendation, dated 29 June 1917, states: 'In the vicinity of Avion, south west of Lens, during a successful raid on the night of 8-9 June 1917 in which 9 Officers and 420 other ranks of this Battalion took part, Lance-Corporal Taylor, while in charge of a Lewis Gun, did excellent work by engaging and putting out of action an enemy machine gun which threatened to hold up our right flank. After gaining our objective he lost no time in getting his gun into position and opened fire on a party of Germans in front of our position, inflicting heavy casualties. His promptness and disregard of danger saved is many lives.'

William John Taylor was born in Swindon, Wiltshire, on 16 October 1892, and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto, Ontario, on 23 September 1915. Initially posted to the 92nd Battalion, he arrived in England on 29 May 1916, and served with the 42nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 August 1916. Awarded both the Military Medal and the Distinguished Conduct Medal, he was wounded by gun shot to the left leg on 12 November 1917, and was admitted to Keighly War Hospital two days later. Returning to Canada in September 1918, he was discharged on 31 October 1918.

Sold with a Royal Highlanders cap badge; and copied record of service and other research.

A rare Great War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Battery Sergeant-Major A. J. Mulcahy, 2nd Canadian Motor Machine-Gun Brigade, an original member of the 50-strong Yukon Motor Machine Gun Battery

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (107449 B.S. Mjr. A. J. Mulcahy. 2/Can: M.M.G. Bde.); British War and Victory Medals (107449 W.O. Cl. 2 A. J. Mulcahy, C.M.G. Bde) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£2,000-£2,600*

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

'B.S.M. A. J. Mulcahy, 2nd Bn. M.M.G. Bde.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Naves, 10th October, 1918. While holding the bridgehead over the Erclin River he was in charge of four guns, and pushed forward to protect the bridging party. The position was heavily shelled with gas shells, and one shell landed near one of his guns. Though slightly wounded he dragged the gunners out of the cloud, administered first aid, and directed new men to man the guns.'

Yukon Motor Machine Gun Battery

At the beginning of the First World War, the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, Colonel Sam Hughes accepted offers of financial assistance from several prominent citizens to raise four machine gun units. One of them was the Yukon Motor Machine Gun Battery.

It was organised privately by Joseph Whiteside Boyle; better known as 'Klondike Joe' Boyle. Originally, it was to be a small force of 50 men with horses and rapid firing guns. Recruiting began in Dawson City where they were known as the "Yukon Boys". They were outfitted in khaki trousers and woollen shirts to match, yellow mackinaws, and stiff brimmed sombreros. Their cap badge consisted of crossed machine guns with a miner's pan on top on which were superimposed the initials "YT" (Yukon Territory). Legend has it that at least the first fifty men to enlist had an actual gold nugget in the 'pan'.

While still in Dawson City, they were given some basic military training and drilled by two R.C.M.P. officers. Boyle finally had them taken to Victoria B.C. where he continued to pay for their upkeep until the Canadian government took over the unit and moved them to Vancouver. By that time, they were listed as a machine gun section to the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. They went overseas to the U.K. with that regiment in May 1915.

When in the U.K., the Yukon Battery was amalgamated for a short time with one of the other four units, the Borden Battery. By June 1916, the Yukon's total strength had dwindled to 34 men. It was then sent to the Canadian Machine School as a prelude to being attached to 4th Canadian Infantry Division. In August 1916, having received its complement of Armoured Autocars and other equipment, it was sent to France to join the 4th Division. It fought with 4th Division until 3 December 1916, when it finally joined the other motor machine gun batteries in what was known as 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade (1st C.M.M.G.B.). The Brigade fought as machine gunners in all of the major battles that Canadians participated in such as Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele among others. They also supported many different British formations.

On 8 June 1918, the Brigade was reorganised with the addition of new units and was split into two brigades, the 1st and 2nd C.M.M.G.B. The Yukon Machine Gun Battery was moved to 2nd C.M.M.G.B. and fought with that unit to the end of the war. Both brigades came into their own during the desperate German offensive of 1918 where they moved throughout the battlefield in their armoured Autocars providing machine gun support wherever required.

Sold with copied portrait photograph of Mulcahy wearing medal ribbons and the rare Yukon M.M.G. Battery cap badge.

85

A good Second War 'North West Europe 1944' D.C.M. awarded to Acting Sergeant W. F. Trevis, 179th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, for extraordinary conduct during the battle for Hill 112 whilst in command of the Observation Posts of his Battery over a period of 12 hours for the most part of which he was under enemy mortar and shell fire

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.VI.R. (1126866 A. Sjt. W. F. Trevis. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, the first on its original investiture pin, *extremely fine (4)* *£2,000-£2,400*

D.C.M. London Gazette 21st December 1944. Presented personally by Field-Marshal Montgomery on 24 November 1944.

The recommendation states: 'On 9 July 1944, this N.C.O. was acting as O.P.A. to Major Mapp who was commanding the Battery in support of the infantry at Chateau de Fontaigne. Major Mapp was killed in the morning and both O.Ps were deployed and pinned to the ground. Bombardier Trevis at Battalion H.Q. then took command and assumed the Major's responsibilities, co-ordinated the work of the O.Ps and brought down fire whenever required by the Battalion. The officer who crawled up from the gun area to relieve him was wounded and it was not until 2000 hrs that another officer could be made available. Bombardier Trevis therefore commanded the Battery for a period of twelve hours for the greater part of which he was under enemy mortar and shell fire. During this period it was entirely due to his own efforts that the artillery support for the Battalion did not fail, and the information he passed continuously to the Regiment was of immediate value to the Divisional Artillery and to 214 Infantry Brigade. He did a job which would have been a credit to any Battery Commander.'

Awarded for the battle of Hill 112, which Field-Marshal Rommel considered to be "The most important hill in Normandy, for whoever has control of it has control of all around it" and of which Lieutenant-General Horrocks said, "Hill 112 is the cornerstone of the Normandy Campaign."

William Frederick Trevis of Rye Park, Hoddesdon, 'joined the Army in September 1941. He was previously vice-chairman of the St Cuthbert Parochial Church Council, and a member of the Men's Club committee. Since the award [of the D.C.M.] he has been promoted to sergeant.' (News cutting refers).

Sold with substantial background information on the battle for Hill 112.

86

An outstanding Second War 'El Alamein 1942' D.C.M. group of seven awarded to Lance-Corporal H. Sleeth, 1/7th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, who was several times wounded during the battle for Miteirya Ridge

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.VI.R. (6200387 L. Cpl. H. Sleeth. Midd'x R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine (7)* *£2,400-£2,800*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 4 May 1943.

The original recommendation for the immediate award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal states:
'North Africa: Battle of Alemein [action of Miteirya Ridge]. On the night of the 23rd October 1942, during the advance, Lance-Corporal Sleeth was hit in the back by a piece of shell casing which knocked him off his feet. Although carrying four belts of ammunition and a box of spare parts, he carried on for two further miles and successfully delivered his load to the gun line. The Platoon was shooting during the whole of the following morning and came under mortar fire, Lance-Corporal Sleeth was again hit, this time in the left arm but refused attention. That evening the Platoon accompanied two Companies of the 5th/7th Battalion Gordon Highlanders which went forward to reach the final object. During the following day, October 25th, the Platoon was under heavy mortar and shell fire and Lance-Corporal Sleeth was hit once more in the left arm. By October 26th the position was cut off and the Platoon had no food or water and very little ammunition. The wireless was out of order and no contact could be made to the rear, Lance-Corporal Sleeth volunteered to go back and bring up supplies by carrier. He set off in the afternoon through minefields and over ground swept by shell and Machine Gun fire and successfully reached Company H.Q. He returned at first light to the position with supplies of food, water and ammunition. He was subsequently injured by a grenade explosion and had to be evacuated. The conduct of this N.C. O. throughout the complete operation was of a very high order. His steadfastness under fire and the calm and determined manner in which he carried out his duties in spite of being wounded several times, were an inspiration to the remainder of his Platoon.'

87

A scarce Second War 1944 'Kohima operations' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 H. Beckett, York and Lancaster Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment, for his gallantry on multiple occasions during the clearing and pursuit of the Japanese from defensive positions along the Kohima-Imphal Road, May - August 1944

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.VI.R. (3658104 A.W.O. Cl. 2. H. Beckett. Y. & L. R.) *unit partially officially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear by *Spink & Son*, *lightly cleaned, generally very fine or better (6)* *£3,000-£4,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 28 June 1945.
The original recommendation states: 'Period 16 May to 15 August 1944.
Throughout this period in the Imphal Area Sergeant Beckett has been in command of a platoon and has distinguished himself in every action which his Coy has fought. His dogged courage and skilful leadership have been most noticeable on all occasions. As an example, during an attack on a Japanese position on the Kohima Road his platoon was assigned the task of going ahead of the tanks and covering the party searching the road for anti-tank mines. The platoon immediately came under effective small arms fire but with great determination pursued their task and drove a deep wedge into the enemy's position, inflicting a number of casualties. This enabled the mine lifters to complete their task and thus allow the tanks to get up onto the feature and complete the destruction of the enemy. The operation was one which called for grit and skilful leadership, both qualities which Sergeant Beckett never fails to display in the highest degree.'

Harold Beckett was a native of Longsight, Lancashire. He served with the York and Lancaster Regiment during the Second War, and was attached to the 2nd Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment as part of the 9th Indian Infantry Brigade for service during the Imphal and Kohima operations. Beckett was involved, as British and Indian troops pursued the retreating Japanese down and through hard fought defensive positions on the Kohima-Imphal road. This was a month of bitter hand to hand fighting, starting on 16 May 1944 and ending on 22 June when British and Indian troops from Kohima and Imphal met at Milestone 109, this ending the Siege of Imphal.

88

A King's Police Medal awarded to Chief Constable Victor Bosanquet, Monmouthshire Constabulary

King's Police Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Ch. Const. V. F. Bosanquet. Monmouthshire Constab.) *small edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* *£400-£500*

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1923: 'Victor Foulcrand Bosanquet, Chief Constable, Monmouthshire Constabulary.'
The recommendation states: 'Bosanquet, Victor F., Chief Constable of Monmouthshire since 1894 (28 years). He has a very difficult County and runs it well. He is one of the Chief Constables who is prepared to take a strong line of his own.'

In February 1929, charges were made against the Monmouthshire Police by some of the Labour members of the Monmouthshire Standing Joint Committee at Newport, after a disturbance at Nine Mile Point Colliery, at which the police were alleged to have made a 'most callous, vicious and brutal charge' against a civilian population. Responding to these charges the 'Chief Constable (Mr Victor Bosanquet) denied emphatically that women were struck, or that the police were under the influence of drink. He said that when the police, about 50 in number, escorted the working miners to the railway station and to places outside the district they were surrounded by a hostile mob. Some of those present shouted to the police "Dirty swine," "Throw them in the river," and began to throw stones at them, with the result that one policeman was struck on the head and another injured on the leg. A charge, he continued, should be short, sharp and decisive, and in this case it was.Had he been present he would have ordered the charge himself.'

Chief Constable Bosanquet died on 31 August 1936, a few minutes after his car struck a telegraph pole at Skenfrith, Abergavenny. *The Times* reported on the following day: 'Mr Bosanquet, who was 72, is believed to have had a seizure. The car struck the pole and turned over on its side. Mr Bosanquet was pulled through the sliding roof by a police sergeant who was accompanying him and died on the road.'

Sold with copied research including recommendation and news cuttings.

x 89

A Great War 'Persian Gulf' D.S.M. group of three awarded to Private F. W. Rayner, Royal Marine Light Infantry, for gallantry in action with H.M.S. *Juno's* landing party at Dilwar in August 1915 against the Tangistani Tribe

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (CH.19271. Pte. F. W. Rayner, R.M.L.I. H.M.S. Juno.); British War and Victory Medals (CH.192710 Pte. F. Y. Rayner. R.M.L.I.) the Victory Medal officially re-impressed, *overall contact marks, otherwise good fine and better (3)* *£900-£1,200*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 19 November 1915.
The recommendation submitted by Captain Carpenter, R.M.L.I., states: 'Frederick William Rayner, R.M.L.I. Chatham Division "H" Company (H.M.S. *Juno*) Dilwar 14 August 1915. During the retirement in the action of 14 August 1915, it was reported to me that two wounded men of R.M.L.I. had been accidentally left in the palm grove we had evacuated and that Sergeant Wall and Private Rayner were alone standing by them holding the enemy off. I called for volunteers to go and assist these men. Captain S. E. Althrop, 96th Berar Infantry and Private Ramsay, R.M.L.I., immediately volunteered and returned a distance of 300 yards in the face of heavy fire from a closely advancing enemy and between them all brought back the two wounded men.' (L/MIL/17/15/98/27 and ADM 137/1151/30 Tangistan Operations August 1915 refer)

F. W. Rayner was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for service in action with H.M.S. *Juno's* landing party at Dilwar in August 1915 against the Tangistani Tribe who had been incited by Herr Wassmuss, the former German Consul at Bushire. On 12 July they had raided the town, killing two British officers and several sepoys, and wounding others. Rayner was serving in *Juno's* machine gun section of 11 petty officers and men, with Captain Carpenter, R.M.L.I., in command. Carpenter and two other Naval officers received the D.S.C. for this action in which machine-guns saw significant action during the several advances and withdrawals that took place.

Note: Also entitled to 1914-15 Star.

A scarce Great War 1917 'Airship Coxswain's' D.S.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2, later Flying Officer, F. Miller, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force, present in the aftermath of the Messina Earthquake disaster, he later flew DH9A's with 55 Squadron during operations in Kurdistan

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (223410 F. Miller, C.P.O. Mech. R.N.A.S. 1917.); 1914 Star, with clasp (223410. F. Miller, A.M. 1 GR. R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals (W.O. 2 F. Miller. R.N.A.S.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (F/O. F. Miller. R.A.F.) *surname officially corrected*; **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, mounted on card for display, *last with edge bruising, remainder generally very fine or better (6)* *£2,000-£2,400*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 May 1918:
'For zeal and devotion to duty during the period 1 July - 31 December, 1917.'

Fred Miller was born in Cheshire in July 1887. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in November 1902, and Miller transferred to Air Service duties as a Coxswain Airships, 23 October 1913. He advanced to Air Mechanic 1 in July 1914, and to Petty Officer Mechanic in August 1915. Postings included to H.M.A.S. *Pembroke III*, H.M.A.S. *President II*, Killingnorth, Inchmore and Barrow Airship Station.

Miller's service record shows him as a Balloon Pilot and Airship Coxswain, and he advanced to Warrant Officer Class 2 in December 1917. Miller was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force in April 1918, and subsequently qualified as a fixed wing pilot flying DH9A's with 55 Squadron from Hinaidi during operations in Kurdistan. Having advanced to Flying Officer, Miller retired in 1932. He re-engaged for service during the Second War, and died in June 1946.

Miller wore the Messina Earthquake Medal throughout his entire service, and was present in H.M.S. *Aboukir* after the disaster. The Admiralty, however, ruled against the ship being eligible for the medal. It is clear that *Aboukir's* role in the Messina affair was no more than that of a royal yacht, taking HRH The Duke of Connaught from Malta to the scene of the disaster. However, there were other ships and personnel who also did nothing in the way of rescue and who were permitted to accept the award. No doubt Miller, along with many others felt aggrieved and obtained a medal and wore it accordingly. Thus adding to what was already a rare group.

x 91

An unusual Second War 'Invasion of the South of France', Operation *Dragoon* D.S.M. group of six awarded to Petty Officer Rigger J. J. Wright, Royal Navy, a Fleet Salvage crane driver from H.M.S. *Byrsa* who rescued two cranes under close range enemy mortar fire at Toulon Docks

Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (P.O. Rigger J. J. Wright. C/JX. 583600) mounted on original investiture pin; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine (6)* *£1,400-£1,800*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 27 March 1945:
'For distinguished service and gallantry during the invasion of the South of France - Petty Officer John Joseph Wright, C/JX. 583600.'

The original recommendation states: 'On 24 August 1944 in a narrow street approaching Toulon docks two mobile 15 ton cranes in Wright's charge became the target of close range enemy mortar fire. One crane was immediately hit, but Wright first turned the undamaged crane and then in full view of the enemy ran back and turned the other and brought it to safety. His outstanding courage and coolness undoubtedly saved these valuable and irreplaceable pieces of equipment.'

Description of action on recommendation dated 6 December 1944:
'Operation "Dragoon". Moving up of advanced salvage parties and equipment from the landing beaches to points of Toulon and Marseilles.'

John Joseph Wright was a skilled mechanic who volunteered and joined the Royal Army Service Corps at Chatham on 25 October 1939, and was sent as a driver to Egypt on 12 November 1939, at Abbassie Barracks, Heliopolis. He was driver to Generals Wilson, Stone, O'Connor and Sir James Marshall Cornwall and served in Egypt, Corsica, Italy, Southern France, Belgium and Germany.

On 7 December 1942 he volunteered for the Royal Navy and was accepted. He was posted to the Royal Navy Fleet Salvage branch and was in a party of 30 Officers and men of H.M.S. *Byrsa* during the invasion of Southern France, holding the rank Petty Officer Rigger (crane driver).

There were two of these 15 ton vehicles, the other driven by his brother. After the landings they were held up by a German Fortress at St. Tropez and were under heavy mortar fire. His brother was in trouble with his crane, so he drove to him and let him drive his vehicle, whilst under fire he got the other one started. He picked up two men from the Salvage Fleet, who were sheltering from mortar shells, and took them to safety.

He finished his service on H.M.S. *Lynx*. After the war he lived at his home town of Strood, Rochester, and worked for some time at Chatham Dockyard.

Sold with some copied research.

92

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Sergeant C. E. Ranner, "F" Special (Cylinder) Company, Special Brigade, Royal Engineers, who was involved in the first British gas attack at the battle of Loos

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (113424 Sjt: C. E. Ranner. 'F' Spec: Coy. R.E.); 1914-15 Star (113424 Cpl. C. E. Ranner, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (113424 Sjt. C. E. Ranner. R.E.) mounted for display, *extremely fine (4)* *£800-£1,000*

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 August 1917.

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

Charles E. Ranner originally served as Private No. 18260, Liverpool Regiment before transferring to one of the new specialist gas companies of the Royal Engineers. After training in England, he served in France from 14 September 1915, taking part shortly afterwards in the first British gas attack at the battle of Loos, when much of the gas was blown back into the faces of the British troops. Ranner is mentioned in a short description of the action by gas corporal Ronald Purves:

'The bombardment was pretty hellish, absolutely indescribable. At 5:40 a.m. Sergt. Reilly came along and gave the order to let off the gas at 5:50 a.m., and we did. Leaks of Chlorine gas came out at the joints, but after some struggling got things going. Mac turned on the first one as I threw out the pipe, & then did nothing. So went at it as best I could, choking, coughing, half-blinded, and feeling as if the last moments had come. It's impossible to put any of the sensations on paper; but I shall not forget it after I get home. At my 6th or 7th cylinder, Rayner [sic] came along and told me to shut off because our own men were being gassed. My own bit was thick with gas, and I couldn't see except in a blink or two. A hail of shells, both British and German, were landing all around, and a rattle of machine guns was everywhere.'

"F" Special (Cylinder) Company was one of the special units of the Royal Engineers established to use chemical weapons after Chlorine Gas was first used on the Western Front by the Germans against French units in the Ypres Salient in 1915. Volunteers with a knowledge of chemistry were sought among universities and colleges at home, as well as from the ranks of the BEF, with immediate promotion to corporal – chemist corporal. A suitable base was found at Helfaut, a village four or five miles due south of St Omer (where GHQ was located at the time), where it remained as the depot for the rest of the war. At first two Special Companies were formed but they had been increased to four by the time the Loos offensive opened on 25 September 1915. In 1916 the four companies were expanded into the 'Special Brigade' consisting of 16 'Cylinder' companies, one 'Projector' company (flame thrower) and four 'Mortar' companies, some 6,000 officers and men. This organisation remained unchanged to the end of the war.

x93

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant D. A. Gordon, Royal Garrison Artillery, who later served as a Pilot Officer with the Royal Air Force during the Second World War, and was sometime Mayor of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia

Military Medal, G.V.R. (171226 Bmbr: D. A. Gordon. 157/Sge: By: R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (171226 Cpl. D. A. Gordon. R.A.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£300-£400*

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 October 1918.

Douglas Arthur Gordon, a native of Hoylake, Cheshire, was born in 1884 and attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 10 December 1915, having previously served with the King Edward's Horse. Called up on 7 July 1917, he served as a gun layer with the 157th Siege Battery during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 November 1917, was twice wounded (newspaper article with lot refers), and was advanced Sergeant. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Military Medal.

Gordon served with the Royal Air Force Voluntary Reserve during the Second World War as a Pilot Officer (temporary Squadron Leader) with a training unit, and resigned his commission in September 1947. Emigrating to Southern Rhodesia the following year, he served as Mayor of Gwelo, the fourth largest town in Southern Rhodesia, from 1953 to 1955.

Sold with copied service papers and other research, including various photographic images of the recipient, in both R.G.A. and R.A.F.V.R. uniforms, and also in civilian and Mayoral dress.

x 94

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of six awarded to Lieutenant R. S. Lane, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (65630 Sjt: R. S. Lane. 126/F. Coy. R.E.); 1914-15 Star (65630 Cpl. R. S. Lane. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. R. S. Lane.); Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Reginald S. Lane) *light contact marks, good very fine (6)* *£360-£440*

M.M. *London Gazette* 6 January 1917.

Reginald Surrey Lane was born at Godshill, Isle of Wight, on 8 December 1891 and attested for the Royal Engineers on 26 January 1915. Advanced Corporal on 7 July, he served with the 126th Field Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 September 1915, and was promoted Sergeant on 29 March 1916. Awarded the Military Medal, most likely for operations on the Somme, he returned to the United Kingdom to attend an Officer Cadet course on 26 August 1917, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 15 December 1917. In 1920 he is listed as a Lieutenant in Palestine with the 42nd Army Troops Company, Royal Engineers. He served during the Second World War with the Special Constabulary on the Isle of Wight, and died in June 1972.

Sold with copied research.

95 **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private G. H. Young, 9th Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, who was killed in action at the battle of Fontaine on 3 May 1917**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (9-12900 Pte. G. H. Young. 9/Leic: R.); 1914-15 Star (12900 Pte. G. H. Young. Leic: R.); British War and Victory Medals (12900 Cpl. G. H. Young. Leic. R.) together with Memorial Plaque (George Herbert Young) and a 14k gold plated open-faced keyless watch, the inner lid of the case inscribed 'Presented to Corporal G. H. Young by his Bakestone Moor admirers on winning the Military Medal', *good very fine (6)* *£600-£800*

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

George Herbert Young landed in France with the 9th Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, on 29 July 1915. He was killed in action on 3 May 1917 at the battle of Fontaine, aged 22, and is commemorated by name on the Arras Memorial. He was the son of Mr and Mrs George Young, of 6, Wandsworth Terrace, Bakestone Moor, Whitwell, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

Sold with a gilt double-sided locket with small photograph of the recipient and his sister or loved one.

96 **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. Taylor, Hampshire Regiment**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (16416 Pte. J. Taylor. 14/Hants: R.); 1914-15 Star (16416. Pte. J. Taylor. Hamps. R.); British War and Victory Medals (16416. Pte. J. Taylor. Hamps. R.) mounted court-style for wear, *minor edge bruising and contact marks, very fine (4)* *£300-£400*

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

John Taylor attested for the Hampshire Regiment and served with the 14th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 June 1915. Awarded the Military Medal, he subsequently transferred to the Shropshire Light Infantry, and was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 25 February 1919.

Sold with copied Medal Index Cards.

97 **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private C. N. Alexander, 21st (Yeoman Rifles) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (C-12980 Pte C. N. Alexander. 21/K.R.R.C.*) nearly extremely fine* *£280-£340*

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

Charles Norman Alexander, a Poulty Farmer, from Shipley, Yorkshire, where he was born in 1883, attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 11 November 1915. He served in the Great War, first on the Western Front, where he was awarded the Military Medal, before later service in Italy. He was discharged due to sickness on 10 February 1919 and awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copy paperwork including his Medal Index Card, his entry on the Silver War Badge roll and medical records.

x98 **A Great War M.M. and Belgian Croix de Guerre pair awarded to Sergeant T. Moore, North Staffordshire Regiment**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (13400 Sjt: T. Moore. 4/N. Staff: R.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, *edge bruising to first, generally very fine (2)* *£240-£280*

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

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 12 July 1918.

Thomas Moore attested for the North Staffordshire Regiment and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 July 1915. As well as receiving the Military Medal and the Belgian Croix de Guerre, he was also awarded a Silver War Badge.

x99 **A Great War 'Western Front 1917' M.M. group of three awarded to Gunner G. A. Kelly, 2nd Divisional Artillery Column, Canadian Field Artillery, attached 2nd Divisional Signal Company**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (427 Gnr: G. A. Kelly. 2/C.D.A. Can: F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (427 Bmbr. G. A. Kelly. C.F.A.) mounted as worn with ribbon only for 1914-15 Star, *toned, good very fine (3)* *£260-£300*

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917:
The original recommendation states: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Farbus during the operations of 3-9 May 1917. When acting as linesman with Sapper W. B. Wheeler from forward report centre to Brigades during the operations of 3-9 May, these linesmen continued to repair lines, crossing through several enemy barrages, and remained on duty during nights when enemy continued to shell area with gas shells. These two linesmen by their great courage were largely instrumental in keeping communications open between the Brigades and Divisional Artillery Headquarters.'

George Alfred Kelly was born at Douglas, Isle of Man, on 14 February 1890. He was married and living at McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg, when he enlisted there for the C.E.F. on 21 January 1915. He served in France with the Canadian Field Artillery from 17 September 1915, and was discharged at Toronto on 31 May 1919.

Sold with copied attestation and discharge papers.

100

The remarkable and rare Second War 1942 'escape and evasion' M.M., and 1944 'North West Europe' Second Award Bar group of seven awarded to Sergeant J. D. Coutts, No. 52 Commando and York and Lancaster Regiment. Coutts, fighting as part of 'D' Battalion, 'Layforce', was taken prisoner of war at the fall of Crete, 1 June 1941. Having been transported to mainland Greece, he effected his escape from a German POW camp via a sewer - twice getting stuck along the narrow route during the process.

Evading capture with two other escapees, Coutts lost both of his comrades to malaria and exhaustion. Despite this, and by sheer bloody determination he carried on and made four attempts via boat to leave Greece for Turkey. Meeting up with other escapees along the way, including Lieutenant W. B. Thomas who went on to publish his memoirs about the eventual escape, Coutts finally made it in May 1942. He had numerous brushes with German patrols, a seaplane, and an *E*-boat just as Turkey loomed into sight. The war was not done with him, however, and he went on to distinguish himself with the Hallamshire Battalion in Normandy, June - July 1944. In particular during the attack on the fortified position at Barbee Farm, near Vendes, 16 July 1944, when he was in action with both a Bren Gun and a Mortar, personally accounting for a large number of enemy troops despite being wounded himself

Military Medal, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar (4746052 Cpl. J. D. Coutts. Y. & L. R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (4746052 Pte. J. D. Coutts. Y. & L. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *generally very fine or better (7)* *£8,000-£12,000*

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 September 1942.
The original recommendation states: 'Corporal Coutts was captured at Sphakia on 1 June 1941, moved to Maleme and thence to Salonika. There were escapes nearly every day. The morning after a successful escape would be spent by the remainder on parade in the sun. Those caught escaping would not be seen again. One night the Germans decided to prevent any escapes by crowding prisoners into the centre of the camp. This suited the plans that Corporal Coutts and others had made that afternoon. They had noticed the opening of a sewer in the centre of the camp and had seen that it was wide enough for a man to crawl through. A Greek workman promised to take off the lid of another opening several hundred yards from the camp as soon as it was dark. They blocked the pipe from the latrines to the sewer and turned on all the taps there and in the wash-house and left them on all afternoon. The fact that all the prisoners of war had been pushed by the sentries to the centre of the camp provided an excuse for their presence by the sewer opening, and Coutts and seven others climbed down and crawled along. It took them two hours. Corporal Coutts is broadly built and twice stuck in particularly narrow spots. The washing down they had given it made a considerable difference to the conditions, but even so two of them passed out as soon as they reached the opening and fresh air. They waited till they came round and then split up into parties of two and three. Corporal Coutts joined Corporal Ward and Trooper Nicholas. They knocked at the door of a house and were taken in. From there they gradually made their way down to Agion Oros peninsula, going north first to Langadas and then down through Evangelismos and Zagliveri receiving food and shelter wherever they stopped. Trooper Nicholas got malaria badly and through weakness and lack of medical attention died on 7 October 1941. Corporals Coutts and Ward stole a boat near Smerna and made for Imbros. Ten miles away bad weather forced them to go back. The effort was too much for Ward who died on 10 November 1941. Corporal Coutts spent most of the winter in a hut he built on the hills. With spring his strength began to return and he joined up with Lieutenant Thomas and Corporal Peacock in April. On 5 April they got a boat at Klephttikon and sailed for Imbros. Bad weather forced them to go back. On 16 April they tried again from Nea Skete, but had to return as round the point a strong light was flashed on them and they heard voices. They were joined by 2 Cypriots and a Greek officer on 2 May 1942 and on the same day Private Theodoros Georgiou, No. 4230, 232 Company, R.A.S.C., who has been recommended for a D.C.M., reached them. On 4 May 1942 they left with him and arrived at Turkey on 6 May 1942. Corporal Coutts not only did an excellent escape, but in spite of the death of his two companions - which must have been hard blows to bear - his frustrated attempt to reach Turkey and his own personal weakness, he struggled on in Greece alone. Finally with L/Cpl. Peacock and Lt. Thomas he made two more attempts to reach Turkey and only just failed owing to bad weather. He escaped thanks to sheer dogged courage.'

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 21 December 1944.
The original recommendation (for a D.C.M.) states: 'On 16 July 1944 Sergeant Coutts was commanding a platoon of a company ordered to reinforce Barbee Farm. His platoon HQ was twice attacked with grenades, and on both occasions he beat off the attack with his own grenades. Almost immediately afterwards he killed four of the enemy with a Bren Gun as they attempted to infiltrate into his platoon positions. Later, during the action when the members of his posts were killed or wounded and the post was occupied by the enemy, who were able to infiltrate another platoon position, he personally dealt with them with a 2 inch mortar. During the day the position was under direct fire from enemy riflemen and LMGs, and was frequently mortared. Quite regardless of his own personal safety Sergeant Coutts moved to and fro in platoon position, organising its defence and the evacuation of wounded, and encouraging his men. When the company was ordered to evacuate Barbee Farm Sergeant Coutts platoon was given the task of protecting the left flank. The Bren group detailed by him to cover his own flank was under fire from three directions. He remained with this gun and was wounded. He refused to leave his position until his platoon was clear from Barbee Farm. Throughout the day Sergenat Coutts displayed complete disregard for his personal safety and set an example of leadership and fighting spirit of the highest order.'

John Davie Coutts served with the York and Lancaster Regiment in Palestine, and during the initial stages of the Second World War. He volunteered for service with No. 52 Commando, which was formed in the Middle East. In February 1941 the latter amalgamated with other commando units to form 'Layforce', under the command of Colonel R. Laycock. No. 52 Commando formed part of 'D' Battalion, and as such fought during the Battle of Crete, 20 May - 1 June 1941.

Coutts was taken prisoner of war by the Germans at the fall of Crete, 1 June 1941. He was transported to a prisoner of war camp in Greece, and from here successfully escaped (see recommendation above). One of the men whom he finally escaped with was Lieutenant W. B. Thomas, and the latter went on to publish his memoirs called *Dare To Be Free*. Coutts, or 'Coote' as he is referred to, features extensively in the book from the point at which they met in April 1942:
'Well, it's certainly nice to be able to speak English again,' said the tall, fair lad as he came in the door, holding his hand out to me in greeting. 'My name is John, Sergeant John Coote, of the Middle East Commandos, and I am very glad to meet you, I'm sure!'
I [Thomas] introduced myself and Costos, and in a few minutes we were drawn up in front of the fire talking 'ninety to the dozen' like a couple of old friends.... It was three days since I had decided to force the issue and if necessary resort to theft in the matter of a boat. Costos, to my surprise, had guessed my intentions and had been of the greatest assistance. Quite rightly, he had pointed out that it would be almost impossible for me to effect this plan on my own, and he had suggested that Philippas the Police Sergeant might know of other would-be escapers who would make up a suitable force. Philippas had, with some reluctance, exposed the where-abouts of at least ten others, both Greek and English, and we were now gathering some of them in to make a plan of campaign. John was not in favour of any more attempts at purchasing a boat: he was a man of action, and his training with the Commandos had given him an aggressiveness which I found most promising. With this stout-hearted fellow, I thought, as I settled down that night, we should be able to accomplish anything.'

Having added additional numbers to the party, and 'acquired' a boat:
'Soon after noon we drew out of the bay and headed east. There was a heavy swell, but we pulled on the four long oars with a will... We were only a mile from the shore when we had our first fright. A fast German patrol boat rounded the point behind and sped towards us, leaving a wake of churning water behind it. But the steel-helmeted occupants scarcely looked at us as they passed less than a furlong away. In a few minutes the patrol boat was out of sight round the next headland. As the afternoon went on the wind grew, and we hoisted the sail with a marked advantage... We were bound to go between Lemnos, which was a German strong-point, and the Bulgarian occupied Island of Samothrace which was kept fully manned as pressure threat against Turkey. To the east of the channel between these two lay the Turkish Island of Imbros. We were jubilant at our progress; by dusk we could see the houses on Imbros and had covered all of forty miles... But behind us from beyond the now tiny peak of Mount Athos a large black mass of cloud reached out towards us. With it came a strong wind and soon it became apparent that a storm was brewing. When the cloud mass began to cover us the sea was already whipped up into white horses and the heavy swell turned into tremendous and dangerous waves... By this time the sea had risen to foam-crested waves as big as small steep hills which rushed down on to us from the rear, one following the other. One moment we were high in the air, looking over miles of foaming white in the darkness, and then we were down in an inky trough with black walls of water hissing on all sides... We all bailed furiously, John and I with buckets, and the others with hats, or mugs, or anything they could find. By the time the next wave arrived we would have the water down to about a foot in the bottom of the boat; we never seemed able to get it lower.' (*Ibid*)

Two of the men cracked under the pressure, and Thomas took the helm:
'It seemed hopeless. John continued to bail with all his might, pausing only every few minutes to try and curse the others into some action. The Greek officer began to pray aloud as he bailed and his prayers mingled with John's curses, Nicki's retching, and the sobs of the boy Alexis... More as a gesture than with any idea of assistance John took over the single oar I was using to aid the tiller. He called something which I couldn't quite catch above the wind, and then remained quiet and waited... Suddenly the climax came. A violent cross-wind titled the boat almost on to its side and swung the boom right across. There was a terrific crack and in front of our eyes the sail split in two... The giant wave poised above us, and in spite of its fury and speed it seemed to curl its seething crest slowly and deliberately before crashing down upon us. A great deluge of foaming water struck me on my head and shoulders and I felt the ship shudder beneath me. I closed my eyes... Then everything went black, although I could still faintly hear my name being called. It was all over.
"Mr Thomas, Mr Thomas, sir! You must make an effort! Speak to me!" floated into my consciousness. 'Good heavens,' I thought, 'that is John! Fancy still treating me as an officer after I am dead!'
Suddenly my mind cleared. I opened my eyes to find myself in the crook of John's right arm; his left arm was working the tiller furiously. The storm was in no way abated, but something was different... I roused myself into action.
"I thought you'd had it, sir", called John, grinning up at me as I pulled away from him. "I think we are better without the sail. She lifts over the crest of each wave now instead of pulling through them. As long as we can keep the old bitch stern on to these mountains I think we might live through the night!"

They did make it through the night, and sighted land to the north in the morning. To their dismay, the latter turned out to be the peninsula from which they had set out from. The party now split, with Thomas going inland alongside Coutts and Peacock. They determined to try again with a new boat. After another abortive attempt, and some time living off the land evading the Germans, the trio set off again as part of a larger group in a boat they christened the *Blighty*. On this voyage they survived the investigation of a German seaplane passing 100 feet over their heads, and a German 'E' boat speeding towards them just as Turkey beckoned. Upon arrival in Turkey, the group made contact with a local Turkish Chief of Police and the following morning:
'Soon after ten there was a great stir in the village, shouting and even cheers... We saw two splendid Rolls-Royce cars sweep up the narrow mud tracks between the rough houses and come to a halt in a cloud of dust outside the Police Headquarters. In a matter of moments we were being shepherded out of the gaol by a now effusive Chief of Police and presented to a smiling gentleman who looked clean and fresh in grey flannels and a Royal Yacht Club blazer. His Majesty's Consul for Smyrna welcomed us with enthusiasm, clasping each of our hands in turn and somehow appearing just as happy and overwhelmed as we were... then bustled us into the two cars... John and I and Nicki looked at one another as we relaxed in the leading car and grinned from ear to ear. This was the perfect ending. This was the complete reward for nights of anxiety and privation; this was the end of our adventure in Greece.' (*Ibid*)

Whilst it might have been the end of Coutts' "Adventure" in Greece, it was not the end of his war. His commando unit had been disbanded after the fall of Crete, and as a consequence he returned for service with his parent unit. Coutts advanced to Sergeant, and served with the Hallamshire Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment during the campaign in North West Europe. The Battalion arrived in France, 9 June 1944, and were heavily engaged in the attack on Fontenay-le-Pesnel, 25 June 1944. Coutts went on to further distinguish himself during the Battalion's attack on the fortified position of Barbee Farm, and the village of Vendes in Normandy, 16 July 1944. The Hallamshires attacked over open ground in daylight without armoured support, and despite encountering heavy opposition managed to gain Barbee Farm. The British force was unable to capture Vendes, and as a consequence were forced to retreat.

The M.M. is believed to be a unique award to No. 52 Commando for the Second World War.

Sold with copied research.

101

A fine Second War 1944 'Battle of Admin Box' M.M. awarded to Sapper D. H. P. Flatman, 55th Observation Squadron, Royal Engineers, an explosives expert, whose gallantry and behind the lines 'specialist' work, was also recognised when attached to No. 44 Commando, Royal Marines for Operation *Screwdriver* - the amphibious landing and attack at Alethangyaw in March 1944

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (1945587 Spr. D. H. P. Flatman, R.E.) *good very fine* *£3,000-£4,000*

1 of 9 M.M.'s awarded to the Royal Engineers for services in the Burma theatre of operations.

M.M. *London Gazette* 8 February 1945.
The original recommendation states: 'In Arakan.
a) On 7 February when 7 Div HQ had been overrun and stragglers were coming back, helped by his cheerfulness to restore confidence at a critical time and helped to form the first defence positions East of the Admin Box.

b) On 8 February he went out with other volunteers into No Man's Land and helped to drive back some 30 heavy bridging and workshop vehicles, although in full view of the enemy and although the area was under mortar fire.

c) On 13 February when during an enemy raid on the Admin Box some 16 vehicles were set on fire, he was prominent in helping to extinguish flames.

d) During the whole period 7-27 February he continued to encourage others by his cheerfulness and courage, although often under fire from enemy small arms and shells.

e) During the period 9-16 March he was attached to 44 R.M. Commando. He again set a fine example while operating behind the Japanese lines and was responsible, with one other BOR, for covering a move the commando, by effects, in the Alethangyan area.

f) Since that period he has taken part in numerous patrols against the enemy and has always set a fine example of cheerfulness and courage.'

David Flatman served with the 55th Observation Squadron, Royal Engineers during the Second War. He was attached to Major-General Frank Messervy's 7th Division HQ when it was overrun by vastly superior Japanese forces, 7 February 1944, and Flatman subsequently distinguished himself during the Battle of Admin Box.

After taking part in the epic three week siege of Admin Box, Flatman and one other man from his unit were attached to No. 44 Commando, Royal Marines for the raid on Alethangyan (Operation *Screwdriver*) in March 1944. The latter landed at Alethangyaw with the task of taking the town as the essential prerequisite for the rest of the 3rd Special Service Brigade to pass through it and advance into the surrounding hills to engage the Japanese. The landing was resisted fiercely by the fire of emplaced machine guns and snipers, and for the next 48 hours 44 Commando was involved in a succession of running battles with the Japanese and also carried out a reconnaissance of the surrounding hills. The undertaking claimed some 40 to 50 Japanese dead for the loss of four commandos declared missing believed dead.

Flatman took part in the amphibious landing, and subsequent attack, with his role being described in the unit report as thus:
'Two other ranks of 55th Observation Squadron were attached to 44 (RM) Commando... and remained with the Unit throughout the operation. Their deception devices were used with success on two occasions. I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which these ranks carried out their duties. Not only were they obviously efficient at their specialist work but they showed a fine example of energy and determination to all with whom they came in contact with.'

102

A rare Second War 'Sudan 1941' M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal F. W. Fretwell, West Yorkshire Regiment, who led a bayonet charge on the enemy position during the raid on J. Defeis for which he was originally recommended for the D.C.M.; he was killed in action in Libya the following year

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (4534213 A/Cpl. F. W. Fretwell, W. York R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine (4)* *£1,400-£1,800*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1941.

The recommendation, originally for the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal, states: 'Raid on J. Defeis [Sudan] on the 10 January 1941. Lance-Corporal Fretwell was commanding a Section in the above raid. They were held up by machine-gun fire at close range, whereupon Lance-Corporal Fretwell dashed forward and silenced the gun with a grenade. On meeting further opposition, Lance-Corporal Fretwell led a bayonet charge on the enemy position, which put them to flight. Throughout the raid, this N.C.O. displayed great coolness and courage.'

Frederick William Fretwell was killed in action on 5 June 1942 in Libya. He was aged 27 years, the son of T. E. Fretwell, Esq., of Fairweather Green, Bradford, Yorkshire, and is buried in the Knightsbridge War Cemetery, Acroma, Libya.

103

A Second War 'North West Europe 1945' M.M. group of five awarded to Private T. A. Jarvis, 5th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, for gallantry during the fighting in Waldfeucht in January 1945; he was killed in action on 8 April 1945, east of the River Ems, near Bremen

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (14420487 Pte. T. A. Jarvis. K.O.S.B.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£1,400-£1,800*

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 April 1945.

The recommendation states: 'During the fighting in Waldfeucht on 21 January 1945, the platoon to which this soldier belongs was holding a small block of houses when the enemy attacked strongly and appeared to be making good headway. Private Jarvis, on two separate occasions ran out into the streets, in the face of considerable small arms fire, and threw grenades into the party of advancing enemy. On both occasions his action completely disorganised the enemy's advance and allowed his platoon to maintain its position intact throughout a day during which its defended area was surrounded for several hours. Private Jarvis, by his complete disregard for personal safety, was an inspiration to the whole of his platoon and he contributed largely to the successful outcome of the action fought all day by his company which was completely cut off from the rest of the Battalion.'

Four days before he was gazetted for the award of the Military Medal he was killed in action on 8 April 1945, engaged with retreating German Paratroopers, East of the river Ems, near Bremen.

Thomas Adam Jarvis was born in Liverpool circa 1926, the son of Thomas Jarvis Esq. He was buried in the Sage War Cemetery, Oldenburg.

The 4th and 5th battalions KOSB found themselves in the Low Countries in the autumn of 1944, taking part in the strongly contested assault landings on Walcheren Island, at the mouth of the Scheldt. They then fought through into Germany taking a notable part in operation Blackcock and also taking part in the capture of Bremen.

Battle of Forrest Damp

At Roermond two rivers join, the Maas and the Roer. In 1945 this was the tip of an area called the Roer Triangle, where the two rivers formed the left and right sides of the triangle. On 14 January the British launched operation Blackcock to clear this area on the Holland-German border; by the time the operation was completed some two weeks later, it would have seen some truly fierce fighting.

At around 0300, on 21 January 1945, the 5th Battalion, Kings Own Scottish Borderers moved out. Their objective was the German town of Waldfeucht. This was winter in central Europe so it was bitterly cold, with three inches of snow on the ground. The 5th KOSB had a company of men leading the way, while the rest of the force moved either in Kangaroo's or carriers. There were some Shermans from the 13/18th Hussars along for the operation as well. The lead company found a few mines, which it removed, however little other resistance was encountered. Soon the force had seized the town, which was deserted, with no German forces in place. The population would emerge from their cellars briefly and kept asking about what time it was, or were glancing nervously at time pieces. From this behaviour the British concluded that a German attack was imminent, and they thought first light was the most likely time for this. In a rush the battalion began to get ready for action. Two six pounders were brought forward to cover the north and west sides of the town. After they had been unlimbered and roughly sited, work began to dig the guns in. This was severely hampered by the frozen ground. No real progress had been made on these fighting pits when the first rays of sunlight appeared at dawn, filtering through the mist.

The spreading light revealed several large box shapes lurching through the mist, towards the town. It was a full-blown German counter attack, fifteen assault guns led by two Tigers from Schwere Panzer-Abteilung 301, with infantry from either the 175th or 183rd infantry.

The British asked for their Shermans to engage the Tigers, who were sitting targets out in the open. The British tanks refused to show themselves, knowing what the outcome would be, while the two 6-pounders, still exposed in the open began to fire. A blazing fire-fight soon ensued and, slowly, one by one, the crews of the guns were killed or wounded. At one gun Private Archibald Moore, who was acting as a loader, stepped forward and took over when the gun commander was wounded. With small arms rounds sparkling off the gun shield Private Moore directed his gun against one of the Tigers. The anti-tank battery's commanding officer, Captain Robert Hunter, took control of the other gun. Hunter's first shot stopped the Tiger by wrecking its tracks and he continued to pour fire into the tank until it burned.

By now the Germans were about 100 yards away from the two 6-pounders pouring small arms fire and grenades at them. Captain Hunter was wounded by this storm of fire. By now there were only five men serving both guns, one of which was the wounded Captain Hunter. Together, both guns turned their attention on the last remaining Tiger and began to fire as fast as they could. Soon it too began to burn.

Private Moore then grabbed a Bren gun from beside a dead soldier and opened fire upon the nearby infantry and the fleeing Tiger crew.

On the east side, at the same time, another Tiger had launched an attack with supporting infantry. Here there were no plucky 6-pounders to stop the beast. Four Shermans were destroyed trying to stop it, which might account for the reluctance of the tank commanders to engage the pair of Tigers. Bitter fighting ensued as the Germans reached the outskirts of the town and began to push through. The Tiger, as it ground down the street, blasting into buildings at point blank range, ran into two men, a platoon commander named Gideon Scott and his PIAT gunner Private Kirkpatrick. The first round failed to detonate and bounced off the Tiger's armour. Scott began to reload the PIAT. Another round was fired at the Tiger but missed. The shots had alerted the Tiger crew to the danger, and a hail of gunfire was directed towards the British defenders position. Scott was wounded in the hand.

Scott had been born with deformities in both hands which had nearly prevented him from enlisting in 1939, until he challenged the recruiters to allow him to fire a rifle, which they were concerned he would have been unable to handle. Scott had shot in competitions for his college at Bisley and was quite a proficient shot. Having proven himself able to shoot he was enlisted.

As they reloaded for a third shot, Scott saw a wounded soldier lying directly in the path of the giant Tiger, and who would soon be crushed by the 70 tons of tank. Scott leapt up from his position and raced out into the street, despite having already gained the Tiger's complete attention and his position being the focus of its full firepower. He reached the wounded soldier, and with the ground shaking from the Tiger's roar he dragged the wounded man into cover with bullets whistling about him.

The Tiger led the advance through the town with infantry storming into its wake. As it approached the building chosen as the HQ, Captain Ravenscroft and his batman began to lob grenades out of the windows onto the Germans below, until they were captured. By now it was late afternoon. The Germans had reached the town square which had become no-man's land between the two forces. The Tiger claimed a Sherman, and four more were knocked out by Panzerfausts in the fighting around the square. The situation was looking bleak, with the Germans now in control of 75% of the town. However, 4th KOSB had arrived and were pushing into the Germans flank. This began to relieve the pressure on the 5th KOSB. It still took until midnight to fully evict the Germans. The final Tiger was found stuck in an arch over the road and was destroyed in place.

The battle had raged for eighteen hours. Captain Hunter was awarded a Military Cross, while Private Moore was awarded a well-deserved Distinguished Conduct Medal and survived the war. Gallant 19 year-old Tommy Jarvis, who had twice leapt out in the open street throwing fistfuls of hand grenades into the midst of the German infantry, thus keeping back advancing German troops, was awarded a well-earned Military Medal but, regretfully, the young warrior did not manage to survive the war and never saw his medal.

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An 'Immediate' Second War 'Italy theatre' M.M. group of five awarded to Lance-Sergeant L. W. Etheridge, Hampshire Regiment, for his action at White Cross Hill, Salerno, on 17 September 1943. He subsequently died on 5 November 1944

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (5501813 A. Col. L. W. Etheridge. Hamps. R.); 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style for wear, *extremely fine (5)* *£1,400-£1,800*

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 January 1944.

The original Recommendation states: 'White Cross Hill, Salerno. This N.C.O. was in charge of the '18 Set at Company H.Q. of a Company taking part in an attack at approximately 01.30 hours on 17 September 1943. Throughout the attack, under machine gun fire, he maintained contact with Battalion H.Q. enabling the Acting Brigadier to keep in touch with the Company. Later, when the Company was ordered to withdraw, he went forward under fire and passed on the order. He remained with the covering party, still in contact with Battalion H.Q., and enabled the Company to withdraw successfully, through Artillery was being brought down on the enemy positions. His personal courage throughout was an example to all ranks.'

Leslie Wallace Etheridge attested for the Hampshire Regiment and served with the 5th Battalion during the Second World War in Italy. He died on 5 November 1944, and is buried in Meldola War Cemetery, Italy.

The unique Second War 1942 S.B.S. 'Operation *Reservist* - attack on Oran Harbour' M.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant D. C. Ellis, 2 Special Boat Service, late King's Shropshire Light Infantry, a veteran of Dunkirk, who served with 101 Troop, No. 6 Commando prior to joining the S.B.S. for the raid on the Vichy French held Oran Harbour. Paired in a Folbot with the S.B.S. raid commander, Major H. V. Holden-White, Ellis launched from H.M.S. *Walney* into the night, 8 November 1942.

The Oran Harbour attack was the first British-American Combined Operation of the Second World War, which also produced a superb Victoria Cross for *Walney's* Captain, F. T. Peters, and was described by Winston Churchill as 'The finest British naval engagement since Trafalgar.'

Holden-White and Ellis launched mini torpedoes from their canoe against a submarine and a destroyer, seemingly hitting the latter, prior to be being captured and taken prisoner of war whilst trying to escape from the harbour. Having been repatriated, Ellis was posted for further S.B.S. service under the command of 136 Force (S.O.E.), and served in India, Ceylon and Burma, 1944-47

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (4032370 Sjt. D. C. Ellis. K.S.L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *last 2 mounted in wrong order, generally very fine (6)* *£12,000-£15,000*

M.M. London Gazette 27 April 1944:
'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North Africa.'

The original recommendation, which is best read in-conjunction with his commanding officer's [Captain H. V. Holden-White] own recommendation for the Military Cross, states: 'Oran Landings. Assault on port by H.M.S. *Walney* and H.M.S. *Hartland* - 8th November, 1942.
Was Captain Holden-White's partner in the Folbot, he displayed coolness and courage in directing his Officer on to the target and later, when by himself, he salvaged and re-floated the damaged Folbot, almost under the eyes of a French sentry.'

Holden-White's M.C. recommendation states: 'Was in Command of the Special Boat Section Unit, which was detailed to carry out dangerous and delicate operations in-conjunction with assault on the port of Oran. He was in charge of the party operating from H.M.S. *Walney* in folbots and displayed courage and initiative of a high order in attacking with small torpedoes a French destroyer which was leaving the port, and it is believed that one hit on the vessel was obtained.'

Derek Charles Ellis enlisted as a Boy in the 2nd Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Shrewsbury in May 1935. He transferred to the 1st Battalion the following year, and served with the B.E.F. in France, 24 September 1939 - 8 June 1940. Ellis was posted to No. 6 Commando (Special Service Brigade) in May 1941, before transferring to the Special Boat Service in April 1942. He was to become part of the newly formed 2 SBS, which was gathered from a nucleus of 101 Troop, 6 Commando and new recruits such as Holden-White. Their billet was a private hotel in a suburb of Ardrossan, Scotland, and from here they learned all things according to the gospel of 'Jumbo' Courtney.

Ellis had been part of 101 Troop, and had taken part in a reconnaissance 22/23 November 1941:
'At Dover 101 Troop were mostly engaged in helping the Royal Navy destroy floating mines by rifle fire, but two canoe pairs were used to make a reconnaissance on the night of 22/23 November 1941. This was in preparation for a raid the next night by a hundred men from No. 9 Commando on a coastal gun battery at Houlgate near the mouth of the river Seine. Lieutenant Smith and Corporal Woodhouse overturned in surf and were captured, while Corporal D. C. Ellis and Private Lewis missed the rendezvous and paddled back across the Channel to England. However, they had gathered sufficient information to confirm that LCA's (landing-craft assault) could land on the beach.' (*SBS In World War Two, The Story of the Original Special Boat Section of the Army Commandos* by G. B. Courtney refers)

Operation *Reservist*

In the second week of October 1942, Holden-White was summoned to Lord Mountbatten's Combined Operations Headquarters in Whitehall. There 'was something big on. Hush-hush. Destination secret for now, but the SBS had an important role to play. Holden-White gleaned enough information to guess that an attack was planned on the Vichy French and that SBS canoeists would be launched at the head of a sea-borne onslaught which, even for one quite new to the service, seemed to nullify what he assessed to be the section's greatest asset, operating clandestinely.' (*SBS The Inside Story of the Special Boat Service* by J. Parker refers)

The above - Operation *Reservist* - was to be a subsidiary part of Operation *Torch*, the massive invasion of North Africa in November 1942. The SBS operation was to be part of the amphibious assault on Oran, 8 November 1942. The Vichy French held harbour which was heavily protected by shore batteries and contained a number of the surviving vessels of the Vichy French Navy:
'Opposition inland was judged correctly to be minimal, but the Vichy naval chiefs were still smarting over the sinking of part of the French fleet at Oran by the British in 1940 and would take drastic measures to protect their remaining vessels.

Oh, and one other thing, said Courtney. The SBS had the honour of testing a new weapon, a mini-torpedo designed to be fired from canoes, which would hopefully cut down on the need for limpet mines whose clamping was always a hazardous business. A few days later Harry [Holden-White] and Lieutenant E. J. A. 'Sally' Lunn went to an experimental station in Hampshire to see a demonstration of the mini-torpedoes. A stock of them was being prepared which, they were assured, would be dispatched with an officer to Gibraltar, where they would be collected by the SBS en route to wherever they were going (then still a secret).

The day of embarkation came. Harry took five pairs of SBS canoeists to Greenock, where they loaded their stores, weapons and canoes aboard two converted American coastguard cutters now under the Royal Navy flag and named H.M.S. *Walney* and H.M.S. *Hartland*. Three pairs [including Ellis] led by Holden-White boarded *Walney* while Sally Lunn headed the other two in *Hartland*. Orders were now clear. They were to join a large convoy at Gibraltar, protected by destroyers and submarines. There, the two ships would pick up 400 American troops, who were to mount a sea-borne assault on Oran harbour and hold it until reinforcements arrived from inland.

The SBS role in all of this was to go in first, blowing up shipping in the harbour with the still-experimental mini-torpedoes. Each pair of canoeists was to be given two torpedoes, which they were to release towards suitable targets as soon as feasibly possible. The torpedoes were to be collected in Gibraltar, they were told, where an office would explain all.

Harry takes up the story:
"Well, that was the first thing to go wrong. When we got to Gib, there was no bloody officer to explain it all, no bloody instructions, and the baby torpedoes were in bits. Luckily, I had Sergeant-Major J. Embelin with us, who was a demolition expert, and he was able to assemble them. But we still had only a vague idea about range and so on...

Another problem for us was launching the canoes from ships. Normally, SBS crews are floated off submarines or lowered from MTBs. These cutters gave us a drop of eight to ten feet and our flimsy folbots could have been damaged. So on the way out we decided to practise and unpacked the canoes we had brought aboard in kitbags to assemble them, staggering about the heaving deck like some mad ballet. Fortunately, the *Walney's* shipwright designed a sling to lower our boats into the water.

As we sailed into Oran, it was evident that the harbour was a death-trap for a sea-borne assault. Although the overall length of the harbour straddled the coast for about a mile, the opening to it was protected by a boom, which we knew about, of course. Once inside, there was no escape. *Walney* was supposed to ram the boom and, if that failed, Sergeant-Major Embelin, the demolition expert was to break open the boom with explosives. Sadly, he was subsequently killed by French machine-gun fire from the shore.

Anyhow, as soon as we sailed in, the Vichy French shore batteries started firing. The three SBS pairs on board *Walney* were virtually thrown overboard and started paddling towards the docks. Frankly, I was so bloody glad to be away from it. Soon that feeling turned to guilt as I and my number two, Corporal Ellis, paddled off to find suitable targets for our mini-torpedoes. We had not travelled far when there was a huge explosion. We looked back. *Walney* had been hit by shore batteries and was already sinking."' (*SBS, The Inside Story of the Special Boat Service,* by J. Parker refers)

Holden-White and Ellis did not have much time for thoughts to linger on the fate of the *Walney,* as Saul David illustrates in *SBS: Silent Warrior:*
'Meanwhile, Holden-White and Ellis were paddling hard towards their primary target - a destroyer lying alongside the fourth mole, known as the Quai Centrale - at a brisk pace of four to five knots, and using the cover provided by a thin stretch of water between a block of barges and the northern arm of the harbour. Hearing French voices from a barge on their port bow, they slowed to barely half a knot to avoid discovery. In this they were successful and, having reached the end of the barges, they moved out of the shadows to try and identify their target. As they did so, a searchlight came on ahead and began to cover an arc from the northern jetty to H.M.S. *Walney* which, by now, had reached a point opposite the mole Quai Centrle. The light caught the bow of the folbot, causing the pair to back-paddle furiously for the cover of the barges. Before they could reach it, 37mm cannon fire blazed over their heads.

"It seemed to be coming from a point near the western end of the Quai Centrale," recalled Holden-White. "There were also a few shells falling into the sea about twenty yards to the south, and quite a lot of debris (presumably from H.M.S. *Walney*) was falling around us."

Regaining the shadows, they moored the folbot to the last barge and climbed inside. From there they could see *Walney's* bridge and surrounding superstructure 'burning furiously' as more shells were fired at it from a French battery on the hill overlooking the eastern end of the harbour...

The pair returned to the folbot. But as there was no sign of their target, the innermost section of the harbour, the Bassin Gueydom, was "unapproachable in a canoe owing to shellfire, small-arms fire and searchlights", Holden-White decided to remain where he was. While he prepared the mini torpedoes for action, he sent Ellis back into the barge to report any warships leaving the Bassin. The corporal carried out his task with "great coolness", noted Holden-White, "as small-arms fire was passing about two feet over the top of the barge and he had to have his head over the top in order to observe."

Five minutes later, Ellis returned to say a submarine was exiting the Bassin. Holden-White edged the folbot forward so that the target was in view. "In accordance with my orders to attack warships leaving the harbour," he wrote, "I fired a Mobile Mine [mini torpedo] at the submarine which was travelling on the surface at three knots. I did not apply enough deflection and I could see from the phosphorescent bubbles sent up by the Mine on the first few yards of its [run] that it was going to pass astern."

He sent Ellis back into the barge to keep watch while he prepared the second torpedo. Within ten minutes the corporal reappeared with the news that a French destroyer was leaving the inner harbour. Sneaking a look, Holden-White estimated that the warship was moving at 1.5 knots towards the harbour entrance. It was just 200 yards away when he fired the second torpedo, aiming it seventy yards in front of the ship's bows. The torpedo would take, he estimated, about a minute and a half to reach its target. He watched the explosion but none came.

Instead, the destroyer stopped as its crew scurried about on deck. Corporal Blewitt, who was in the second of the three folbots with Corporal Loasby a short distance away, heard an explosion on the port side of the destroyer, but saw no flash. By now, Holden-White was back in the barge, observing the battle.'

Captured - 'Spitting Feathers'

Holden-White's memoirs offer insight as to how the rest of the attempted raid unfolded:

'*Walney* had been hit by shore batteries and was already sinking. Then *Hartland* was hit; they were being shot to pieces and eventually we learned that around half the men on board were lost. Sally Lunn had been unable to launch his pair of canoes because they were damaged by shells. They joined escaping US troops on Carley life rafts. Ellis and I paddled on. We had lost sight of our other chaps. We hid behind a barge to get our bearing, and as we did a ship loomed up out of the darkness coming towards us, a bloody great ship, absolutely enormous. Anyway... a suitable target, I thought. I fired one of my mini-torpedoes. There was no big bang, although the ship slowed down for a moment. Whether we hit it or not I do not know. She was eventually sunk outside the harbour by one of our subs. Then a submarine came out and I fired my second mini-torpedo at the sub. Unfortunately, my arm was jolted as I put it in the water, so that one went astray. We watched it go, streaking through the water, but at least it made a bang. It hit the harbour wall just below the lighthouse, which was not, of course, lit... After that, there was nothing we could do but go on. The original plan, in the event of failure, was to paddle back out to sea and get aboard one of the many Allied ships outside the harbour. This was now impossible. *Walney* and *Hartland,* still ablaze and listing, blocked our route. There was no alternative but to go on to the harbour and try and make our escape there and link up with troops coming inland.'

The harbour was swarming with Vichy-French troops, and as such, it was no great surprise when Holden-White and Ellis were captured shortly after landing their canoe, 'we were only a few yards from the quay, where, as we emerged on to it, showering water, from the top of the steps, we were met by the impersonal stare of a Sergeant in the French Army. I instantly recognised him as yet another of those magisterial figures for whom the misdemeanours of such as myself held no surprises, and trembled in my shoes at the thought of his reaction, should he realise that Ellis and I had been trying to sabotage two of his country's ships... Why weren't we wearing uniform, he asked, and then, cutting short my lame excuse that perhaps flotation suits were more suitable for canoeing, he informed us - dispassionately and quite correctly - that, as we weren't, we were liable to be shot as spies. "*On peut vous fusiller*", he said, to which I replied, horrified, "*Si nous sommes fusilles, reprisaux, reprisaux*", guessing wildly at the French word for reprisals. Unfortunately, this exchange was lost on Ellis who spoke even less French than I did, and he took this inappropriate moment to spit vigourously in the neighbourhood of the Sergeant's feet.' (*Ibid*).

Luckily for them both the French Sergeant did not react and they were carted off to a makeshift POW camp outside of town where they were eventually reunited with the other SBS men on the mission and the survivors of the two sinking cutters. Whilst they were being marched off to the camp, Lunn, had been horrified to see one of the mini-torpedoes floating in the water near the quay where he was being marched away from. Captivity was short lived, "We were freed within five days when the troops [American] arrived from inland, but needless to say there was bloody confusion all over the place. We, the SBS, were told we would have to make our own way back to England, so I [Holden-White] wandered around to the aerodrome to see if we could find a plane. We eventually got a lift to Gibraltar and linked up with Gruff Courtney. From there we hitched a ride on an American Fortress returning to England. We landed back in Cornwall, where we were immediately arrested. Bloody funny, really. We hadn't got any papers, of course, and wearing these odd clothes, the local police and immigration people surrounded us. We were interrogated for half an hour and eventually, after a few telephone calls, we were taken under close escort to London, where I was finally able to report on the mini-torpedo trials.' (*SBS The Inside Story of the Special Boat Service*, by J. Parker refers).

Despite the losses, and relative lack of success for the raid, no fewer than thirty-eight British awards were made for Operation *Reservist*. These included one Victoria Cross, four D.S.O.'s, six D.S.C.'s and thirteen D.S.M.'s. Three gallantry awards went to S.B.S. men: Holden-White and Lunn were both awarded the M.C., whilst Ellis was awarded the M.M.

Ellis was to go on and fight in a new theatre of war, when he was posted to 136 Force in India in October 1944:
'In January 1944 'Z' Special Boat Section was posted to Ceylon to work under Force 136 of the Special Operations Executive (SOE), responsible for provision of operational intelligence and fostering guerilla activity in the SEAC (South East Asia Command) area. We were attached to the 4th Submarine Flotilla at Trincomalee.

At the time 'Z' SBS consisted of Captains E. J. A. Lunn M.C., N. G. Kennard, A. R. McClair and W. G. Davis, Sergeants N. Thompson M.M., J. Gilmour, J. Galloway and F. Preece D.C.M., and myself [G. B. Courtney]. In mid year we were joined by Lieutenant J. P. Foot M.B.E., Sergeants Blewitt, and G. C. [sic] Ellis M.M., and Trooper B. Moores. Meanwhile, plans were being implemented to co-ordinate small-scale raiding parties under SEAC. These were to be based in the north of Ceylon under Royal Marines control. Instead of being called the Special Boat Unit (SBU) as previously suggested, the name was changed to the Small Operations Group (SOG).' (*SBS In World War Two, The Story of the Original Special Boat Section of the Army Commandos, by* G. B. Courtney refers).

Ellis served in India, Ceylon and Burma, 22 August 1944 - 7 May 1947. He transferred to the 7th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment in February 1946, and was released to the Army Reserve the following year.

Sold with copied research, including M.O.D. letter giving details of recipient's service.

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A Second War 'Normandy, June 1944' Immediate M.M. group of eleven awarded to Sergeant R. Hey, 9th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (3386258 Sjt. R. Hey. Durh. L.I.). ; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (3386258 W.O. Cl. 2. R. Hey. M.M. D.L.I.); U.N. Korea 1950 -54; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (3386258 W.O. Cl. 2. R. Hey. M.M. D.L.I.); Cadet Forces Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, with additional service bar (Lt. R. Hey MM CCF.) mounted as worn, *very fine and better (11)* *£1,800-£2,200*

M.M. *London Gazette* 31 August 1944.
The recommendation for an Immediate M.M. states: 'On 14 June 1944 one and a half companies of the Battalion captured the village of Lingevres. Sergeant Hey's platoon was ordered to occupy a ridge just forward of the village while the rest of the force was in a reverse slope position in rear. This platoon was attacked repeatedly for a period of seven hours and eventually had four tanks between them and the main position. The platoon did not waver at any time and continued to fight on when surrounded. This was largely due to Lieutenant Dunn, the platoon commander, and when he was killed, due to Sergeant Hey the platoon sergeant. He showed great personal courage and was an inspiration to the men in the platoon. By holding his platoon in this position he was largely responsible for enabling the rest of the force to hold on until relieved by another Battalion.'

Robert 'Bob' Hey was born in 1920 and enlisted into the East Lancashire Regiment at Blackburn on 3 March 1939. He transferred to the Lancashire Fusiliers in December 1942, and to the Durham Light Infantry on 30 March 1943, serving with them in the Middle East and North Africa until 7 November 1943, when he returned Home. He served with the 9th Battalion in the North West Europe campaign from 3 June to 11 August, 1944. Transferring to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in June 1949, he served with that regiment in East Africa, with the British Army of the Rhine, Korea and Japan until 28 May 1953, when he rejoined the Durham Light Infantry in Korea, serving there until 16 August 1953. He afterwards served with M.E.L.F. and at Home until 2 March 1961, when he was discharged in the rank of WO1 (R.S.M.) from the 6th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.

An accompanying news cutting (undated) reporting his memorial service states: 'Later he worked with the army cadets at Barnard Castle School for 23 years, and in semi-retirement he drove for Carters Cabs in the town. He lived at Dial House at Whorlton crossroads and later at Stainton Grove. He went to live at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in 1990.

Sold with Regular Army Certificate of Service (confirming service medals), metal identity disc, various R.A.O.B. certificates and D.L.I. Association membership cards.

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A fine Second War 'Battle of Wadi Akarit, V.C. action' Immediate M.M. awarded to Corporal James Ginty, 7th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, for gallantry in the attack on the Gabes line in April 1943; he was killed in action in January 1944

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (2992110 Cpl. J. Ginty. A. & S.H,); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; War Medal 1939 -45, mounted for display, *extremely fine (5)* *£1,400-£1,800*

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 September 1943.

The recommendation for the Immediate award of the M.M. states:

'On 6 April 1943 in the attack on the GABES line, Corporal Ginty led his section with outstanding gallantry and dash and set an example which was an inspiration to his men. Both the attack and the re-organisation took place under sustained and accurate shelling and small arms fire but he remained completely calm and regardless to danger. His example was followed by his men who moved with the greatest self control. When the objective was captured, Cpl. Ginty was ordered to take his section forward of the rest of the platoon and dig in. The platoon was suffering considerable shelling and some sniping from a German post on his right but Cpl. Ginty calmly led his men forward, selected a position and began digging. Later he was ordered to rejoin the platoon and again he led his section without haste or sign of fear to its fresh position. The complete control and lack of fear shown by the section both on this occasion and throughout the day was an inspiration to the rest of the platoon and was due entirely to the personal example and leadership of Cpl. Ginty.'

The battle of Wadi Akarit took place in a narrow coastline strip between the sea and the coastal towns of Gabes and El Hamma. Between these was the Gabes gap. The Wadi Akarit ran across the gap at the coastal end and to the Roumana Ridge inland and to the west. On 6 April 1943, in the attack upon the Wadi Akarit position, the task of breaking through the enemy minefield and anti-tank ditch to the East of the Roumana feature and of forming the initial bridgehead for a Brigade of the 51st Highland Division was allotted to the 7th Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lorne Campbell. It was for gallantry in this attack the Lieutenant-Colonel Lorne Campbell won the Victoria Cross and Corporal Ginty the Military Medal.

James Ginty was killed or died on 17 January 1944, aged 21. He was the son of Martin and Ellen Ginty, of Selby, Yorkshire, and is buried in Alexandria (Hadra) War Memorial Cemetery.

108

A fine Second War 'Normandy Landings, June 1944' M.M. group of five awarded to Corporal R. E. Jermey, 224th Parachute Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached 6 Airborne Division H.Q at Le Bas de Ranville

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (7377858 Cpl. R. E. Jermey. R.A.M.C.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted for display, *extremely fine (5)* *£3,000-£4,000*

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 October 1944.

The recommendation states: 'On 9 June 1944 Divisional Headquarters at 1073 (France 1/100,000, Sheet 7F) was heavily shelled and mortared from 1920 to 2030 hours. About 20 casualties were sustained. Corporal Jermey, after attending to one of these casualties who was bleeding badly from a leg wound, carried the casualty on his own, using the Firemans Lift, to the Main Dressing Station, 500 yards away as no vehicles with stretchers were available at the time. Although shells were literally bursting all round him he never faltered. On two occasions he and his patient were knocked down by the blast of the shells but he collected his patient and carried on immediately. In this case he undoubtedly saved the patient's life as the nature of the wound was such that immediate surgical interference was necessary.
His complete disregard for personal safety combined with his coolness and determination has been an example to all ranks.'

D-Day June 1944 - Airborne Landings

On D-Day, 6 June 1944, Corporal Robert Jermey, Royal Army Medical Corps attached to 6th Airborne Divisional HQ, leapt into the void from the Dakota carrying him and other elements of R.A.M.C. airborne personnel and successfully parachuted into the apple orchards of Normandy, France. There then ensued a hectic time of setting up a Casualty Clearing Station and dealing with numerous Airborne casualties which inevitably streamed in from the Airborne and Airlanding troops desperately trying to hold their various outlying positions.

Three days after the initial invasion, 6th Airborne Divisional HQ came under intense German artillery and mortar fire, during which Corporal Jermey, his position straffed by exploding shells, courageously left cover to go to the aid of a stricken comrade who was badly wounded in the legs. With complete disregard to his own safety, he firstly applied field dressings then despite shells falling to left and right, hoisted the man onto his back and although knocked down twice from the blasts of exploding shells he, encumbered by the dead weight of his stricken comrade, finally managed to cover the 500 yards to the comparative safety of the Casualty Collection Post and in so doing, certainly saved the man's life. For his outstanding bravery, he was rewarded with the well earned award of the Military Medal.

6th Airborne Divisional HQ, D-Day - Operation *Mallard*

At 03:35, the 6th Airborne Division headquarters landed by glider in the landing-zone cleared by sappers. Only a few gliders missed the landing-zone, due to the poor weather and errors in navigation. Once the headquarters staff and accompanying airborne troops had been gathered together, the headquarters was moved to the Le Bas de Ranville area and set up there. Contact was established with the headquarters of 5th Parachute Brigade at 05:00, and with the headquarters of 3rd Parachute Brigade at 12:35, and the division linked up with 1st Special Service Brigade as it advanced from the invasion beaches at 13:53.

Mallard was the final wave of the 6th Airborne Division's landings and consisted of 220 Horsa and Hamilcar gliders, carrying the 6th Airlanding Brigade and other units. The gliders arrived at their landing-zone, coming under heavy small-arms and mortar fire from nearby German positions as they landed. Casualties were light and within ninety minutes the glider-borne troops had gathered at their rendezvous points. By 00:00 7 June, the entire 6th Airborne Division had been fully deployed on the eastern flank of the invasion beaches (with the exception of 12th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment – part of 6th Airlanding Brigade – that was due to arrive by sea on 7 June).

The division ended the day with the 3rd Parachute Brigade holding a 4-mile (6.4 km) front, with 9th Parachute Battalion at Le Plein, 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion at Les Mesneil, and the 8th Parachute Battalion in the southern part of the Bois de Bavent. The 5th Parachute Brigade had the 12th Parachute Battalion occupying Le Bas de Ranville, and the 13th Parachute Battalion holding Ranville, while the 7th Parachute Battalion had been moved into reserve. The 6th Airlanding Brigade was poised to commit its two battalions to extend the bridgehead. The 1st Special Service Brigade, which had temporarily came under the command of the division, was holding villages to the north and north-east of DZ N.

The 6th Airborne Division suffered a total of 800 casualties between 5 June and 7 June, out of the 8,500 men deployed.

Robert Jermey was born on 8 August 1917, and later lived at South Wigston, Leicestershire. His occupation in 1939 was that of a carpenter at Lewes Prison, Sussex. He had previously seen active service in North Africa before being selected for Airborne training. He died in July 1993, aged 75, at Brentwood, Essex.

The Airborne R.A.M.C. units attached to 6th Airborne Division on 6 June 1944, were 195 Airlanding Field Ambulance RAMC, 224 Parachute Field Ambulance RAMC, and 225 Parachute Field Ambulance RAMC

109 **An outstanding Second War 1944 'Burma operations' M.M. group of five awarded to Naik Manbahadur Limbu, 1/7th Gurkha Rifles, for his gallantry when in command of a road block on the Tiddim Road as part of the Battle of Imphal. The latter coming under a heavy night-time attack, 17/18 May 1944, during which he led the counter-attack and personally accounted for 12 of the enemy by a combination of grenades; and a Bren gun firing from the hip**

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (2962 Nk Manbahadur Limbu G R); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal, campaign awards officially impressed '2962 Nk. Manbahadur Limbu, 7 G.R.', mounted for wear, M.M. on incorrect riband, *nearly very fine (5)* *£800-£1,000*

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 June 1945.
The original recommendation states: 'Period 16 May to 15 August 1944.
Naik Manbahadur Limbu was in command of a section at the road block at Mile 33 on the Tiddim Road. On the night of 17/18 May '44 the enemy attacked in strength, Naik Manbahadur Limbu thereupon left his bunker and counter attacked the enemy with grenades, killing 7. Himself wounded in the shoulder, he then went to one of the bunkers, took a Bren gun and firing from the hip killed a further 5 enemy, the remainder fleeing. Throughout this action and in the fighting during the next ten days this NCO set a magnificent example of leadership, initiative and offensive spirit in his determination to close with and destroy the enemy.'

Manbahadur Limbu was a Hindu from Phaben village, in the district of Dhankhuta. He served with the 1/7th Gurkha Rifles as part of the 17th Indian Light Division in Burma during the Second World War.

110

A scarce Second War 1941 Sunderland Navigator's D.F.M. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant H. Morton, Royal Air Force, who had flown in at least 76 operational sorties with 228 Squadron by the end of March 1941; many of which had been flown from Kalafrana, Malta.

He distinguished himself as a 'courageous Air Gunner when his aircraft was attacked by enemy fighters. On 1st November 1940, he removed a casualty from the rear turret and fought the rear guns during five attacks by a Macchi 200, causing it to break away... he achieved this with only one control as the other had been shot away previously...'

Flight Lieutenant Morton was killed in action, still serving with 228 Squadron, whilst carrying out an anti-submarine patrol over the Bay of Biscay, 6 January 1944

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (522241. Sgt. H. Morton. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted of card for display, *generally very fine or better (6)* *£1,800-£2,200*

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 8 April 1941.
The original recommendation states: 'Sergeant Morton has been an Air Observer in Sunderland aircraft continuously since the outbreak of war and has flown on 76 operational patrols, all of which have been of an arduous and exacting nature. The success of these patrols and recces has depended in no small degree on the skill of the Navigator and in particularly, Sergeant Morton has reached a very high level due to sheer painstaking attention to detail and being continuously on the job. Sergeant Morton has also proved himself a determined and courageous Air Gunner when his aircraft was attacked by enemy fighters. On 1st November, 1940, he removed a casualty from the rear turret and fought the rear guns during five attacks by a Macchi 200, causing it to break away. In all instances, he achieved this with only one control as the other had been shot away previously. Sergeant Morton has set an inspiring example to all members of the squadron, officers and airmen alike, by his continuous devotion to duty.'

Henry Morton was the son of Mr and Mrs H. Morton, and the husband of Eliza Morton of Fulwel, County Durham. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force in the summer of 1935, and served as a Navigator with 228 Squadron (Sunderlands) from the outbreak of the Second War. The Squadron was based at Pembroke Dock, but Detachments were sent to Invergordon and Sullom Voe for patrols between Scotland and Norway. The Squadron moved to Egypt when Italy entered the war in June 1940, with a detachment operating from Gibraltar.

228 Squadron moved to Kalafrana, Malta in September 1940, and from here undertook reconnaissance patrols for the Fleet and anti-submarine patrols. They continued to operate from this exposed position until moved to Alexandria, Egypt in March 1941. Morton advanced to Temporary Warrant Officer, prior to being commissioned Pilot Officer in February 1942. He advanced to Flying Officer in October of the same year, and subsequently advanced to Acting Flight Lieutenant.

Morton was still serving with 228 Squadron, by then from Pembroke Dock, when his Sunderland Mk 3 JM 709 was lost without trace on anti-submarine operations over the Bay of Biscay, 6 January 1944.

Flight Lieutenant Morton was reported as Missing in Action, presumed Killed in Action, and is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial.

111

The outstanding Second War 'V.C. Action' immediate D.F.M. group of five awarded to Stirling rear gunner, Warrant Officer H. W. 'Pete' Gough, 149 (East India) Squadron, Royal Air Force - awarded for his gallantry during the raid on the Fiat Works, Turin, 28 November 1942 - when all the crew were valiant, and his pilot Flight Sergeant R. H. Middleton was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross.

Gough had already flown 32 operational sorties prior to Turin, completing his 30 operation quota, but had decided along with another crew member in a similar position to remain with their pilot until his tour of duty was completed. What followed were two epic flights over, or in their case through, the Alps in an already faulty aircraft that subsequently became riddled with flak and piloted by two gravely wounded men. Gough along with the remainder of his crew baled out over England, thanks to the heroics of Middleton.

Gough was unflappable, and no stranger to adversity - his first two operational sorties having been the first Thousand Bomber Raids to Cologne and Essen, earlier in the year. Perhaps it is no surprise then that after the death of his skipper and two other members of the crew, he volunteered to serve with 161 Squadron - a 'Secret Squadron.' He flew as an air gunner in Hudsons on at least 24 operational sorties with the Squadron, dropping agents and supplies all over occupied Europe. Gough was forced to bale out again, when on his last operational sortie of the war, 11 April 1945. Returning from a Special Operation to Germany - his Log Book records the incident thus - '(Baled - Out). All In The Days Work'

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (1130087. Sgt. H. W. Gough. R.A.F.) *suspension claw re-pinned, and slack*; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted on card for display, *otherwise generally very fine or better (5)* *£6,000-£8,000*

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 12 February 1943 (jointly listed with the surviving members of the crew: Flight Sergeant L. A. Hyder [D.F.M.]; Flight Sergeant D. Cameron [D.F.M.]; Flying Officer G. R. Royde [D.F.C.] and Pilot Officer N. E. Skinner [D.F.C.]):

'On 28th November 1942, these members of an aircraft crew took part in an attack on a target in Turin. Whilst over the target area, their bomber was repeatedly hit by anti-aircraft fire and sustained much damage. A shell, which burst in the cockpit, rendered the captain, the late Flight Sergeant Middleton, VC unconscious and wounded the second pilot Flight Sergeant Hyder in the face and legs. Pilot Officer Skinner was also wounded in the leg. Despite his injuries Flight Sergeant Hyder took over the controls and succeeded in regaining control of the aircraft, which had dived from 2,000 to 800 feet. Later the bomb load was released. Shortly afterwards the captain regained consciousness, but Flight Sergeant Hyder, after receiving first aid, insisted on remaining beside him in case of emergency. On the return flight when crossing the Alps, Flight Sergeant Cameron and Sergeant Gough greatly assisted the pilot to maintain height by jettisoning all moveable equipment. Skilful navigation by Flying Officer Royde enabled the aircraft to be flown back to this country. Shortly after crossing the coast the aircraft had to be abandoned owing to lack of petrol. In the face of almost insuperable odds, these members of the aircraft crew displayed courage, fortitude, and determination of a high order.'

Middleton's V.C. citation *London Gazette* 15 January 1943, adds further context:
'Flight Sergeant Middleton was captain and first pilot of a Stirling aircraft detailed to attack the Fiat Works at Turin one night in November, 1942. Great difficulty was experienced in climbing to 12,000 feet to cross the Alps, which led to excessive consumption of fuel. So dark was the night that the mountain peaks were almost invisible.

During the crossing Flight Sergeant Middleton had to decide whether to proceed or turn back, there being barley sufficient fuel for the return journey. Flares were sighted ahead and he continued the mission and even dived to 2,000 feet to identify the target, despite the difficulty of regaining height. Three flights were made over Turin at this low altitude before the target was identified. The aircraft was then subjected to fire from light anti-aircraft guns.

A large hole appeared in the port main plane which made it difficult to maintain lateral control. A shell then burst in the cockpit, shattering the windscreen and wounding both pilots. Apiece of shell splinter tore into the side of Flight Sergeant Middleton´s face, destroying his right eye and exposing the bone over his eye. He was probably wounded also in the body or legs. The second pilot received wounds in the head and both legs bled profusely. The wireless operator was also wounded in the leg.

Flight Sergeant Middleton became unconscious and the aircraft dived to 800 feet before control was regained by the second pilot, who took the aircraft up to 1500 feet and released the bombs. There was still light flak, some very intense, and the aircraft was hit many times. The three gunners replied continuously until the rear turret was put out of action.

Flight Sergeant Middleton had now recovered consciousness and, when clear of the target, ordered the second pilot back to receive first aid. Before this was completed the latter insisted on returning to the cockpit, as the captain could see very little and could only speak with loss of blood and great pain.

Course was set for base and the crew now faced an Alpine crossing and a homeward flight in a damaged aircraft, with insufficient fuel. The possibilities of abandoning the air-craft or landing in Northern France were discussed but Flight Sergeant Middleton expressed the intention of trying to make the English coast, so that his crew could leave the aircraft by parachute. Owing to his wounds and diminishing strength, he knew that, by then, he would have little or no chance of saving himself. After four hours, the French coast was reached and here the aircraft, flying at 6,000 feet, was once more engaged and hit by intense light anti-aircraft fire. Flight Sergeant Middleton was still at the controls and mustered sufficient strength to take evasive action.

After crossing the Channel there was only sufficient fuel for 5 minutes flying. Flight Sergeant Middleton ordered the crew to abandon the aircraft while he flew parallel with the coast fro a few miles, after which he intended to head out to sea. Five of the crew left the aircraft safely, while two remained to assist Flight Sergeant Middleton. The aircraft crashed in the sea and the bodies of the front gunner and flight engineer were recovered the following day. Their gallant captain was apparently unable to leave the aircraft and his body has not been traced.

Flight Sergeant Middleton was determined to attack the target regardless of the consequences and not to allow his crew to fall into enemy hands. While all the crew displayed heroism of a high order, the urge to do so came from Flight Sergeant Middleton, whose fortitude and strength of will made possible the completion of the mission. His devotion to duty in the face of overwhelming odds is unsurpassed in the annals of the Royal Air Force.'

Gough's original recommendation states: 'Sergeant Gough has completed 32 sorties with this squadron as a rear gunner. These include no less than ten sorties against targets in the Ruhr district and four against Italian targets in Genoa and Turin. On his last trip with this squadron, he was detailed with his crew to carry out a low-level attack against the Fiat works to the South of Turin. The aircraft was heavily engaged by light flak when flying low over the target area. Sergeant Gough returned this fire against any light flak battery which came within his range. He maintained this fire until the rear turret received a direct hit from a light flak projectile which bent the starboard gun mountings and twisted the barrel of one of the guns at right angles to the normal. At the same time, another hit put the servo feed belt to the rear of the turret out of action. Finding that his turret was of no further use, Sergeant Gough rendered valuable assistance to the remainder of the crew in jettisoning all movable equipment to enable the damaged aircraft to make the return climb over the Alps. For the remainder of the trip, Sergeant Gough sat in his turret keeping a lookout. On the return over this country, the aircraft unfortunately had to be abandoned over the South coast. On reaching the ground, Sergeant Gough immediately got in touch with the nearest R.A.F. unit and his parent unit in an attempt to get assistance for three members of his crew who had crashed into the sea with the aircraft just off the coast. Sergeant Gough has left this squadron with the highest reputation for courage and devotion to duty and his example has been an inspiration to the remainder of the Air Gunners. He is strongly recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Remarks by Station Commander: Strongly recommended. This N.C.O. has at all times shown the utmost courage and devotion to duty under most trying and perilous conditions.'

Harold Wray 'Pete' Gough was from Scarborough, he joined the Royal Air Force, and carried out his initial training as an Air Gunner at Evanton and No. 60 O.T.U. East Fortune. After a posting to 256 (Night Fighter) Squadron (Defiants) in September 1941, Gough was posted for operational service with 149 (East India) Squadron (Stirlings) at Lakenheath in May 1942. He was initially crewed with Flying Officer Ballauff as his pilot, and served as a mid upper gunner. Gough flew in at least 33 operational sorties (one of which was on attachment to 7 Squadron) with the Squadron with a mixture of pilots from Ballauff, Wing Commander Charlton-Jones, and Squadron Leader Watt until he ultimately settled with Middleton as his skipper and his duties as a rear gunner.

Gough's first operational sorties were the Thousand Bomber Raids to Cologne, 30 May 1942, and to Essen, 1 June 1942. After that baptism of fire, other sorties included: Essen (3), including 5 June 1942, 'Severe Flak. Attacked By Me.110 Hits on Port Inner and Aileron . 5 Runs Over 4 Photo's Taken' (Log Book refers); St. Nazaire; Bremen; Duisburg (5); Lubeck; Brussels; Hamburg; Dusseldorf (first operational sortie with Middleton), 1 August 1942; Osnabruck; Frankfurt; Nuremburg, 28 August 1942.

Pathfinders - not for us, the importance of 'crew' above all else

The raid on Nuremburg was eventful, and the crew's only sortie with 7 Squadron:
'It is not clear whether or not Middleton and his crew were selected at the time by the well-known 'poacher' of crews, Wg Cdr 'Hamish' Mahaddie, but, on 25 August, they were posted to 7 Squadron, still at Oakington and still flying the Stirling, although 7 Squadron had now become one of the founding squadrons of the fledgling 8 Group, aka the Pathfinders, along with 35, 83 and 156 Squadrons. 7 Squadron had only participated in its second Pathfinder Force (PFF) operation the night before Middleton and his crew arrived, destined to make their debut three nights later in a raid on Nuremburg. Taking off from Oakington at 2038 hrs in Stirling MK I, R9158 'MG-E', the raid did not go well for Middleton's crew, who found themselves, through poor navigation, more than 90 miles SSE of the target, over Munich. On his return, Middleton was forced to divert to Manston because of a lack of fuel. The four Hercules engines stopped as the bomber touched down and, with no power available for the brakes, it careered into a line of Spitfires before settling next to the station armoury, minus its wings.

Mahaddie was unimpressed and, after they arrived back at Oakington, the 7 Squadron CO gave Middleton an ultimatum; have your navigator replaced or leave the PFF. Without hesitation, he refused and, as a result, Middleton and his crew found themselves back at 149 Squadron on 2 September.' (*Bomber Command - The Victoria Cross Raids*, by M. Chorlton refers)

Gough's tour continued with 149 Squadron: Wilhelmshaven; Munich; Vegesack; Kiel, multiple minelaying; Genoa (2) and Turin (2).

Turin - Tour up, but sticking with the Skipper

Gough records his second trip to Turin with Middleton, 28 November 1942, in his Log Book thus, 'Turin - Baled Out. Hit By Flak. Skipper Awarded V.C. (Posthumous).' Further detail of what became an epic sortie is given in *Bomber Command - The Victoria Cross Raids*:
'By now, Middleton's crew was highly experienced, including his air gunners, two of whom had already completed their 30 operation quota but had decided to remain with their pilot until his tour of duty was completed. The front air gunner, Sgt John W Mackie from Clackmannanshire, was on his 31st operation, the midd upper air gunner, ex-gamekeeper Sgt Douglas Cameron was highly experienced, and the rear gunner, Sgt Harold Gough from Scarborough, was about to embark on his 33rd operation. Second pilot was Flt Sgt Leslie A Hyder, the navigator was FO George R Royde, wireless operator was Plt Off Norman E Skinner and the flight engineer was 19 year old Sgt James E Jeffrey. For this operation, a return to Turin, Middleton had been allocated Stirling MK I, BF372 'OJ-H', not the best example of the breed as it had quite a reputation for making the ground crews' lives a bit of a misery.

With an 8,000lb bomb load and full fuel tanks, Middleton knew from the outset that this would be one of the most challenging operations of his career. At 1814 hrs, Middleton lifted BF372 off Lakenheath's long runway, setting a course SSE towards the target which was 600 miles away. Altitude was always an issue with the Stirling, thanks to that short wing, by BF372 would not even reach the average operating height of 16,500 ft, as the bomber refused to climb above 12,000 ft. At the lower height, fuel consumption was higher and, on top of that, the auto-pilot, forever nicknamed 'George', decided that it was not taking part in that night's operation. It was already decision time for Middleton and, after a discussion with Jeffrey, they worked out that the operation could continue, but there would be very little fuel in hand for the return trip. The lack of altitude would also mean that the aircraft would need to be navigated, by Royde, through the Alps rather than over them. The range averaged 15,000 ft in height.

Without a hint of moonlight to help them through the treacherous mountains, Middleton steered the Stirling between the peaks, which were just visible by the snow on their summits. The fuel situation had also deteriorated because of a headwind, although by then, Middleton was more concerned about not flying into a mountain than running out of fuel. Mackie, with a grandstand view from the front turret, provided Middleton with a running commentary as peaks approached and passed. Stress levels were particularly high during this stage of the operation, although the tension was relieved when Mackie calmly said to Gough in the rear turret, "I hope I see the next mountain before you."

"Mountain dead ahead," shouted Mackie which suddenly focussed the crew again, and immediately Middleton was convinced the bomber had flown into a dead end. The bomb doors were opened and just as Middleton was about to give the order to jettison, Mackie shouted again, "It's there. Look. To Starboard." So it was, Turin in its full glory, already being illuminated by the PFF ahead, although 5 Group arrived over the target first before the Pathfinders had chance to mark the target.

After a quick fuel check with Jeffrey, Middleton calmly announced, "Right, we're going down." Only moments after they cleared the Alps, the Italian defences opened fire, initially striking the Stirling in the port wing which not only made a large hole but also sent shrapnel pinging around the fuselage. Middleton's concentration was not disrupted as he continued his weaving descent, levelling out at 2,000 ft with the help of Hyder.

The high level of accuracy of the Italian guns continued when BF372 was hit again, this time in the cockpit between Middleton and Hyder's seats. The windscreen was shattered and shrapnel hit Hyder in both legs. Skinner, located further behind, was also wounded in the leg. An icy wind entered the cockpit through the broken windscreen while Middleton sat motionless in his seat. All the Australian could say was, "I'm hit," before slumping over the controls. He was seriously injured; a piece of shrapnel had hit him on the right side of his face, removing the eye and exposing the bone of his cheek and temple. With Middleton seemingly a goner, Hyder, in considerable pain, managed to pull back on the control column before the bomber entered a final dive, recovering the Stirling at just 800 ft above the ground.

As Hyder began to gain altitude, Middleton suddenly came round, helping his second pilot to climb to 1,500 ft before dropping the bomb load onto the city. Middleton then ordered Hyder to move to the rest bunk area to get his wounds dressed while Skinner remained at his station, not mentioning a word about his own injuries. Mackie left his turret to support his pilot, standing alongside him and guiding him onto a course in an effort to get the bomber away from flak. In the meantime, Cameron left his turret to attend to Hyder who insisted on returning to the cockpit despite suffering great pain and losing a large amount of blood.

There was nothing that could be done to prevent the fierce slipstream from entering the cockpit and Middleton simply hunkered down and prepared for the journey home as he had done many times before. Several options were on the table at this point, including setting course across the Mediterranean towards North Africa to avoid the Alps, or making for neutral Switzerland, just a short distance away, where they would be interned but looked after very quickly. However, Middleton chose the most daunting option of all, the four hour flight back to England.

Royde gave Middleton a course for home and then ordered his crew to start throwing out all non-essential pieces of equipment from the bomber which ranged from oxygen bottles to the sextant; even the aircraft's guns were sent falling to earth. Middleton managed to guide the Stirling back through the Alps, supported by Mackie every inch of the way, while Hyder had returned to his seat, dipping in and out of consciousness as his damaged body battled the pain. What agony Middleton must have been going through is unimaginable but, against the odds, he managed to fly the bomber safely back through the Alps and continued, mile by mile, across French countryside towards his goal.

Not long after clearing the mountains, the Stirling was coned by a number of searchlights. Instinctively, and remarkably, Middleton summoned the strength to throw the bomber into the required manoeuvres needed to shake them off without a shot being fired. Remaining silent throughout, it was obvious to Mackie that the pain was taking its toll on his pilot and the effects of shock were taking hold. As the bomber crossed the French coast, it came under fire yet again as a few coastal guns tried their luck but this was one aircraft that was not going to be finished off that easily. Finally, the English coast began to loom ahead as Middleton asked Jeffrey for the last time what the fuel situation was like. He replied, "No more than five minutes flying, skipper," at which point the crew prepared for a ditching in the Channel.

Middleton had other ideas though, pulling the Sterling up to 2,500 ft, he was adamant that he was going to give his crew every chance of survival. Crossing the coast at Dymchurch at just before 0300 hrs, Middleton flew towards the small village of Newchurch and then turned south-west, parallel with the coast, before ordering his crew to bail out. Their odds of survival were dramatically improved over land rather than in the cold of the Channel.

By this point, Hyder was rapidly succumbing to his own wounds by Mackie helped the second pilot to reach the escape hatch before pushing him out, placing his hand on the 'D' ring of his ripcord. Cameron, Gough and Royde all vacated safely followed by Skinner who left his wireless station for the first and last time despite two wounds to his leg. As Skinner left the aircraft, the Stirling turned south back over the sea, moments before the wireless operator smashed through the roof of an old hut close to a cottage.

The loyal Mackie and Jeffrey did manage to leave the bomber but whether they were too late or succumbed to the cold of the Channel is not clear. Both their bodies were recovered by a naval rescue launch later that day. Of Middleton and his aircraft there was no sign. The brave Australian had saved the lives of five of his crew by sticking to his word and bringing them home.... It was not until 1 February 1943 that the sea gave up the body of Ron Middleton as his remains were washed up on Shakespeare Beach, Dover. His body was transported to Mildenhall on 4 February where the coffin was laid upon a catafalque inside the airfield's small chapel. His coffin was surrounded by aircrew SNCOs all-night and, the following morning, on 5 February, Plt Off Rawdon Hume Middleton VC, RAAF was laid to rest with full military honours in St. John's church cemetery.'

Gough's Log Book records that he was up in a Tiger Moth, 'Search for crew', within hours of parachuting to earth. All the crew were valiant, and the surviving members were either awarded the D.F.C. or the D.F.M.

161 Squadron - Special Operations

With the dramatic conclusion of Gough's tour, he was posted for a rest to No. 1 A.G.S., Manby. He was then posted to 29 O.T.U. in August 1943, before returning to operational flying with 161 Squadron (Hudsons) in August 1944. The latter was based at Tempsford, and engaged in dropping supplies and agents over occupied Europe. As one of the 'secret squadrons' it also took over the landing and pick-up operations, with no more than six aircraft available at the flight's disposal and a flying strength of about thirty men. Gough flew in at least 24 operational sorties with the squadron between August 1944 - April 1945, with his Log Book listing multiple trips to Belgium, France and Germany.

His pilot for the majority of these operations was Flight Lieutenant 'Buster' Webb, and their first foray into Germany together, 26 November 1944, is recorded in *Flight Most Secret, Air Missions for SOE and SIS* by G. McCall:
'Some time late in the summer of 1944 Wing Commander Boxer was alerted to prepare his crews for sorties into Germany. Exploratory missions were flown and by November, with one successful operation marked down to Reg Wilkinson, four Hudsons were ready to make the run into Germany on the 26th.

Bob Ferris and his Canadians dropped one agent from N-for-Nan; 'Buster' Webb went out in H-for-How with a new crew of Flying Officer Watson-Smyth, Flying Officer Smith and Warrant Officer Gough, to drop two agents; Harold Ibbott dropped another two from P-for-Peter.

When Wilkinson took off on that bitterly cold evening, his target for the night was Arnstadt, a small town in the foothills of the Thuringian woods just south of Erfurt. The rendezvous was reached and correctly identified and his passenger - an agent of Polish-German extraction - parachuted out safely.

L-for-Love turned for home after covering 200 miles in what was then the deepest penetration ever made by No. 161 Squadron's Hudsons into Germany. Wilkinson and his crew must have felt the worst was over when they flew across the Belgian frontier just north of Luxembourg. They had about two hours flying time left when a nightfighter found them.... They were buried in the cemetery at Evere, an airfield near Brussels.'

Gough nearly met with a similar fate on his last operational sortie of the war to Germany, 11 April 1945:
'Bust Webb had an engine failure on his way back from one operation in P-for-Peter. His crew of Watson-Smyth, Smith and Gough all bailed out and landed safely. Webb stayed at the controls and crash-landed at Dorking, receiving only a slight injury.'

Gough's unflappable nature is more than adequately displayed by his entry in his Log Book for this incident:
'Operations - Germany. (Baled - Out). All In The Days Work.'

Sold with Royal Air Force Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book () this 'recycled' with original name on cover crossed out, and inside annotated 'Flying Times brought forward from old Log Book (Lost)' and several photographic images of recipient in uniform.

A Second War '1940' Bristol Blenheim air gunner's D.F.M. awarded to Corporal Arthur Daley, Royal Air Force, serving with No 57 Squadron, part of the R.A.F. component of the B.E.F. in France when, 'on one recent occasion when attacked and pursued by 18 enemy fighters, he kept up a continuous fire and is believed to have accounted for two'; he was later commissioned as Flying Officer and was killed in action when his Lancaster III of No 103 Squadron was shot down over Denmark in April 1943

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (551341 Cpl. A. Daley, R.A.F.) mounted on original investiture pin, *toned, nearly extremely fine*

£1,800-£2,200

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 23 July 1940:
'For gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations.'

The recommendation, dated 13 May 1940, states: 'As Wireless Operator/Air Gunner in "A" Flight, No. 57 Squadron, this N.C.O. has always displayed a keenness and willingness for duty which has commanded the respect and admiration of his brother Air Gunners. On one recent occasion when attacked and pursued by 18 enemy fighters, he kept up a continuous fire and is believed to have accounted for two.'

Equipped with Bristol Blenheims, No. 57 Squadron went to France in September 1939 as part of the Air Component of the B.E.F. in France for strategical and reconnaissance duties. Following the invasion of France and the Low Countries in May 1940, bombing once again became its primary role. With the advance of the German armies the squadron had to retreat, although even in retreat it took every opportunity to hit back. From Rosières it went to Poix, and from Poix to Crécy. Then, on 19th and 20th May, the squadron returned to England and on the 21st reassembled at Wyton, Huntingdonshire.

Arthur Daley was appointed Pilot Officer on probation, 30 December 1941 (47871), and promoted to Flying Officer (Air Gunner) on 1 October 1942. Appointed to No. 103 Squadron, he was killed in action on the night of 20/21 April 1943 when on a bombing operation against Stettin, his Lancaster III was shot down by a night fighter and crashed 0022 at Vester Vedsted, 7 km south-west of Ribe, Denmark. All seven of the crew are buried in Esbjerg (Fourfelt) Cemetery

113

A Second War 1944 D.F.M. group of five awarded to Lancaster Wireless Operator, Flight Sergeant D. S. Nicholls, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in at least 45 operational sorties, 26 of which were with 97 (Straits Settlements) Squadron - a "marker" squadron. Earlier in his tour, during one of his seven trips to Berlin and back, 'whilst over the target, their aircraft was attacked by an enemy aircraft, and whilst the pilot was still taking evasive action, the rear gunner's oxygen failed and he lost consciousness. F/S Nicholls went back and rendered aid, but in doing so suffered severe frost bite to his hands. When he was quite sure the rear gunner was recovered, he returned to his post and carried out his duties as wireless operator for the remainder of the journey home.'

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (1321716. F/Sgt. D. S. Nicholls. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted for display; together with the related miniature awards, these lacking M.I.D. emblem, *generally very fine or better (5)* *£1,600-£2,000*

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1944.
The original Recommendation, dated 9 September 1944, states: 'This wireless operator has now completed 45 operational sorties, of which 26 have been with the Path Finder Force.
F/S Nicholls is the wireless operator of a first-class marker crew, and as such has done some outstanding work. Throughout his tour he has displayed exceptional keenness, and this combined with his outstanding skill and courage, has set an excellent example to all W/T operators on this Squadron.
On one occasion early in December 1943 [16 December 1943], this N.C.O. was the wireless operator in an aircraft attacking Berlin. Whilst over the target, their aircraft was attacked by an enemy aircraft, and whilst the pilot was still taking evasive action, the rear gunner's oxygen failed and he lost consciousness. F/S Nicholls went back and rendered aid, but in doing so suffered severe frost bite to his hands. When he was quite sure the rear gunner was recovered, he returned to his post and carried out his duties as wireless operator for the remainder of the journey home.
For his unswerving devotion to duty, his skill and courage, he is well worthy of the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.

Douglas Sylvester Nicholls was born in St. Austell, Cornwall, in 1923. He enlisted in Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in 1941, and carried out initial training as a Wireless Operator. He flew in 19 operational sorties between December 1943 - March 1944, including: Berlin (7); Leipzig (2); Frankfurt; Stettin; Brunswick; Magdeburg; Stuttgart (3); Schweinfurt; Augsburg and Marignane.

Having advanced to Flight Sergeant, Nicholls was posted for operational flying to 97 (Straits Settlements) Squadron (Lancasters), Coningsby, in April 1944. The Squadron was employed as a "marker" squadron for No. 5 Group. He flew in at least 26 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Brunswick (2); Schweinfurt; Clerment-Ferrand; Toulouse; Louailles; Annecy; Amiens; Maisy; St. Pierre-du-Mont, 6 June 1944; Argentan, 6 June 1944; Rennes, 8 June 1944; Poiters; Creil; Culment-Chalindrey; Nevers; Courtrai; Donges; Stuttgart; Siracourt; Givors; Stettin; Bordeaux; Darmstadt; Brest and Deelen.

Sold with copied research.

114 **An inter-War 'Royal Tour of India' R.V.M. group of three awarded to Private T. Clare, Army Service Corps**

Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver, unnamed as issued, in case and outer card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (M -339655 Pte. T. Clare. A.S.C.) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine (3)* *£100-£140*

R.V.M. in silver awarded 11 March 1922.

Thomas Ferguson Clare was employed by Crossley Motors, and served as Chauffeur to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his 1922 Tour of India.

115

A scarce Great War Medal of the Order of the British Empire and M.S.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant-Major William Coates, Expeditionary Force Canteens, Army Service Corps, for courage and devotion to duty under fire in France

Medal of the Order of the British Empire, (Military) unnamed as issued; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (367481 S. Mjr: W. Coates. Exp: F. Cntns:); British War and Victory Medals (A-367481 A.W.O. Cl.1. W. Coates. A.S.C.) mounted as worn, *toned, nearly extremely fine (4)* *£400-£500*

O.B.E. Medal (Military) *London Gazette* 11 June 1918: 'For services in connection with the War, in which great courage or self-sacrifice has been displayed:-

Coates, Serjeant-Major William, Expeditionary Force Canteens.
For courage and devotion to duty while carrying on canteen work under shell fire.'

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918: '367481 S./M. W. Coates, Exped'y Force Canteens (Streatham Hill). [FRANCE]

116 **A Great War Medal of the Order of the British Empire group of three awarded to Superintendent R. Burt, London County Council Metropolitan Fire Brigade, for his gallantry in saving life in Long Acre, London, following an enemy air raid on 29 January 1918**

Medal of the Order of the British Empire, (Civil), unnamed as issued, in *John Pinches, London*, case of issue; Jubilee 1897, bronze L. C.C.M.F.B. (Richard Burt); Coronation 1911, London Fire Brigade (Stn. Off. R. Burt.); together with the recipient's London County Council London Fire Brigade Good Service Medal, 1st type, bronze (Richard Burt) *light contact marks, the last somewhat polished and worn, generally very fine (4)* *£300-£400*

Medal of the Order of the British Empire *London Gazette* 7 July 1920:
'For conspicuous ability and devotion to duty at fires caused by hostile aircraft.'

The original Recommendation states: 'Present at practically all the large air-raid fires in the centre of London, showing conspicuous ability in dealing with such fires, and was present at the fire in Pentonville Road when bombs were dropped from enemy aircraft in close proximity, one fireman actually being injured by a fragment of a bomb.'
'The L.C.C. list of Recommendations is additionally annotated: This list, I understand, is framed on the basis of including only persons who have risked their life in saving life.'

Street (1992a:49) notes this award as being for rescue work at Odhams Ltd., 93 Long Acre, WC, following the air raid on 29 January 1918.

Richard Burt was born in Kilburn, London, on 12 July 1870 and joined the London County Council Metropolitan Fire Brigade on 3 July 1891. For most of his career he was based at Headquarters, before being appointed Station Officer at Camden Town on 21 October 1908. Promoted Superintendent on 1 August 1916, he served with the Fire Brigade throughout the Great War, and was awarded the Medal of the Order of the British Empire in July 1920, and retired to pension on 13 September 1920.

Sold with copied record of service.

117 **A Second War B.E.M. awarded to Marine (acting Temporary Corporal) Harry Connolly, 43 Commando, Royal Marines, for gallantry in rescuing the pilot of a plane that crashed and burst into flames**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (Marine (A./Temp. Cpl.) Harry Connolly, C/X.110992 R.M.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine* *£600-£800*

B.E.M. (Military) *London Gazette* 15 August 1944:
'For great courage in rescuing the pilot of an aircraft that crashed and burst into flames.'

118 **A Second War B.E.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant J. B. Richardson, Royal Artillery**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (1534788 Sgt. John B. Richardson, R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (John B. Richardson) *good very fine (8)* *£300-£400*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944.
The original Recommendation, dated 29 February 1944, states: 'Sergeant John Booth Richardson has worked in this General Headquarters since its formation in September 1942 as N.C.O. in charge of civilian employees and has been of the utmost value in maintaining the efficiency and use of buildings, including 76 offices and 26 Officers' or Sergeants' Messes. The general cleanliness of the area covered by G.H.Q. buildings and the various camps has been his responsibility and he has carried out all duties allotted to him cheerfully and conscientiously. During this period nearly 3,000 Iraqi civilians of all grades have been satisfactorily employed in various duties and on an average 400 permanently employed. He has all along been of the greatest assistance to the Officer in charge of Civilian Employment in controlling the civilian staff of G.H.Q. and has throughout performed an uninspiring and arduous duty with the utmost zeal and never failing good spirit and tact.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 November 1945:
'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy.

John Booth Richardson attested for the Royal Artillery and served with the Light Anti Aircraft Unit during the Second World War.

Sold with the recipient's named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the B.E.M.; original M.I.D. Certificate; and various riband bars.

Sold together with the following family medal

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue **(Colin J. Richardson)** *extremely fine*

Colin J. Richardson was the brother of John Booth Richardson.

119

A fine Second War 'clandestine operations' B.E.M. group of five awarded to Lance Sergeant N. C. Nicklin, Royal Signals, a wireless operator in S.O.E.'s Force 133 who was parachuted into Greece in January 1944 and spent the rest of the year working behind enemy lines. Including during a German drive in July 1944 when Nicklin was surprised and forced to take cover within 20 feet of two enemy mortar positions - 'with the Germans walking around him, he scraped a hole in the ground and buried the ciphers and code book which he wanted to save in case of capture…'

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (2362342 L/Sgt. Norman C. Nicklin); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Buckingham Palace enclosure slip, *generally good very fine (5)* *£1,800-£2,200*

B.E.M. London Gazette 18 October 1945:
'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the field.'

The original recommendation (for a 'Greek award equivalent to BEM') states"
'Lance-Sergeant Nicklin was dropped by parachute into Greece in January 1944 and returned to the Middle East in December 1944 on completion of his duties. Whilst in Greece he served the whole time as W/T operator.

On arrival he was stationed for a few days only in the Thessaly area and moved after that to the South Macedonia HQ Station where he carried out, in addition to his W/T operator duties, cipher and station administration duties as 2 i/c the Wireless Station.

During a German drive in July 1944 Sergeant Nicklin, who had been surprised unawares, was forced to take cover in some bracken within 20 feet of two German mortars. With the Germans walking around him, he scraped a hole in the ground and buried the ciphers and code book which he wanted to save in case of capture. With the enemy so near, he disregarded his own safety and took a considerable risk.

In August and September, traffic coming through his station was very heavy, as preparations were being made to harass the retreating Germans. This meant a great strain on the W/T operators and cipher personnel, especially when intercommunications were introduced between Field Stations, adding greatly to the already considerable traffic with the Middle East.

Before going into the field Lance-Sergeant Nicklin had worked at Cairo HQs. At all times he proved a reliable and efficient NCO. For his devotion to duty, for his long and faithful service in occupied Greece he is recommended for a suitable Greek award.'

Norman Charles Nicklin was a native of Walsall.

120 **A Second War 'Malta Command' B.E.M. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant L. Boyes, Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, late Private, East Kent Regiment, for gallantry in extinguishing a burning Beaufighter in March 1942**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (4398313 Pte. Lewis Boyes); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (Lt. L. Boyes. BEM. DWR.) mounted court-style for display, *very fine (7)* *£600-£800*

B.E.M. (Military) *London Gazette* 28 October 1942:
'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the field'

The following recommendation for an Immediate M.M. was submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Iggulden, 4th Battalion, East Kent Regiment: 'Whilst working on Ta Kali at about 18.30 hours in 18 March 192, he saw a Beaufighter, which was near to him, catch fire through an exploding bomb. Private Boyes at once ran to the plane and, assisted by 3856452 Private Haynes of the 8th Battalion, Manchester Regiment and a RAF sentry, extinguish the fire and pulled away the camouflage nets which were also burning. The work was made very difficult by the fumes coming from the fire. The prompt and determined action by them undoubtedly saved the Beaufighter from being destroyed.'

Lewis Boyes was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Duke of Wellington's Regiment on 28 October 1944.

121

A Second War B.E.M. group of five awarded to Private H. W. Grainger, Hampshire Regiment, who was killed in action in Italy on 14 May 1944 and was posthumously Mentioned in Despatches

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (5512787 Pte. Harold W. Grainger.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£300-£400*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 15 September 1944:
'In recognition of gallant conduct in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner.'

The original Recommendation states: 'In October 1943, a solder who was travelling in a landing craft from Phillipeville to Taranto fell overboard. Private Grainger, who was travelling in another craft nearby noticed the incident and, without hesitation or thought for personal safety, dived into the sea fully clothed and was successful in rescuing the man who had fallen overboard. Private Grainger was in the water for about twenty minutes and when he and the man he had rescued were picked up by a boat it was found that he was vomiting and suffering from shock. Private Grainger's conduct was most praiseworthy.'

Harold William Grainger attested for the Hampshire Regiment at Portsmouth, and served with the 2nd/4th Battalion during the Second World War in both north Africa and Italy. Awarded the British Empire Medal, he was killed in action in Italy on 14 May 1944, and was posthumously Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 25 January 1945). He is buried in Cassino War Cemetery, Italy.

122 **A good Second War 1943 'immediate' B.E.M. group of four awarded to Leading Aircraftman W. H. Goode, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, for his gallantry as part of the R.A.F. St. Athan Crash Tender - when he rushed to the aid of a Lancaster that had crashed on the beach at Col-Hugh Point, Llantwit Major, 2 October 1942. Not only was the beach mined for defence purposes, it was a moonless night, and an airman had also been recently killed there by a mine. Despite this Goode pressed on and led the search. He had previously undertaken a similar approach when a Beaufighter stationed at St. Athan crashed on the runway and burst into flames**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (549750 L.A.C. William H. Goode. R.A.F.V.R.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted on card for display, *very fine (4)* *£500-£700*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 14 March 1944:
'One night in October, 1943, a Lancaster aircraft, returning from an operation, crashed on a beach. A crash tender was quickly on the scene, Leading Aircraftman Goode being a member of its crew. The aircraft was found to be burning fiercely. Despite the danger from ammunition, which was continually exploding, the crew of the tender successfully extinguished the fire. There being no sign of any occupants of the bomber, an extensive search was made of the aircraft and also in the neighbourhood of the beach. The search in this latter area was a particularly hazardous operation as the locality is heavily mined and personnel had been "warned off" in orders. Throughout the fire fighting work and during the subsequent search, which was undertaken in complete darkness, Leading Aircraftman Goode showed a conspicuous example of courageous and enthusiastic leadership, displaying complete disregard for his own safety. On a more recent occasion, he displayed similar courage and leadership when an aircraft crashed on a runway of his station and burst into flames. He made a prolonged attempt to save the pilot from the flames and, although unsuccessful, he eventually was able to recover the body.'

The original recommendation states: 'At approximately 01.00 hours on the 2nd October, 1943, an aircraft, since proved to be Lancaster EE 110, belonging to No. 619 Squadron, No. 5 Group, Bomber Command, returning from operational service, crashed on the beach at Col-Hugh Point, Llantwit Major, at a point about 2 and half miles from this Station [St. Athan]. The Crash Tender from this Station was quickly on the scene of the crash and at the time of their arrival the aircraft was burning fiercely.

On the assumption that members of the crew might still be in the aircraft, the crew of the Crash Tender went into action at once to extinguish the fire, and they did this effectively, notwithstanding that until the fire was extinguished, ammunition in the aircraft was continuously exploding. The fire was put out at approximately 01.20 hours.

There being no sign of any member of the crew of the aircraft on the surface of the crash, the Crash Tender Crew then undertook an intensive search for the crew of the aircraft in the crash, and in the neighbourhood on the beach. This latter operation was equally hazardous, because of the known fact that the beach in this locality is mined and airmen are warned off in Station Standing Orders. On the 4th April, 1943, an airman from this Station was killed on the beach in this locality by exploding a mine. It will also be appreciated that at that hour in the morning it was completely dark and there was no moon.

Throughout the whole operation LAC. Goode was in the lead, and gave a conspicuous example of courageous and enthusiastic leadership, showing complete disregard for his own personal safety from beginning to end.

LAC. Goode has, on a recent occasion, displayed a similar example of courage and leadership when a Beaufighter from this Station crashed on the runway and burst into flames. This airman made a prolonged attempt to save the pilot from the flames, and, though unsuccessful, he eventually recovered the body.'

William Henry Goode was born in Wednesbury, Staffordshire in March 1920, and enlisted in the Royal Air Force in March 1938. He advanced to Leading Aircraftman in December 1940, and served at Habbaniya, Iraq, October 1938 - August 1941, during which time Rashid Ali and his generals laid siege to the R.A.F. Station in May 1941.

Goode returned to the UK in April 1942, and was subsequently posted to R.A.F. St. Athan, Wales in June 1943. He was a member of the Crash Tender, and on the night in question (see citation above) the Lancaster concerned was returning from a Nickel raid on Hagen. Piloted by Flying Officer D. F. Joss, the aircraft had carried out the raid but seemingly got lost on its. return to Woodhall Spa. The seven members of the crew all died, their bodies being recovered from the Bristol Channel. It is presumed that they had bailed out prior to the crash.

Goode was discharged medically unfit, as a consequence of Bilateral Deafness, in September 1944.

Sold with recipient's R.A.F. Parchment Certificate of Service.

123

A rare Second War B.E.M. awarded to Corporal Ermis Alexandrou, Intelligence Corps, for services on the Syrian frontier gathering information from or about passengers on the Taurus Express train route between Baghdad and Aleppo 1942-44

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (5444177 Cpl. Ermis Alexandrou. I.C.) mounted on original investiture pin, *very fine* *£300-£400*

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

The original recommendation (Air 2/9094) states: 'From May, 1942 until December, 1944 this N.C.O. has been stationed at the lonely Syrian Frontier Station of Tel Kotchek upon the Taurus express route between Baghdad and Aleppo. His has been the difficult and delicate task of actually carrying out the searches of all suspect persons proceeding out of and into Iraq on this train - the ideal medium of enemy espionage. He has had to carry in his head all manner of detailed information about the personalities of travellers and the potential contents of their baggage; as the occasion demanded he has had to be tactful, nonchalant or ruthless, the two hour stop of every Taurus Express at Tel Kotchek demands of him an intense concentration, a lightening eye and a crystal clear brain. Other N.C.O.s who have been tried here have all been too impulsive, too diffident to too lenient. This N.C.O. has devoted all his powers to his intricate job; it is no exaggeration to say that this man's whole life has been bound up with the Taurus Express; during all this time he has never faltered, never missed an opportunity. The information that he has obtained and the articles which he has seized have been of inestimable value to the Combined Intelligence Centre, Baghdad. In short he has succeeded brilliantly at an extremely difficult and unenviable task.'

124

A post-War 'Civil Division' B.E.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant W. H. Meldon, Metropolitan Police

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (William Henry Meldon) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Defence Medal; Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (Sergt William H Meldon) in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£180-£220*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1965.

William Henry Meldon was born in Ottery St. Mary, Devon, on 7 April 1909, and joined the Metropolitan Police on 28 October 1929, being posted to the Hammersmith Division. He was advanced Sergeant on 21 December 1936, and was posted to West End Central in 1943, where 'he played major parts in the good work done in connection with clubs, illegal betting and gaming, brothels, and disorderly houses.' He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 25 January 1952, and, having been twice commended, in 1954 and 1956, was awarded the British Empire Medal in the 1965 New Year's Honours' List. He retired to pension on 1 May 1966, and was subsequently employed as the Chief Security Officer at the Hilton Hotel, Park Lane, London. He died on 9 June 1987.

old with the named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the B.E.M., mounted in a glazed frame; named 10 Downing Street letter regarding the awarded of the B.E.M., dated 28 December 1964, with accompanying envelope; Metropolitan Police Certificate of Discharge, dated 2 May 1966; newspaper cutting announcing the award of the B.E.M., with a photograph of the recipient; two further photographs of the recipient; the recipient's Hilton Hotel business card; and copied research.

Kenneth Petrie

Ken Petrie grew up in Damascus, Maryland, a small town just outside Washington, D.C., in an area steeped in the history of the American Civil War. His lifelong interest in military history began at an early age: he started collecting Civil War items as a boy, and as a young man spent many happy hours bicycling around the battlefields of Maryland and Virginia.

Ken attended Virginia Military Institute and graduated from Kent State University with a degree in fine arts. He began his career as a graphic artist and later pursued his ambition to become a painter; he was a member of the Washington Society of Landscape Painters and the Working Artists Forum, and served as President of the Kent Island Federation of Art. As a collector, Ken was able to combine his two great interests – art and medals – by doing portraits of men whose medals were in his collection, which he then presented to their families.

Ken acquired his first group of Great War medals in 1978, thus sparking a 40-year interest in the history of that conflict and those who served in it. His research soon became focused on soldiers who were decorated for gallantry when they risked their own lives to go to the aid of others. Over the years he had the privilege of meeting and corresponding with the relatives of many of these brave men.

Ken died almost 5 years ago, and the time has now come to pass on his collection to those who will appreciate not only the medals themselves, but also the stories behind them.

x 125

A Great War 1918 'Western Front' D.C.M., 1918 M.M. and Second Award Bar group of five awarded to Sergeant T. S. Purves, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, for his gallantry in tackling a fire after 20 direct hits had been taken on the Livens Gas Projector in his trench - the latter were used for hurling cylinders of liquid gas from hundreds of steel tubes sunk into the ground

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (6581 Sjt: T. S. Purves. M.M. 1/R. Sc: Fus:); Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (6581 Pte - Cpl - T. S. Purves. 1/R. S. Fus:); 1914 Star, with *loose* clasp (6581 Pte T. Purvis. [Sic] 1/R. Sc: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (6581 Sjt. T. Purvis. D.C.M: M.M. R.S. Fus.) *last two renamed, generally very fine (5)* *£1,200-£1,600*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 October 1918:
'For most conspicuous gallantry when the front line trench and gas projector emplacement were being very heavily shelled. About twenty direct hits were made on the emplacement, setting on fire the camouflage covering the projectors. This N.C.O., with complete disregard for his personal safety, rushed out with water to extinguish the fire, and while still under very heavy shelling succeeded in overcoming the flames. His action showed a splendid example of self-sacrifice, quick decision and courage.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 25 January 1918.

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

Thomas S. Purves was a native of Edinburgh. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers on the Western Front.

MIC gives Purves as applying for some replacement medals in October 1927 - it does not specify which, or indeed whether it was successful, but this may well explain the renamed BWM and VM.

x 126

A Great War 1918 'Western Front' D.C.M., 1917 'Western Front' M.M. pair awarded to Lewis Gunner, Lance Corporal C. D. Gladwin, West Yorkshire Regiment, late 9th (Service) Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, who was wounded in action at Corbehem, 12 October 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (63056 L. Cpl. C. D. Gladwin. M.M. 3/W. York: R.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (20288 Pte C. D. Gladwin. 9/York: R.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* *£600-£800*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 2 December 1919:
'For conspicuous gallantry and tenacity at Corbehem on the 12th October, 1918. He encouraged his Lewis-gun team forward under heavy fire, and finally secured a position commanding the bridge over the Scarpe Deviation, and inflicted heavy casualties upon the enemy, whose harassing fire was becoming extremely troublesome. When his No. 1 was wounded, he immediately took his place and kept the gun in action for a considerable time, during which he himself was wounded.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1917.

Charles D. Gladwin was a native of West Hartlepool. He served during the Great War with the 9th (Service) Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment on the Western Front (entitled to Great War pair). Gladwin subsequently transferred to the 3rd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment.

x 127

A Great War 1917 'Ypres' D.C.M., M.M. group of four awarded to stretcher-bearer Corporal A. Trussler, 12th (Service) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment (Bermondsey)

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (32704 Pte A. Trussler. 12/E. Surr: R.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (32704 Pte A. Trussler. 12/E. Surr: R.); British War and Victory Medals (32704 Cpl. A. Trussler. E. Surr. R.) *suspension claw loose on BWM, generally nearly very fine or better (4)* *£1,600-£2,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 6 February 1918:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of stretcher-bearers in an attack. He accompanied the battalion through the enemy barrage and attended the wounded under heavy fire. He remained at the Regimental Aid Post during the following day and later assisted in organising a party of bearers and dressed and evacuated many cases in the front line. He showed great courage and devotion to duty.'

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

Archibald Trussler was a native of Wimbledon. He served during the Great War with the 12th (Service) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment (Bermondsey) on the Western Front. There are several mentions of Trussler in *The History of the 12th (Bermondsey) Battalion East Surrey Regiment,* with the latter giving the award of his M.M. for operations around Hollebeke, Belgium, late July and early August 1917. The same publication also gives his D.C.M. as being for bravery during the Battle of Tower Hamlets, Ypres.

Sold with photograph of recipient in uniform, wearing medals.

x 128

A Great War 1918 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four awarded to stretcher-bearer Sergeant F. Parnwell, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (15512 Sjt: F. Parnwell. 1/G. Gds.); 1914 Star, with *loose* clasp (15512 L. Cpl F. Parnwell. 1/G. Gds:); British War and Victory Medals (15512 Sjt. F. Parnwell. G. Gds.) *very fine (4)* *£800-£1,000*

Parnwell seated centre

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1918:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as a stretcher-bearer. In carrying out his duties in the trenches and in action he has invariably shown himself cool, resourceful and diligent, and with a complete disregard for personal danger. The wonderful spirit shown by the stretcher-bearers of the battalion reflects the greatest credit on this non-commissioned officer.'

Frank Parnwell was a native of Chiswick, London. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards in the French theatre of war from 6 October 1914. Parnwell joined the Metropolitan Police after the war.

Sold with three fine photographs of recipient in uniform.

x 129

A Great War 1915 'Battle of Festubert' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant J. Mills, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, who was also wounded in action during the Battle, and awarded the Russian Cross of the Order of St. George, Fourth Class

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (6548 Cpl. J. Mills. 2/Sco: Gds:); 1914 Star, with *loose* clasp (6548 Cpl J. Mills. S. Gds:); British War and Victory Medals (6548 Cpl. J. Mills. S. Gds.) *light contact marks overall, generally very fine (4)* *£1,000-£1,400*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 5 August 1915:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 16th May, 1915, at Festubert, when, after the German front line had been taken and many wounded were lying between the British and German trenches, he repeatedly went out during the day under a heavy shell fire, which was killing many of the wounded, and carried back wounded men until he was himself hit. His gallant conduct undoubtedly saved many lives.'

Russia, Cross of the Order of St. George, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 25 August 1915.

James Mills enlisted in the Scots Guards in June 1906, and transferred to the Army Reserve in May 1913. He rejoined the Colours, 4 August 1914, and served with the 2nd Battalion in the French theatre of war from 7 October 1914. Mills distinguished himself during the Battle of Festubert, when the Battalion moved to 'Hinges 12th May. Moved forward 15th and took part in attack north of Festubert. Casualties - 10 officers, 401 other ranks killed, wounded or missing.' (*British Battalions on the Western Front January to June 1915*, by R. Westlake refers).

Mills advanced to Sergeant, and was discharged due to sickness, 9 July 1917 (entitled to Silver War Badge). He subsequently joined the 57th A/T Regiment, 13 February 1940.

x 130

A Great War 'August 1915 Hooge' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private E. Hall, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9051 Pte E. Hall. 1/E. Kent Regt) and reverse field additionally engraved 'Hooge Aug. 1915'; 1914 Star, with *loose* clasp (L-9051 Pte E. Hall. 1/E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9051 Pte. E. Hall. E. Kent R.) *generally very fine or better (4)* *£800-£1,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916, citation published 11 March 1916:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He remained alone in the crater when his fellow stretcher-bearer was killed, and attended on the wounded regardless of his own personal safety. He had continually to run over open ground under heavy fire. His coolness and skill in rendering first aid and in digging out buried men was admirable.'

Ernest Hall served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment in the French theatre of war from 7 September 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Labour Corps, before returning to the The Buffs with whom he served in Fermoy, Ireland after the war.

x 131

A Great War 1915 'Battle of Festubert' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Bandsman, later Sergeant, W. Black, 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (72 Bndsmn: W. Black. 2/R. War: R.); 1914 Star, with *loose* clasp (72 Bndsmn: W. Black. R. War: R.); British War and Victory Medals (72 Pte. W. Black. R. War. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5094060 Sjt. W. Black. D.C.M. R. War. R.) *generally very fine or better (5)* *£800-£1,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 5 August 1915:
'For conspicuous gallantry on the 16th May, 1915, at Festubert, when, with his corporal, he continually went over the parapet, and assisted to carry in wounded men under heavy fire.'

William Black served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 4 October 1914. Black distinguished himself during the Battle of Festubert, when the Battalion moved 'to Locon 12th [May], support trenches north of Rue de Cailloux 15th. Took part in Battle of Festubert. War Diary records that the 'companies advanced with great dash and quickness and arrived at desired objective.' Forced to withdraw later due to enfilade fire. Holding captured German line at dusk 16th. Relieved 18th and to billets at Vendin-lez-Bethune. Casualties during fighting totalled 207 killed, wounded and missing.' (*British Battalion on the Western Front January to June 1915,* by R. Westlake refers).

x 132

A Great War 1917 'Mesopotamian theatre' D.C.M. awarded to Private R. Flynn, 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (19573 Pte R. Flynn. 2/Leic: R.) *very fine* *£500-£700*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1917:
'For conspicuous gallantry throughout several actions. He has attended and carried back wounded under heavy fire until he was himself eventually wounded.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 August 1917.

Richard Flynn served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment in the Mesopotamian theatre of war (entitled to Great War pair).

x 133

A Great War 1918 'Western Front' stretcher-bearer's D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private E. E. Duddles, 11th (Service) Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, wounded in action in August 1917

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (50799 Pte E. E. Duddles. 11/Ches: R.); British War and Victory Medals (50799 Pte. E. E. Duddles. Ches. R.); Defence Medal, *very fine (4)* *£700-£900*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 January 1918:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as company stretcher-bearer, in volunteering to go out and bring in a badly wounded officer. Later, he continued to carry the stretcher cases, although he had been wounded in his right arm. Both these acts took place under intense enemy shelling, during which he displayed such complete personal disregard of danger that he greatly encouraged the other stretcher-bearers who were working with him.'

Edward Ernest Duddles was 'a farmer and butcher at West Rasen, in his native Lincolnshire, for about ten years before joining the Forces, under the Derby Scheme, in 1915. He became attached to the 11th Cheshires and during active service in France was awarded the D.C.M. for distinguished conduct on the battlefield. He was wounded in August 1917, and demobilised with the rank of Sergeant in February, 1920.

Mr Duddles then went to the Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, where he gained the Harper Adams College diploma. For four and half years he was a milk recorder in Shropshire, until in 1928 he took up a post as farm manager and lecturer at Studley College, Warwickshire. He became county land drainage officer on April 1, 1937.

Mr Duddles, having taken a leading part in the formation of the County Council rat-catching scheme started in June, 1937, broadcast on the scheme soon after on the B.B.C.'s Midland Region.

During the last war, he was rural organiser of the A.R.P. and was chairman of the local joint hospitals' appeal committee...'

Sold with photographic image of recipient in uniform wearing DCM, and newspaper cutting concerning recipient in later life.

x134 **A Great War 1917 'Western Front' D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant G. Porteous, 1/6th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, later 10th (Service) Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (4270 Pte G. Porteous. 1/6 S. Staff: R. - T.F.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* *£500-£700*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 March 1917:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He rescued several wounded men under very heavy fire and continuously led attacks with great gallantry.'

George Porteous served during the Great War with the 1/6th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment on the Western Front (entitled to Great War pair). He subsequently advanced to Acting Sergeant and transferred to the 10th (Service) Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment.

x135 **A good Great War 'Western Front' stretcher-bearer's D.C.M. awarded to Lance Corporal J. Davidson, 1st/5th and 4/5th Battalions, Royal Highlanders, who was wounded in May 1915, Mentioned in Despatches, and killed in action during the attack on the Schwaben Redoubt, 14 October 1916**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (2025 Pte J. Davidson. 1/5 R. Hdrs - T.F.) *edge bruise, very fine* *£500-£700*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 11 March 1916:
'For conspicuous gallantry in tending the wounded. He showed the greatest courage in dressing wounds under heavy fire.'

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

James Davidson served during the Great War with the 1/5th (Angus and Dundee) Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 1 November 1914. The following detail (including a picture of recipient) is given in *The Roll of Honour for Abroath and District 1914-19:*
'Davidson... was a son of Charles Davidson and of his wife Ann Middleton, 43 Hannah Street, Arbroath. He was twenty-three years of age, and was a miner at Methil. He enlisted in August 1914, and was one of the first draft to leave for the front. Lance-Corporal Davidson was a stretcher-bearer, and was twice mentioned in despatches, and was also awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous deeds of gallantry in carrying the wounded off the field. One one occasion he had a very narrow escape. While dressing a wounded companion something struck his back. On opening his haversack he found two bullets, and his tin of bully beef had been badly dented. He was wounded in May 1915, and invalided home. On his recovery he returned to France, and fell in action on the 14th October 1916. His mother was personally presented with his D.C.M. at Holyrood Palace by his Grace the Duke of Montrose in May 1916. She had three other sons in service.'

Lance Corporal Davidson was killed in action serving with the 4/5th Battalion on the Western Front, 14 October 1916. On the latter date the Battalion was serving as part of 118th Brigade, 39th Division on the Somme:

'To Authille Bluffs (12/10). Attack on north face of Schwaben Redoubt (14/10) - 'B', 'C' and 'D' Companies advanced at 2.46pm with 'A' in close support - heavy casualties from British barrage among leading waves - objectives taken and held. Regimental history by Major-General A. G. Wauchope notes just 30 men of assaulting companies relieved shortly after 10.50pm. Enemy counter attacks driven off (15/10). Relieved and to Martinsart Wood (16/10). Casualties - 290.' (*British Battalions on the Somme*, by R. Westlake refers).

Lance Corporal Davidson is buried in the Connaught Cemetery, Thiepval, Somme, France.

x136 **A Great War 1915 'Chocolate Hill, Gallipoli' D.C.M. awarded to Private A. Farrand, 6th (Service) Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (12006 Pte A. Farrand. 6/L.N.Lanc: Regt) *edge cuts, therefore good fine* *£500-£700*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 22 January 1916:
'For conspicuous gallantry on 27th November, 1915, at Chocolate Hill, Gallipoli Peninsula, when, after being partially buried by a shell, he extricated himself and at once went to the rescue of two comrades and extricated them under heavy fire.'

Arthur Farrand served during the Great War with the 6th (Service) Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in the Gallipoli theatre of war (entitled to 1914-15 trio). The Battalion had occupied positions in and around Chocolate Hill, Gallipoli since September 1915, and in November they were 'relieved to reserve line at Chocolate Hill (13th). War Diary records (27th) heavy explosive shells and shrapnel hit lines - 11 killed, 21 wounded.' (*British Regiments at Gallipoli* by R. Westlake refers).

x 137

A Great War 'Western Front' stretcher-bearer's D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private J. Maxwell, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (S-2692 Pte J. Maxwell. 1/Gord: Hdrs); 1914-15 Star (S-2692. Pte. J. Maxwell, Gord. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-2692 Pte. J. Maxwell. Gord. Highrs.) *generally good very fine or better (4)* *£800-£1,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 13 February 1917:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed great courage and determination throughout as stretcher-bearer, repeatedly tending wounded men in the open under heavy fire.'

John Maxwell was born in Lockerbie, Scotland. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 3 January 1915. On his return from war service he was presented with an illuminated scroll from the Burgh of Lockerbie.

Sold with a photographic image of recipient in uniform, and a hand written note from his nephew.

x138 **A Great War 1916 'Western Front' D.C.M. awarded to Private A. McKay, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 17 June 1916**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (S-8301 Pte A. McKay. 2/A.&S. Hdrs) *good very fine* *£500-£700*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 24 June 1916:
'For conspicuous gallantry. He went out in broad daylight, after the enemy had exploded a mine, and, when unable to drag in a wounded man, stood boldly up regardless of heavy fire and carried him to safety.'

Alexander McKay was the son of Donald McKay of 11 Back Street, Embo, Dornoch, Sutherlandshire. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 14 April 1915, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 17 June 1916. He is buried in the Cambrin Churchyard Extension, Pas de Calais, France.

x 139

A highly emotive Great War 1916 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant S. W. Rushforth, 1st/8th Battalion, London Regiment (Post Office Rifles), who died of wounds on the Western Front, 9 May 1918, as a result of saving his wounded brother's life. Both brothers served together from March 1915, and both were awarded the D.C.M.

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (1699 A. Cpl. S. W. Rushforth. 8/Lond: Regt - T.F.); 1914-15 Star (1699. Pte. S. W. Rushforth, 8-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1699 Sjt. S. W. Rushworth. 8-Lond. R.) *minor edge nicks, generally good very fine (4)* *£1,200-£1,600*

The Rushforth brothers - Stanley seated

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 11 March 1916:
'For conspicuous gallantry when he carried a wounded man across the open under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire.'

Stanley William Rushforth was the son of Mr and Mrs C. H. Rushforth of 9 Mulkem Road, Upper Holloway, London. He was also the brother of Charles H. Rushforth, both of whom served during the Great War with the 1/8th Battalion, London Regiment (Post Office Rifles).

Both brothers served during the Great War together with the 1/8th Battalion, London Regiment (Post Office Rifles) in the French theatre of war from 18 March 1915. Both were awarded the D.C.M. for their gallantry, with Stanley being awarded his first.

Stanley Rushforth died of wounds whilst serving on the Western Front, 9 May 1918. A typed note of details given by Mr G. F. Rushforth (included with lot) gives the following:
'Sergeant Rushforth 8th London Regiment was serving with his brother in 1918, when the enemy made an attack and followed with a gas attack. Sergeant Rushforth's brother was wounded and had lost his gas mask, Sergeant Rushforth removed his own gas mask and gave it to the wounded man. As a result he lost his life.'

Sergeant S. W. Rushforth is buried in the St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, France.

Sold with photographic images of the brothers, and typed note by relative.

x 140

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar awarded to Lance Sergeant J. B. Calvert, 4th Battalion, Coldstream Guards

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (15365 Cpl - L. Sjt J. B. Calvert. 4/C.Gds.) *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine*

£600-£800

44 M.M.'s were awarded to the Battalion for the Great War, with Calvert's M.M. and Second Award Bar being unique to the Battalion.

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919.

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 23 July 1919.

John B. Calvert was a native of Whickham, County Durham. He served during the Great War with the 4th Battalion, Coldstream Guards (Pioneers) in the French theatre of war from 2 November 1915.

x 141

A Great War 1917 'Western Front ' M.M. and 1918 Second Award Bar awarded to Sergeant G. E. Long, 7th (Service) Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, who was wounded four times during the Great War, and was commissioned into the Battalion in September 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (12338 Sjt: G. E. Long. 7/Norf: R.) *very fine* *£600-£800*

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

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

George Edwin Long was born in Walsingham, Norfolk in March 1884. . He served during the Great War with the 7th (Service) Battalion, Norfolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 30 May 1915. Long advanced to Sergeant, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 24 September 1918 (he was wounded on four occasions during the Great War, and the lot is included with a photographic image of recipient in uniform wearing his wound stripes). After the war he returned to Walsingham, were he resided for his entire life, and was employed as gardener and caretaker of St. Mary's Church, Walsingham. Long died in October 1960.

x 142

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar group of three awarded to Lance Corporal H. G. Milne, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who died on the Western Front 13 November 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (24718 Pte - T. Cpl. - H. G. Milne. 1/R. Sc: Fus:); British War and Victory Medals (24718 Pte. H. G. Milne. R. S. Fus.) *suspension claw slightly loose on BWM, otherwise generally good very fine or better (3)* *£700-£900*

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919.

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

Henry Gardiner Milne was born in Dundee, Scotland, and served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers on the Western Front. Advanced to Lance Corporal, he died on the Western Front on 13 November 1918 and is buried in St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, France.

Sold with transmittal slip for campaign awards, addressed to 'Mrs H. Milne, 28 Russell Street, Dundee.'

x 143

A good Great War 1917 'Western Front' stretcher-bearer's M.M. and Second Award Bar awarded to Private C. Keyworth, 10th (Service) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action during the first day of the Battle of Cambrai, 20 November 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (R-4056 Pte C. Keyworth. 10/K.R.R.C.); Memorial Scroll (Rfn. Charles Keyworth, M.M. King's Royal Rifle Corps) *generally good very fine* *£700-£900*

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 June 1917.
The 20th (Light) Division Citation states: 'On 4th April 1917, for attending to the wounded under extremely heavy fire at Metz en Couture.'

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 12 November 1917.
The 20th (Light) Division Citation states: 'On night 19/20 September 1917, in organising a rescue party on his own initiative and working 3 hours under the heaviest shell fire extricating wounded from a building that had been hit by a shell near Langemarck.'

Charles Keyworth was born in Darlington, County Durham. He served during the Great War with the 10th (Service) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps in the French theatre of war from 14 November 1915 (his number appears as R/14056 in documentation).

Keyworth distinguished himself during the attack and capture of Metz-en-Couture, Pas de Calais, by the 10th and 11th Battalions of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. His Battalion suffered casualties of 6 officers killed, 2 wounded, and 22 other ranks killed with 128 wounded and 20 missing. Keyworth distinguished himself for a second time during the Third Battle of Ypres, 19/20 September 1917.

Private Keyworth was killed in action on the Western Front, 20 November 1917. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged in the first day of the Battle of Cambrai, and Private Keyworth is buried in Flesquieres Hill British Cemetery, Nord, France.

Sold with the following related documents and items: 2 Divisional Citation Cards; Rifle Record Office enclosure for Memorial Scroll; 3 Photographs, including a portrait photograph of recipient in uniform; and other photographic images.

x 144

A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance Sergeant C. W. Clark, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, later commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 6th (Service) Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment - with whom he was killed in action during the first day of the Battle of Cambrai, 20 November 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (18062 L. Sjt: C. W. Clark. 1/G: Gds:) *very fine* *£200-£240*

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

Charles William Clark resided with his wife at 3 New Cottage, Great Abington, Cambridgeshire. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards in the French theatre of war from 16 March 1915. The Battalion served as part of the 3rd Guards Brigade, Guards Division on the Somme, August - November 1916.

Clark was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the 6th (Service) Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 20 November 1917. On the latter date the Battalion were heavily engaged during the Battle of Cambrai, and suffered severe casualties. Second Lieutenant Clark is buried in the Fifteen Ravine British Cemetery, Villers-Plouich, France.

x 145

A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Company Sergeant Major G. W. Fisher, 11th (Service) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Lambeth), who died of wounds on the Western Front, 25 October 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (G-11024 Sjt: G. W. Fisher. 11/(S) Bn: The Queen's R.) *number partially officially corrected*; British War and Victory Medals (G-11024 Sjt. G. W. Fisher. The Queen's R.) *generally good very fine (3)* *£300-£400*

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

George William Fisher was born in Clapham, London in March 1896. Prior to the war he lived in West Norwood, and was employed as a Milkman by Alleyn Farm Dairies (his father being a Master Dairyman). Fisher served during the Great War with the 11th (Service) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Lambeth) on the Western Front.

Fisher advanced to Company Sergeant Major, and died of wounds on the Western Front, 25 October 1918. Company Sergeant Major Fisher is buried in the Moorseele Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold with two photographs of recipient - one in uniform, the other as a milkman in front of one of his employer's branded carts.

x 146

A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant G. Betts, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was later killed in action whilst serving with the 24th (Service) Battalion (1st Tyneside Irish) during the Second Battle of Arras, 9 April 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (3496 Sjt: G. Betts. 1/Nth'd: Fus:) *number and rank partially officially corrected*; 1914 Star (3496 L. Cpl G. Betts. 1/Noth'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (3496 A-W.O. Cl. II. G. Betts. North'd Fus.); Memorial Plaque (George Betts); Memorial Scroll (Serjt. George Betts, M.M. Northumberland Fusiliers) *generally good very fine (5)* *£400-£500*

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

George Betts was born in York in June 1895. He was employed by Rowntree prior to the war, and served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers in the French theatre of war from 8 October 1914. Betts advanced to Sergeant and transferred to the 24th (Service) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (1st Tyneside Irish).

Sergeant Betts was killed in action during the first day of the Second Battle of Arras, 9 April 1917, and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

Sold with several photographic images of recipient.

x 147

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal W. Sheldrick, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who died of wounds on the Western Front 27 September 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (30038 Cpl W. Sheldrick. 1/North'd. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (30038 Cpl. W. Sheldrick. North'd Fus.); Memorial Plaque (William Sheldrick) *generally good very fine (4)* *£360-£440*

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

William Richard Sheldrick was born in North Shields, Northumberland in April 1895. He was the son of a merchant seaman, and served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers in the French theatre of war. He died on wounds on the Western Front on 27 September 1918, and is commemorated on the Vis-En-Artois Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

Sold with various photographic images of recipient.

x 148

A Great War 1918 'German Spring Offensive' M.M. group of three awarded to Private A. Peover, 1/8th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, for his gallantry as a stretcher-bearer at Sapignies, 25 March 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (306632 Pte A. Peover. 1/Lan: Fus:); British War and Victory Medals (306632 Pte. A. Peover. Lan. Fus.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£300-£400*

M.M. *London Gazette* 27 June 1918:
'At Sapignies on 25th March 1918 he behaved most gallantly as a stretcher-bearer. In the ordinary performance of his duty, his devotion could not have been greater, but he far exceeded this, and many times went out beyond the line to recover wounded during the Action.'

Arthur Peover was a native of Pendleton, Lancashire. He served during the Great War with the 1/8th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers on the Western Front, and distinguished himself during the German Spring Offensive.

Sold with named card box of issue for campaign awards, in OHMS envelope; original Divisional Card citation for M.M, and photographic image of recipient.

x 149

A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Bandsman A. V. Jones, 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, later commissioned Second Lieutenant, South Staffordshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (10404 Bndsmn: A. V. Jones. 2/R.W. Fus:) *toned, light pitting, nearly very fine* *£180-£220*

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 December 1916.

Albert Vincent Jones served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914. The Battalion served as part of the 19th Brigade, 33rd Division on the Somme, July - November 1916. Jones was subsequently commissioned in the South Staffordshire Regiment, and his MIC indicates that he joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police after the war.

×150 **A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private W. Warren, 19th (Service) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a Gallipoli veteran, he was killed in action on the Western Front whilst serving with the 13th (Service) Battalion (1st North Wales), 22 April 1918**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (38700 Pte W. Warren. 19/R.W. Fus:) *toned, very fine* *£200-£240*

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

Walter Warren was born in Roath, Cardiff, and served during the Great War with the Welsh Regiment in Gallipoli from 27 June 1915. He subsequently transferred to the 19th (Service) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and served with them in the French theatre of war. The latter disbanded in France in February 1918, and Warren transferred to the 13th (Service) Battalion (1st North Wales). He was serving with his new Battalion when he was killed in action on the Western Front, 22 April 1918. He is buried in Bouzincourt Ridge Cemetery, Albert, Somme.

×151 **A Great War 1918 'Salonika operations' M.M. group of four awarded to Private C. Llewellyn, 11th (Service) Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, who distinguished himself when he saved the life of another soldier wounded during a night patrol, 1-2 April 1918, and he was also awarded the French Medal of Honour in Bronze with Swords**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (18207 Pte C. Llewellyn. 11/Worc: R.); 1914-15 Star (18207 Pte. C. Llewellyn. Worc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (18207. Pte. C. Llewellyn. Worc. R.) *suspension claw loose on BWM, contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* *£300-£400*

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

The original recommendation, as extracted from 12th Corps Routine Order No. 65, dated 6 April 1918, states: 'On the night 1st/2nd April, 1918 Private Llewellyn was one of a patrol sent to reconnoitre the enemy position. On approaching, advanced scouts of a patrol were fired on by enemy (estimated strength 50 rifles). One of the Scouts was wounded in both legs. The enemy were seen to move forward with the evident intention of capturing this man, but the main body of our patrol coming up engaged them with rifle fire to which the enemy replied. Under heavy enemy rifle fire, Private Llewellyn carried the wounded man to a place under cover about 50 yards to the rear, and immediately returned to his patrol and assisted in holding up the enemy who were attempting to surround them. The patrol withdrew to a position near to where the wounded man lay, and again by rifle fire held up the enemy who were endeavouring to advance. During this check Private Llewellyn carried the wounded man to a place of safety some considerable distance to the rear, and then went forward again to assist the patrol. Enemy were eventually driven back by rifle fire. Subsequently, Private Llewellyn carried the wounded man to our lines. Private Llewellyn displayed great courage and devotion to duty.'

France, Medal of Honour in Bronze, with Swords *London Gazette* 21 July 1919.

Charles Llewellyn was born in Haverfordwest in October 1890. He was employed by Great Western Railway prior to the Great War, and served with the 11th (Service) Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 22 September 1915. The Battalion moved to Salonika in November of the same year, and it is was in this theatre that Lllewellyn distinguished himself.

Llewellyn returned to Great Western Railway after the war, and was employed as a Driver at the Main Depot in Swansea until his retirement in 1955. He died in August 1977.

Sold with typed copy of Extract from 12th Corps Routine Order No. 65 dated 6 April 1918; several annotated photographic images of recipient and a modern typed transcript of a letter from to vendor from recipient's son.

x152 **A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Pioneer A. Buist, 11th (Service) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment (Pioneers), for 'rescuing comrades from a blown-in trench whilst under heavy shell-fire'**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (3361 Pr A. Buist. 11/Hants: R.); British War and Victory Medals (33361 Pte. A. Buist. Hamps. R.) mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£300-£400*

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

Alexander Buist served during the Great War with the '11th and 13th Hampshire Regiment. He joined in July 1916, and in December of that year was drafted to France, where he took part in many engagements. He saw much heavy fighting in various sectors, and was in action at the Battle of Ypres, Arras, Messines and Cambrai. He also played a prominent part in the Retreat of 1918, and was awarded the Military Medal for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in rescuing comrades from a blown-in trench whilst under heavy shell-fire. He also holds the General Service and Victory Medals, and was demobilised in March 1919.' (*The National Roll Of The Great War 1914-1918* refers).

The above source lists Buist's address post war as 46 Aylesbury Road, Copnor, Portsmouth.

x153 **A rare Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. Henderson, 4/5th Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who onetime served on the Western Front as a Piper and was decorated for bravery in July 1916**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2147 Sjt. W. Henderson. 4/5 R. Hdrs-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (2147 L. Cpl. W. Henderson. R. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (2147 Sjt. W. Henderson. R. Highrs.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* *£700-£900*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2009.

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 August 1916.

The original recommendation - taken from the War Diary of the 4th/5th Battalion, Black Watch - states: 'While holding front line trenches in the Ferme du Bois section, on the morning and afternoon of 2 July 1916, Sergeant Henderson did excellent day patrol work from point S.10c.5.2 to S.10d.15, for the purpose of recovering wounded of the 12th Royal Sussex Regiment. One wounded man was found about 50 yards from the enemy's line. After an hour and a quarters work this man was successfully brought back and over a broad ditch to our lines. Sergeant Henderson went out many times on the same quest.'

William Henderson, a member of 'A' Company, 4/5th Battalion, Black Watch, was recommended for the M.M. by Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. McL. Sceales on 4 July 1916, following the above cited deeds on the Festubert-Neuve Chapelle front (the same source refers). He originally entered the French theatre of war as a Corporal in late February 1915, but his MIC entry confirms subsequent service as a Piper.

Shortly after being awarded his M.M., Henderson's unit moved to the Somme, where it took over the line between the River Ancre and Beaucourt Road, and launched an attack against enemy positions opposite Hamel on 3 September 1916 - 'A' and 'C' Companies advanced at dawn but were eventually driven back with losses of 218 men killed or wounded. In fact, the 4/5th Black Watch remained heavily engaged on the Somme front until November, attacks on the Schwaben Redoubt resulting in further heavy casualties.

x154 **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private J. Hobson, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Royal Army Medical Corps, with whom he served in Gallipoli**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (R-40903 Pte J. Hobson. 4/K.R.Rif:C.) recipient's address additionally engraved on edge '66 Potternewton Lan Chapel Allerton Leeds', *pawnbroker's mark in obverse field, very fine* *£160-£200*

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1919.

James Hobson initially served during the Great War with the Royal Army Medical Corps in Gallipoli from 20 May 1915. He subsequently transferred to the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps and served with them in the French theatre of war.

x155 **A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance Corporal R. G. Chambers, 18th (Service) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps (Arts and Crafts)**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (R-32603 L. Cpl. R. G. Chambers. 18/K.R.R.C.) *very fine* *£180-£220*

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

Robert G. Chambers served during the Great War with the 18th (Service) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps (Arts and Crafts) on the Western Front (entitled to Great War pair).

x156 **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private H. G. Roberts, 20th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich)**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (632788 Pte H. G. Roberts. 20/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (5785 Pte. H. G. Roberts. 20-Lond. R.) *nearly very fine (3)* *£260-£300*

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919.

157

Three: **Major J. H. L. M. Toone, 11th Bengal Cavalry**

Ghuznee 1839, unnamed as issued, fitted with a small ring and silver straight bar suspension, with silver riband buckle and contemporary top silver brooch bar; Punniar Star 1843 (Lieutt. J. H. L. M. Toone 11th. Regiment Light Cavalry) with original hook and modern split ring suspension, with contemporary top silver riband buckle; Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (Bt. Capt. J. H. L. M. Toone, 11th. Bengal Cavy.) with contemporary top silver riband buckle, *minor edge bruising, generally very fine (3)*

£1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Christie's, July 1987.

James Hastings Lindsay Toone was born at Ghazipur, United Provinces, on 8 January 1816 and was commissioned Cornet in the Honourable East India Company's Forces on 27 February 1833. He arrived in India on 19 June 1833, and was posted initially to the 8th Bengal Light Cavalry. Transferring to the 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry on 9 June 1836, he served with them during the First Afghan War, where he distinguished himself as the British Column advanced towards Kandahar:

'The cavalry outposts often found themselves skirmishing with robber bands. One such was disposed of near Quetta by a detachment of the 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry. Cornet Toone of that regiment cut down its leader and decapitated him.' (*A History of British Cavalry, Vol. 1*, by the Marquess of Anglesey refers).

Following the disbandment of the 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry, Toone was subsequently as Adjutant of the 7th Irregular Cavalry on 28 April 1841. In handing up Toone's name for that appointment his late Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Salter, stated:

'Cornet Toone acted as Adjutant for a short time at Cabool and was zealous and anxious to acquire every part of his arduous duty. A good horseman. Speaks both Persian and Hondoostanee fluently, and has a great predilection for the acquirement of these languages. Temper excellent, steady and gentlemanly in his conduct.'

Promoted Lieutenant on 16 November 1841, Toone was subsequently posted to the newly-raised 11th Bengal Light Cavalry. He served as Adjutant of this new unit during the Gwalior campaign, and was present at the Battle of Punniar, 29 December 1843. Appointed Instructor and Quartermaster of the 11th Light Cavalry on 27 August 1847, he saw further service with the 11th Bengal Light Cavalry during the Second Sikh War, where he was present at the siege of Mooltan and the action at Suraj Khund, and was appointed Brevet Captain. He transferred to the Retired List on 1 May 1854, and was promoted Honorary Major on 28 November of that year. He died in Madeira on 15 December 1886, leaving an estate valued at over £55,000.

Sold with copied research.

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Family Group:

Four: **Colonel F. W. Drummond, Bengal Cavalry**

Punniar Star 1843 (Lieutt. F. W. Drummond 8th Regiment Light Cavalry) original brass hook suspension; Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur 1845 (Lieut. F: W: Drummond 8th Regt. L:C:); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Lieut. F. W. Drummond, Adjt. 8th Bengal Cavalry); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Capt. F. W. Drummond, 5th Bengal Eurn. Cavy.) *generally very fine or better*

Pair: **Major F. C. W. Drummond, 11th Bengal Native Infantry, late H.M. 53rd Regiment**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Ensign F. C. W. Drummond, 53rd Regt.); China 1857-60, no clasp (Lieut. F. C. W. Drummond. 11th Regt. N.I.) officially impressed naming, *contact marks, otherwise very fine (6)* *£5,000-£7,000*

Francis Walker Drummond was commissioned Cornet in the 8th Bengal Regiment of Light Cavalry on 2 June 1837; Lieutenant, 8 March 1848; Brevet Captain, 2 June 1852; Captain, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry, 1 November 1854; Major, 18 February 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 June 1863; Colonel, 2 June 1868.

He served in the campaign in Bundelecund in 1842. Present at the battle of Punniar, 29th December 1843 (Bronze Star). Sutlej campaign of 1845 -46, including the battle of Ferozeshuhur (Medal). Also throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the affair at Ramnuggur, and actions of Sadoolapore, Chilianwala, and Goojerat (Medal with two Clasps). Upon the disarming of the 8th Bengal Light Cavalry at Mean Meer in 1857, Captain Drummond transferred to the 5th Regiment of Bengal European Cavalry in July 1858 and served with the Right Wing of the regiment during the Indian Mutiny campaign (Medal).

Francis Charles Walker Drummond was born at Cawnpore on 26 June 1840, son of Ensign F. W. Drummond, 8th Light Cavalry. He was nominated as a Cadet for the Bengal Infantry by John H. Astell, a Director of the East-India Company, and recommended by Sir J. C. Melvill, K.C.B.; examined and passed on 11 November 1857, he proceeded overland to India on 4 January 1858.

He 'joined Her Majesty's 53rd Foot in February 1858. Continued with Her Majesty's 53rd Foot till November 1858, when ordered to join the 70th Native Infantry; joined 70th Native Infantry in China in February 1859; appointed Acting Adjutant in 11th, late 70th Regiment Native Infantry in May 1862; remained in that appointment till return of the Adjutant from furlough in November 1862; attached to 7th Regiment Native Infantry in April 1863; appointed Wing Subaltern 25th Punjab Regiment Native Infantry in August 1863; appointed Quarter Master 25th Punjab Regiment Native Infantry in January 1864; appointed Adjutant 7th Regiment Native Infantry in August 1854 and remained in this appointment until November 1869; appointed Officiating W. Wing Officer 7th Regiment Native Infantry in November 1869; commanded Right Wing 7th Regiment Native Infantry and Station at Cachar during 1870; appointed Staff Officer at Banda in addition to other duties in 1864; Station Officer at Dacca in addition to other duties in January 1868.

He served at the siege and capture of Lucknow with Her Majesty's 53rd Foot, in March 1858 (Medal and Clasp). Present at the affair of Koossie and the passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore in 1858. Foreign service in China with 70th Native Infantry in 1859 and 1860 (Medal).'

Sold with copied Cadet papers and statement of services.

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Four: **Trumpet Major W. H. Orman, Bengal Horse Artillery**

Punniar Star 1843 (Half Pay Trumpeter William Orman 3rd. Troop. 3rd. Brigade Horse Artillery) original suspension hook replaced with a contemporary silver straight bar suspension; Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur 1845, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Trumpr: W: H: Orman 3rd. Brigade H: Ay.); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Bombr. Wm. Henry Orman. 3rd. Tp. 3rd. Bde. H Arty.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Tpt. Major. Wm. Hy. Orman, 3rd. Bde. He. Art.) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine (4)* *£2,200-£2,600*

William Henry Orman was born in Cawnpore on 21 August 1826 and was appointed a half pay Trumpeter with the Bengal Artillery on 8 May 1838. Attesting as a Gunner at Meerut on his 18th Birthday, 21 August 1844, he was again appointed a Trumpeter on 20 November 1845, and was promoted Bombardier on 12 December 1848, and Trumpet Major on 10 June 1857. He transferred to the Royal Artillery on 18 February 1861, and was promoted Sergeant on 6 July 1861. He was discharged at his own request on 3 May 1870, after 27 years and 283 days' service, the entire period of which was spent soldiering in India. He was not entitled to a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Sold with copied record of service; medal roll extracts; and other research.

160 *Pair:* **Captain G. Horne, 12th Lancers**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Capt. G. Horne. 12th. Lancers.) officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell*; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring suspension, *edge bruising to first, polished, nearly very fine (2)* *£240-£280*

George Horne was commissioned Ensign, by purchase, in the 12th Lancers on 19 June 1835, and was promoted Lieutenant, by purchase, on 28 August 1838, and Captain on 25 June 1852. He served in the Crimea from 17 May 1855, and relinquished his commission in 1861.

161 *Pair:* **Private W. Caunt, 12th Lancers**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Pte. Wm. Caunt 12th. Rl. Lanrs.) contemporarily engraved naming, *fitted with replacement suspension claw*; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, *this a contemporary tailor's copy*, fitted with a rather crude brass Crimea-style suspension, *edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* *£140-£180*

162 *Pair:* **Gunner and Driver J. Montgomery, Royal Artillery**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Gr. & Dr. J. Montgomery. 11th. Bn. Rl. Art.) officially impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Gr. J. Montgomery. 6B. 13B. R.A.) contemporarily engraved naming, plugged and fitted with a small ring suspension, *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* *£280-£340*

John Montgomery was born Girvan, Ayrshire, in 1828 and attested for the Royal Artillery at Ayr on 26 January 1847. He served with the 11th Battalion in the Crimea, before transferring to the 13th Brigade, and saw further service with them in India before being posted to the School of Gunnery on 1 May 1863. He was discharged on 1 June 1869, after 22 years and 32 days' service; he did not receive a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Sold with copied record of service.

163

An important Crimea and Indian Mutiny group of four awarded to Major J. C. Ross Grove, 42nd Royal Highlanders, much of whose 'active service correspondence' survives in the Regimental Museum: it was he who supported the mortally wounded Brigadier Adrian Hope in his arms during the disastrous attack against Fort Rooyah in April 1858, a selfless act that nearly resulted in his own demise, with both his bonnet and kilt being shot through

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol, the reverse of each privately engraved '20th. September 1854', '25th October 1854', and '8th September 1855' respectively (Capt. J. C. Ross Grove, 42d Royal Highlanders) contemporary engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow, the reverse privately engraved '14th March 1858' (Capt. J. C. Ross Grove, 42nd Royal Highlanders) *'C. Ross' privately corrected*; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, Fifth Class breast badge, silver, gold and enamel, the reverse with contemporary and privately engraved inscription, 'Captain J. C. Ross Grove, 42nd Royal Highlanders', *enamel damage to Crescent suspension*; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, a contemporary tailor's copy by 'J.B.' (Captain J. C. Ross Grove, 42nd Royal Highlanders) contemporary engraved naming, all fitted with contemporary top silver riband bars or buckles and housed in a fitted leather case, *contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise generally very fine (4)* *£2,400-£2,800*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2003.

Joseph Charles Ross Grove was commissioned into the Black Watch as an Ensign in September 1851, and was advanced to Lieutenant in May 1854. As verified by relevant sources, and his own surviving correspondence, he served throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, and participated in the Kertch and Yenikale expeditions, in addition to the battles of Alma and Balaklava.

The following account, taken from a letter home, describes his experiences at Alma on 20 September 1854:
'Meanwhile, the First Division (our own), deployed on our side of the river and were ordered to lie down to avoid the shell and shot which came like hail amongst us. Many of us had narrow escapes but only three men were knocked over then. In half an hour after we deployed we got the order to advance. We crossed the river and got into a vineyard. The whistling of the bullets was perfectly astonishing. The thickness of the foliage, the river, half a dozen dykes to cross and five or six houses broke us completely. I am now speaking of my cause. We formed line as quickly as possible under a most fearful fire of shot, shell, grape and canister, and musketry. How we escaped I know not. Immediately we got into order we opened fire and continued advancing up a tremendous steep brae so rapidly that their artillery could not get our range - we were only two hundred yards from full regiments and a battery of seven guns! So the heavy shot now went over our heads ... We now came up with the 79th which were, I am sorry to say, wavering. We broke through them - cheering, they gave way to us, saying "Let them go they are mad." We were now with fixed bayonets and were ordered to cease firing. The Duke and Sir Colin Campbell were with our Colonel riding in front, waving their swords. Oh it was splendidly exciting and we cheered again and again, and then went laterally and determinedly up the hill as quick as we could march. It was too steep to double. The fire was as heavy as ever. When we came within 50 yards of the top of the hill we cheered. They gave us a parting volley and scuttled down the other side. We then got to the top of the heights. We were the first regiment of the Army who gained the position!'

It would seem Ross Grove's obvious enthusiasm added to his reputation in the ranks, a contention supported by the following extract from the memoirs of a fellow Black Watch veteran:
'There was another duty to perform, which was no joke. That was to take down the shot and shell to the batteries through the open ground, exposed to all the fire that came out of Sebastopol, as we could not drag the waggon in the trenches. I was twice on that duty - once under Captain M'Leod, now Sir John, and once under Captain Ross Grove. I will say there could not have been better officers for that duty. They were cool and collected, and both nights there was a tremendous fire kept up, and the Russians were firing what was called "happy family" - that was a cluster of small shell that were sent in one gun together.'

Ross Grove himself refers to at least one near squeak in the trenches before Sebastopol in a letter home dated 31 July 1855:
'On Thurday afternoon a shell burst in the air almost 100 yards from me. I saw a fragment coming straight at me. I considered for a moment and determined not to move. If I had done so I would have lost my left arm. The piece in descending smacked a man's thigh and I calculate would have caught me about the elbow. We are too much used to these things now for them to affect us. It was amputated next day and he is doing well ... after a beef broth pudding and a glass of port and some brandy and water I enjoyed bed tremendously.'

Again before Sebastopol, in the final operations against the Redan, we find Ross Grove experiencing further close shaves:
'The minute after we got to our ground I had my men posted. We were so close we had to crawl on our bellies and speak in a whisper without daring to lift a head or move a joint, for about 200 of the enemy's riflemen discovered us and kept up a fearful fire of musketry on us. I can only attribute my preservation to the Almighty. I got up for one moment and immediately a ball struck where I had been. This continued up to lunch, when all of a sudden the firing ceased and we came to the conclusion that something was going to be done. A thought came over me that the enemy had evacuated the place and it might be a grand thing to enter the Redan by oneself and return to Sir Colin and say it was ours. It had hardly entered my brain before there was a rumbling in the earth and then a fearful explosion followed by others in quick succession. We were all nearly killed. The stones from the batteries falling round us like hail. The enemy at midday saved us the trouble of storming her. The bitter cold that night I shall never forget ...'

For his services in the Crimea Ross Grove was awarded the Fifth Class of the Ottoman Order of Medjidie and was advanced to Captain. Seeing further service during the Great Sepoy Mutiny he witnessed extensive active service, not just in the engagements at Cawnpore and elsewhere which led to the fall of Lucknow - when he was present at the assault on the Martiniere and on "Bank's Bungalow" - but afterwards in several of the "mopping up" operations fought by the Highland Brigade under Brigadier Adrian Hope, not least the attack on Fort Rooyah in March 1858.

Ross Grove's part in this action is mentioned in several relevant accounts, the unenvious task of commanding the storming party largely falling on his shoulders, in his capacity as C.O. of No. 8 Company:
'The rebels were prepared to evacuate the fort, and they had intended to fire a few rounds and retreat. But, when they saw the British general sending his infantry in skirmishing order against the face which could be defended, they changed their minds and determined to show fight. Meanwhile, Walpole had ridden up to a company of the 42nd that was in advance, commanded by Captain Ross Grove, and had directed that officer to extend and pass through the wooded ground in his front; then to close on the fort, hold the gate, and prevent the enemy from escaping. Another company of the same regiment, led by Captain Green, was to move in support.

Pushing through the forest before them, the 42nd dashed across the open space between the trees and the fort, and lay down on the edge of the counterscarp of the ditch, which till then had been invisible. During the advance the enemy had poured into them a continuous fire. That fire now became increasingly hot, and, as the men had no cover, many of them were shot down, killed or wounded. After waiting here for some time, Ross Grove sent a bugler to the general to tell him that there was no gate, but that if he would send scaling ladders he would escalade the place. It was evident by this time to Ross Grove that no other attack was being made.

To his message to Walpole Ross Grove received no answer. Then, as the casualties were becoming serious - there being only a few paces between his men and the enemy - he sent another message asking for a reinforcement as well as ladders, and pointing out that it was impossible to cross the ditch without the latter.

Presently, Captain Cafe came down with his Sikhs, the 4th Punjab Rifles. Without communicating with Captain Ross Grove, Cafe dashed into the ditch a little to the left of the 42nd. There his men, having no ladders, were shot down like dogs. It was marvellous that any escaped. Amongst the officers killed was Edward Willoughby, a young officer of the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, who, though on the sick-list, had left his dooly to join in the fight. Of the hundred and twenty men Cafe had brought with him, forty-six men were killed and two wounded. Finding it useless to persevere, Cafe drew back the remnant of his men, and asked the 42nd to help him recover Willoughby's body. Ross Grove, unable to go himself, being in command, gave him two Privates, Thomson and Spence. With these men Cafe returned to the ditch and brought back the body, Cafe being wounded. He received the Victoria Cross for his gallantry; so, likewise, did Thomson. Spence died two days later from a wound he received in carrying out his splendid deed.

No orders had reached Ross Grove, who, with his men, remained still exposed to the enemy's fire, when, a short time afterwards, Adrian Hope came up, accompanied only by his aide-de-camp, Butler. It would seem that, whilst the troops I have mentioned were acting in the manner described on one face of the fort, Walpole, alarmed at the consequence of his rashness, had caused the heavy guns to open on the walls from the side opposite to that on which the skirmishers still were. Soon after they had opened fire, a report was made to Adrian Hope that the balls from the heavy guns were going over the fort and dropping amongst the skirmishers. He at once rode up to Walpole. What passed between them cannot with certainty be known, but it seems probable that Walpole doubted the truth of the report, for, on his return from the conversation, Hope declared to Butler that he would go and see for himself. The moment Ross Grove saw him he sprang to his feet, and, rushing to him, said, "Good God, General! this is no place for you; you must lie down." But it was too late. Even at that moment his immense frame had become a target to the enemy, not to be missed. He was shot through the chest, and died almost immediately in Ross Grove's arms. Whilst holding him, Ross Grove's own bonnet and kilt were shot through.

Ross Grove then told Butler that he could not and would not retire without orders, and that scaling-ladders were the things he wanted. Butler went back to report to Walpole. Meanwhile, in the hope of finding some means of entering the fort, Ross Grove crawled round the edge of the ditch, followed by two men, to keep down, as far as they could, the enemy's fire. He persevered till one of the two men was killed by a round shot from the British guns discharged from the other side, when, finding his effort fruitless of results, he returned. A few minutes later, Brigadier Cox came up with orders to retire. This order the two companies of the 42nd obeyed in as strict order and steadiness, by alternate files, as if they were on a parade ground.

Their losses had been heavy. Lieutenants Douglas and Bramley and fifty-five of their followers were killed; two other officers were wounded. The bodies of the dead officers were not allowed to remain where they fell. Quartermaster Sergeant Simpson, Privates Douglas and Davis, especially distinguished themselves in the dangerous and heroic work of recovering them - they all received the Victoria Cross.'

Ross Grove, whose gallant deeds remained unrecognized, went on to see further action at Bareilly and in the Oude, and reverted to half-pay in June 1864. He was finally placed on the Retired List as a Major a year or two later and died at Lyndhurst, Hampshire in May 1889, aged 54 years, having dropped the Grove part of his surname. His Estate passed to his spinster daughter, Miss Ethel Margaret Ross, and on her death in February 1917, her Will stipulated that her late father's correspondence from the Crimea War be bequeathed to his regiment, the Black Watch. Containing a series of vivid and fascinating observations pertinent to numerous engagements in the Crimea, the whole correspondence constitutes an important and exceedingly rare record of a bloody conflict seen through the eyes of a young - and very gallant - Infantry Officer.

Sold with copied research including various photographic images of the recipient.

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Three: **Colour-Sergeant Alexander Goodbrand, 79th Highlanders**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (2680. Color. Serjt. Alexr. Goodbrand. 79. Cameron. Highlanders.) regimentally impressed naming as usual for the Highland Brigade; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (Colr. Sergt. Alexr. Goodbrand, 79th Highlanders) fitted with Crimea suspension; **France, Second Empire**, Médaille Militaire, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *gilt worn and chips to enamel on last, first with light contact marks, otherwise about very fine (3)* *£1,000-£1,400*

Medaille Militaire: 'For good and gallant conduct at the Battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and in the trenches before Sebastopol.' One of six such awards to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 79th Highlanders for the Crimean War.

Alexander Goodbrand left the Army March 1857 and was afterwards for a period Colour-Sergeant and Drill Instructor to the 1st Aberdeenshire Militia. In 1874 he took up a position in the Natal Government Railwat, becoming Point station master at Durban. In his application to join the railways he stated:

'I have served in the Army for nearly 10 years and was with the 79th Highlanders throughout the whole of the Crimean Campaign, including the Battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Expedition to Kertch and siege of Sebastopol. Crimean Medal with 3 clasps, Turkish Medal and French Medal with mention for good & gallant conduct. Held the rank of Colour Serjeant from 20 Sept. 1854 till the date of my discharge on the 31st March 1857. Since leaving the Army I have had large experience in business - chiefly in London. I am competent to undertake any description of Office Work.'

Alexander Goodbrand died at Durban on 26 May 1892, aged 61, his profession being described as that of 'Accountant N.G.R.'

x 165

Pair: **Private W. Halls, Rifle Brigade, who died at Scutari on 8 February 1855**

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (W. Halls. 1st. Bn. Rifle Bde.) officially impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (W. Halls. 1st. Bn. Rifle Bde.) contemporarily engraved naming, pierced with ring suspension, *edge bruising and light contact marks, good very fine (2)* *£500-£700*

William Halls was born at Bildestone, Suffolk, in 1828 and attested for the Rifle Brigade at Ipswich on 15 December 1845. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Third Kaffir War from January 1852 to January 1854 (Medal), and subsequently in the Crimea. He was admitted to Scutari Hospital on 27 December 1854, and died at Scutari on 8 February 1855.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

166 *Three:* **Sergeant P. Anderson, 64th Foot, who was wounded in the leg at Cawnpore on 16 July 1857**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (P. Anderson, 64th. Foot.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Peter Anderson, 64th Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3006 Sergt. Peter Anderson. 64th. Foot.) *heavy contact marks, polished and worn in parts, therefore good fine, the LS&GC better (3)* *£700-£900*

Peter Anderson was born in Kilboe, Co. Longford, in 1828 and attested for the 64th Foot at Edinburgh on 22 December 1848. He served in the Persia campaign of 1857, and subsequent in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, and was wounded in the leg in the actions at Cawnpore as part of General Windham's force on 16 July 1857.

Anderson was promoted Corporal on 14 January 1859, and Sergeant on 23 September 1859, and transferred to the permanent staff of the 4th Lancashire Militia on 14 February 1867. He was discharged on 28 December 1869, after 21 years and 7 days' service, of which 9 years and three months were spent soldiering in India.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extracts, extensive copied Muster Rolls, and other research.

167

Family Group:

Four: **Captain J. Thompson, 9th Foot, late 67th Foot**

China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Josh. Thompson. 67th. Regt.); Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Lieut. J. Thompson. 2/9th. Foot.); Empress of India 1877, silver (Serjt. Major Joseph Thompson 67th. Regt.) contemporarily engraved naming, with neck riband, in case of issue; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (175. S. Maj: J. Thompson. 67th. Foot) *light contact marks, generally very fine and better*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony **(Mr. J. G. Thompson. A.S.C.)** *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£800-£1,000*

Joseph Thompson was born in Penrith, Cumberland, on 8 February 1838 and attested for the 67th Regiment of Foot on 11 December 1857. He served with the Regiment in India from 16 December 1858 to 15 October 1859, and then in China from 16 October 1859 to 13 April 1865, and was present during the latter stages of the Second China War. He saw further service in India and Burma from 1 November 1872 to 9 March 1883, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 14 December 1875, as well as receiving the Empress of India Medal (service papers confirm).

Thompson was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot on 29 September 1877, after 19 years and 292 days in the ranks, on which occasion he was presented by the Officers of his former Regiment with 'a sword and belt, and a gold watch, in recognition of his good services during a long membership of the regiment, including the China campaign.' (Regimental History refers). He served with his new Regiment during the Second Afghan War from 28 September 1879 to 7 September 1880, and was promoted Lieutenant on 11 October 1879. Advanced Captain on 12 March 1883, he died in service on 28 September 1886.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extracts, and other research.

John George Thompson, the eldest son of the above, was born at Aldershot on 11 July 1870, and served as a Civilian Blacksmith with the 37th Company, Army Service Corps in South Africa during the Boer War.

Note: The original medal roll shows entitlement to the Cape Colony clasp; this has then been crossed out, and the roll subsequently annotated 'Medal only.' Presumably the medal had already been issued by the time this change was made to the roll, as the medal appears entirely as issued.

Sold with copied research

168

Three: **Mr C. G. W. Hastings, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab and Under-Secretary to the Govenment of India**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (Mr. C. G. W. Hastings. Asst. Supt. of Police); Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Mr. C. G. W. Hastings. Asst. Sup: of Pol:); India General Service 1895-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897 -98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (Mr. C. G. Hastings Political Department) mounted as worn but ribbons frayed and the first detached, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine or better (3)* *£800-£1,000*

Charles Godolphin William Hastings was born on 29 June 1854, 2nd son of the Rev. Hon. Richard Godolphin Hastings, 4th son of 11th Earl of Huntingdon. He married, 1882, Margaret Logie, daughter of Genral Sir J. D. Macpherson, K.C.B., one son. Educated at Haileybury, he entered the Punjab Police in 1873; Political Officer, Kurram; served Jowaki Expedition (medal with clasp); Afghan War (medal); Chitral Relief Force (medal with clasp); Tirah Campaign (3 clasps); Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, 22 June 1897; Inspector-General of Police, N.W.F. Province, 1901; and of the Punjab, 1904; Uner-Secretary to Government, 1904-07; retired 1909; also entitled to medal for Delhi Durbar of 1903. Mr Charles Hastings died on 26 February 1920.

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see Lot 622.

169

The unique campaign group of five awarded to Sergeant A. H. Still, 12th Lancers, who served in both the Zulu and Ulundi campaigns, and was later a Yeoman of the King's Bodyguard

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (Sergt. A. H. Still. 12th. Lancers.); Coronation 1902, bronze, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (First Class Sergt. Instr. A. H. Still Bomby. Unattd. List); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Trp: S. Mjr: A. H. Still. 12/Lrs:) *contact marks and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine, the MSM good very fine, the first with clasp 1878-9 unique to unit (5)* *£1,800-£2,200*

Only two members of the 12th Lancers received the South Africa Medal 1877-79 - Sergeant Still, with the clasp 1878-9; and Brevet Major J. C. Russell, with the clasp 1879. Still's award is therefore a unique award to the regiment

Arthur Horatio Still was born in St. Luke's, London, on 21 January 1853 and attested for the 12th Lancers on 2 November 1869. Appointed Drill Sergeant, he embarked for South Africa from Dartmouth on the *Walmer Castle* on 31 May 1878, and landed at the Cape of Good Hope on 25 June 1878 - one of only a handful of cavalrymen to proceed to South Africa, he had been sent (along with an officer of the 12th Lancers) to South Africa for the specific purpose of improving the Mounted Infantry's Drill.

Still entered Natal on 2 August 1878, and the Transvaal on 2 September 1878, and marched from Pretoria to join the column under General Sir H. Rowlands, V.C., K.C.B., taking part in he operations against the Sekukuni. He entered Zululand on 11 January 1879, and joined Lord Chelmsford's Column, retiring to Rorke's Drift on 23 January 1879 after the disaster at Isandlahwana. He was subsequently present at the actions at Kambula Hill and Ulundi, 4 July 1879, before proceeding to the Intombi and was one of the party to capture the chief of that district. He returned to the U.K. on 8 December 1879.

Embarking for India on 29 December 1881, Still served as a First Class Sergeant Instructor on the Bombay Unattached List, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1888. He was discharged at Gosport, Hampshire, on 31 December 1891. Subsequently appointed a Yeoman of the King's Bodyguard, it was in this capacity that he received both the 1902 and 1911 Coronation Medals. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal without annuity per Army Order 132 of 1919, and died at Hounslow, Middlesex, on 6 June 1923.

170

Pair: **Quartermaster M. J Kenny, Connaught Rangers**

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (1275 Corpl. M. J. Kenny. 88th. Foot.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *last clasp a tailor's copy* (Qr. Mr. M. J. Kenny. 1st. Connaught Rang:); together with the related miniature awards, the clasps on the QSA mounted in the order TH, RoL, T, OFS, CC, SA01, the miniatures mounted as worn, *very fine and better (2)* *£1,000-£1,400*

Michael James Kenny was born in Adelaide, South Australia, in 1856, the son of Sergeant Major Peter Kenny, 11th Foot, and attested for the 88th Regiment of Foot on 2 April 1877. He served with the Regiment in South Africa from 17 June 1877 to 2 October 1879, and took part in both the Kaffir and Zulu Wars. Proceeding to India on 3 October 1879, where he was stationed until 5 November 1890, he was advanced Warrant Officer on 25 December 1889, and saw further service in Aden from 6 November 1890 to 15 December 1891.

Kenny was commissioned Quartermaster on 11 March 1896, and served in South Africa during the Beor War from 11 November 1899 to 2 Mach 1901, being present at the Relief of Ladysmith, including the action at Colenso; the actions at Spion Kop and Vaal Krantz; the operations at Tugela Heights and the action at Pieters Hill; and operations in the Orange Free State, in the Transvaal, and in the Cape Colony.

Returning to the U.K. on 3 March 1901, Kenny's final appointment was as Quartermaster at the School of Training for Mounted Infantry at Aldershot from 10 December 1901 to 10 December 1906.

Sold with the recipient's original Army Form B199 Record of Service; and a copy of the programme of the Connaught Rangers Old Comrades' Association Seventh Annual Dinner, 4 June 1932.

For the medal awarded to the recipient's father, see Lot 554.

171

Pair: **Colonel P. E. Pope, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Lt. Col: P. E. Pope, 4th. Dn. Gds.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise and heavy pitting form star, otherwise very fine (2)* *£400-£500*

Philip Edward Pope (also recorded as Poppe) was born in London on 14 December 1842 and was commissioned Cornet in the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards on 22 May 1863. Promoted Lieutenant on 11 July 1865, he was appointed Adjutant on 17 April 1867, and was promoted captain on 22 October 1870. He was appointed Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces on 18 February 1875, and was attached to the Cheshire Yeomanry, as Acting Commanding Officer, serving with them for the next five years. Appointed Commandant of the School of Instruction, Auxiliary Cavalry at Aldershot on 1 July 1880, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., Commanding the Division at Aldershot, on 22 January 1881, and was promoted Major on 1 July of that year.

Pope was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 7 March 1882, and served with the 4th Dragoon Guards in Egypt as part of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, where he was present at the action of El-Majfar and Mahuta; the capture of Mashamah; and the action at Kassassin. Promoted Colonel and given the Command of the 4th Dragoon Guards on 7 March 1886, he transferred to the Reserve of Officers on 7 March 1888, and retired on 7 March 1892. In later life he served as a Deputy Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire. A keen yachtsman and a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes, he died on 10 May 1916.

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

172

Three: **Troop Sergeant Major J. Pedley, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (893. [*sic*] Tp: Sgt. Maj: J. Pedley... Gds.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (895 Tp: Sgt. Maj: J. Pedley. 4th. Dn. Gds.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, the reverse contemporarily named 'T.S. Major J. Pedley. R.I.D.G. 895', *heavy pitting from Star, therefore good fine (3)* *£240-£280*

James Pedley was born in Nottingham in 1847 and attested for the 13th Hussars on 16 May 1865. He transferred to the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards on 31 July 1866, and was appointed Shoeing Smith on 3 August 1868. Promoted Corporal on 1 February 1871, Sergeant on 26 April 1873, and Troop Sergeant Major on 27 February 1875, he served with the Regiment in Egypt from 9 August to 22 October 1882, and was present at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir on 13 September 1882; the Regiment suffered just a single casualty in the action. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, he was advanced to his ultimate rank of Regimental Sergeant Major on 9 September 1888, and was discharged to pension on 21 July 1891, after 26 years and 67 days' service. Apart from 75 days in Egypt, his entire service was at home.

Sold with copied record of service and a photographic image of the recipient.

173 *Pair:* **Private J. McGlone, Cameron Highlanders**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai (1211, Pte. J. McGlone. 1/Cam'n Highrs:); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *light pitting from star, otherwise good very fine and rare* *£300-£400*

Only 9 clasps for El-Teb-Tamaai to the regiment.

174 *Pair:* **Private J. Prescott, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (1985. Pte. J. Prescott. 1/Gord: Highrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *some very light pitting from star, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£800-£1,000*

175 *Four:* **Private G. Whitcher, Hampshire Regiment**

India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7, *clasps remounted in this order, as usual* (... Pte. G. Whitcher 2nd. Bn. Hamps. R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg (1288 Pte, G. Whitcher, 2nd. Hampshire Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1288 Pte. G. Whitcher. Hampshire Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1288 Pte. G. Whitcher. Hamps: Regt.) *heavy contact marks, good fine and better (4)* *£360-£440*

George Whitcher was born in Southampton in 1864 and attested for the Hampshire Regiment at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, on 19 December 1883. He saw active service in Burma and in South Africa during the Boer War, and was wounded in the former campaign at Mongong. He was discharged on 25 June 1906, after 22 years' service.

Sold with copied research.

176 *Pair:* **Private F. Mascoll, 2nd West India Regiment**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1891-2 (3510. Pte. F. Mascoll. 2/W.I. Rgt.); Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed as issued, *toned, nearly extremely fine (2)* *£400-£500*

Frederick Mascoll was born in Barbados and attested for the 2nd West India Regiment at Bridgetown on 6 June 1887. He served in West Africa from 6 January 1889 to 20 February 1892, and again from 22 December 1894 to 7 January 1897, and took part in the Gambia Expedition 1891 -92, and the Ashanti Expedition 1895-96. He was medically discharged, physically unfit for further service, on 16 February 1897, after 9 years and 256 days' service, his physical condition 'probably aggravated by fatigue and exposure during the late Ashanti Expedition'.

Sold with copied service and medical records; and medal roll extracts.

177 *Pair:* **Private A. Kenway, Dorsetshire Regiment**

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3348 Pte. A. Kenway 1st. Bn. Dorset Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3348 Pte. A. Kenway. Dorset Regt.) *light contact marks, very fine (2)* *£180-£220*

Arthur Kenway was born in Wareham, Dorset, and attested there for the Dorsetshire Regiment on 16 December 1891, having previously served with the Regiment's 3rd (Militia) Battalion. He served served with the 1st Battalion overseas in Egypt in 1893, and then in India from 1893 to 1906, and saw active service with the Tirah Expeditionary Force. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 April 1910, and was discharged on 15 December 1912, after 21 years' service.

Kenway re-enlisted into the 3rd Battalion at Dorchester on 22 August 1914, and served throughout the Great War at Home, transferring to the Labour Corps on 30 June 1917. He was finally discharged on 30 June 1919, after a further 4 years and 314 days' service (although was not entitled to any Great War medals).

178 *Four:* **Private F. E. Trickett, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, later Acting Company Quartermaster Sergeant, 72nd Canadian Infantry**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (3894. Pte. F. Trickett. 6/Drgns.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3894 Pte. F. E. Trickett. Innis: Drgns:); British War and Victory Medals (116266 A.C.Q.M. Sjt. F. E. Trickett. 72-Can. Inf.) *contact marks and minor edge bruising, polished, nearly very fine (4)* *£240-£280*

Frederick Ernest Trickett was born in Notting Hill, London, on 22 July 1879 and attested for the Dragoons of the Line in London on 13 June 1898. Posted to the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, he served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 23 November 1899 to 4 December 1902, and was discharged at his own request on 14 January 1903.

Emigrating to Canada, Trickett attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 28 May 1915, and served with the 72nd Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, rising to the rank of Acting Company Quartermaster Sergeant.

Sold with copied service papers, medal roll extracts, and other research.

179 *Pair:* **Lieutenant G. Smith, Imperial Yeomanry**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (262 S.S. G. Smith... th. Coy. 2nd. Imp: Yeo:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. G. S... I.Y. att. A.S.C.) engraved naming, *both with suspension claws re-affixed and traces of brooch mounting at 6 o'clock that has obscured the naming, nearly very fine (2)* *£120-£160*

Geoffrey Smith was born in Handsworth, Staffordshire, in 1876 and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Warwick on 9 January 1900. He served initially as a Shoeing Smith with the 5th (Warwickshire) Company, 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 30 January 1900, and was subsequently commissioned Second Lieutenant, serving on attachment to the 10th Company, Army Service Corps.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

180 *Pair:* **Captain and Paymaster C. S. Wakeford, Imperial Light Horse**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Capt: & Paymr: C. S. Wakeford, Imp: Lt: Horse.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Cpt. C. S. Wakeford. Imp. L.H.) engraved naming, *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine (2)* *£300-£400*

181 *Pair:* **Sergeant A. W. Swatton, Royal Engineers, who died of wounds in Salonika on 2 October 1916**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (8122 Sapper A. W. Swatton, Rl: Engrs:) *minor official correction to unit*; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (187 Sjt: A. W. Swatton. Hants (F.) R.E.) *polished, nearly very fine and better (2)* *£200-£240*

Alfred W. Swatton, a native of Fareham, Hampshire, attested for the Hampshire (Fortress) Royal Engineers Volunteers, and served with the 2nd Contingent in South Africa during the Boer War from 25 March 1901 to 9 July 1902. Advanced Sergeant, he was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 205 of 1 July 1912.

Swatton saw further service during the the Great War with the 1st/7th (Hampshire) Field Company, R.E., initially on the Western Front from 20 October 1915. Proceeding to Salonika, he died of wounds there on 2 October 1916, and is buried in Struma Military Cemetery, Greece.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

182 *Pair:* **Private R. Hill, Scots Guards**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (803 Pte. R. Hill, Scots Guards); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (803 Pte. R. Hill. Scots Guards.) *good very fine (2)* *£240-£280*

183

Four: **Captain H. Bennett, Royal Fusiliers, later 2nd/3rd Gurkha Rifles, who was killed in action at Neuve-Chapelle on 14 November 1914**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *the OFS clasp a tailor's copy* (Lieut: H. Bennett. Royal Fus:); 1914 Star (Capt: H. Bennett. 2/3 Gurkha Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. Bennett.) *edge nicks to QSA, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* *£300-£400*

Harold Bennett was born on 11 April 1882, and was educated at Uppingham School. Enlisting for service in the Boer War with the 5th (Militia) Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, he served in South Africa and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers, later transferring to the Essex Regiment. He transferred to the Indian Army on 12 November 1905, and was appointed to the 2nd/3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Shortly before the outbreak of war in August 1914 Bennett was at home on leave, when he received an urgent message to join his regiment at Port Said in Egypt and travel with them to Marseilles, where he landed in France with the Indian Corps on 13 October 1914, the 2/3rd Gurkhas forming part of the Garwhal Brigade, before moving on to Northern France. It was here that they first engaged with the German troops who had mounted a massive push to clear the road to Calais.

On the evening of 13 November 1914 an attack was launched on a German trench, located fifty yards from the junction of the trenches of the 1st/39th and 2nd/39th Garhwalis. The assaulting party consisted of six platoons of the 2nd/3rd Gurkhas with 50 rifles of the 2nd/39th Garhwalis. The attack commenced at 9.15 p.m. after a fifteen minute artillery bombardment but the Germans were prepared with searchlights and strategically positioned machine-guns. The assaulting party charged but was met with a withering fire - in the first few moments, all the British and Gurkha officers in the centre and the left were shot down. Despite further futile attempts to renew the attack, the drastically depleted party was forced to retire. The losses were extremely heavy in proportion to the small number engaged; four British officers were killed with two wounded and more than 95 other ranks as casualties. Bennett when last seen was wounded in the right leg but still leading his men under searchlight and in the face of machine gun fire. Reported missing presumed killed in action on 13 November 1914, he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Neuve-Chapelle Indian Memorial, France.

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

184 *Four:* **Sergeant E. Coggins, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (6108 Corpl: E. Coggins. D. of C.L.I.); 1914-15 Star (6108 L.Cpl. E. Coggins. D. of Corn: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (6108 Sjt. E. Coggins. D. of Corn. L.I.) *minor edge bruising and light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* *£160-£200*

Edwin Coggins attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 November 1914.

185 *Three:* **Lieutenant F. W. Gould, Hampshire Regiment, later Royal Field Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (2 Pte .F. W. Gould, 2nd. Hampshire Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. F. W. Gould.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£160-£200*

Frederick William Gould was born in Portsea, Hampshire, on 14 December 1879 and attested for the Hampshire Regiment at Fort Gomer on 15 January 1900, having previously served with the 3rd Hampshire Volunteers. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 11 February 1900 to 17 May 1901, and was discharged on 24 May 1901, after 1 year and 130 days' service.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Gould attested for the 2nd/2nd Wessex Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, on 9 December 1915, and was mobilised on 8 May 1916. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 14 October 1917, and served with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from February 1918.

Sold with copied service papers, medal roll extracts, and other research.

The Queen's South Africa Medal and group of shooting awards won by Captain E. C. H. Grant, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, attached Imperial Yeomanry, who died of enteric fever at Kimberley in August 1901

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Capt: E. C. H. Grant. Imp: Yeo:) in named card box of issue; together with the following shooting awards and badges:

i. Charterhouse Cadet embroidered marksman badges for 1883 - 1884

ii. Army Regimental Rifle Matches 1889, silver, hallmarked Birmingham 1889, reverse engraved 'Infantry Abroad 2nd Lieut. E. Grant, 1st A. & S. Highlanders 89 Points' with additional silver ribbon bar inscribed '1890 - 89 points', in *B. Ninnes* fitted case

iii. Scottish Rifle Association 1897, embroidered arm badge

iv. The Army Eight 1887, Officers Match, Regulars v. Auxiliaries, silver, hallmarked Birmingham 1896, reverse engraved 'Captain E. C. H. Grant, A. & S. Highrs.' the ribbon fitted with silver buckle and dated bars for 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, in *B. Ninnes* fitted case

v. A.R.M. Gregory Jewel 1897, 15 carat gold and enamels, reverse engraved 'Won by Capt. Grant. A. & S.H. Aggregate 600' in fitted case

vi. Army Eight, silver-gilt medal for 1898, hallmarked Birmingham 1897, reverse engraved 'Captain E. C. H. Grant A. & S. Highs.' with ribbon buckle and dated bar for 1899, in *B. Ninnes* fitted case

vii. School of Musketry, Ninnes Challenge Cup 1898, 15 carat gold and enamel, hallmarked Birmingham 1897, reverse engraved 'Won by Capt. E. C. H. Grant' in *Ninnes Goldsmith Hythe* fitted case

viii. The Methuen Cup 1899, silver, hallmarked Birmingham 1899, reverse engraved 'Won by The Hythe Staff. Av. 96.37. Capt. E. Grant' in *Ninnes Goldsmith Hythe* fitted case, *extremely fine (9)* *£400-£500*

Edward Chetwood Hamilton Grant, Captain 1st Batalion,. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died of enteric fever at Kimberley on 25 August 1901. He was born in May 1868, educated at Charterhouse, and entered the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders January 1888; was promoted Lieutenant in January 1890, and Captain in July 1897. Having served as adjutant of his Regiment, June 1894 to December 1897, he was then appointed an Instructor on the Staff of the School of Musketry at Hythe, which post he held till October 1899. He was District Inspector of Musketry at Aldershot, November 1899. At the time of his death he was serving as adjutant of the 24th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry to which he was appointed in April 1901, having been allowed to give up his staff appointment at Aldershot to enable him to go to South Africa. His name is inscribed on the tablet in the War Memorial Cloister erected at Charterhouse.

187 *Pair:* **Acting Regimental Sergeant Major H. Caulder, Army Service Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (9326 Dr: H. Caulder, A.S.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII. R. (9326 C.S. Mjr: H. Caulder. A.S.C.) *edge bruise to QSA, light contact marks, very fine (2)* *£140-£180*

Herbert Caulder was born in Weybridge, Surrey, in November 1871 and attested for the Army Service Corps at Aldershot on 25 April 1890. He transferred to the Reserve on 25 April 1897, and was re-called for service on 23 October 1899, serving with No. 5 Company, Army Service Corps in South Africa during the Boer War from 9 November 1899 to 5 August 1900. Re-engaging to complete 21 years' service on 7 April 1902, he was promoted Corporal on 1 January 1903, and Sergeant on 23 November 1906. He transferred to the Permanent Staff, Territorial Force, on 4 September 1908, and was promoted Company Sergeant Major on 20 May 1909. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with Gratuity, per Army Order 92 of April 1911, and was appointed Acting Regimental Sergeant Major on 1 June 1911. He was discharged on 31 October 1914.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extracts, and other research.

188

A rare Defence of Ookiep pair awarded to Private C. W. Whitburn, Railway Pioneer Regiment and Namaqualand Town Guard

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (1429 Pte. C. Whitburn. Rly: Pnr: Regt.); Cape Copper Company Medal for the Defence of Ookiep, bronze issue (C. W. Whitburn.) fitted with bronze Royal Humane Society type ribbon buckle, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£2,600-£3,000*

C. W. Whitburn is confirmed on the roll of the Namaqualand Town Guard as having been engaged with the enemy at O'okiep. He served subsequently with the Railway Pioneer Regiment.

189 *Seven:* **Regimental Sergeant-Majoe J. W. Spalding, Royal Horse Artillery**

China 1900, no clasp (84965 Sergt. J. W. Spalding, B. By. R.H.A.); 1914 Star, with clasp (84965 R.S. Mjr. J. W. Spalding. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (84965 W.O. Cl. 1. J. W. Spalding. R.A.); Coronation 1911 (84965 Q.M.S. J. Spalding.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (84965 B.Q.M. Sjt: J. W. Spalding. R.H.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (84965 R.S. Mjr: J. W. Spalding. R.H.A.) *the first very fine, otherwise good very fine or better (7)* *£400-£500*

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

James William Spalding was born in 1873 and enlisted into the Royal Horse Artillery at Beccles on 29 May 1891. He was discharged at Shrewsbury on 27 November 1919, on termination of his second period of engagement. Sold with original Account Book (Army Form B.50.), Certificate of Discharge which confirms all medals, various parchment certificates of qualification and related documents, named card box of issue for Great War pair, and Warrant of Appointment as a Warrant Officer from 1 September 1918.

190 *Pair:* **Sepoy Fazal Khan, 27th Punjab Infantry, Indian Army**

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (3637 Sepoy Fazal Khan, 27/Punjab Infy.); Africa General Service 1902 -56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (3637 Sepoy Fazal Khan, 27/Punjab Infy.) *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* *£180-£220*

191 *Five:* **Lieutenant-Commander C. Callaghan, Royal Navy, who commanded the destroyer *Attack* in the action off the Dogger Bank in January 1915, and subsequently at the destruction of the *U12* in March 1915**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Sub. Lieut. C. Callaghan, R.N., H.M.S. Naiad:); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. C. Callaghan, R,N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Commr. C. Callaghan. R.N.); Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (unsuccessful), (Lieut: C. Callaghan, R.N. April. 1. 1904.) complete with bronze ribbon buckle but this lacking pin, *nearly very fine (5)* *£500-£700*

R.H.S. Case 33159: 'On the 1st April 1904, W. A. Edwards, in passing from the pinnace to H.M.S. *Kent* in Sheerness harbour, fell into the river and was soon carried 200 yds astern by the tide. Lieut Callaghan and Mc Gowan jumped in and rescued him.'

Cyril Callaghan was appointed Sub-Lieutenant in *Naiad* in 1903, and was specially promoted for services in connection with the disembarkation of the Somaliland expedition. As Lieutenant-Commander he commanded the destroyer *Attack* in Admiral Beatty's action off the Dogger Bank, 24th January, 1915, when the Admiral was conveyed in the vessel from the *Lion* to the *Princess Royal.* Sir David Beatty wrote in his despatch (*London Gazette* 3rd March, 1915):- "The good seamanship of Lieutenant-Commander Cyril Callaghan, H.M.S. *Attack*, in placing his vessel alongside the *Lion,* and subsequently the *Princess Royal*, enabled the transfer of flag to be made in the shortest possible time." Also commanded the *Attack* at the chase and destruction of thye German submarine *U12* off the Firth of Forth, 10th March, 1915, when he received Letter on Vellum expressing the approbation of the Admiralty for his services in these operations. (*The Naval Who's Who* 1917, refers).

192 *Pair:* **Sergeant W. E. Mogridge, Hampshire Regiment**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (4245 L. Corpl. E. Mogridge. 1st. Hamp: Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4245 Sjt. W. E. Mogridge. Hamps. R.) *good very fine (2)* *£260-£300*

Willia mEdward Mogridge was born in Rotherhithe, London, in 1875 and attested for the Hampshire Regiment in London on 12 September 1893. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 11 February 1897 to 2 February 1903, and then with the 1st Battalion in Somaliland from 20 June 1903 to 9 July 1904. He was promoted Corporal on 7 October 1904, and Sergeant on 10 July 1910, and was discharged on 11 September 1915, after 22 years' service. He did not serve overseas during the Great War, and was belatedly awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 1925.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extracts, and other research.

193

Three: **Major C. L. Lovell, Assam Valley Light Horse, who commanded the A.V.L.H. Vickers Maxim Gun Detachment in the Abor Expedition 1911-12 and was mentioned in despatches**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12 (510 Captain C. L. Lovell Assam Valley Lt. Horse); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Captain C. L. Lovell A.V. Lt. Horse.); Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R. (Maj. W. C. L. Lovell 6th Assam Valley Lt. Horse I.D.F.) together with a silver A.V.L.H. shooting shield, the obverse inscribed 'Assam Valley Challenge Trophy 1899-1900 Won by "A" Troop A.V.L.H.', the reverse inscribed 'Team & Score T.S.M.R. R. F. E. Holder 69 Segt. D. J. Mackintosh 66 Lce Corpl. J. W. Hayward 66 Trooper C. L. Lovell 75 Total 276', *good very fine (4)* *£1,000-£1,400*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 July 1912:

'Assam Valley Light Horse Dismounted Detachment.—The members of this detachment showed a most soldier like spirit in volunteering, in many cases at great personal inconvenience and pecuniary loss, to accompany the expedition. They underwent considerable hardship in a most cheerful spirit and played an important part in the taking of the Kekar Monying position. Captain C. L. Lovell commanded the detachment in an efficient manner.'

This small Assam Valley Light Horse detachment comprised Captain Lovell, Squadron Sergeant-Major Webster, Sergeant Davies, Corporal Ashe, and Troopers Falconer, Floyer, Hardwicke, Henning, Kilgour, Lemon, Middleton, Southon and Whitten. Surgeon-Captain J. M. Falkener was also present on detached service.

194 *Three:* **Private J. T. Bland, 11th Hussars**

1914 Star, with clasp (5989 Pte. J. T. Bland. 11/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (5989 Pte. J. T. Bland. 11-Hrs.) *nearly very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

John T. Bland attested for the 11th Hussars and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 October 1914.

195 *Three:* **Driver J. E. Howe, Royal Field Artillery**

1914 Star, with clasp (90560 Dvr: J. E. Howe. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (90560 Dvr. J. E. Howe. R.A.) *very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

James E. Howe attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with the 45th Brigade, R.F.A. during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 November 1914.

196

Three: **Captain R. S. Fletcher, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action at Ypres on 1 November 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (Capt: R. S. Fletcher. North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. S. Fletcher.); Memorial Plaque (Roland Sackville Fletcher) *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£400-£500*

Roland Sackville Fletcher was born on 24 March 1882 and was educated at Charterhouse School. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment in 1900, and transferred to the 5th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, in 1901. Promoted Lieutenant in 1902, he was seconded for service with the Northern Nigeria Regiment as part of the West African Frontier Force from 1904 to 1910. Whilst in Nigeria he took a great interest in the Nigerian language and customs and published a book entitled '*Hansa Sayings and Folklore*.' He also published numerous articles on his experiences in Nigeria in *Blackwoods Magazine*.

Promoted Captain in 1912, on the outbreak of the Great War Fletcher was commanding a Company of the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, and proceeded with them to France on 29 October 1914. On 1 November he was detailed with his Company to help hold Wytschaste near Ypres, against overwhelming force of the enemy. He was seen to fall at the head of his men, early that morning. His body was never recovered. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium. His brother, Lieutenant H. W. Fletcher, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was killed in Action in Gaza in 1917.

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

For the recipient's brother's medals, see Lot 197.

197

Three: **Lieutenant H. W. Fletcher, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was killed in action at the Battle of Alimunter Hill, Gaza, on 26 March 1917**

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. H. W. Fletcher. R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. W. Fletcher.); Memorial Plaque (Horace William Fletcher) *toned, extremely fine (4)* *£200-£240*

Horace William Fletcher was born on 19 September 1889 and was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford. Whilst preparing for Holy Orders, he enlisted in the Royal Naval Division in August 1914 and was soon after commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Welch Fusiliers on 21 December 1914. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War in Gallipoli from October 1915, and was then transferred to the Intelligence Department in Egypt, where he participated in the Battle of Romani.

Fletcher served with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in Palestine, and was killed in action by a sniper, after taking and capturing a forward position at the Battle of Alimunter Hill, Gaza on 26 March 1917. His Commanding Officer wrote: 'He did magnificent work that day, pushing on beyond the captured position with a few men and tow other officers, and it was in this forward position that he met his death. He was a splendid officer and exceptionally gallant, and his death will be a great loss to this Battalion.' He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial. His brother, Captain R. S. Fletcher, Northumberland Fusiliers, had previously been killed in action at Mons on 1 November 1914.

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

For the recipient's brother's medals, see Lot 196.

198 *Three:* **Corporal W. Wood, Royal Warwickshire Regiment**

1914 Star, with clasp (8053 Pte. W. Wood. R. War: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8053 Cpl. W. Wood. R. War. R.) *edge bruising to BWM, otherwise very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

William Wood attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914.

199 *Three:* **Private J. O. Biggs, 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers**

1914 Star, with clasp (13464 Pte J. O. Biggs. 4 R/Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (13464 Pte J. O. Biggs. R/Fus.) *Star & clasp both gilded, nearly extremely fine (3)* *£100-£140*

John Owen Biggs served during the Great War with the 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers as part of the 9th Brigade, 3rd Division, II Corps with the original British Expeditionary Force, arriving at Havre, France on 13 August 1914. Ordered to advance forward towards Mons with the rest of the expeditionary force, the battalion reached the Mons-Condé Canal on 22 August where B (or X) and C (or Y) Companies were positioned at a broad loop in the canal as it skirted around Mons, thus creating a salient which was far from ideal to defend. Here also were two bridges, a rail bridge and a road bridge, which, if captured by the Germans, would necessitate a withdrawal of the entire British front line for fear of being surrounded. Positioned then at the critical point, the following morning, 23 August 1914, they were the first British unit to face an infantry attack in the Great War as the Germans launched their assault at 9am, flinging four battalions at the railway bridge.

F. Gaunt describes the scene facing the 4th Royal Fusiliers in the Mons Salient in his first hand account, *The Immortal First*:
'Then came the sound of trumpets from the enemy's lines, which was the order to advance, and they came on in vast numbers, ten to our one, and ten machine guns to a battalion to our two to a battalion. Each one of our men was equal to three of the enemy as regards shooting, the Germans firing from the hip, therefore causing the shot to go high. They were met by a very deadly fire from our two machine guns which were on the railway bridge...'

Despite the tremendous gallantry shown by the Battalion's machine-gunners, especially Lieutenant M. J. Dease and Private S. F. Godley, casualties mounted steadily, and shortly after 1pm the orders came for the Battalion to withdraw from their dangerous position across 250 yards of exposed open ground swept by shrapnel and machine-gun fire. Private Godley alone remained at his gun, maintaining a covering fire until all the Battalion had been successfully evacuated with minimal additional casualties. For their supreme valour both Dease and Godley were subsequently awarded the Victoria Cross- the first V.C.s awarded during the Great War. Taking part in the retreat from Mons, the battalion then held reserve positions at Le Cateau and fought at the Marne and the Aisne in September 1914.

The war diary for 26 October 1914 describes a failed night attack by the battalion at Neuve Chapelle, during the Battle of La Bassée, which incurred high casualties. The very heavy losses in this period are also mentioned by Gaunt, 'We had suffered very heavily during the Battle of La Bassée from 19th to the 25th. When the Roll was called we had a total of 345 men and 5 officers left out of 975, which was the total strength before going into the battle.'

He saw later service with the Labour Corps.

200 *Seven:* **Warrant Officer Class II A. G. Finnimore, Hampshire Regiment**

1914 Star, with clasp (9303. L. Cpl. A. G. Finnimore. 1/Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9303 Pte. A. G. Finnimore. Hamps. R.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (5485193 W. O. Cl. II. A. G. Finnimore. Hamps. R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R., 3rd issue (5485193 W.O. Cl. 2. A. G. Finnimore. Hampshire R.) mounted court-style for wear, *the Great War awards heavily polished and worn, these good fine; the rest good very fine (7)* *£240-£280*

Albert G. Finnimore attested for the Hampshire Regiment in February 1913, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914. Promoted Sergeant in August 1915, he was appointed Company Quartermaster Sergeant in 1922, and was promoted Company Sergeant Major in 1924. He transferred to the 4th Battalion as Regimental Sergeant Major in 1929, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 208 of October 1931. He retired in February 1935, after 22 years' service. 'He was an excellent shot with the rifle and was Battalion shot in the 2nd Battalion in 1920, and in the 1st Battalion in 1924, 1927, and 1928. He was also runner-up in the Egyptian Command Championship in 1922.' (Regimental Journal refers).

Retiring to Alton, Hampshire, Finnemore served as a Captain in the Home Guard during the Second World War, and as Chairman of Alton Urban District Council 1952-53, in which capacity he was awarded the Coronation Medal. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal per Army Order 98 of 1953, and died in Alton on 23 September 1965.

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient in later life.

201 *Four:* **Colour Sergeant G. Pragnell, Hampshire Regiment and Metropolitan Police, who was wounded in action on the Western Front, and was subsequently Mentioned in Despatches for Salonika**

1914 Star, with clasp (5689 Pte. G. Pragnell. 1/Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (5689 C. Sjt. G. Pragnell. Hamps. R.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., G. Pragnell.) mounted court-style for wear, *edge bruise to last, nearly very fine (4)* *£200-£240*

George Pragnell was born on 14 September 1881 and joined the Metropolitan Police on 13 January 1908. Subsequently attesting for the Hampshire Regiment, he served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 September 1914, and suffered a gun shot wound to his head on 2 May 1915. Recovering, he saw further service in Salonika, was advanced Colour Sergeant, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 12 January 1920). Resuming his police career following the cessation of hostilities, he retired from the Metropolitan Police to pension on 15 January 1933, and died on 24 January 1950.

Sold with copied research.

202 *Three:* **Wheeler Sergeant R. S. Saunders, Essex Regiment, later Royal Army Service Corps**

1914 Star, with clasp (7941 Pte. R. Saunders. 2/Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (7941 T. Cpl. R. S. Saunders. Essex R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

Robert Smith Saunders attested for the Essex Regiment in April 1907 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Army Service Corps, and was advanced Wheeler Sergeant. He was discharged on 31 March 1920, after 12 years and 358 days' service.

Sold with the recipient's Character Certificate; a testimonial from the Officer Commanding 281 Company, R.A.S.C., dated 4 August 1919; a photograph of the recipient in later life; and an Old Contemptibles Association lapel badge.

203 *Three:* **Private A. H. Lewin, Middlesex Regiment, who was wounded on the Western Front in 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (L-10677 Pte. A. H. Lewin. 1/Middx: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10677 Pte. A. H. Lewin. 1/Middx: R.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, generally very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

Arthur Henry Lewin was born in Deptford in 1887 and attested for the Middlesex Regiment on 24 October 1905 seeing pre-war service in India and at Home before Great War service on the Western Front from 5 September 1914 where he received gun shot wounds to his shoulder, arm and back. Returning to the U.K. on 1 November 1914, he then served at home, transferring to the Suffolk Regiment for service as a Drummer on 13 April 1916.

Discharged on 1 January 1919, he was awarded a weekly pension of 10/- and a Silver War Badge no. 106734.

204 *Five:* **Sergeant A. Alexander, Gordon Highlanders, later Royal Army Medical Corps, who was wounded in action on the Western Front on 25 September 1915, and was awarded the Serbian Obilich Medal for Bravery**

1914 Star (869 Cpl. A. Alexander. 1/6 Gord: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (869 Cpl. A. Alexander. Gord. Highrs.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (300137 Sjt. A. Alexander. R.A.M.C.); **Serbia, Kingdom**, Obilich Medal for Bravery, silver, unnamed as issued, *suspension ring altered for mounting*; together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'B313542', *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£400-£500*

One of only 313 Serbian Obilich Medals for Bravery awarded to British personnel during the Great War.

Adam Alexander was born in 1892 and attested for the Gordon Highlanders at Alford, Aberdeen, on 23 November 1911. He served with the 1st/6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 November 1914, and was wounded in action by gun shot to his left leg on 25 September 1915. Repatriated to England three days late, he subsequently contracted diphtheria and scarlet fever whilst in hospital. Transferring to the Royal Army Medical Corps on 1 November 1917, he was promoted Sergeant on 16 March 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, as well as receiving the Serbian Obilich Medal for Bravery (*London Gazette* 20 September 1919). He was awarded his Territorial Efficiency Medal per Army Order 299 of 1923, and died in June 1960.

Sold with the recipient's original riband bar; a brass shoulder title; and copied research.

205 **An extremely rare Great War 1917 Army M.S.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant G. H. Hall, Royal Flying Corps, awarded for his courage on patrols as an Air Gunner with 6 Squadron over the Western Front. Also working as a Fitter, he was subsequently commissioned Second Lieutenant and carried out pilot training. Second Lieutenant Hall died of fatal injuries, 24 December 1917, received four days earlier during a training flight**

1914 Star, with clasp (1576 2/A.M. G. H. Hall. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (1576 Sjt. G. H. Hall. R.F.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (1576 Sjt: G. H. Hall. R.F.C.) mounted on card for display, *polished, nearly very fine (4)* *£800-£1,200*

Approximately 140 Army Meritorious Service Medals were awarded to Royal Flying Corps personnel.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 5 June 1917.
The original recommendation states: 'For consistent good work both as aerial gunner (on photography and patrol work) and as a fitter. By his courage as an aerial gunner and his skill as a fitter he sets an example to all.'

The Meritorious Service Medal - The Immediate Awards 1916-1928 by I. McInnes records that 23 extant Army Meritorious Service Medals to the Royal Flying Corps were known to the author at the time of publication. Only rarely was it awarded for gallantry or courage in the air. Indeed, it was not intended for gallantry in action against the enemy. The award of a D.C.M. or M.M. was considered more appropriate. And again, very few are seen with the appropriate Great War campaign medals.

George Henry Hall was born in Raunds, Northamptonshire January 1896, and resided at 4 Commercial Road, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire. He attested for the Royal Flying Corps at South Farnborough, 15 August 1914, and served during the Great War with 6 Squadron (R.E.5's and B.E.2c's) in the French theatre of war from 7 October 1914. Hall advanced to Corporal in February 1916, and to Sergeant in February the following year. The Squadron were mainly engaged in Artillery Spotting and tactical reconnaissance work.

Hall returned to the UK in July 1917, to carry out officer training as a Cadet. He was commissioned Temporary 2nd Lieutenant (on probation) in November 1917. Hall was posted for further training as a pilot to No. 31 Training Squadron the same month, and received fatal injuries whilst flying DH6 A9639, 20 December 1917. His cause of death, on Christmas Eve 1917, given as 'Shock from injuries accidentally received by rapid descent of an aeroplane.'

Second Lieutenant Hall died in the 1st Eastern General Hospital Cambridge, and is buried in Raunds Wesleyan Methodist Chapelyard.

206 *Three:* **Major G. Rooke, 2nd/10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles, attached 2nd/2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, who was wounded in action on 19 December 1914, and was killed in action leading his Company at the Battle of Aubers Ridge on 9 May 1915**

1914 Star, with clasp (Major: G. Rooke. 2/10 Gurkha Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (Major G. Rooke.) *toned, extremely fine (3)* *£200-£240*

Giles Rooke was born at Lymington, Hampshire on 16 June 1874, the son of Major-General Rooke, Royal Artillery, and was educated at Bedford School. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army on 30 August 1893, and was advanced Major in the 10th Gurkha Rifles on 30 August 1911.

Rooke was on leave at home when War was declared with Germany in August 1914 and as such was despatched to Dublin, to temporarily join the 3rd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, where he took command of 'B' Company, during the autumn of 1914. In November 1914 he was ordered from Dublin to France, there to join the 2nd/2nd Gurkha Rifles, as part of the Dehra Dun Brigade, Meerut Division of the Indian Corps. Shortly after arriving in France he was wounded in action on 19 December 1914 at La Quinque Rue on the Festubert Road. Upon recovering from his wounds, he rejoined his regiment and subsequently took part in the battle of Neuve-Chapelle, 10-12 March 1915, and then the Battle of Aubers Ridge, 9 May 1915.

Battle of Aubers Ridge, 9 May 1915

The Dehra Dun Brigade which was to carry out the initial assault had the 2nd/2nd Gurkha Rifles on the right, 1st/4th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders in the centre and the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders on the left. The Gurkhas also had a Company of the 6th Jats attached to them. The Meerut Division had just 26 howitzers to deal with 750 yards of German parapet, which was no more than 150 yards away from their own front line. With the same timing as that for the British sector, the barrage opened at 0500 hours and intensified its rate of fire thirty minutes later. At this moment the leading waves of the Dehra Dun Brigade left their trenches and moved out into no man's land.

The soldiers were greeted with such ferocious machine gun and rifle fire that those that survived the clamber out over their own parapet, could only advance a few metres before being sent to ground by the hail of bullets. All this was happening whilst the bombardment was reaching its full intensity and to complicate the matter further, the troops forming the subsequent waves continued to arrive in the forward trenches. These were soon blocked with dead; wounded; soldiers moving forward and those being forced back.

The actual infantry attack was supposed to commence the moment the bombardment lifted at 0540 hours but as the Gurkhas and Highlanders attempted to clamber across the numerous water filled ditches they were cut down by the machine gunners safe in their almost impregnable shelters. Within minutes hundreds of men had been killed and wounded and the advance bogged down half way across no man's land. The attack had been a complete failure. Word then came through that the 1st Division on the right were going to make a second effort at 0700 hours following a 45 minute barrage. The Meerut Division agreed to do its best but was cut down as before.

Despite this second failure Lieutenant-General Anderson commanding the Meerut Division decided that they would make another attempt. He called for a 60 minute bombardment at 0745 hours which incurred the wrath of the German artillery which put down a counter barrage onto the densely packed Indian trenches. This new bombardment by the Indian gunners turned out to have been a waste of ammunition; by the time it had finished it was evident that the 1st Division were unable to prepare a worthwhile assault. The Highlanders and Gurkhas who had gone over the top would just have to lie there under the retaliatory shelling until something could be done about their position.

Led by Major Rooke, the 2nd/2nd Gurkhas made yet another heroic attack on the German defences, which again proved totally futile. Following the failure of the first two attacks by the Indian Corps, a further assault by the Dehra Dun Brigade (including Rooke's Company of Gurkhas) was ordered at 0845 hours. However the neighbouring British unit, 1st Division, reported that the situation on their front was so confused that they would not be able to support the Dehra Dun attack and the Commanding Officer of the Indian Corps, General Willcocks, postponed it until further notice. However, owing to the orders not being properly communicated, Rooke did not learn of the cancellation and as a result had actually launched the attack by mistake. Leading his men over the top, he was quickly cut down together with a number of his men, but groups of determined Gurkhas pressed on under a hail of machine gun fire linking up with comrades who had been pinned down in No-Man's Land during the previous attacks. A small band reached the German wire, where according to the German war diary, they discarded all their equipment and 'running like cats' along the wire, spotted a gap, ran through it brandishing their kukhris, and vaulted over the breastwork, taking on the defenders in hand to hand combat. This small group was eventually cut down and later buried by the Germans but the location of their graves, like many others, was later lost.

Rookes obituary states that he 'was gallantly leading the men of "A" Company against the enemy when he was struck down... the Company got further forward than anyone else.' He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Neuve-Chapelle Indian Memorial, France.

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

207 *Family Group:*

Three: **Driver J. Field, Army Service Corps**
1914 Star (T-31244 Dvr. J. Field. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (T-31244 Dvr. J. Field. A.S.C.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Private G. Field, 17th (Empire) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers**
British War and Victory Medals (GS-51651 Pte. G. Field. R. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (George Field) *edge bruise to both medals and two small holes in memorial plaque drilled at twelve and six o'clock, otherwise good very fine (6)* *£120-£160*

James Field served during the Great War with the Army Service Corps, initially on the Western Front with the Army Horse Transport Depot from 10 August 1914.

George Field was born in Isleworth, Middlesex and enlisted in Fulham, for service during the Great War into the Royal Fusiliers. He was killed in action whilst serving on the Western Front on 22 March 1918 and is buried at Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez, France. He had previously served in the East Surrey Regiment, with regimental number 13082.

208 *Three:* **Private B. H. Gravener, Army Service Corps**

1914 Star (M1-05743 Pte. B. H. Gravener. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M1-5743 Pte. B. H. Gravener. A.S.C.) *very fine (3)* *£70-£90*

Bertram H. Gravener attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 November 1914.

209 *Three*: **Engineering Captain F. A. Steele, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (M.1177, F. A. Steele, E.R.A. 4. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.1177 F. A. Steele. E.R.A. 2 R.N.) mounted as worn, *very fine*

Three: **Lieutenant and Commissioned Gunner G. H. Warren, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (237699 G. H. Warren, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Gnr. G. H. Warren. R.N.) *very fine (6)* *£80-£100*

Frederick Arthur Steele was born at Witley, Surrey, on 19 April 1894 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Artificer in H.M.S. *Fisgard* on 21 August 1909. He was advanced to Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class in H.M.S. *Achilles* on 1 January 1914, and confirmed in that rate on 1 January 1915. He was appointed Engine Room Artificer Third Class on 1 January 1917, still serving in H.M.S. *Achilles*. He later served in H.M.S. *P.25,* H.M.S. *Cupar* and H.M.S. *Truro.* He was promoted to Acting Mate (E) from 1 January 1922, and confirmed as Mate (E) 1 January 1924. He was promoted to Engineering Lieutenant, 1 January 1923, Engineering Lieutenant Commander, 1 January 1932, and Engineer Commander, 30 June 1934. He continued in service during the Second World War and was further promoted to Engineering Captain, 31 December 1943. He remains listed as Engineering Captain in the October 1948 Navy List.

George Henry Warren was born at Poplar, London, on 25 March 1891 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges*, on 6 November 1906. He was advanced to Boy First Class, H.M.S. *Impregnable*, on 29 March 1907, and to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Canopus*, on 25 March 1909. He was further advanced to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Albemarle*, on 10 November 1910, and qualified as a naval diver in August 1912. He was loaned to the Royal Australian Navy and was appointed Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Melbourne* on 19 January 1914, and advanced to Petty Officer, 1 April 1916. After a brief posting to the Royal Australian Navy Depot, London, he was appointed to H.M.S. *Excellent* on 18 October 1916, and subsequently served in H.M.S. *Vernon*, and H.M.S. *Attentive II (Faulknor)*. He was appointed to the Officers Section, Royal Navy to be Gunner, with seniority 7 June 1917. He appears in the July 1939 Navy List as Commissioned Gunner, with seniority 13 July 1927, and was granted the rank of Lieutenant on retirement, with seniority 1 April 1937.

210 *Three*: **Chief Painter E. Poole, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (169683, E. Poole, Pbr. [*sic*]1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (169683 E. Poole. Ch. Ptr. R.N.) *very fine*

Three: **Able Seaman P. E. Smith, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (S.S. 4575, P. E. Smith, Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (SS.4575 P. E. Smith. A.B. R.N.) *polished, nearly very fine (6)* *£70-£90*

Elijah Poole was born at Torpoint, Cornwall, on 22 November 1871 and joined the Royal Navy as a Painter Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 24 October 1892. He was advanced to Painter First Class on 4 February 1897, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1913. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Russell,* H.M.S. *Pembroke II,* H.M.S. *Hecla,* and H.M.S. *Blenheim*, being appointed Chief Painter on 1 October 1918, and was demobilised on 17 April 1919.

Percy Edwin Smith was born at Lichfield, Staffordshire, on 26 December 1894 and joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Victory I* on 1 January 1914. He was appointed to H.M.S. *Duncan* on 15 March 1914, H.M.S. *Queen* on 4 June 1914, and H.M.S. *Agamemnon*, on 10 February 1915, being advanced to Able Seaman, on 1 May 1916. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Implacable* and H.M.S. *Dido (Spencer)*. He was demobilised on 19 April 1919.

211 *Three*: **Chief Petty Officer J. Banks, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (227623, J. Banks, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (227623 J. Banks. P.O. R.N.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

Three: **Ordinary Telegrapher R. Stell, Royal Navy, who was present in H.M.S. *Russell* when she struck two mines laid by *U-73*, and was sunk off Malta**

1914-15 Star (J.37287, R. Stell, Boy. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.37287 R. Stell. O. Tel. R.N.) *good very fine (6)*

£70-£90

John Banks was born at Magheramourne, Co. Antrim, on 18 November 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Black Prince* on 23 July 1903. He was advanced to Boy First Class, H.M.S. *Emerald,* on 25 February 1904, and to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Russell,* on 18 November 1905. Promoted Able Seaman on 21 December 1906, he was posted to H.M.S. *Devonshire* in June 1911, and was advanced to Leading Seaman. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Vivid I,* and was further promoted to Petty Officer on 1 January 1917, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in December 1920. Promoted Chief Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Delhi*, on 5 March 1925, he was shore pensioned in November 1927, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. Recalled for was service in November 1939, he served in H.M.S. *Drake I,* H.M.S. *Royal Arthur,* and H.M.S. *Glendower*. He was invalided out of the service in August 1945.

Reginald Stell was born at Morecambe, Lancashire, in April 1899 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Powerful* on 31 March 1915. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Russell* and H.M.S. *Pembroke I*, being appointed Boy Telegrapher on 29 November 1916, and Ordinary Telegrapher, H.M.S. *Dreadnaught*, on 26 April 1917. He also served in H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth,* H.M.S. *Erin* and H.M.S. *Cyclops.* He was demobilised on 25 April 1919. He would have been serving in H.M.S. *Russell* when she struck two naval mines off Malta that had been laid by the German submarine *U-73*, and sank early on the morning of 27 April 1916.

212 *Three:* **Chief Petty Officer R. H. J. Horne, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (176858, R. H. J. Horne, Act. C.P.O., R.N); Victory Medal 1914-19 (176858 R. H. J. Horne. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (176858 R. H. J. Horne. C.P.O. H.M.S. Apollo.) *number partially officially corrected on last, good very fine (3)* *£60-£80*

Robert Henry James Horne was born in Bermondsey, London, on 25 June 1877 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 9 October 1893. Advanced Acting Chief Petty Officer on 1 October 1915, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was confirmed in that rate on 1 October 1916. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 12 February 1918, and was shore demobilised on 7 March 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

213 *Three:* **Chief Stoker A. Salt, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (305233, A. Salt, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (305233 A. Salt. S.P.O. R.N.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

Three: **Stoker First Class R. Furze, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (K.8451, R. Furze, Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.8451 R. Furze. Sto. 1 R.N.) *very fine (6)* *£70-£90*

Albert Salt was born at Poplar, London, on 5 November 1884 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Northumberland* on 18 November 1903. He was advanced to Stoker on 10 August 1905, and Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Ramillies,* on 1 July 1906. He was further advanced to Acting Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 30 May 1912, and confirmed in that rate on 31 October 1912. He was further advanced to Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Antrim*, on 15 December 1913. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Actaeon* (for service in Torpedo Boat No. *23*), H. M.S. *Pembroke II* and H.M.S. *Orpheus*. He was advanced to Chief Stoker, H.M.S. *Blenheim,* on 18 July 1924. Shore pensioned on 8 December 1925, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve, and was recalled for war service as Pensioned Chief Stoker on 26 August 1939. He served in the Second World War, and was released from service on 18 June 1945, being paid a War Gratuity for service in H.M.S. *Ganges*.

Reginald Furze was born at Plymouth, Devon, on 30 April 1892 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid* on 17 August 1910. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Leander,* on 17 August 1911, and during the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Active,* H.M.S. *Vivid II,* H.M.S. *Dido,* H.M.S. *Sturgeon* and H.M.S. *Tetrarch.* He was discharged to shore with a reduced pension on reduction of the Navy on 22 February 1923, and re-entered the Royal Navy on 9 May 1938, as Pensioned Stoker First Class, to serve in H.M.S. *Colombo*. He also served in H.M. S. *Albatross,* H.M.S. *Mackay* and H.M.S. *Drake 2*. He was released from Service in August 1945.

214 *Three:* **Petty Officer (Leading Torpedo Operator) E. C. Moss, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (234975, E. C. Moss, A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (234975 E. C. Moss. P.O. R.N.) *nearly very fine*

Three: **Officers Steward Third Class T. Davies, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (L.6650, T. Davies. O.S. 3., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals L.6650 T. Davies. O.S. 3 R.N.) *polished and worn, therefore fair to fine (6)* *£70-£90*

Ernest Charles Moss was born at Tottenham, Middlesex, on 23 January 1890 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 25 October 1905. He was advanced to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Black Prince*, on 20 September 1909, and during the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Actaeon* (for service in Torpedo Boat *115*), being advanced to Leading Seaman on 1 February 1916. He subsequently served in Torpedo Boat *23*, and other small craft, having as their parent shore base, H.M.S. *Hecla*, H.M.S. *Apollo*, and H.M.S. *Pembroke I* and *II*. He was promoted to Petty Officer on 1 August 1918, and was shore pensioned on 31 January 1930, being rated as Leading Torpedo Operative. He was recalled to H.M.S. *Pembroke I*, in November 1939 and served in H.M.S. *Pyramus*, for service at the Naval Anti Aircraft Range. He was invalided from the Royal Naval Hospital at Chatham in May 1944.

Timothy Davies was born at Aldershot, Hampshire, on 21 January 1897 and joined the Royal Navy as an Officers Steward Third Class in H.M.S. *Vivid I*, on 14 May 1915. He was appointed to H.M.S. *Dido* (*Medea*) on 21 June 1915 and subsequently served in H.M.S. *Actaeon,* H.M.S. *Rule*, H.M.S. *Vivid I*, and H.M.S. *Revenge*, in which ship he was confined to the cells for 5 days. Promptly returned to H.M.S. *Vivid I*, he was discharged as unsuitable on 1 November 1918, with his service record noted that he was to be 'sent to the Army'.

215 *Three*: **Petty Officer B. J. Elsey, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (J.4461, B. J. Elsey, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.4461 B. J. Elsey. L.S. R.N.) *contact marks, heavily polished, therefore good fine*

Three: **Sailmaker C. Walker, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (184314, G. [*sic*] Walker, Slmr. Mte., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (184314 C. Walker. Slmr. R.N.) *good very fine (6)* *£70-£90*

Bertie John Elsey was born at Newington, London, on 25 May 1893 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges* on 12 May 1909. He was appointed to H.M.S. *Duncan* on 17 May 1910, and was advanced to Ordinary Seaman on 25 May 1911, and Able Seaman on 12 September 1912. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Ganges,* H.M.S. *Arethusa,* H.M.S. *Pembroke I*, H.M.S. *Termagant,* and H.M.S. *Lucia*, being appointed Leading Seaman on 1 September 1915. In January 1918 he was appointed to H.M.S. *Dolphin* for service in submarines, and is noted as serving in submarine *C.24, N.1* and *C.17*. He continued to serve in submarines after the Great War and was advanced to Petty Officer in November 1921. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1926, and was shore pensioned in May 1933, but was recalled for War service in August 1939, and was discharged from H.M.S. *Waxwing* in August 1945.

Charles Walker was born at Portsmouth on 7 January 1880 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *St. Vincent* on 8 June 1895. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Trafalgar,* on 7 January 1898, and to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Royal Arthur,* on 22 August 1901. He was appointed Sailmaker's Mate, H.M.S. *Topaze,* on 15 July 1911, and Sailmaker, H.M.S. *Bristol* on 1 March 1918. He was discharged in June 1922.

216 *Three*: **Petty Officer A. H. Hammett, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (219110, A. H. Hammett L.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (219110 A. H. Hammett. L.S. R.N.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine*

Three: **Cook W. N. Marshall, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (M.5941. W. N. Marshall. Ck. Mte., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.5941 W. N. Marshall. Ck. Mte. R.N.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine (6)* *£70-£90*

Albert Hector Hammett was born at Stonehouse, Devon, on 28 April 1886 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 6 January 1902. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Montague*, on 28 April 1904; Able Seaman on 1 July 1904; and Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Excellent* on 26 February 1914. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Agincourt.* He was shore demobilised in March 1919, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. Recalled for war service as a Petty Officer in August 1939, he was invalided 'P.U.N.S.' (permanently unfit for naval service), on 11 May 1940.

William Nicholls Marshall was born at Devonport, Devon, on 8 November 1893and joined the Royal Navy as a Probationer Second Cooks Mate in H.M.S. *Vivid I*, on 28 April 1913. Advanced to Cook's Mate on 28 February 1914, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh,* H.M.S. *Vivid I,* and H.M.S. *Diligence* (for service in H.M.S. *Prince*). Promoted Cook, H.M.S. *Apollo,* on 17 May 1919, and Leading Cook, H. M.S. *Hood,* on 7 April 1924, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in June 1925, and was invalided to shore on 19 February 1930. His service record notes that he was later convicted of theft, and that he was deprived of his L.S. & G.C.

217 *Three*: **Petty Officer W. G. Self, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (J.5266, W. G. Self, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.5266 W. G. Self. A.B. R.N.) *polished, contact marks, good fine*

Three: **Able Seaman C. H. Dibsdall, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (J.22626, C. H. Dibsdall, A.B., R.N.) *'J' of service number overstamped*; British War and Victory Medals (J.22626 C. H. Dibsdall. A.B. R.N.) *polished, contact marks and edge bruising, therefore good fine (6)* *£70-£90*

Walter George Self was born at Badingham, Suffolk, on 7 June 1892 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges* on 9 August 1909. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Agamemnon*, on 7 June 1910, and to Able Seaman, on 8 June 1911. He was advanced to Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Blenheim (Bulldog)*, on 29 May 1916. He reverted to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Woolwich (Orpheus)* on 17 October 1917, but was re-rated as Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Pembroke I*, on 1 April 1919. He was promoted to Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Maidstone (Alecto)* 1 February 1922. He was invalided to shore, due to defective eyesight on 2 April 1930. Despite his defective vision he was recalled for service in December 1940, to H.M.S. *Pembroke I*, and later served in H.M.S. *Minos*.

Claude Hermon Dibsdall was born at Dorchester, Dorset, on 8 August 1896 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 21 January 1913. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Queen*, on 8 August 1914, and Able Seaman, on 18 November 1915. During the Great War he also served in H.M.S. *Excellent* and H.M.S. *Royalist.* He was loaned to the Royal Australian Navy for two years from 15 January 1923, mainly serving in H.M.S. *Tasmania.* He was discharged in August 1926, period of engagement expired. He subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve.

218 *Three*: **Stoker Petty Officer E. A. Fiddament, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (K.7177, E. A. Fiddament, Act. L. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.7177 E. A. Fiddament. Sto. R.N.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

Three: **Stoker First Class W. Langdon, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (K.27487, W. Langdon. Sto. 2., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.27487 W. Langdon. Sto. 1 R.N.) *very fine (6)*
£70-£90

Ernest Arthur Fiddament was born in Norwich on 26 February 1892 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory II* on 8 June 1910. He was advanced to Stoker First Class in H.M.S. *Neptune* on 1 September 1911, and served for the majority of the Great War in the minesweeping sloop, H.M.S. *Hollyhock,* being appointed Acting Leading Stoker on 16 October 1915, and being confirmed in that rate on 16 April 1916. He was appointed Stoker Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Victory II*, on 3 August 1918. He remained in naval service following the Great War and was shore pensioned in June 1932. He was recalled for service on 28 August 1939, and was appointed to H.M.S. *Vernon* for service in the Weymouth Experimental Station. He was released from service in October 1945.

Walter Langdon was born at Exeter on 31 August 1891 and joined the Royal Navy on a hostilities only engagement on 20 July 1915, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Viivid II*. He was advanced Stoker First Class in H.M.S. *London* on 2 March 1916, and was invalided from H.M.S. *Colleen* on 7 February 1917 after having suffered a severe fracture to his left thigh.

219 *Three*: **Stoker Petty Officer T. Shannon, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (300533, T. Shannon, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (300533 T. Shannon. S.P.O. R.N.) *nearly extremely fine*

Three: **Writer Second Class D. R. John, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (M.13275, D. R. John, 3Wr., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.13275 D. R. John. Wr.2 R.N.) *good very fine (6)*
£70-£90

Thomas Shannon was born at Lichfield, Staffordshire, on 10 October 1883 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 27 May 1902. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Swiftsure*, on 1 July 1906, and Acting Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Irresistible* on 4 May 1910. He was confirmed as Leading Stoker in H.M.S. *Blanche* on 6 October 1910, and promoted Stoker Petty Officer on 2 February 1912. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Tamar,* H.M.S. *Empress of Asia,* and M.F.A. *Suva,* and having been hospitalised in India, was repatriated and invalided from the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham in October 1917.

David Richard John was born at Cardiff on 30 June 1892 and joined the Royal Navy on a hostilities only engagement as a Writer Third Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke I,* on 12 May 1915. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Europa I*, and H.M.S. *Pembroke I,* being appointed Writer Second Class on 19 September 1918. He was demobilised on 20 June 1919.

220 *Three*: **Stoker First Class W. Dalton, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (SS.107642, W. Dalton, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (S.S. 107642 W. Dalton. Sto. 1. R.N.) *minor edge knocks, otherwise very fine*

Three: **Able Seaman F. E. Knight, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (SS.6290, F. E. Knight, Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (S.S. 6290 F. E. Knight. Ord. R.N.) *minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine (6)*
£70-£90

William Dalton was born in Dublin on 27 May 1890 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Nelson*, on 4 August 1908. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Iphighenia*, on 5 August 1909, ands on the termination of his short service engagement he transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in August 1913. Recalled for served during the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Hermione,* H.M.S. *Victory II,* H.M.S. *Colleen,* and H.M.S. *Iris*, and was therefore possibly present in H.M.S. Iris for the Zebrugge Raid. He was demobilised from H.M.S. *Foxglove* in August 1919. He was briefly recalled to the Royal Fleet Reserve in 1921, and was again demobilised in June 1921.

Frank Ernest Knight was born at East Grinstead, Sussex, on 7 September 1896 and joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Pembroke I,* on 9 August 1915. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Patrol,* H.M.S. *Pembroke IV,* H.M.S. *Idaho (P.63)*, and H.M.S. *Actaeon*. He was advanced to Able Seaman on 1 March 1919, and was demobilised on 10 September 1920.

221 *Three:* **Stoker First Class E. Hawkins, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. *Hampshire* was sunk on 5 June 1916**
1914-15 Star (K.18738. E. Hawkins. Sto.1 R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.18738 E. Hawkins. Sto.1 R.N.); Memorial Plaque (Edward Hawkins) *good very fine (4)*
£400-£500

Edward Hawkins was born in Reading, Berkshire, on 19 June 1889 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 24 April 1913. Posted to H.M.S. *Hampshire* on 27 January 1914, he was promoted Stoker First Class on 24 April 1914, and served in her during the Great War. He was killed in action when the *Hampshire*, conveying Field Marshal Lord Kitchener on a diplomatic mission to Russia, struck a German-mine off Orkney on 5 June 1916 and sank within 15 minutes with the loss of 737 lives. There were only 12 survivors. Hawkins is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

222 *Three*: **Stoker First Class H. McKay, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (SS.116860, H. Mc Kay, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (S.S.116860 H. Mc Kay. Sto.1 R.N.) *very fine*

Three: **Able Seaman G. Corbett, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (SS.2507, G. Corbett, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (S.S.2507G. Corbett. R.N.) *good very fine (6)*
£70-£90

Hugh McKay was born at Greenock, Renfrewshire, on 10 August 1896 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory II,* on 26 February 1915. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Albemarle* on 11 November 1915, and subsequently served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Victory II,* H.M.S. *Dolphin*, and H.M.S. *Convolvulus*. He was invalided to shore on 5 June 1919.

George Corbett was born at Falkirk, Stirling, on 10 August 1888 and joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Victory I* on 6 July 1908. He was advanced to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Prince of Wales*, on 26 May 1910. He was discharged to shore, his short service engagement having expired, on 12 July 1913, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. Recalled for War service, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Victory,* H.M.S. *Vindictive* and H.M.S. *Wallington (Prince Eugenie)*. He was shore demobilised in October 1919.

223 *Three:* **Stoker First Class W. L. J. Owen, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (230813, W. L. J. Owen, Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (230813 W. L. J. Owen. Sto. 1 R.N.) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine*

Three: **Leading Seaman R. L. Walker, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (J.7247, R. L. Walker, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.7247 P. L. Walker. L.S. R.N.) *very fine (6)* *£70-£90*

William Leo John Owen was born at Shrewsbury, Shropshire, on 11 April 1888 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Caledonia* on 15 May 1904. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Berwick*, on 11 April 1906, and Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Assistance* on 1 April 1908. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Minotaur*, H.M.S. *Cardiff* and H.M.S. *Victory II*. In January 1921 he was posted to serve in the Porton Down Experimental Station. He was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Rowena* in May 1928, and subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. He died in 1938.

Richard Leslie Walker was born at Stourbridge, Worcestershire, on 8 August 1893 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 8 February 1910. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Good Hope*, on 8 August 1911, and to Able Seaman on 23 November 1912. He was appointed to H.M.S. *Hindustan*, on 13 September 1913, and was advanced to Leading Seaman on 1 October 1915. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Excellent* from April to October 1916, when he was posted to H.M.S. *Vivid II* (for service in H.M.S. *Nemesis*). He was invalided from H.M.S. *Victory I* on 16 January 1920.

224 *Three*: **Stoker First Class S. Povey, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (K.17558, S. Povey, Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.17558 S. Povey. Sto. 1 R.N.) *good very fine*

Three: **Able Seaman W. J. Cresswell, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (J.22331, W. J. Cresswell, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.22331 W. J. Cresswell. A.B. R.N.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine (6)* *£70-£90*

Samuel Povey was born at Tottenham, Middlesex, on 25 November 1893 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 24 January 1913. He was advanced to Stoker First Class on 7 November 1913, and for most of his naval service was borne on the books of *H.M.S. Pembroke II*. He was demobilised on 23 June 1919.

William James Cresswell was born at Moville, Donegal, Ireland, on 12 April 1897 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 15 February 1913. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh*, on 12 April 1915, and to Able Seaman, on 24 September 1915. During the Great War he subsequently served in H.M.S. *Sandhurst* and H.M.S. *Sabrina*. He was invalided from H.M.S. *Prince George (Foxhound)* due to hyperthyroidism on 6 August 1919.

225 *Three*: **Stoker First Class J. W. Rean, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (308688, J. W. Rean, Act. L. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (308688 J. W. Rean. Sto. 1 R.N.)' together with an unofficial silver 1911 Coronation Medal, the reverse inscribed 'Coronation Festivities George V June 22nd 1911, Buenos Aires Sailors Sports', *heavy contact marks to BWM, otherwise very fine, the last scarce*

Three: **Electrical Artificer Second Class E. McMellon, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (M.14241, E. Mc. Mellon, Act. E.R.A. 4., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.14241 E. Mc Mellon. E.A. 2 R.N.) *good very fine (7)* *£80-£100*

John William Rean was born at Nottingham on 3 August 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Nelson* on 15 August 1905. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Prince of Wales*, on 18 October 1906, and at the time of the Coronation in 1911 was serving in H.M.S. *Glasgow.* He was posted to H.M.S. *Dolphin* in November 1913, and served during the Great War initially in H.M.S. *Arrogant*, being advanced to Acting Leading Stoker on 16 February 1915. He than served in the submarine depot ship H.M.S. *Titania* (for service in *G 4*), being advanced to Stoker First Class on 31 April 1916, and was posted to H.M.S. *Cockatrice* in July 1916. He was shore demobilised in February 1919.

Edward McMellon was born at Glossop, Derbyshire, on 22 August 1886 and joined the Royal Navy on a hostilities only basis as an Acting Electrical Artificer Fourth Class in H.M.S. *Vernon* on 13 July 1915. He was confirmed in that rate on 12 July 1916, when serving in H.M.S. *St. George*, and was advanced to Electrical Artificer Second Class on 31 July 1918. He was shore demobilised from H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 3 March 1919.

Sold with a privately made silver wrist identity tag, hallmarks for Birmingham 1917, engraved 'E. Mc.Mellon No. M14241 Electrical Artificer H.M.S. St. George'; and a gold plated locket, containing to one side a colourised photo of the recipient in uniform.

226 *Three:* **Shipwright Second Class G. W. Overett, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (M.5137, C. [*sic*] W. Overett, L.C.C., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.5137 G. W. Overett. Shpt. 2 R.N.) mounted as worn, *very fine*

Three: **Engine Room Artificer Third Class C. E. Iles, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (M.11306, C. E. Iles, Act. E.R.A. 4, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (W.11306 C. E. Iles. E.R.A. 4 R.N.) *very fine (6)* *£70-£90*

George William Overett was born at Islington, London, on 16 November 1893 and joined the Royal Navy as a Carpenters Crewman in H.M.S. *Pembroke II*, on 9 October 1912. He was advanced to Leading Carpenters Crewman, H.M.S. *Antrim*, on 23 November 1915, and to Shipwright Second Class on 17 May 1917. He also served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Pembroke II*, H.M.S. *Rameses*, H.M.S. *Aurora* and later in H.M.S. *Canterbury* and H.M.S. *Dunedin*. He was discharged from the Royal Navy on reduction of the fleet in July 1922.

Charles Edward Iles was born at Swindon, Wiltshire, on 1 October 1892 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 12 January 1915. He was appointed to H.M.S. *St. George* (for service in the torpedo boat destroyer, H.M.S. *Thrasher*) on 19 May 1915, and was confirmed as Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class on 5 September 1916. During the Great War he also served in H.M.S. *Avon*. He was invalided from H.M.S. *Vivid II*, on 13 December 1918 due to 'organic heart disease'.

227 *Three:* **Leading Seaman A. A. Aylott, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (187991. A. A. Aylott. L.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (187991. A. A. Aylott. L.S. R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Air Mechanic Third Class T. I. Patterson, Royal Air Force**
British War and Victory Medals (194952. 3.A.M. T. I. Patterson. R.A.F.) *very fine*

1914-15 Star **(SE-7913 Pte. C. W. Taylor. A.V.C.)**; British War Medal 1914-20 (2) **(Robert M. Drew; Robert Eddys)** the latter two both as issued to the Mercantile Marine, *very fine (8)* *£80-£100*

228 *Three*: **Leading Signalman J. Hollingsworth, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (230937 J. Hollingsworth, L. Sig., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (230937 J. Hollingsworth. Sig. R.N.) *very fine*

Three: **Leading Stoker T. J. Guest, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (297061, T. J. Guest, Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (297061 T. J. Guest. L. Sto. R.N.) *contact marks, very fine (6)* *£70-£90*

Jesse Hollingsworth was born at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, on 3 July 1886 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke I* on 20 June 1904. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Hawke*, on 20 December 1904, and appointed Signalman, H.M.S. *Pembroke I*, on 1 August 1905. He was advanced to Leading Signalman, H.M.S. *Commonwealth* in 1914. In 1917 he was dis-rated and reduced from Leading Signaller, for absence having been convicted by the Civil Powers, and sentenced to five months imprisonment, for bigamy in October 1917. On returning to the navy he joined H.M.S. *Attentive (Velox)*. He was demobilised in April 1919 and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Thomas Jaques Guest was born at Liverpool on 17 June 1881 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 13 April 1901. He was advanced to Stoker First Class on 1 July 1906, and during the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Blake* for service in the Acorn Class destroyer H.M.S. *Nymphe*, and later H.M.S. *Colleen* for service in the 'M' Class destroyer, H.M.S. *Musketeer*. He was appointed Leading Stoker in June 1917, and was shore pensioned in 1923.

229 *Three:* **Leading Stoker W. H. Hance, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (SS.111867. W. H. Hance. Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (S.S. 111867 W. H. Hance. L. Sto. R.N.) *good very fine*

Three: **Able Seaman W. H. Brown, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (218135, W. H. Brown. A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (218135 W. H. Brown. A.B. R.N.) *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£70-£90*

William Henry Hance was born in Dagenham, Essex, on 17 April 1893 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 29 March 1912. Advanced Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Antrim*, on 4 April 1912, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Forward* and H.M.S. *Pembroke II*, and was advanced Leading Stoker on 10 May 1918. He was shore demobilised on 13 March 1919, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.

William Harold Brown was born in Kentish Town, London, on 1 February 1886 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 5 December 1901. Advanced Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Cumberland*, on 1 December 1904, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Agamemnon* and H.M.S. *Egmont*, and was shore demobilised on 19 April 1919, his entire service punctuated by several periods in the cells.

230 *Three*: **Able Seaman H. Follett, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (J.16423, H. Follett. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.16423 H. Follett. A.B. R.N.) *some staining to reverse of Star, otherwise very fine*

Three: **Carpenters Crew H. E. Marriott, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (M.14892, H. Marriott, Car. Cr., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M 14892 H. E. Marriott. Car. Cr. R.N.) *very fine (6)* *£70-£90*

Harry Follett was born in Cardiff on 18 April 1895 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 28 March 1912. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Devonshire* on 18 April 1913, and to Able Seaman on 4 January 1915. He subsequently served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Vivid I*, H.M.S. *Wellington (Cicala)* and H.M.S. *Cleopatra*. He was invalided out of the service in September 1918, suffering from tuberculosis contracted on active service.

Henry Ernest Marriott was born at Bow, Middlesex, on 16 July 1892 and joined the Royal Navy on a hostilities only basis, as Carpenters Crewman, H.M.S. *Pembroke II*, on 17 August 1915. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *St. George* and H.M.S. *Pembroke II*, and was demobilised on 23 February 1919.

231 *Five:* **Lieutenant-Commander W. Nicholls, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine**
1914-15 Star (S. Lieut. W. Nichols [*sic*], R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. W Nicholls, R.N. R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (William Nicholls); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1922, unnamed as issued, mounted for display purposes in this order, *very fine and better (5)* *£240-£280*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 March 1918:
'For services in Destroyer and Torpedo Boat Flotillas during the period ending 31 December 1917.'

William Nicholls was commissioned Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve on 1 July 1913, and served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Caribbean* from 6 December 1914, H.M. Torpedo Boat *99*, from 8 January 1915, H.M.S. *Zealandia* from 5 April 1916, H.M. Torpedo Boat *26* from 29 October 1916, and H.M.S. *Thorn* from 17 December 1917. He was promoted Lieutenant on 2 August 1915, and was awarded the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration whilst holding the rank of Lieutenant-Commander (*London Gazette* 26 September 1924).

232 *Three:* **Skipper T. H. Lewis, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (WSA, 281, T. H. Lewis, Skr., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (W.S.A. 281 T. H. Lewis. Skr. R.N.R.) *light contact marks, very fine*

Three: **Engineman G. F. Dowden, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (ES. 3756, G. F. Dowden, Engn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (3756E. S. G. F. Dowden Engn. R.N.R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (6)* *£70-£90*

Thomas Henry Lewis was born at Hull, Yorkshire, on 18 September 1874 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 31 August 1914. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Ganges (Phoebe)* and H.M.S. *Pekin*, including service in the Hired Trawlers Support. He was demobilised in 1922.

George Fawcett Dowden was born at Kessingham, Suffolk, on 22 January 1893 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 12 July 1915. During the Great War he served in H.M. Trawlers and Drifters *Loyal Friend, Diadem, Kingfisher,* and *White Oak*, and in H.M.S. *Attentive III* and H.M.S. *Halcyon II*. His service record notes that he was commended for his conduct on the occasion of the loss of the Skipper of the Trawler *Diadem*, on 28 March 1916. He was shore demobilised from H.M.S. *Halcyon* at Lowestoft on 29 May 1919.

233 *Five*: **Petty Officer J. M. Clarke, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (C.2054 J. M. Clarke, L.S., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (2054C J. M. Clarke. P.O., R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (C.2054 J. M. Clarke, P.O., R.N.R.); **Russia, Empire**, Medal for Zeal, Nicholas II, silver, on 'St. Stanislaus' riband (C2054 J. M. Clarke, Lg. Sea., R.N.R. H.M.S. Jupiter) contemporarily named in the style associated with this ship, *good very fine* *£700-900*

John May Clarke was born in Bideford, Devon in 1874, and joined the Royal Naval Reserve in 1911, serving during the early stages of the Great War in H.M.S. *Jupiter*.

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 Tsar expressed his gratitude by the presentation of a variety of Russian Honours and Awards to her crew.

Clarke remained in the Royal Naval Reserve, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 10 January 1920.

Sold with copied service papers and other research, including various photographic images of H.M.S. *Jupiter*.

234 *Three*: **Acting Leading Seaman E. W. Vanstone, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (A.7690, E. W. Vanstone. Smn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (7690A E. W. Vanstone. Act. L.S. R.N.R.) *light contact marks, very fine*

Three: **Stoker G. Price, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (U.1044, G. Price, Sto., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (1044U G. Price. Sto. R.N.R.) *Star sometime silver plated, otherwise very fine (6)* *£60-£80*

Ernest William Vanstone was born at Teignmouth, Devon, on 30 September 1885 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 29 January 1915. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Vivid,* H.M.S. *Victory,* H.M.S. *Excellent,* and in the 'R' Class Destroyer, H.M.S. *Sabrina*. He was demobilised in March 1919.

George Price was born at Swansea on 16 June 1876 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 2 May 1901. He served during the Great War in H. M.S. *Vivid*, the Armed Merchant Cruiser *Empress of Britain*, H.M.S. *Challenger* and H.M.S. *Mars*. He was discharged on demobilisation from naval service on 3 March 1919.

235 *Three*: **Second Hand M. McIver, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (B.4582, M. Mc Iver, Smn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (4582 B. M. Mc Iver. 2 Hd. R.N.R.) *good very fine*

Three: **Deck Hand J. Gray, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (DA. 1554, J. Gray, D.H., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (1554 D.A. J. Gray. D.H. R.N.R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (6)* *£60-£80*

Malcolm McIver was born on Stornoway on 19 September 1888 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 9 March 1907. During the Great War he served in D.E.M.S. vessels, *H.M.S. Pembroke,* and *M.F.A. Edinburgh Castle*. He was demobilised on January 1919. He was awarded the Royal Naval Reserve Long Service medal in 1921, but his service record is noted that it was returned "not called for".

John Gray was born at Aberdeen on 21 December 1890 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 4 September 1914. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Halcyon,* H.M.S. *Cleopatra,* S.S. *Nairn* and S.S. *Thalia.* He was demobilised at Cromarty on 22 January 1919.

236 *Three*: **Second Hand R. W. Morris, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (D.A. 127, R. W. Morris, 2. Hd., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (127 D.A. R. W. Morris. 2. Hd. R.N.R.) *very fine*

Three: **Second Hand A. Hughes, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (D.A. 6157, A. Hughes, D.H. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (6157 D.A. A. Hughes. 2. Hd. R.N.R.) *very fine (6)* *£60-£80*

Robert Watson Morris was born at North Shields, Northumberland, on 16 June 1884 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve at Aberdeen, on 22 August 1911. He appears to have spent much of the Great War engaged in coastal minesweeping operations off North Shields, serving in H.M.S. *Pekin,* H.M.S. *Idaho,* and the Minesweeping Trawler *Giovanni Gunti*. He was dispersed to shore from H.M.S. *Idaho,* at Milford Haven, on 1 April 1919.

Andrew Hughes was born at Pittenween, Fife, Scotland, on 7 January 1895 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 17 April 1915. During the Great War he served in, amongst others, H.M.S. *Dreel Castle (Tulip),* H.M. Trawler *Davara,* H.M.S. *Pride of Moray, and* H.M.T. *Miranda*. He was demobilised in June 1919.

237 *Three:* **Deck Hand J. Ritchie, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (DA.6428, J. Ritchie, D.H., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (6428 D.A. J. Ritchie. D.H. R.N.R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

Three: **Deck Hand W. T. Rose, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (D.A.8487, W. T. Rose, D.H. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (8487 DA W. T. Rose. D.H. R.N.R.) *good very fine (6)* *£60-£80*

James Ritchie was born at Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, on 3 August 1897 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 20 April 1915. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Pactolus* (*Coronata*), and was demobilised on 24 March 1919.

William Thomas Rose was born at Lowestoft, Suffolk, on 12 March 1894 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 1 September 1915. He served during the Great War in the Trawler *John Alfred*, H.M.S. *Attentive II*, H.M.S. *Halcyon*, H.M.S. *Vivid* and H.M.S. *Idaho*. He was demobilised at Milford Haven on 20 January 1919.

238 *Three*: **Deck Hand B. Sanderson, Royal Naval Reserve, who was killed in action when the Auxiliary Minesweeper *Lady Ismay* struck a mine laid by German Submarine *U3* on 21 December 1915**
1914-15 Star (DA.8310, B. Sanderson, D.H., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (8310DA B. Sanderson. D.H. R.N.R.) *nearly extremely fine*

Three: **Able Seaman G. W. Wilson, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who served in the Hood Battalion, Royal Naval Division, at Gallipoli**
1914-15 Star (T. Z-2958, G. W. Wilson, A.B. R.N.V.R.) ; British War and Victory Medals (T.Z.2958 G. W. Wilson. A.B. R.N.V.R.) *good very fine (6)* *£90-£120*

Benjamin Sanderson was born at Grimsby, Lincolnshire, on 9 November 1895 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 19 August 1915. He served during the Great War in H.M. Paddle Minesweeper *Lady Ismay* and was killed in action when it struck a mine laid by the German submarine *U3*, off Longsands, near the Galloper Lightship, on 21 December 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial. The *Lady Ismay* was owned by the P. & A. Campbell Company and was requisitioned by the Admiralty as an auxiliary minesweeping vessel.

George William Wilson was born in Winlaton, Co. Durham, on 15 June 1894 and joined the Tyneside Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 7 January 1915. He was drafted to Hood Battalion R.N.V.R. in August 1915 and served at Mudros in the Gallipoli theatre of War, being evacuated later with dysentery. He was invalided from the R.N.D. Hospital at Blandford in September 1916.

239 *Three*: **Seaman T. Lewis, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (8622 A. T. Lewis Smn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (8622A. T. Lewis. Smn. R.N.R.) *minor edge bruise to VM, polished, very fine*

Three: **Deck Hand A. McPherson, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (D.A. 5919, A. Mc Pherson, D.H., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (5919 DA A. McPherson. D.H. R.N.R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (6)* *£60-£80*

Alexander Mc Pherson was born at Whinnyfold, Aberdeen, on 5 June 1888 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 13 April 1915. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Idaho,* H.M.S. *Osiris II,* H.M.S. *Queen,* H.M.S. *Caesar,* H.M.S. *Europa* and H.M.S. *Research*. He was demobilised on 20 June 1919.

240 *Three*: **Stoker J. Thomson, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (S.4358, J. Thomson, Sto., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (4358S. J. Thomson. Sto. R.N.R.) *good very fine*

Three: **Seaman W. Quinn, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 Star (B.4403, W. Quinn, Smn. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (4403B W. Quinn. Smn. R.N.R.) *very fine (6)* *£60-£80*

James Thomson was born at Prestonpans, Scotland, on 2 September 1892 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 25 November 1914. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Victory,* H.M.S. *Egret,* H.M.S. *Satellite,* H.M.S. *Crescent* and H.M.S. *Implacable.* He was invalided from the Royal Naval Hospital Haslar on 4 July 1918; as his debility was attributed to his own conduct, he was denied a Silver War Badge.

William Quinn was born at Kinsale, Ireland, on 5 November 1885 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 1 October 1906. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Victory* and H.M.S. *Edinburgh Castle*. He was invalided from the Royal Naval Hospital Chatham, on account of traumatic neurasthenia and deafness, on 21 December 1916, and was awarded a Silver War Badge No. 7078, and a disability pension.

241 *Three:* **Able Seaman J. W. Smith, Anson Battalion, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was wounded on the Gallipoli Peninsula at Krithia on 6 May 1915**
1914-15 Star (K.P. 687, J. W. Smith, A.B., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (K.P. 687, J. W. Smith, A.B., R.N.V.R.) *generally very fine (3)* *£70-£90*

James William Smith, a labourer from Consett, Co. Durham, was born on 28 August 1894. He attested for the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 10 September 1914, and saw service in the Great War entering the Dardanelles theatre on 7 May 1915. He received a compound fracture to his right foot during the Second Battle of Krithia on 6 May 1915. Evacuated to the Royal Naval Hospital at Malta on 31 May 1915, he was invalided from the service on 21 June 1915.

Sold with copied research and *copy* cap badge.

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Four: **Captain C. S. Hazeon, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who survived the explosion that destroyed H.M.S. *Natal* on 30 December 1915, and was subsequently killed in action when H.M.S. *Hampshire* was sunk on 5 June 1916**

1914-15 Star (Capt. C. S. Hazeon, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. S. Hazeon. R.M.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued; Memorial Plaque (Cyril Stafford Hazeon); together with a H.M.S. *Hampshire* lapel badge, *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£700-£900*

Cyril Stafford Hazeon was born in Chiswick, London, on 25 June 1883 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 1 January 1901. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 January 1902, he served in H.M.S. *Minerva* from 22 September 1908 to 17 October 1910, and took part in the relief operations following the Messiana Earthquake, 28 December 1908.

Promoted Captain on 1 January 1912, Hazeon served during the Great War initially in H.M.S. *Natal*, and narrowly escaped being blown up when the *Natal* was sunk by an internal explosion that destroyed the armoured cruiser whilst at anchor in the Cromarty Firth on 30 December 1915. Out of her complement of over 700 men more than half (25 officers and 380 ratings) perished. The loss of life would have been even greater had not most of the off-duty watch been absent on shore leave at the time.

Hazeon transferred to H.M.S. *Hampshire* on 16 February 1916, and his luck ran out when he was killed in action when the *Hampshire*, conveying Field Marshal Lord Kitchener on a diplomatic mission to Russia, struck a German-mine off Orkney on 5 June 1916 and sank within 15 minutes with the loss of 737 lives. There were only 12 survivors. Hazeon's body was recovered from the sea and he is buried in Lyness Royal Naval Cemetery, Hoy, Orkney.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient; copied record of service and other research.

243 *Four:* **Boatswain's Mate H. Dempsey, Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary**

1914-15 Star (H. Dempsey, Bosn. Mte., M.F.A.); British War Medal 1914-20 (H. Dempsey. Bosn. Mte. M.F.A.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 Hugh Dempsey); Victory Medal 1914-19 (H. Dempsey. Bosn. Mte. M.F.A.) *good very fine (4)* *£60-£80*

Hugh Dempsey was born in Glenarm, Co. Antrim, on 24 March 1884, and served with the Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary during the Great War.

Sold with copied service papers and other research, including a photographic image of the recipient.

244 *Three:* **Lieutenant J. Low, Royal Field Artillery**

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. J. Low. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. Low.) *all somewhat later issues, good very fine (3)* *£50-£70*

John Low was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Wessex Howitzer Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force) (B Battery, 5th Hampshire - Isle of Wight) and served with them during the Great War in the Balkan theatre of war from March 1915. He was promoted Lieutenant on 1 June 1916.

245 *Three:* **Driver W. Phillips, Royal Field Artillery**

1914-15 Star (2364. Dvr. W. Phillips. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (2364 Dvr. W. Phillips. R.A.) the latter two in named card box of issue with outer OHMS envelope, addressed to 'Mr. W. Phillips, 15 Laurel St., Dalston, NE', *extremely fine*

Pair: **Gunner T. E. Etherington, Royal Garrison Artillery**

1914-15 Star (257. Dvr. T. E. Etherington. R.G.A.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (315082 Gnr. T. E. Etherington. R.A.) *contact marks, worn, good fine*

1914-15 Star **(633. Dvr. H. S. Lowes. R.F.A.)**; Victory Medal **(42025 Spr. J. Hamilton. R.E.)** *attempted erasure of naming details on last but still legible, nearly very fine (7)* *£70-£90*

×246 *Four:* **Warrant Officer Class I J. Dick, Royal Engineers**

1914-15 Star (113227. Sjt. J. Dick. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (113227 W.O. Cl.1. J. Dick. R.E.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (113227 S. Mjr: J. Dick. R.E.) *good very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

James Dick attested for the Royal Engineers at Dundee, and served with them during the great War on the Western Front from 7 September 1915. Advanced Regimental Sergeant Major, for his services during the Great War on the Western Front he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (*London Gazette* 18 January 1919). After a brief period serving as a Warrant Officer Class I with the East Kent Regiment, he was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 29 March 1919.

Sold with a Borough of Tynemouth Education Authority School Attendance Medallion, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Jubilee Boys' School 1904 James Eric Dick.', in fitted red leather case of issue; and copied research.

247 *Six:* **Sergeant E. S. L. Hase, Royal Engineers, who was wounded whilst serving with the 10th Signal Company in Egypt, and was subsequently Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the French Medal of Honour**

1914-15 Star (56325, Cpl. E. S. L. Hase, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (56325 Sjt. E. S. L. Hase. R.E.); Defence Medal; Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Ernest Samuel Llewellyn Hase) in card box of issue; **France, Third Republic**, Medal of Honour, silver medal with swords, unnamed as issued, silver marks to edge, in case of issue, *good very fine (6)* *£200-£240*

Ernest Samuel Llewellyn Hase was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire, in 1886 and attested for the Royal Engineers at Bristol on 10 October 1914, a Telegraphist by trade, having previously served in the Isle of Wight Rifles. Posted to the 10th Signal Company, he was promoted Corporal on 23 February 1915, and served with them during the Great War in Egypt from 24 July 1915, being wounded by shrapnel to the neck on 4 September 1915. Advanced Sergeant on 16 March 1916, he proceeded to France with the Reserve Army Signal Company on 8 June 1916, and saw further service on the Western Front. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 17 May 1918) and was awarded the French Medal of Honour (*London Gazette* 29 January 1919).

Hase was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 8 May 1919. Subsequently resuming his career with the Post Office, latterly as an Overseer in Bristol, he finally retired in 1946, and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal (*London Gazette* 15 October 1946).

Sold with named Record Office enclosure for the Victory Medal; original Gloucestershire T.A. and A.F. Association letter confirming the award of the Defence Medal; and copied research.

248 *Three:* **Private J. Hill, Royal Warwickshire Regiment**

1914-15 Star (1082 Pte. J. Hill, R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals (267111 Pte. J. Hill. R. War. R.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: **Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant T. Dawdry, 11th Hussars, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 22 March 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (5716 Sq. Q.M. Sjt. T. Dawdry. 11-Hrs.) *minor edge bruise to VM, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

Pair: **Attributed to Miss M. Mitchell**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Defence Council enclosure, in OHMS card box of issue addressed to 'Miss M. Mitchell, 43 Coronation Road, Crosby, Liverpool', *both later issues, extremely fine*

1914-15 Star (3) **(56306 Pnr. S. Virgin. R.E.; 6445 Sjt. G. W. Leach. Lan. Fus.; 436041 Pte. H. A. Hussey. 4/Can: Inf:)**; Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) **(Capt. T. Brodie.; Lieut. R. C. Davidson.; 9608. Pte. G. W. Houghton. 11-Hrs.)** *generally very fine and better (13)* *£140-£180*

J. Hill attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 March 1915.

Thomas Dawdry was born in Southwark, London, in 1885 and attested for the 11th Hussars at Stratford, Essex. He served with the Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1915, and died of wounds on 22 March 1918. He is buried in Roye New British Cemetery, France.

Henry Aloysius Hussey was born in Kensington, London, on 27 July 1872 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force. He served with the 4th Battalion Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 13 June 1916. A letter of condolence written to his family by a captain in his unit stated:
'It was before daybreak on 13 June that my company was ordered to advance and take and consolidate the enemy's front line. Private Hussey came through the barrage of artillery fire safely, and was consolidating the taken position with three other men in a small section of trench, when all four were killed by a large shell which landed amongst them.'
He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Thomas Brodie, a Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps, served during the Great War with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force from 19 June 1917.

Sold with copied research.

249 *Four:* **Captain Sir Christopher R. A. Warner, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., Royal Fusiliers, later H.M. Ambassador to Belgium**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. C. F .A. Warner. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. F .A. Warner.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* *£200-£240*

G.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 January 1956: Sir Christopher Frederick Ashton Warner, K.C.M.G., lately Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Brussels.

K.C.M.G. *London Gazette* 7 June 1951: Christopher Frederick Ashton Warner, Esq., C.M.G. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (designate) to Belgium.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 2 June 1943: Christopher Frederick Ashton Warner, Esq., a Counsellor in the Foreign Office.

Sir Christopher Frederick Ashton Warner was born on 17 January 1895 and was educated at Winchester College and Magdalen College, Oxford. Commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers on 6 October 1914, he served with then during the Great War on the Western Front, and was advanced Captain on 22 July 1916.

Post-War, Warner entered the Foreign Office on 1 January 1920, and served overseas at H.M. Embassy, Constantinople, 1923-25; and at H.M. Legation, Tehran, 1925-28. Appointed a Counsellor of Embassy in the Diplomatic Service on 1 September 1942, he served as H.M. Ambassador to Belgium, 1951-55, his appointment marked with the award of the K.C.M.G., and his retirement marked with the award of the G.B.E. He died on 13 January 1957.

Sold with copied research.

250 *Three:* **Private R. B. Emery, Liverpool Regiment, later Royal Flying Corps, Royal Air Force, and Sudan Civil Service, who was awarded the Egyptian Order of the Nile Fifth Class**

1914-15 Star (3753 Pte. R. B. Emery. L'pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (3753 Pte. R. B. Emery. L'pool R.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)* *£80-£100*

Reginald Bailey Emery was born in Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, on 13 October 1899 and attested for the 8th (Irish) Battalion, Liverpool Regiment (Territorial Force) at Liverpool on 18 January 1915, stating his age to be 19 years and 3 months. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 June 1915, before being discharged on account of his true age on 17 November 1915. He subsequently joined the Royal Flying Corps on 26 November 1917, and transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Founder Member on 1 April 1918. Commissioned Pilot, he was demobilised on 21 June 1919.

Emery subsequently joined the Sudan Civil Service on 8 October 1921, and was awarded the Egyptian Order of the Nile, Fifth Class, in 1935, whilst holding the appointment of Superintendent of Accounts in the Customs Department (*London Gazette* 25 June 1935). Emigrating to Australia, he married Edith Wellspacher, the well-known architect, in Hobart, Tasmania, on 18 August 1939. He saw further service at home with the Australian Army during the Second World War, and died in 1980.

Sold with copied research, including photographic images of the recipient and his wife.

251 *Four:* **Private F. C. Bolam, Worcestershire Regiment, later East Kent Regiment**

1914-15 Star (12833 Pte. F. C. Bolam. Worc R); British War and Victory Medals (12833 Pte. F. C. Bolam. Worc. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (241144 Pte. F. Bolam. 1/5/ Buffs.); mounted together with a France and Germany Star, *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£100-£140*

F. C. Bolam served with the 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment during the Great War at Gallipoli from 21 March 1915 and was listed as wounded on the Casualty List issued by the War Office on 16 July 1915. Transferring later during the war to the 1/5th East Kent Regiment, he subsequently served in Afghanistan in 1919 during the operations on the North West Frontier attached to the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Note: France and Germany Star unconfirmed.

252 *Pair:* **Private R. G. Jessop, West Riding Regiment**
1914-15 Star (3075 Pte. R. G. Jessop. W. Rid. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (3075 Pte. R. G. Jessop. W. Rid. R.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: **Lieutenant S. C. Roberts**
British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. S. C. Roberts.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Private W. S. Webster, Northumberland Fusiliers**
British War and Victory Medals (75895 Pte. W. S. Webster. North'd Fus.) *good very fine*

1914-15 Star **(14828 Pte. R. Hedley. North'd Fus:)**; Victory Medal 1914-19 **(20-1312 Pte. J. W. Knox. North'd Fus.)** *good very fine (8)* *£80-£100*

253 *Three:* **Private G. W. Murphy, Dorsetshire Regiment**
1914-15 Star (9155 Pte. G. W. Murphy, Dorset. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9155 Pte. G. W. Murphy. Dorset. R.) *very fine*

Pair: **J. H. Roe, Devonshire Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (58398 Pte. J. H. Roe. Devon. R.) *very fine*

Pair: **Private R. F. Haskins, Dorsetshire Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (42623 Pte. R. F. Haskins. Dorset. R.) in named card box of issue, *good very fine (7)* *£70-£90*

George W. Murphy attested for the Dorsetshire Regiment and served with them during the Great War in the Hedjaz theatre of War from 6 November 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers, and was re-numbered 53123.

Reginald F. Haskins attested for the Dorsetshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He subsequently transferred to the Hampshire Regiment, and was re-numbered 30327.

Sold with a Movement Order named to the recipient, valid from Busigny to St. Omer, and dated 2 November 1918.

254 *Four:* **Sergeant G. T. T. Smith, North Staffordshire Regiment, who was wounded on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916**

1914-15 Star (1408 L.Sjt. G. T. T. Smith. N. Staff: R.) *rank partially officially corrected*; British War and Victory Medals (1406 A. Sjt. G. T. T. Smith. N. Staff. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (240063 Sjt. G. T. Smith. 6/N. Staff: R.) *good very fine*

Three: **Private J. Leeke, North Staffordshire Regiment**

1914-15 Star (7855 Pte. J. Leeke N. Staff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7855 Pte. J. Leeke. N. Staff. R.) *contact marks, edge bruise to VM, nearly very fine (7)* *£200-£240*

George Thomas Tudor Smith was born at Newton Flotman, Norfolk, on 22 June 1894 and attested for the 1st/6th Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment (Territorial Force). Promoted Lance Corporal on 13 July 1912, he served with the Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 March 1915, and was wounded in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the battalion was in action in the Gommecourt area, and suffered 8 officer and 162 other ranks killed in action. Advanced Sergeant, he was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 275 of August 1919, and died in Lichfield, Staffordshire, on 26 September 1956.

James Leeke attested for the North Staffordshire Regiment and served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 July 1915. He was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 21 January 1919.

Sold with copied research.

255 *Family Group:*

Three: **Bugler Walter Nairn, Durham Light Infantry, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 22 June 1915**

1914-15 Star (1366 Bglr: W. Nairn. Durh: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (7-1366 Pte. W. Nairn. Durh. L.I.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: **Bugler William Nairn, Durham Light Infantry**

British War and Victory Medals (1623 Pte. W. Nairn. Durh. L.I.) *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£100-£140*

Walter Nairn was born in Southwick on 12 December 1895 and attested for the Durham Light Infantry at Sunderland, Co. Durham. He served as a Bugler with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 April 1915. He was mortally wounded by a sniper during the actions near to Sanctuary Wood on 22 June 1915, and was admitted to No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station, Bailleul with a gunshot wound to his head, but died of his wounds later that same day. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

William Nairn, brother of the above, also attested for the Durham Light Infantry and like his brother served as a Bugler with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. A third brother, John also served as a Bugler in the 7th Battalion, D.L.I., and two further brothers also served in H.M. Forces.

Sold with a Durham Light Infantry cap badge; a postcard photograph of William Nairn; and copied research, including a photographic image of the three Bugler brothers.

256

Three: **Second Lieutenant A. N. McQueen, Royal Flying Corps, late Gordon Highlanders, who was killed in action in a combat with hostile aircraft over Cambrai in March 1917, probably a victim of the enemy ace Leutnant Heinrich Gontermann, afterwards the recipient of the "Blue Max"**

1914-15 Star (1321 Sjt. A. N. Mc.Queen. 1/6 Gord: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. A. N. Mc.Queen.) *good very fine (3)* *£600-£800*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2005.

Alexander Norman McQueen (also recorded as MacQueen) attested for the Gordon Highlanders on 17 April 1913 and served with the 1st/6th (Banff and Downside) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 November 1914. He no doubt witnessed many of the extraordinary incidents that befell his battalion during the famous "Christmas Truce". "No shoot to night Jock!" was a regular call of the enemy and prompted several of the friendly meetings that took place in "No Man's Land". Indeed so friendly did relations become, that one German soldier caused a major incident when the 1/6th were suddenly visited by the Brigade Commander. Ray Westlake's *British Battalion in France & Belgium 1914* takes up the story:

'Noticing one of the enemy walking peacefully around and in full view, the Brigadier ordered one man to fire. The rifleman aimed high but the German took no notice. Another shot, this time wide, caused him to look up in surprise. A third and this time more accurate round, ordered by the Brigadier, had the effect of sending the astonished German headlong into a trench. The truce came to an end on 3 January 1915.'

MacQueen was was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 3 June 1915, and transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in February 1917. He was killed in action while serving as an Observer in a Sopwith 2-seater of No. 70 Squadron on 25 March 1917. Taking off on a dawn patrol with his pilot, Lieutenant J. S. Cooper, at 7.10 a.m., in company with other Sopwiths from the Squadron, the flight was attacked by nine enemy aircraft of Jasta 5 over Cambrai. In the ensuing dogfight, five Sopwiths were brought down, MacQueen's aircraft crashing behind our lines - Cooper, too, was killed. At least one of these Sopwiths was claimed by the highly successful ace Leutnant Heinrich Gontermann, shortly to be awarded the "Blue Max", so it not improbable that MacQueen also fell victim to his marksmanship.

He is buried in the H.A.C. Cemetery at Ecoust St. Mein, France.

Sold with a postcard photograph of the recipient, and copied research.

257 *Three:* **Private J. Layton, M.M., Cambridgeshire Regiment**

1914-15 Star (2118 Pte. J. Layton. Camb. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2118 Pte. J. Layton. Camb. R.) *very fine (3)* *£300-£400*

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 September 1918.

Jack Layton attested for the Cambridgeshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 February 1915.

258

The extremely rare 'Southern Desert, Iraq' campaign group of seven awarded to Air Commodore H. L. Burton, Royal Air Force, late Royal Army Medical Corps, 1 of only 2 R.A.F. Medical Officers who served in the campaign - he was also mentioned in despatches for his service there. Burton later served as Honorary Physician to the King, 1939-1944

1914-15 Star (Lieut. H. L. Burton. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. L. Burton.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert, Iraq, with M.I.D. oak leaf (S/L. H. L. Burton. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, mounted on card for display, *generally very fine or better (7)* *£2,000-£2,400*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 March 1929:
'In recognition of distinguished service rendered in connection with the operations against the Akhwan in the Southern Desert, Iraq, during the period November 1927 and May 1928.'

Air Ministry C.D. 59 (issued 1928) on the *Operations carried out in the Southern Desert (Nov 27 to May 28)* gives only two medical officers involved in the campaign. Whilst the 'Southern Desert, Iraq' clasp is very scarce, particularly to senior officers, it is thus extremely rare when awarded to a medical officer.

Hugh Leonard Burton was born in Burton-on-Trent in July 1887. He was educated at Epsom College, and studied Medicine at King's College Hospital, 1905-1909. Burton was employed as a Deputy Medical Officer with H.M. Prison Services prior to being commissioned in the Royal Army Medical Corps in December 1914. He served during the Great War with the R.A.M.C. in the French theatre of war from July 1915, and advanced to Temporary Captain in June 1916.

Burton relinquished his commission in June 1919, and resided at Redlands, Cedar Avenue, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire. He joined the Royal Air Force as a Flight Lieutenant (Medical) in October 1921, and advanced to Squadron Leader in July 1924. Burton was posted to HQ Iraq, 18 March 1926, and thence on to the British Hospital, Iraq some 10 days later.

Burton advanced to Wing Commander in May 1934, and to Group Captain in July 1936. He was appointed Honorary Physician to the King in April 1939, and advanced to Air Commodore in June 1942. Burton retired upon reaching the age of 57 in July 1944, and died in October 1969.

259 *Three:* **Second Lieutenant E. P. Gordon, 104th Wellesleys Rifles, Indian Army, who was killed in action at Ctesiphon on 22 November 1915**

1914-15 Star (2/Lt. E. P. Gordon, I.A.R.O. 104/Rifles.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. P. Gordon.); Memorial Plaque (Eldred Pattinger [*sic*] Gordon); Memorial Scroll, '2/Lieut. Eldred Pottinger Gordon 104th. Wellesleys Rifles', *the 'o' in Pottinger corrected from an 'a'*, and additionally annotated 'Killed in Action, Chesiphon, 22nd. November, 1915.', all mounted for display in a glazed frame, *extremely fine (5)* *£300-£400*

Eldred Pottinger Gordon was born at Killyleagh, Co. Down, Ireland, on 13 April 1891 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Special Reserve of Officers, from the Cambridge University Contingent, O.T.C., on 26 June 1912. He served during the Great War with the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached to 104th Wellesleys Rifles, and was killed in action at the Battle of Ctesiphon on 22 November 1915, the first major engagement on the advance to Baghdad. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

260 *Four:* **Quartermaster-Sergeant C. H. Fee, Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade**

1914-15 Star (45632 Cpl. C. H. Fee. Can: M.M.G. Bde:); British War and Victory Medals 45632 W.O. Cl. 2. C. H. Fee. C.M.M.G. Bde.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (45632 Q.M. Sjt: C. H. Fee. 1/M.M.G. Bde: Can: M.G.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine and scarce (4)* *£300-£400*

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918. [France]

261

An extremely well-documented group of nine awarded to Colonel W. V. Jardine-Blake, Australian Imperial Force, who served at Gallipoli and in command of the 35th Battalion on the Western Front during the Great War, and later Commanded the Allied Geographical Section in Australia during the Second World War; seeing operational service in the Philippines, for his services he was awarded the United States Legion of Merit, one of only a handful given to the Australian Army during the Second World War

1914-15 Star (Lieut. W. V. Blake. 20/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (Major. W. V. J. Blake. A.I.F.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, the Second War awards all officially named 'VX90028 W. V. J. Blake.); Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Australia, the reverse contemporarily engraved 'VX90028 Lt-Col (T/Col.) W. V. J. Blake A. I.F.', with integral top riband bar, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; **United States of America**, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, with gilt representation of the award on the riband, unnamed, with lapel badge, in case of issue, *the Great War awards somewhat later issues, ninor edge bruise to VM, otherwise nearly extremely fine (9)* *£1,400-£1,800*

One of only 7 United States Legion of Honours awarded to Australian Army during the Second World War.

William Vere Jardine-Blake was born at Sydney, New South Wales, on 1 February 1894, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Commonwealth Military Cadet Corps on 6 May 1912, being posted to the 19th Infantry Regiment, Kuring-Gai Infantry. Following the outbreak of the Great War he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Australian Imperial Force, and posted to the 20th Battalion. He served during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of war as an Intelligence Officer from June to October 1915, and the following year he transferred to the 35th Battalion as Captain, being promoted Major on 3 May 1917. He commanded the 35th Battalion on the Western Front from July 1917, and relinquished his commission on 6 July 1920, transferring to the Reserve of Officers.

Following the cessation of hostilities Jardine-Blake joined the Western Pacific High Commission in April 1921, and held various positions over the next twenty years, mainly in the Colony of Fiji, including as Acting Officer in Command of the Constabular and Superintendent of Prisons, and Postmaster, Treasury and Customs Department. Following the outbreak of the Second World War he was recalled from the Reserve of Officers and was appointed to G Branch, Directorate of Military Intelligence. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 22 March 1943, he served as Commanding Officer of the Allied Geographic Section in Australia, a unit that ultimately reported to General Douglas MacArthur, United States Forces, who commanded the Southwest Pacific Area.

As well as providing Intelligence Works, Jardine-Blake also served operationally in the Philippines from 15 June 1945 (service for which qualified him for the Pacific Star, and also led to his inclusion on the roll for the United States Philippines Liberation Medal). Awarded the Efficiency Decoration on 12 November 1946, for his services during the Pacific campaign with the United States Forces he was awarded the United States Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer, on 28 May 1947, the citation stating 'For extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service.' He reverted to the Reserve of Officer on 19 August 1947.

Sold with the recipient's Bestowal Certificate for the United States Legion of Merit; various Allied Geographical Section Southwest Pacific Area pamphlets and booklets, including '*The Native Carrier*' and '*You and the Native*'; a coy of '*A Basis for Victory: The Allied Geographical Section 1942-45*', in which the recipient is frequently mentioned, together with a typed transcript of the original draft; a copy of the *Australian Defence Force Journal*, which contains a brief history of the Allied Geographical Section; and a large quantity of copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.

262 *Three:* **Private D. R. Mackenzie, 3rd Battalion, Australian Infantry, who was severely wounded at Gallipoli in August 1915, received a shrapnel wound in the face in France in August 1916, and was killed in action in France on 4 November 1916**

1914-15 Star (2257 Pte. D. R. Mackenzie. 3/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (2257 Pte. D. R. Mackenzie. 3-Bn. A.I.F.) together with Memorial Plaque (Donald Robertson Mackenzie) *the 1914-15 Star gilded, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)*

£300-£400

Donald Robertson Mackenzie, Private, Australian Expeditionar Force, was the son of Mr Finlay Mackenzie, of 114 Newhaven Road, Leith. After serving his apprenticeship with a firm of wholesale seed merchants in Leith, eh emigrated with his eldest brother to the U.S.A., where they engaged in ranching in Oregon. He afterwards proceeded to Australia and took to sheep farming about 500 miles from Sydney. In June 1915 he joined the A.I.F. and saw service in the Gallipoli campaign until he was severely wounded by gunshot wounds to the chest on 8 August 1915. Invalided to England he spent nine months in hospital. Rejoining his Battalion in France in June 1916, he received a shrapnel wound in the face on 19 August 1916, rejoining his unit three days later. He was killed in action on 4 November 1916, whilst taking part in an operation against the enemy's position.

His soldierly qualities had won him the offer of a commission in the Seaforth Highlanders, to accept which he was on the point of leaving his battalion when he met his fate. His Lieutenant-Colonel wrote of him "He fell gallantly doing his duty. His loss is greatly regretted by myself and his comrades, as that of a loyal, brave, gallant soldier, who was always ready to do his duty." (Stewart's College Magazine, April 1917, refers)

Donald Robertson Mackenzie is commemorated by name on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, France.

Sold with comprehensive service records from National Archives of Australia and a photographic image of the recipient in uniform.

263 *Three:* **Private L. J. Langdon, 11th Battalion, Australian Infantry, who was killed in action in the Gallipoli landings at Anzac Cove, 25 April 1915**

1914-15 Star (1144 Pte. L. J. Langdon. 11/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (1144 Pte. L. J. Langdon 11 Bn. A.I.F.) *extremely fine (3)* *£600-£800*

Leslie John Langdon was killed in action at Anzac Cove, Gallipoli, on 25 April 1915, aged 29. He was a native of Melbourne, son of Elizabeth Ellen Langdon and is commemorated by name on the Lone Pine Memorial.

Sold with a copied portrait image.

264 *Three:* **Private D. D. McLeod, 28th Battalion, Australian Infantry, who was killed in a trench raid at Armentières, 7 June 1916**

1914-15 Star (945 Pte. D. D. McLeod. 28/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (945 Pte. D. D. McLeod. 28 Bn. A.I.F.) together with Memorial Plaque (Duncan Dan McLeod) *good very fine (4)* *£400-£500*

Duncan Dan McLeod was killed in action at Armentières on 7 June 1916. A family gravestone in Scotland bears an inscription which states that he 'fell in action during the biggest trench bombing of the Great War 6th June 1916 - from his companion raiders'.

He was born in the Parish of Cawdor, Nairn, Scotland, and enlisted at Perth, Western Australia, for the 28th Battalion Australian Infantry on 3 May 1915, aged 40. He is buried in Ration Farm Military Cemetery, La Chapelle-d'Armentières, Nord, France.

Sold with comprehensive file of personnel records from Australian Archives and photographs of his gravestone.

265 *Three:* **Private R. W. Gosney, Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps, later Second Lieutenant, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, who was Mentioned in Despatches in Mesopotamia, and was killed in action at the Battle of Ctesiphon on 22 November 1915**

1914-15 Star (1742 Pte. R. W. Gosney. Ceylon. Plr. R.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. R. W. Gosney.) *good very fine (3)* *£120-£160*

Reginald Wilkie Gosney was born on 3 August 1888, the son of Charles F. Gosney, a Ceylon Tea Planter, and was educated at Crewkern Grammar School. Upon leaving school he followed his father into the tea industry, and attested for the Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps in 1913. He served with them during the Great War, before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, and was posted on attachment to the 76th Punjabi Regiment.

In March 1915, the 76th Punjabis arrived in Mesopotamia to join the 12th Indian Division. After taking part in the Battle of Shaiba, where the Turkish counter-attack was repulsed, the regiment participated in the operations in Persian Arabistan. In June and July, the 76th Punjabis took part in the operations along the River Euphrates, which led to the capture of Nasiriyah. For his gallantry during these operations Lieutenant Gosney was Mention in Despatches (*London Gazette* 5 April 1916).

In August, the 76th Punjabis joined Major General Charles Townshend's 6th Indian Division in its advance towards Baghdad. Gosney was killed in action at the Battle of Ctesiphon on 22 November 1915, the first major engagement on the advance to Baghdad. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

Sold with copied research.

266 *Three:* **Sapper T. Favard, East African Royal Engineer Volunteers**

1914-15 Star (7214 Spr. T. Favard. E. Afr. R.E. Vols.); British War and Victory Medals (7214 Spr. T. Favard. E. Afr. R.E. Vols.) *extremely fine and rare (3)* *£100-£140*

Thomson Favard entered the East Africa, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia theatre of war as a Sapper with the East African Royal Engineer Volunteers on 13 October 1915.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card which shows that he also served with the Telegraph Section and subsequently transferred to the East African Unattached List.

267 *Three:* **Sergeant C. B. Martin, South African Miscellaneous Trades Company, late 11th Infantry**

1914-15 Star (Sjt. G. B. Martin 11th. Infantry); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Sjt. G. B. Martin. M.T.C.); together with the recipient's card Identity tags 'Martin G CE SAMTC V294', *good very fine*

Bilingual Victory Medal **(Cpl. R. Smith. M.T.C.)** *good very fine (4)* *£60-£80*

Robert Smith attested for the South African Miscellaneous Trades Company on 14 June 1917, and was promoted Corporal on 5 July 1917. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 October 1917, and was awarded four blue overseas service chevrons. He was discharged on 15 February 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

268 *Eight:* **Captain R. G. A. Hankin, Mercantile Marine**

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Richard G. A. Hankin); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine (8)* *£80-£100*

Richard Granville Anthony Hankin was born in London in 1899 and served during the Great War in the Mercantile Marine. He saw further service during the Second World War as a Captain with the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, before retirement in 1952.

269 *Four:* **Mr. F. S. G. Webb, Mercantile Marine, later Fire Officer in Charge, Streatham, London Fire Brigade**

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Frank G. Webb); Defence Medal; London Fire Brigade Good Service Medal, bronze (Frank S. G. Webb 1947) *edge bruise to MMWM, other nearly extremely fine (4)* *£80-£100*

Frank Sidney George Webb was born in Ipswich, Suffolk, on 11 September 1902, and served during the latter stages of the Great War in the Mercantile Marine, as an apprentice with the Elder Dempster Line, Liverpool. He obtained his Masters Certificate in 1929, and subsequently joined the London Fire Brigade in 1932 (the Elder Dempster Line having been wound-up around this time). He served during the Second World War as a Company Officer at HQ A.R.P. Section, and was appointed Officer-in-Charge at Streatham on 1 August 1948. He retired on medical grounds on 25 March 1955.

Sold with copied research.

270 *Pair:* **Shipwright First Class W. S. Brock, Royal Navy**

British War and Victory Medals (M.6757 W. S. Brock. Shpt. 1 R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Stoker First Class F. J. Freegard, Royal Navy**

British War and Victory Medals (S.S.112923 F. J. Freegard. Sto. 1 R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Able Seaman J. S. Behn, Royal Navy**

British War and Victory Medals (J.54383 J. S. Behn. A.B. R.N.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Able Seaman R. A. Glover, Royal Navy**

British War and Victory Medals (221707 R. A. Glover. A.B. R.N.) *nearly extremely fine (8)* *£100-£140*

William Samuel Brock was born at Devonport on 30 April 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Shipwright Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II*, on 28 October 1913. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Blonde*, H.M.S. *Pembroke II* and H.M.S. *Bacchante*. He was invalided from H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 23 April 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge No. R.N.38516.

Frederick James Freegard was born at Bath, Somerset, on 16 November 1893 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 30 October 1912. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Suffolk*, on 1 November 1913, and subsequently served in H.M.S. *Fox*, at the Naval Depot, Bombay, and in H.M.S. *Vivid II*. He was demobilised on 7 June 1921.

John Segar Behn was born at Ormskirk, Lancashire, on 13 September 1898 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Victory I* on 4 January 1917. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, and was advanced to Able Seaman on 26 September 1918. He was demobilised on 4 October 1919.

Roland Arthur Glover was born at Battersea, London, on 29 August 1886 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 24 July 1902. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Firequeen*, on 29 August 1904, and to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Good Hope*, on 23 October 1905, and was invalided from the Royal Naval Hospital Haslar with an ulcer to the cornea on 10 September 1908. He joined the Royal Fleet Reserve in 1910, and was recalled for War service in August 1914 to join H.M.S. *Vindictive*, when she was assigned to the 9th Cruiser Squadron and captured the German merchantmen *Schlesien* and *Slawentzitz* on 7 August and 8 September respectively. He was demobilised from H.M.S. *Victory I* on 4 June 1921.

271 *Pair*: **Petty Officer E. W. Fallick, Royal Navy, who was a recipient of the Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal for saving life in 1905**
British War and Victory Medals (147676 E. W. Fallick. P.O. 1 R.N.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Petty Officer P. Miller, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Thunderer* at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916**
British War and Victory Medals (219596 P. Miller. P.O. R.N.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Engine Room Artificer Third Class D. S. Pool, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals M.24848 D. S. Pool. E.R.A. 3 R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Ordinary Seaman E. C. Peacock, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (J.47094 E. C. Peacock. Ord. R.N.) *nearly extremely fine (8)* *£120-£160*

Edward William Fallick joined the Royal Navy and was serving as a Petty Officer Second Class in H.M.S. *Hecla* when he was awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society: 'At 10.30 p.m. on 24 October 1905, a shipwright belonging to H.M.S. *Hecla*, in an attempt at suicide, threw himself overboard at Kagoshima. Fallick, at great risk, went after him and kept him afloat till they were picked up by a boat.'

Advanced to Petty Officer First Class on 4 March 1906, Fallick was shore pensioned in April 1913, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. Recalled for War service, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *President,* H.M.S. *Vivid I (Lucida),* H.M.S. *Colleen,* H.M.S. *Attentive III (Eglinton),* H.M.S. *Ganges,* H.M.S. *Dido* and H.M.S. *Victorious II*, and was shore demobilised in September 1919.

Percy Miller was born at Thames Ditton, Surrey, on 19 January 1886 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Boscawen* on 3 February 1902. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Defiance,* on 19 January 1904, and to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Andromeda,* on 25 July 1905. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Thunderer*, and was advanced to Leading Seaman on 12 March 1915, and to Petty Officer on 17 October 1917, serving in *Thunderer* at the Battle of Jutland. He was shore demobilised on 3 March 1919.

Dudley Stead Pool was born at Shenstone, Staffordshire, on 19 March 1894 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class in H.M.S. *Victory II* on 16 January 1917. He was advanced to Engine Room Artificer Third Class in H.M.S. *Caledon* on 1 September 1918, and was shore demobilised on 4 July 1919.

Edward Coverdale Peacock was born at Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, on 29 July 1888 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Victory I* on 24 November 1915. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Attentive II* and H.M.S. *Amazon*, and was shore demobilised on 24 February 1919.

272 *Pair:* **Stoker Petty Officer W. R. K. Stephens, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (363307 W. R. K. Stephens. Sto. 1 R.N.) mounted as worn; together with a Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes Jewel, silver gilt (hallmarks for Chester 1936) and enamel, named to the recipient, in case of issue*, light contact marks, nearly very fine*

Pair: **Stoker First Class N. S. Barrett, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.44211 N. S. Barrett. Sto. 1 R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Stoker First Class F. Church, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.37481 F. Church. Sto. 1 R.N.) *edge nicks to BWM, otherwise good very fine*

Pair: **Joiner Fourth Class H. Healey, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (M.20946 H. Healey. Jr. 4 R.N.) *nearly extremely fine (9)* *£100-£140*

William Robert Kennedy Stephens was born at Brixton, London, on 4 January 1889 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Domestic in H.M.S. *Vivid I* on 10 January 1905. He was appointed Boy Second Class, H.M.S. *Boscawen II,* on 16 November 1905, and was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *St. George*, on 4 January 1907. Posted to H.M.S. *Amphitrite* on 13 April 1907, he was further advanced to Stoker First Class on 9 July 1907 and was appointed Acting Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Blake* on 20 April 1916. During the Great War he also served in H.M.S. *Bonaventure (Bonetta),* H.M.S. *Pembroke II,* H.M.S. *Vivid II*, and H.M.S. *Tiger*. Advanced to Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Impregnable,* on 1 June 1926, he was discharged to Pension in February 1929, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. He was recalled for service in 1940 and served in H.M.S. *Eaglet*, being shore demobilised in January 1943.

Nicholas Stanley Barrett was born at Gunnislake, Cornwall, on 7 November 1895 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II*, on 16 July 1917. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Challenger*, on 1 July 1918, and was shore demobilised from H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 23 May 1919.

Fred Church was born at Witney, Oxfordshire, on 15 September 1892 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 30 October 1916. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Gibraltar,* H.M.S. *Boadicea*, and *H.M.S. Pembroke II*. He was advanced to Stoker First Class on 14 August 1917 and was shore demobilised in May 1919. His service record notes that he had prior service with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Harry Healey was born at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, on 7 March 1889 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Carpenter's Crewman in H.M.S. *Victory II* on 15 December 1915. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *King George V,* H.M.S. *Victory II,* H.M.S. *Victory III*, and H.M.S. *Dolphin*. He was advanced to Joiner Fourth Class on 1 October 1918, and was shore demobilised in February 1920.

273 *Pair*: **Stoker Petty Officer W. C. Vincent, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (148771 W. C. Vincent. S.P.O. R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Leading Stoker J. C. Gibbon, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.7270 J. C. Gibbon. L. Sto. R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Telegrapher P. I. Stone, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (J.86584 P. I. Stone. O. Tel. R.N.) *edge bruising, heavily polished and worn, therefore fair*

Pair: **Boy First Class A. E. H. M. Searle, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (J.70298 A. E. H. M. Searle. Boy 1. R.N.) *very fine (8)* *£100-£140*

William Charles Vincent was born at Brixham, Devon, on 10 January 1870 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Indus* on 2 April 1889. He was advanced to Stoker, H.M.S. *Cambridge*, on 24 April 1890; Leading Stoker Second Class, H.M.S. *Vivid II,* on 18 September 1900; and Leading Stoker First Class at Keyham Torpedo Stores on 18 December 1902. He was further advanced to Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Cornwallis,* on 1 July 1906, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in July 1907. He was shore pensioned in March 1911, but was recalled for War service in 1914. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Vivid II,* H.M.S. *St. George (Beaver)* and H.M.S. *Europa*, but does not appear entitled to the 1914-15 Star.

Joseph Charles Gibbon was born at Lambeth, London, on 8 September 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory II* on 24 June 1910. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Impregnable*, on 17 August 1911, and to Acting Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Lord Nelson*, in March 1914. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Attentive,* H.M.S. *Victory II,* H.M.S. *Exmouth,* H.M.S. *St. George (Lady Betty)* and H.M.S. *Kent*. He was discharged to shore on 30 July 1921.

Percy Ivan Stone was born at Paddington, London, on 3 June 1900 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Powerful* on 21 March 1918. He was advanced to Boy Telegrapher, H.M.S. *Ganges*, on 6 August 1918, and to Ordinary Telegrapher,on 3 June 1918. He was further advanced to Telegrapher, H.M.S. *Victory I*, on 30 September 1921. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in June 1933, he remained in naval service until 2 June 1940 when pensioned from H.M.S. *St. Angelo*, but was re-employed the following day, and was advanced to Temporary Leading Signaller on 7 August 1941. He was released from Service in September 1945.

Albert Edward Henry May Searle was born at Paignton, Devonand joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*, on 10 May 1917. He was advanced to Boy First Class on 20 October 1917, and subsequently served in H.M.S. *Curlew* and H.M.S. *Pembroke I*. He was invalided out of the Navy in August 1918.

274 *Pair*: **Petty Officer Telegrapher A. W. J. Rogers, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (J.42003 A. W. J. Rogers. Tel. R.N.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine*

Pair: **Stoker First Class W. C. Baker, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.35172 W. C. Baker. Sto. 1 R.N.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Stoker First Class W. Newport, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.37122 W. Newport. Sto. 1 R.N.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Able Seaman W. Taylor, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (J.63803 W. Taylor. A.B. R.N.) *good very fine (8)* *£100-£140*

Arthur William Jack Rogers was born at Bournemouth, Hampshire, on 10 July 1899 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 2 July 1915. He was advanced to Boy Telegrapher, H.M.S. *Ganges*, on 24 November 1915; Ordinary Telegrapher, H.M.S. *Queen*, on 10 July 1917; and Telegrapher, 6 February 1918. He remained in naval service following the Great War and was advanced to Leading Telegrapher, H.M.S. *Victory I*, on 1 June 1921, and Acting Petty Officer Telegrapher, H.M.S. *Cormorant*, on 4 July 1928. He was confirmed in this rate in H.M.S. *Concord* on 4 July 1929, and was discharged to shore, time expired, on 9 July 1929.

William Charles Baker was born at Tonbridge, Kent, on 3 August 1882 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 21 July 1916. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Diamond*, on 19 July 1917, and was demobilised in July 1919.

William Newport was born at Abingdon, Berkshire, on 16 January 1899 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 12 October 1916. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, *H.M.S. Woolwich (Pylades)* in June 1917, and subsequently served in H.M.S. *Woolwich (Wakeful)*, and H.M.S. *Columbine (Wakeful)*. He was shore demobilised in September 1919.

William Taylor was born at Birmingham in 1895 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Victory I* on 14 December 1916. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Australia*, H.M.S. *Greenwich (Trojan)*, and H.M.S. *Woolwich (Trojan)* and was advanced Able Seaman on 29 August 1917. He was shore demobilised in April 1919.

275 *Pair:* **Acting Stoker Petty Officer W. E. Bourne, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Orion* at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916**
British War and Victory Medals (K.7503 W. E. Bourne. Act. S.P.O. R.N.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

Pair: **Able Seaman C. J. Aylward, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (238691 C. J. Aylward. A.B. R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Stoker Second Class E. J. Tyrrell, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (S.S. 119069 E. J. Tyrrell. Sto. 2 R.N.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class C. J. Perkins, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (M.30157 C. J. Perkins. Act. E.R.A. 4 R.N.) *good very fine (8)* *£100-£140*

William Edward Bourne was born at Tenbury, Worcestershire, on 17 January 1891 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 6 July 1910. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Sentinel,* on 12 July 1911 and Acting Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Orion*, on 3 February 1914, being confirmed in that rate on 9 January 1915, and was present in her at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. He was further advanced to Acting Stoker Petty Officer on 24 March 1917, and confirmed in that rate in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 22 September 1917. He was discharged to shore on 16 January 1920, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Charles John Aylward was born at Rotherhithe, London, on 9 June 1891 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges* on 30 April 1907. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Prince of Wales*, on 9 June 1909, and was invalided out of the service due to 'disease of the ears' on 5 May 1910. Despite this disability he re-engaged, for hostilities only, on 22 November 1915, and served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Victory I,* H.M.S. *Pembroke I*, and H.M.S. *Lancaster*. He was demobilised from H.M.S. *Euryalus* on 26 June 1919.

Edward John Tyrrell was born at Poplar, London, on 1 July 1900 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 1 July 1918. He was posted to H.M.S. *Hannibal* on 1 November 1918, and was advanced to Acting Stoker First Class on 17 March 1919, being confirmed in that rate on 1 July 1919. He was discharged to shore on reduction of the Navy in July 1922.

Christopher John Perkins was born at Ampthill, Bedfordshire, on 2 September 1897 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 15 April 1918. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Tyne*, for service in Torpedo Boat *32*, and was demobilised on 21 February 1919.

276 *Pair:* **Stoker First Class J. B. Darling, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.40305 T. B. Darling. Sto. 1 R.N.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Stoker First Class W. F. Howard, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.34476 W. F. Howard. Sto. 1 R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Stoker First Class A. R. Vidler, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.38666 A. R. Vidler. Sto. 1 R.N.) in named box of issue, *extremely fine*

Pair: **Ordinary Seaman L. J. Dawson, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (J.80986 L. J. Dawson. Ord. R.N.) *very fine (8)* *£100-£140*

James Brook Darling was born at South Shields, Co. Durham, on 14 July 1880 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory II* on 25 January 1917. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Hindustan,* H.M.S. *Victory II* and H.M.S. *Vivid II*, and was advanced to Stoker First Class on 5 July 1917. He was shore demobilised in February 1919.

William Frederick Howard was born at Richmond, Surrey, on 20 August 1897 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 26 June 1916. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Hannibal* and H.M.S. *Victory X (Nigella)*, and was advanced to Stoker First Class on 26 June 1917. He was shore demobilised on 18 March 1919.

Arthur Ralph Vidler was born on 11 June 1877 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 14 December 1916. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Ariadne,* H.M.S. *Dreel Castle,* H.M.S. *Idaho*, and H.M.S. *Vivid II*, and was shore demobilised in April 1919.

Leslie James Dawson was born at Chagford, Devon, on 7 November 1889 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Vivid I* on 12 November 1917. He subsequently served in the Armed Merchant Cruiser H.M.S. *Hildebrand* and was shore demobilised on 4 February 1919.

277 *Pair:* **Stoker First Class E. Crago, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (284751 E. Crago. Sto. 1 R.N.) *polished, nearly very fine*

Pair: **Stoker First Class W. C. S. Waters, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.43895 [*sic*] W. G. S. Waters. Sto.1 R.N.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: **Able Seaman S. S. Hansen, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (J.78646 S. S. Hansen. Ord. R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Ordinary Seaman M. Whittington, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (J.74978 M. Whittington. Ord. R.N.) *nearly extremely fine* *£100-140*

Ernest Crago was born at Penarth Down, Cornwall, on 2 November 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 1 February 1897. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Vengeance,* on 1 July 1906, and was discharged to shore, time expired, on 30 January 1909, subsequently joining the Royal Fleet Reserve. He was recalled for War service in August 1914 and served in H.M.S. *Diana,* H.M.S. *Vivid II,* H.M.S. *Essex* and H.M.S. *Argus.* He was shore demobilided in February 1919.

William Charles Stanley Waters was born at Faversham, Kent, on 4 June 1896 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II*, with service number K.43893. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Crescent* and H.M.S. *Attentive II* (*Velox*), being advanced to Stoker First Class on 3 June 1918. He was invalided to shore on 29 October 1919.

Sidney Sebastian Hansen was born in Swansea on 27 May 1899 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as an Ordinary Seamen in H.M.S. *Vivid I* on 25 September 1917. He was posted to H.M.S. *Centaur* on 28 January 1918, and was advanced to Able Seaman on 13 December 1918. He was shore demobilised on 18 March 1919, and died in Swansea in 1958.

Maurice Whittington was born at Horsham, Sussex, on 21 June 1899 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as an Ordinary Seamen in H.M.S. *Pembroke I* on 2 August 1917. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Egmont* and H.M.S. *Hannibal.* He was shore demobilised on 4 June 1919.

278 *Pair:* **Stoker First Class W. G. Hooper, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.36208 W. G. Hooper. Sto. 1 R.N.) *light contact marks, very fine*

Pair: **Stoker First Class D. C. Watkins, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.40584 D. C. Watkins. Sto. 1 R.N.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Able Seaman, F. Davies, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (J.68576 F. Davies. A.B. R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Able Seaman S. Martin, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (228536 S. Martin. A.B. R.N.) *very fine (8)* *£100-£140*

William Garfield Hooper was born at Swansea on 6 November 1895 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, on 7 September 1916. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Vivid II,* H.M.S. *Dartmouth* and H.M.S. *Sandhurst (Rowena)*. He was demobilised in March 1919.

Daniel Cledwyn Watkins was born at Treharris, Glamorgan, on 6 January 1899 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 2 February 1917. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Grafton* on 1 February 1918, and was demobilised from *H.M.S. Vivid II* on 21 August 1919.

Frank Davies was born at Rhyl, Flintshire, on 30 January 1889 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a an Ordinaty Seaman in H.M.S. *Victory* on 15 March 1917. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Collingwood*, and was advanced to Able Seaman on 15 December 1917. He later served in H.M.S. *Victory I,* H.M.S. *Dido (Spencer)* and H.M.S. *Hecla (Spencer)*. He was demobilised in April 1919.

Samuel Martin was born at Bradwell, Essex, on 11 October 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges* on 27 October 1903. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Edgar,* on 11 October 1905, and to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Sapphire*, on 17 January 1907. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Actaeon,* H.M.S. *Pembroke I,* H.M.S. *Vivid II (Ruby),* H.M.S. *Hecla (Ruby),* H.M.S. *Blenheim (Ruby*) and H.M.S. *St. George (Ruby)*. He was demobilised on 17 July 1919; the medal rolls indicate no entitlement to the 1914-15 Star.

279 *Pair:* **Stoker First Class F. J. Mallon, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.29955 F. J. Mallon. Sto. 1 R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Stoker Second Class H. Wolfendale, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. *Derwent* was sunk by a mine laid by *UC-25* off Le Havre on 2 May 1917**
British War and Victory Medals (K.32629 H. Wolfendale. Sto. 2 R.N.) *minor contact marks, good very fine*

Pair: **Able Seaman L. Lloyd, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (J.59959 L. Lloyd. A.B. R.N.) *very fine* *£90-£120*

Francis James Mallon was born on 17 July 1890 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory II* on 21 December 1915. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Cormorant,* H.M.S. *Victory II* and H.M.S. *Cochrane*, and was advanced to Stoker First Class on 15 February 1917. He was shore demobilised in February 1919.

Harry Wolfendale was born at Farnworth, Lancashire, on 19 March 1893 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 2 May 1916. His service papers note prior service with Mersey Royal Naval Division, with service number Z.959. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Gibraltar* and H.M.S. *Victory II,* for service in H.M.S. *Derwent.* He was killed in action on 2 May 1917 when *Derwent* was struck a mine in the English Channel off Le Harve, laid by the German submarine *UC-26* (Matthias Graf von Schmettow). 58 lives were lost, and he is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Leonard Lloyd was born at Boraston, Worcestershire, on 7 November 1892 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Victory* 10 October 1916. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Hindustan* and H.M.S. *Venerable*, and was advanced to Able Seaman on 27 June 1918. He was shore demobilised on 5 March 1919.

280 *Pair:* **Stoker First Class N. V. Somerville, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.34701 N. V. Somerville. Sto. 1 R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Wireman Second Class J. K. Greenwood, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (M.26697 J. K. Greenwood. Wmn. 2 R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Able Seaman W. Carter, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (J.61736 W. Carter. A.B. R.N.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class W. J. Moffatt, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (M.31870 W. J. Moffat. Act. E.R.A. 4 R.N.) *light contact marks, very fine (8)* *£100-£140*

Norman Verdina Somerville was born at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, on 3 December 1896 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory* on 24 June 1916. He was advanced to Stoker First Class on 2 September 1916, and subsequently served in H.M.S. *Attentive II (Crusader),* H.M.S. *Victory II* and H.M.S. *Titania*. He was demobilised in February 1919.

John King Greenwood was born at Glasgow on 9 January 1899 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Wireman Second Class in H.M.S. *Vernon* on 7 July 1917. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Royal Sovereign,* H.M.S. *Victory II* and H.M.S. *Vernon II*. He was discharged from H.M.S. *Blake (Viscount)* on 18 March 1919.

William Carter was born at Accrington, Lancashire, on 9 February 1897 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Victory I* on 10 November 1916. He was posted to H.M.S. *King George V* on 29 January 1917, and was advanced to Able Seaman on 21 September 1917. He was subsequently posted to H.M.S. *Daedalus* (*Eastchurch*) for service attached to the Royal Air Force, and was demobilised from H.M.S. *Wallington* in March 1919.

William James Moffatt was born at Woolwich on 17 September 1890 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 23 May 1918. He served in H.M.S. *Eaglet,* H.M.S. *Idaho,* and H.M.S. *Ganges*, all for service in H.M.S. *Kildavin*. He was discharged at Gibraltar on 31 March 1920.

281 *Pair:* **Acting Stoker First Class H. Reeve, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (K.45055 H. Reeve. Sto. 2 R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: **Able Seaman J. H. Edwards, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (J.4107 J. H. Edwards. A.B. R.N.) *light contact marks, good very fine*

Pair: **Cook's Mate O. Brice, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (M.16004 O. Brice. Ck. Mte. R.N.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

Pair: **Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class B. L. Andow, Royal Navy**
British War and Victory Medals (M.23520 B. L. Andow. Act. E.R.A.4. R.N.) *very fine (8)* *£100-£140*

Herbert Reeve was born in Norfolk on 20 July 1887 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory II* on 11 August 1917. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Attentive II (Syren)*, H.M.S. *Victory II*, and H.M.S. *Princess Royal*. He was advanced to Acting Stoker First Class on 17 March 1919, and was demobilised on 16 May 1919.

John Herbert Edwards was born at Malvern, Worcestershire, on 9 December 1892 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges* on 24 March 1909. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Hawke,* on 9 December 1910, and to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Hermes*, on 26 July 1912. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Britannia*, H.M.S. *Victory I*, H.M.S. *Dolphin*, and H.M.S. *Ambrose* (Submarine *L3*), and post-War in H.M.S. *Titania* (Submarine *G2*) and H.M.S. *Platypus*. He was loaned to the Royal Australian Navy for a three year period from 25 March 1919.

Oliver Brice was born at Taunton, Somerset, on 10 October 1896 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as a Probationer Second Cook's Mate in H.M.S. *Vivid I* on 27 October 1915. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Lion* and was advanced to Cook's Mate on 27 August 1916. He was demobilided from H.M.S. *Vivid I* on 10 March 1919.

Bernard Lewis Andow was born at Street, Somerset, on 6 March 1897 and joined the Royal Navy, for hostilities only, as an Engine Room Artificer Fifth Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 23 October 1916. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Constance*, and was advanced to Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class on 6 March 1918. He was demobilised from H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 17 February 1919.

282 *Pair:* **Lieutenant-Commander H. A. H. Seabrook, Royal Naval Reserve; a Master Mariner, he was present in H.M.S. *Cassandra* when it was sunk after hitting a mine in December 1918 in North Russia during the Russian Intervention**
British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. A. H. Seabrook. R.N.R.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: **Stoker W. Cassley, Royal Naval Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (3659 S W. Cassley. Sto. R.N.R.) *very fine*

Pair: **Trimmer J. H. Peck, Royal Naval Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (5164 T.S. J. H. Peck. Tr. R.N.R.) *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£90-£120*

Herbert Arthur Hugh Seabrook was born at Brockworth, Gloucestershire, on 12 September 1891; a pre-war merchant seaman, he had obtained his 3rd Mate's Certificate in 1913, and his 2nd Mate's Certificate in 1914. He served during the Great War as a Temporary Lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve, with seniority from 28 January 1915, and served in H.M.S. *Excellent (Alsatian)*, the Armed Merchant Cruiser *Changuinola,* H.M.S. *Diamond,* and H.M.S. *President* (for service in the R.N.A.S.), being appointed Flight Lieutenant on 20 April 1916. He subsequently reverted to R.N.R. service and served in H.M.S. *Vivid,* H.M.S. *Albemarle,* H.M.S. *Cassandra* and H.M.S. *Cleopatra.* He was serving in H.M.S. *Cassandra* when it was sunk by a mine during the British intervention in the Russian Civil War on 5 December 1918.

Seabrook was demobilised on 15 August 1919; however, his discharge was deferred to 2 December 1919, to enable him to sit for his Master's Certificate. The Captain of H.M.S. *Cleopatra* noted that he was a capable and zealous officer. He was awarded his Board of Trade Master's Certificate of Competency, on 17 February 1920. He subsequently appears in the Navy List as having had service in the Second World War as Lieutenant, R.N.R., with seniority 6 May 1940, holding the rank of Temporary Lieutenant-Commander, R.N.R., with seniority 9 September 1943, and stationed at Devonport Dockyard. He died in Cheltenham in 1972. He is also entitled to the 1914-15 Star.

William Cassley was born at Sunderland, Co. Durham, on 28 September 1884 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 28 September 1914. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Victory,* H.M.S. *Intaba,* H.M.S. *Albemarle,* H.M.S. *Implacable* and H.M.S. *Blenheim*. He was demobilised at Portsmouth on 23 March 1919.

James Henry Peck was born at Hull, Yorkshire, on 8 August 1877 and the Royal Naval Reserve on 28 February 1916. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Attentive II (St. Germain),* H.M.S. *Gunner,* H.M.S. *Pembroke,* H.M.S. *Egmont* and H.M.S. *Research*. He was demobilized on 6 March 1919.

283 *Pair:* **Skipper J. McLeod, Royal Naval Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (W.S.A. 1390 J. Mc Leod. Skr. R.N.R.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Seaman T. C. Laurenson, Royal Naval Reserve, who was serving in H.M.S. *Hilary* when it was sunk by *U-88* in May 1917**
British War and Victory Medals (1367L. T. C. Laurenson. Smn. R.N.R.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Deck Hand H. Brown, Royal Naval Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (18301D.A. H. Brown, D.H. R.N.R.) *VM named 'upside-down', edge bruise to VM, otherwise good very fine*

Pair: **Trimmer F. James, Royal Naval Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (5749 T.S. F. James. Tr. R.N.R.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (8)* *£90-£120*

John Mcleod was born at Lossiemouth, Elgin, on 5 August 1882 and was granted seniority as a Skipper in the Royal Naval Reserve on 5 April 1915. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Attentive*, for service in the Hired Drifter *Coral Hill*, and was demobilised on 12 February 1919.

Thomas Charles Laurenson was born at Aith, Fetlar, Shetland, on 20 January 1896 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 13 December 1915. His service record notes service in H.M.S. *Hilary*, a Booth Steam Ship Company passenger vessel converted to an armed merchant cruiser, in which he was serving when *Hilary* was sunk by the German submarine *U-88* on 25 May 1917. He later served in R.M.S. *Aquitania*, and was shore demobilised at Devonport on 18 January 1919.

Henry Brown was born at Cresswell, Northumberland, on 12 July 1892 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 26 September 1917. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Victory* and H.M.S. *Pekin*, and was demobilised in April 1919.

Frank James was born at Swansea on 30 March 1884 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 7 July 1916. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Zaria,* H.M.S. *Victory*, and H.M.S. *Vesuvius*, and was shore demobilised on 20 February 1919.

284 *Family Group:*

Pair: **Sub-Lieutenant J. Wilson, Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action at the Battle of Bapaume on 25 March 1918**
British War and Victory Medals (S. Lt. J. Wilson. R.N.V.R.); Memorial Plaque (James Wilson) in card envelope, *extremely fine*

Pair: **Second Lieutenant A. Wilson, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was killed in action at Pozieres on 27 March 1918**
British War and Victory Medals (2. Lt. A. Wilson.); Memorial Plaque (Archibald Wilson) *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£400-£500*

James Wilson was commissioned Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and served with the Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Division, during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action at the Battle of Bapaume on 25 March 1918; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

Archibald Wilson, the brother of the above, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action at Pozieres on 27 March 1918, just two days after his brother was killed in action; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research.

285 *Pair:* **Chief Motor Mechanician C. Moule, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (M.B.2834 C. Moule. C.M.M. R.N.V.R.) *very fine*

Pair: **Able Seaman C. H. Dyer, Nelson Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (R.1294 C. H. Dyer. A.B. R.N.V.R.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Able Seaman J. P. Lewis, Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (L.Z. 5256 J. P. Lewis. A.B. R.N.V.R.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'R.N.40498', *good very fine*

Pair: **Signaller W. Reeves, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (B.Z. 10276 W. Reeves. Sig. R.N.V.R.) *good very fine (8)* *£100-£140*

Charles Moule was born on 13 October 1888 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, for hostilities only, on 11 June 1918. He commenced naval service as a Chief Motor Mechanician in H.M.S. *Hermione*, the guard ship at Southampton that served as the depot ship for motor launches and coastal motor boats, on 11 June 1918, and subsequently served in H.M.S. *Vanessa II*. He was shore demobilised on 21 February 1919.

Charles Henry Dyer, a native of Chippenham, Wiltshire, was born on 29 May 1880 and enlisted into the Army Reserve on 10 December 1915, but was called up to serve in the Royal Naval Division on 16 April 1917. He joined the 4th Reserve Battalion, R.N.D., at Bedford on 16 April 1917, and was posted to the Nelson Battalion, R.N.D. on 9 July 1917. He was advanced to Able Seaman on 9 July 1917 and, serving with the British Expeditionary Force, was hospitalised on a couple of occasions. He was discharged on 30 March 1919.

John Penry Lewis was born on 17 September 1889 and joined the Royal Naval Voluntary Reserve on 19 January 1916. He served in the Royal Naval Division (Pembroke) and was advanced to Able Seaman, on 25 August 1918. He subsequently served with the Drake Battalion, R.N.D., as part of the British Expeditionary Force, and suffered from the effects of gas shell on 13 March 1918, being admitted to No. 3 General Hospital at Etaples. He rejoined the R.N.D. Base Depot on in May 1918, and was again wounded (shell shock) on 27 May 1918. He was invalided (neurasthenia) on 18 June 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge No. R.N.40498.

William Reeves was born in South Leicester on 29 April 1899 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, for hostilities only, on 21 May 1917, as Ordinary Signaller in H.M.S. *Victory VI*. He was appointed to H.M.S. *Vivid II*, in September 1917, and was advanced to Signaller on 5 October 1917. He was shore demobilised on 31 January 1919.

286 *Pair:* **Able Seaman F. Bray, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who served in both Nelson and Hawke Battalions of the Royal Naval Division, and was captured and taken prisoner of war on the Western Front on the first day of the German Spring Offensive, 21 March 1918**
British War and Victory Medals (T.Z. 7643 F. Bray. A.B. R.N.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: **Signaller C. J. Cuddehay, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (L.Z.8414 C. J. Cuddehay. Sig. R.N.V.R.) *contact marks, polished and worn, therefore good fine*

Pair: **Ordinary Telegrapher F. R. Hobden, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (L.Z. 9051 F. R. Hobden. O. Tel. R.N.V.R.) *VM partially officially corrected, very fine*

Pair: **Ordinary Seaman H. C. Elliott, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (B.Z. 2610 H. C. Elliott. Ord. R.N.V.R.) *edge nick to BWM, otherwise good very fine*

Pair: **Ordinary Seaman W. L. Thompson, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (B.Z. 10639 W. L. Thompson. Ord. R.N.V.R.) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine (10)* *£120-£160*

Frank Bray, a native of Hebburn New Town, Co. Durham, was born on 24 May 1896 and enrolled into the Tyneside Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 4 October 1915. He was advanced to Able Seaman on 30 June 1917, and to Acting Leading Seaman, on 27 September 1917. He was drafted to the Nelson Battalion, Royal Naval Division for service with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in February 1916, landing at Mudros on 28 February 1916. In June 1916 he was posted to the British Expeditionary Force on the Western Front, rejoining the Nelson Battalion on 16 June 1916. In early 1917 he suffered from severe trench feet and was evacuated to hospital at Etaples. He was posted to 7th Entrenching Battalion in February 1918, and was posted to the Hawke Battalion, in March 1918, but was capture and taken prisoner of war on 21 March 1918, the first day of the German Spring Offensive. He was held at Limburg Camp and was repatriated in January 1919.

Clarence George Cuddehay was born at Stepney, London, on 31 March 1900 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 8 January 1918, for hostilities only, as an Ordinary Signaller, H.M.S. *Victory VI*. He was advanced to Signaller on 26 July 1918, and subsequently served in H.M.S. *Hannibal,* H.M.S. *Duke,* and H.M.S. *Vivid III*. He was demobilised on 26 February 1919.

Frederick Roberts Hobden was born at Luton, Bedfordshire, on 19 March 1900 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 6 May 1918, for hostilities only, as Ordinary Signaller, *H.M.S. Victory VI*. He was appointed Ordinary Telegrapher, H.M.S. *Gunner*, on 30 August 1918, and then sent to H.M.S. *Louise*. He was demobilised from H.M.S. *Pembroke I* on 10 February 1919.

Herbert Charles Elliott was born at Brislington, Bristol, on 17 December 1899 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 16 July 1918. He served as Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Victory VI,* H.M.S. *Research,* H.M.S. *Sarepta*, and H.M.S. *Venerable*, and was demobilised in February 1919.

William Lawrence Thompson was born at Birmingham on 4 October 1899 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Victory VI,* on 16 July 1917. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Victory I,* H.M.S. *Patuca*, and H.M.S. *Victory X*, and was demobilised in February 1919.

287 *Pair*: **Able Seaman P. Cutler, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who served in the Nelson and Hood Battalions, Royal Naval Division, and was dangerously wounded in October 1918**
British War and Victory Medals (R.4033 P. Cutler. A.B. R.N.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: **Signaller N. L. Shakespeare, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (B.Z. 11404 N. L. Shakespeare. Sig. R.N.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: **Signaller A. W. G. Sidders, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (L.Z. 6352 A. W. J. [*sic*] Sidders. Sig. R.N.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: **Telegrapher T. W. Leek, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**
British War and Victory Medals (M.Z.2260 T. W. Leek. Tel. R.N.V.R.) *good very fine (8)* *£100-£140*

Percy Cutler was was born on 24 November 1896 and was mobilised from the Army Reserve for service in the Royal Naval Division on 26 June 1917. He served in the Nelson Battalion, Royal Naval Division during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 October 1917, and then in the Hood Battalion from 31 July 1918. He suffered from trench foot and from frost bite and was dangerously wounded with multiple shell wounds. He was invalided to the U.K. on 16 October 1918; his service record suggests that he may have suffered an amputation.

Nehemiah Lawson Shakespeare was born at Dudley on 8 February 1899 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve for the duration of hostilities as a Signaller on 22 January 1918. He served in H.M.S. *Victory VI*, and then in H.M.S. *Glatton*, and was demobilised from H.M.S. *Victory X* in March 1919.

Archibald William George Sidders was born at Walworth, London, on 4 March 1899 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as an Ordinary Signaller in H.M.S. *Victory VI* on 19 March 1917. He was advanced Signaller, H.M.S. *Vivid III*, on 10 August 1917 and was shore demobilised on 13 February 1919.

Thomas William Leek was born on 19 July 1898 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as an Ordinary Telegrapher in H.M.S. *Victory* on 12 October 1916. He was posted to H.M.S. *Hannibal*,on 18 November 1916, and was advanced Telegrapher on 5 June 1917. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Pembroke I* and H.M.S. *Victory X*, and was demobilised on 27 June 1919.

288 *Pair*: **Acting Aircraftman 1st Class F. A. Singer, Royal Naval Air Service**
British War and Victory Medals (F.7104 F. A. Singer. Act. A.M. 1 R.N.A.S.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'R.N. 21233', *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£70-£90*

Frederick Augustus Singer was born at Marylebone, London, on 5 May 1897 and commenced naval service as Probationer Aircraftman Second Class, H.M.S. *President II,* on 30 July 1915. He was posted to No. 3 Wing, in France as Acting Aircraftman First Class on 15 December 1916, and later served at Crystal Palace, H.M.S. *Riviera* and H.M.S. *Daedalus (Cattewater)*. He transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Founder Member on 1 April 1918, but was invalided on 10 April 1918. He is confirmed on the Royal Navy Silver War Badge Roll as having been awarded Badge No. R. N.21233, issued from H.M.S. *Vivid.*

289 *Three:* **Mr. F. S. Riordan, Senior Draftsman, Admiralty**
British War and Victory Medals (F. S. Riordan.); Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Francis Sidney Riordan) *good very fine*

1914-15 Star **(183545, F. J. Dredge, Smmr. Mte., R.N.)**; Victory Medal 1914-19 **(S. Lt. C. Carter. R.N.V.R.)** *very fine (5)* *£100-£140*

Francis Sidney Riordan was born on 29 October 1883 and joined the Admiralty as an Aprrentice Shipwright on 30 June 1898 based at Chatham. He served during the Great War as an Assistant Inspector of Shipwrights, and was advanced Senior Draftsman on 1 August 1939. He retired on 13 April 1946, and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal (*London Gazette* 21 June 1946).
Sold with copied research.

Sold with the following Royal Navy Documents
i) Parchment Certificate of Service for **Patrick Murphy**, Royal Navy, who joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 21 January 1891, and was shore demobilised on 23 March 1919, serving in H.M.S. *Caroline* at the Battle of Jutland.
ii) Second World War Parchment Certificate of Service for **Dennis Stanley Humphries**, Royal Navy.
iii) Second World War Parchment Certificate of Service for **Leslie Ronald John Stevens**, Royal Navy.

290 *Pair:* **Private R. G. Chambers, Hampshire Yeomanry**
British War and Victory Medals (1560. Pte. R. G. Chambers. Hamps. Yeo.) *good very fine (2)* *£50-£70*

291 *Four:* **Private L. R. Stickland, Hampshire Yeomanry**
British War and Victory Medals (677 Pte. L. R. Stickland. Hamps. Yeo.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (577. Pte. L. R. Stickland. Hamps. Yeo.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (204945. Pte. -L. Cpl.- L. R. Stickland. 15/Hamps: R.) mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£300-£400*

Leslie R. Stickland attested for the Hampshire Yeomanry (Carabiniers) and served with them during the Great War. Transferring to the 15th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, he was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in October 1919.

292 *Four:* **Major H. James, Royal Field Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major H. James.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Major H. James. R.A.); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine (4)* *£300-£400*

Henry James was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force), and served with the 1st/1st Wessex Brigade during the Great War in Mesopotamia from October 1916. He is mentioned in the History of the Hampshire Territorial Force Association in relation to his service at Kut: 'We remained here until the Turks evacuated Kut on 23 February, being in action all the time. My Adjutant, Major H. James, and I lived in a little dug-out for nine weeks, in front of Kut.'

For his services during the Great War James was advanced Major, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 27 August 1918 and 5 June 1919). Remaining in the Territorials, he was awarded his Territorial Decoration in 1927, whilst a Major with the 54th (Wessex) Field Brigade (*London Gazette* 4 February 1927).

Sold with copied research.

293 *Three:* **Gunner F. W. Sargent, Royal Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (348 Gnr. F. W. Sargent. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (348 Gnr. F. W. Sargent. R. A.) *good very fine (3)* *£140-£180*

Sold with copy Medal Index Card.

294 *Pair:* **Driver W. Fowler, Royal Field Artillery, who was wounded in action and taken Prisoner of War on the Western Front on 27 May 1918, and died of his wounds in captivity on 15 October 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (2911 Dvr. W. Fowler. R.A.); Memorial Plaque (William Fowler) the plaque mounted for display in a circular wooden frame, *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£80-£100*

William Fowler was born in Sunderland, Co. Durham, in 1896 and attested there for the Royal Field Artillery. He served with 'C' Battery, 251st Brigade, during the Great War on the Western Front, and was wounded in action and taken Prisoner of War near to Chapelle d'Armentieres on 27 May 1917. He died of his wounds in captivity, and is buried in Berlin South Eastern Cemetery.

Sold with copied research.

295 *Six:* **Lieutenant-Colonel K. V. Mead, Royal Engineers**

British War and Victory Medals Lieut. K. V. Mead.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.R., Territorial, silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine (6)* *£160-£200*

Kenneth Victor Mead was born in Portsmouth in 1897 and was educated at Taunton School and St. Thomas's Hospital, London. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Hampshire (Fortress) Company, Royal Engineers (Territorial Force) on 11 November 1915, and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 June 1916. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 July 1918, and was promoted Captain on 14 May 1924, and Brevet Major on 1 January 1932. He was awarded the Efficiency Decoration in 1936 (*London Gazette* 25 February 1936), and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 14 May 1938. He saw further service during the Second World War, and ceased to belong to the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers on 7 March 1953. In civilian life he was a medical practitioner in Southsea.

Sold with copied research, which confirms the award of the Coronation Medal.

296 *Pair:* **Private A. Gold, 38th (Jewish Legion) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers**

British War and Victory Medals (J-931 Pte. A. Gold. R. Fus.) *polished and worn, good fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 **(J-249 Pte. Goldrich R. Fus.)**; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) **(L-13391 W.O. Cl.2. W. C. Smith. R. Fus.; J-2568 Pte. H. E. Jones. R. Fus.)** *last lacking original ring suspension, nearly very fine*

Renamed Medals (2): British War and Victory Medals **(2377 Pte. J. Cohen. Royal Fus.)** *both renamed, nearly very fine (7)* *£100-£140*

Abraham Gold attested for the Royal Fusiliers and served with the 38th (Jewish Legion) Battalion during the Great War in Palestine. He is recorded in the *British Jewry Book of Honour*.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and other research.

297 *Three:* **Private T. Shaw, Bedfordshire Regiment**
1914-15 Star (3918 Pte. T. Shaw. Bedf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3918 Pte. T. Shaw. Bedf. R.) *very fine*

Pair: **Private R. Whebell, Middlesex Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (2973 Pte. R. Whebell. Midd'x R.) *very fine*

1914-15 Star **(S. Sergt. R. A. W. Bell, M.W.S.)**; British War Medal 1914-20 **(10963 Sjt. R. A. Bell. R. Fus.)** *very fine (7)*
£70-£90

Thomas Shaw attested for the Bedfordshire Regiment and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 26 July 1915, before later transferring to the Dorsetshire Regiment.

Richard Whebell attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with them during the Great War, before later transferring to the 19th (St. Pancras) Battalion, London Regiment.

Reginald Alfred Bell attested for the Royal Fusiliers and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War, before later transferring to the 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.

x 298

Pair: **Lieutenant E. J. M. Griffiths, Cheshire Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. J. M. Griffiths.) *good very fine (2)*
£120-£160

Eric John Mortlock Griffiths was born in Mussoorie, India, the son of the Reverend Talbot Monkton Milnes Griffiths, an Army Chaplain, in 1891, and prior to the Great War was working as a fruit farmer in South Africa.

'In about 1914, my father ran away from his job on a fruit farm near Pietersburg in South Africa, hitchhiked to Cape Town, and stowed away on board a ship bound for England so that he could sign up to fight in the British army against the Germans. Due to his family status (his father had been an army chaplain in India and was related to the Earl of Crewe), he was automatically given a commission and he joined the war as a Lieutenant in the Cheshire Regiment. One day, he was ordered to lead his platoon in a direct frontal attack against enemy lines and as ordered, they charged into battle - only to face a barrage of bullets that made it suicide to continue. He immediately told his men to retreat and waited until they were on their way back to their own lines before starting to follow in their footsteps. Suddenly, one of his men was hit and went down. He ran to him, picked him up, slung him across his shoulders, and began to run for the safety of the British Lines. Unfortunately, the German gunners were beginning to find the correct range for their guns and a machine gun suddenly started pumping bullets around my father as he ran, dodging as best he could with the man hanging over his shoulders. Suddenly, he felt the impact of bullets hitting the man's dangling legs, and blood sprayed wet against his face. But he kept going and at last he was out of range of the machine gun. Making straight for the medic tent, he placed the injured soldier on a cot and ordered the medics to take care of him. As they hurried to comply, he noticed that they seemed to be staring at him and he assumed it was because the man's blood was all over him. Then an orderly came up to him and asked: "Excuse me, sir; but have you seen your face?" My father asked him what he meant, and in reply, the man silently handed him a mirror. He took one look - and fainted. One of the bullets from the German machine gun had taken his nose clean off his face. The surgeons eventually built a new nose for my father, using a bone from the middle finger of his left hand, which they had to amputate. All the men in my father's platoon felt that he should have been awarded the V.C. for his bravery, but apparently the V.C. was only awarded to an officer when a more senior officer recommended it, and there were no senior officers around to make that recommendation.' (family recollections refer).

Following the Great War Griffiths returned to southern Africa, and died at Salisbury

299

Pair: **Second Lieutenant A. W. Marslen, East Surrey Regiment, late Tank Corps and 5th (City of London Rifle Brigade) Battalion, London Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. A W. Marslen.) *very fine*

Pair: **Lieutenant C. H. Pye, Royal Air Force, late 15th (Civil Service Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment, who was twice wounded on the Western Front**

British War and Victory Medals (5852 Pte. C. H. Pye. 15-Lond. R.) *very fine*

Memorial Plaque **(Frank Perton)** *traces of verdigris, otherwise generally very fine (5)* *£80-£100*

Ambrose William Marslen, an Accountant from Henley-on-Thames, was born in Balham on 20 September 1893. He attested for the 2nd/5th (London Rifle Brigade) Battalion, London Regiment on 4 January 1916 and saw service on the Western Front from 6 January 1917, where he injured his knee whilst falling into a trench during a raid, south of Mori, on 12 June 1917. Appointed Lance Corporal, he received a war time commission into the Tank Corps on 16 November 1917, before transferring into the East Surrey Regiment, with whom he was wounded at Cambrai, as a result of the effect of mustard gas on 20 October 1918. Invalided to the Dover convalescent home, he relinquished his commission on account of ill health contracted on active service, on 14 May 1919, retaining the rank of Second Lieutenant.

Sold with detailed copy service papers and research and an original black and white photograph of the recipient.

Charles Hugh Pye, a Civil Service Clerk, was born in Banbury, Oxfordshire on 9 March 1891. He attested for the 15th (Civil Service Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment on 10 February 1916, serving on the Western Front from 22 July 1916. He was wounded, with a gunshot wound to his right thigh on 7 October 1916, whilst serving in the Somme sector and further wounded by the effects of mustard gas at Bourlon Wood on 3 December 1917. He was commissioned as an Honorary Lieutenant into the Royal Air Force on 5 July 1918 with whom he served in the U.K. before his discharge on 7 May 1919.

Awarded a Silver War Badge, his Great War medals were sent to his address at 15 Homecroft Road, Sydenham, London SE26. Sold with detailed copy service records and copy Medal index Card.

Frank Perton, a Trade Painter from Shepherds Bush, London, was born in November 1888 in Battersea, London and attested for Rifle Brigade on 16 January 1906.

A frequent offender, he saw pre-war service at Home and in Egypt and returned from India with the 4th Battalion before entering the Western Front theatre on 20 December 1915. He was killed in action on 10 May 1915 in the Hooge area. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

A unique name on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission register.

300

Pair: **Private H. Howe, York and Lancaster Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (204441 Pte. H. Howe. Y. & L.R.) *good very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 **(23781. Cpl. C. W. Howe. R.A.F.)**; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq **(52784 Pte. W. Howe. E. York. R.)**; Memorial Plaque **(Charles Henry Howe)** in card envelope, *edge bruising to GSM, generally very fine (5)* *£100-£140*

Charles Henry Hose attested for the Royal Field Artillery, and served with 'D' Battery, 242nd Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 March 1915. He was killed in action on 5 June 1917, and is buried in St. Quentin Cabaret Military Cemetery, Belgium.

301

Pair: **Private G. E. Haggie, Durham Light Infantry, later Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 2 October 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (276537 Pte. G. E. Haggie. Durh. L.I.); Memorial Plaque George Esmond Haggie); Memorial Scroll, 'Pte. George Esmond Haggie, Yorkshire Regt.', this last mounted in a glazed display frame, with Buckingham Palace enclosure affixed to reverse, *remnants of solder and adhesive to revers of plaque, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* *£200-£240*

George Esmond Haggie was born in Sunderland, Co. Durham, on 7 June 1890, and was educated at Radley College and Magdalen College, Oxford. Articled to a firm of Oxford Solicitors, following the outbreak of the Great War he attested as a Private soldier for the Durham Light Infantry in March 1916, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from June 1917. Transferring to the 9th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, he was killed in action near to Polygon Wood, Ypres, on 2 October 1917, on which date his company, 'A' Company, were in positions at Carlisle Farm. Total battalion casualties this day were 4 officers and 13 men killed, and 52 men wounded and 16 men missing.

Haggie's Captain wrote: 'Your son was well like and beloved by all the men, and was a universal favourite.' (the recipient's entry in *De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour* refers).

Buried on the battlefield, Haggie has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

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

Note: Whilst De Ruvigny gives the recipient the rank of Second Lieutenant, no evidence has been found of him having been commissioned, and it is presumably an oversight on the part of De Ruvigny; an understandable assumption given the recipient's education.

302 *Three:* **Private E. W. Sanders, Durham Light Infantry**
British War and Victory Medals (53175 Pte. E. W. Sanders. Durh. L.I.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (Edward Sanders) mounted for wear, *good very fine*

Four: **Attributed to J. P. Caldicott, Royal Navy**
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45, with Admiralty enclosure, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. J. P. Caldicott, 55, Emlin Court Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey', *nearly extremely fine*

Six: **Sapper J. Oswald, Royal Engineers**
1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935 (2214549 Spr. J. Oswald. R.E.) contemporarily engraved naming; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine*

An unattributed group of four
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *good very fine*

An unattributed group of five
Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; *copy* Jubilee 1977; *copy* Jubilee 2002, mounted court-style for wear, *the two Jubilee Medals both copies, very fine (22)* *£120-£160*

303 *Pair:* **Private F. E. Chapman, 6th (Wiltshire Yeomanry) Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, late 9th (City of London) Battalion (Queen Victoria's Rifles) London Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Messines on 10 April 1918 and died in captivity on 27 September 1918.**
British War and Victory Medals (394629 Pte. F. E. Chapman. 9-Lond. R.); Memorial Plaque (Frederick Ernest Chapman) *extremely fine (3)* *£100-£140*

Frederick Ernest Chapman was born in Camberwell, London, on 28 February 1899 and attested for the 9th (City of London) Battalion (Queen Victoria's Rifles) London Regiment at Kingston-on-Thames. He transferred to the 6th (Wiltshire Yeomanry) Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment and was captured by the Germans at Messines on 10 April 1918 during the Spring Offensive. He died in captivity of heart failure at Friedrichsfeld Prisoner of War Camp on 27 September 1918, and is buried at Grand-Seraucourt British Cemetery, France.

Sold with an Aldershot Command Athletic Association Medal, the reverse inscribed 'Command. Military Efficiency Competitions Sept. 1917. 1st Team' and additionally engraved 'Physical Training. 9th Res London Regt.'. The rim engraved 'Rfm. F. E. Chapman'; and a booklet entitled 'The War Graves of the British Empire. The Register of the names of those who fell in the Great War and are buried in the Noyan Group of Cemeteries in France.'

304 *Pair:* **Canteener Ida Sneyd-Kynnersley, French Red Cross**
British War and Victory Medals (I Sneyd-Kynnersley.) *good very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

Ida Sneyd-Kynnersley served as a Canteener with the French Red Cross during the Great War on the Western Front from November 1916.

305 *Four:* **Captain O. E. Ridewood, Royal Flying Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (Capt. O. E. Ridewood. R.F.C.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *very fine and better (4)* *£200-£240*

Oswald Ernest Ridewood was born in Keinton Mandeville, Somerset, on 16 July 1893, and joined the Royal Flying Corps from the Army Service Corps in 1915. After a spell with the 25th Reserve Squadron he was posted to 64 Squadron on 5 September 1916, and was promoted Flight Officer on 27 October of that year. He was advanced to Flight Lieutenant on 15 November 1916, whilst serving with 57 Squadron, and was hospitalised on 15 December 1916 with an accidental fracture and dislocation of left elbow. Recovering, he joined 39 Squadron on 10 February 1917 and then 101 Squadron on 8 May 1917, and to 83 Squadron on 28 December 1917. Promoted to Captain on 12 January 1918, he was wounded on 16 March 1918 and invalided to England. He relinquished his commission on account of wounds contracted on active service on 19 March 1919, he was entitled to a wound stripe. Whilst in service he is shown as qualifying as a night flying pilot instructor.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War Ridewood joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve as a Pilot Officer on 27 December 1940 and served with the Administrative and Special Duties Branch. He died in Scarborough on 24 September 1973.

Sold with extensive copied research.

306 *Pair:* **Captain E. V. F. Seymour, 9th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse)**
British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. V. F. Seymour) mounted as worn, *some scratches, generally very fine (2)* *£60-£80*

Edward Victor Francis Seymour, the youngest son of Colonel Lord Albert Charles Seymour and the grandson of the 5th Marquess of Hertford, was born on 5 August 1887. He was commissioned into the Indian Army in 1909 serving during the Great War with the 9th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse) before later service with the Royal Indian Army Service Corps. He died in service on 16 April 1927.

307 *Six:* **Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Gahan, 2-1st Gurkha Rifles**

India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1935 (Lt. W. G. Gahan, 2 -1 G.R.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Maj. W. G. Gahan, 2-1 G.R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal, together with matching set of six mounted miniature dress medals, *good very fine (6)* *£400-£500*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 October 1940: 'Waziristan for the period 1st January 1939 to 31st December 1939.'

William Gerald Gahan was born in 20 April 1900 and was first commissioned on 16 July 1919, and transferred to the Indian Establishment, 1 Gurkha Rifles, on 30 November 1919. He was promoted to Major on 16 July 1937; acting Lieutenant-Colonel, to 4 May 1943; temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, 5 May 1943 to 15 February 1944, and 11 April to 21 September, 1944.

308

A rare 'Iraq' M.S.M. and superb inter-war campaign combination group of seven awarded to Warrant Officer C. Oakley, Royal Air Force

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (3929 F/Sjt. C. Oakley. R.A.F.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Mohmand 1933, North West Frontier 1935 (3929. W/O. 2. C. Oakley. R.A.F.) *clasps connected by wire*; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (W/O. C. Oakley. R.A.F.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (3929 F/Sjt. C. Oakley. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (3929. W.O. 2. C. Oakley. R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, *light contact marks overall, therefore generally very fine (7)* *£1,000-£1,400*

1 of 12 M.S.M.'s awarded to the R.A.F. over a two year period for Iraq.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 28 October 1921.
The original recommendation states: 'For continuous good work and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. has been largely instrumental in the successful maintenance of machines in 'C' Flight during operations. By his example he has at all times proved himself capable of maintaining a high standard of efficiency in his Flight, and is deserving of high praise.'

Charles Oakley enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps in March 1915, but never served overseas and has no entitlement for Great War campaign awards. He transferred to the Royal Air Force in 1918, and was posted for operational service with the Iraq Command in 1920. Oakley was then posted for service with 20 (Army Co-operation) Squadron at Peshawar from 15 March 1932, and continued to serve on the North West Frontier until his return to the UK in 1937.

Oakley advanced to Warrant Officer in 1934 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in July 1933), and was serving as Station Warrant Officer at R.A.F. Waddington in 1937. He carried on serving during the Second World War, but appears not to have claimed his campaign medals for that conflict.

309 *Five:* **Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. H. Horn, Royal Army Service Corps, late Madras Regiment and Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (Lt. R. E. Horn, 1-3 Madras R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *good very fine (5)* *£160-£200*

R. E. H. Horn served with the 1st Battalion Madras Regiment during the Waziristan campaign of 1921-24. After leaving the Indian Army, he saw further service during the Second World War with both 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and the Royal Army Service Corps in North Africa, Italy and Greece, for which he was Mentioned in Despatches, as a Lieutenant-Colonel (*London Gazette* 23 May 1946).

Sold with box of issue for Second World War medals, addressed to the recipient at 55 Harrow Road, Carshalton, Surrey.

310 *Six:* **Staff Sergeant T. G. Potter, Hampshire Regiment, later Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (5496796 Pte. T. G. Potter. Hamps. R.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5496796 Pte. T. Potter. Hamps. R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L. S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (S/5496796 S. Sgt. T. G. Potter. R.A.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (5496796 S. Sgt. T. G. Potter. R.E.M.E.) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruising to first, otherwise good very fine (6)* *£260-£300*

Sold with copied medal roll extracts for the two India General Service Medals.

311 *Pair:* **Sepoy Mansha Singh, Hampshire Regiment**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (8648 Sepoy Mansha Singh, 1-Hampshire R.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (8648 Sepoy Mansha Singh, 1 Hampshire R.) *good very fine (2)* *£80-£100*

312 *Five:* **Guardsman T. Hoggett, 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, who was killed in action at Djebel Bou Aoukaz, Tunisia, on 30 April 1943, in which action his comrade Lance-Corporal J. P. Kenneally won the Victoria Cross**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2718441 Gdsmn. T. Hoggett. I. Gds.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine (5)* *£140-£180*

Thomas Henry Hoggett was killed in action on 30 April 1943, aged 24, and is commemorated by name on the Medjez-el-Bab Memorial, Tunisia.

Guardsman Hoggett was killed in the action of Djebel Bou Aoukaz, in which action Lance-Corporal J. P. Keneally, of the same battalion, won the Victoria Cross for bravery on the 28th and 30th April 1943.

313 *Four:* **Leading Seaman L. Woodward, Royal Navy, who died aboard H.M. Submarine *Oxley* on 11 September 1939, the first British submarine loss of the Second War**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (J.97242 L. Woodward. L.S. H.M.S. Nelson.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£180-£220*

Leslie Woodward died aboard H.M. Submarine *Oxley* when she was torpedoed and sunk by H.M. Submarine *Triton* on 11 September 1939, off Norway, thereby becoming the first allied submarine casualty of World War II. Due to wartime propaganda, news of her loss was relayed to the families of the crew and people Britain that she had been accidentally rammed by *Triton*. It was not until the 1950s that the public was made aware that the loss of *Oxley* was due to friendly fire by *Triton*.

Leading Seaman Woodward was aged 36 and is commemorated by name on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

314 *Three:* **Leading Seaman Lambert Saunders, Royal Navy, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches for services in H.M. Submarine *Upholder* and died when *Upholder* was sunk with all hands by an Italian torpedo boat in April 1942; the most successful British submarine in the Second World War, her skipper, Lieutenant-Commander M. D. Wanklyn was decorated with the V.C., D.S.O. and 2 Bars**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, in named card box of issue addressed to his mother 'Mrs R. Hogg, Altrincham, Cheshire', with named Admiralty enclosure (Lambert Saunders), a cap tally for H.M.S. *Adventure,* and related 1914-15 Star trio to his step-father (3359 Pte. D. Hogg. D. of Lanc. O.Y.) these with named lids of card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (6)* *£400-£500*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 2 September 1941 - War Patrols from January to May 1941; Wanklyn awarded his first D.S.O., one D.S.C., four D.S.M's and four mentions to other crew members, including Able Seaman Lambert Saunders D/JX 147943.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 December 1941 - Mediterranean War Patrols from May to October 1941; Wanklyn awarded the Victoria Cross, one D. S.C., three D.S.M's and six mentions to other crew members, including Able Seaman Lambert Saunders D/JX 147943.

Leading Seaman Lambert Saunders died on 18 April 1942 when H.M. Submarine *Upholder* was sunk with all hands by the Italian torpedo boat *Pegaso.*

When, on 22 August 1942, the Admiralty announced her loss, the communiqué carried with it an unusual tribute to Wanklyn and his men: "It is seldom proper for Their Lordships to draw distinction between different services rendered in the course of naval duty, but they take this opportunity of singling out those of H.M.S. *Upholder*, under the command of Lt.Cdr. David Wanklyn, for special mention. She was long employed against enemy communications in the Central Mediterranean, and she became noted for the uniformly high quality of her services in that arduous and dangerous duty. Such was the standard of skill and daring set by Lt.Cdr. Wanklyn and the officers and men under him that they and their ship became an inspiration not only to their own flotilla, but to the Fleet of which it was a part and to Malta, where for so long H.M.S. *Upholder* was based. The ship and her company are gone, but the example and inspiration remain." In all, *Upholder* was credited with having sunk 97,000 tons of enemy shipping, in addition to three U-boats and one destroyer.

315 **A rare Second War Chindit's campaign group of six awarded to Major P. Edwards, Royal Engineers, late Royal Artillery, a casualty from Operation *Thursday*, Orde Wingate's second foray behind Japanese lines in March 1944: originally flown by glider to 'Blackpool' airstrip as a Transport Officer with charge of mules, he was subsequently attached to the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, with whom he fought in 'Mad Mike' Calvert's offensive at Mogaung**

1939-45 Star, privately engraved 'Maj. P. Edwards R.A.'; Burma Star, privately engraved 'Major P. Edwards R.A. Att: 1st XX L. Fus. Chindits 1994'; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, privately engraved 'Major P. Edwards R.A.; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Major P. Edwards. R.E.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted for wear, privately engraved 'Major P. Edwards R.E.', all engraving in slightly different styles, *generally very fine or better (6)* *£400-£500*

Peter Edwards was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in August 1941. Embarked for India in October 1943, he was attached to the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Regiment, in which capacity he served in Wingate's second Chindit operation. As part of 111 Brigade, the Battalion was flown by glider to 'Blackpool' airstrip on 9 March 1944,

Edwards, who was appointed Transport Officer, had charge of the unit's mules. Extremely temperamental and difficult to handle, the animals were nonetheless essential to shift vital supplies behind enemy lines: on this occasion - following lessons gleaned from Wingate's first Chindit operation - the animals had their vocal cords cut to prevent them revealing positions to the enemy; a heavily laden mule forms the centre piece of the wonderful 'Animals at War Memorial' in Hyde Park.

In subsequent fighting in atrocious conditions around a defensive perimeter south-west of Myitkyina, 111 Brigade suffered 50% casualties. Meanwhile, 77 Brigade, under Brigadier 'Mad Mike' Calvert, had suffered comparable losses in the bitter fighting to take Mogaung in early June - two of his Chindits were awarded the V.C.

On 18 June, Edwards was transferred as a 'Reinforcing Officer' to 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, a unit in Calvert's 77 Brigade: this was the very same date on which the Battalion launched a costly attack on Nuanghaitaw, sustaining casualties of 16 killed and 38 wounded. Judging by regimental returns, it possible that Edwards himself became a casualty on this date. Certainly by September he was residing in hospital, shortly after which he was evacuated to India.

Having been demobilised on his eventual return to the U.K., Edwards obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery (T.A.) in March 1948. But with the advent of hostilities in Korea, and in the rank of Major, he joined the Royal Engineers as part of the Movement Control Section in Pusan. He finally relinquished his commission in June 1965.

Sold with copied research and photographs, the latter depicting Edwards with one of his mules, and the other a group of Chindits from 2nd Battalion, King's Own Regiment, including the recipient.

316 *Six:* **Captain H. H. F. Roser, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Section, Army Cadet Force, late Hampshire Regiment and Royal Army Service Corps, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War during the Second World War**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Malaya, *clasps mounted in this order* (T/22784709 W.O. Cl.2. H. H. F. Roser. R.A.S.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (T/22784709 W.O. Cl.2. H. H. F. Roser. R.A.S.C.); Cadet Forces Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Capt. H. H. F. Roser. ACF.) mounted court-style as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine and better (6)* *£260-£300*

Horace Hnry Frederick Roser was born in 1920 and attested foe the Hampshire Regiment in November 1938. He served with them during the Second World War in North Africa, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War, being held at Stalag 18A at Wolfsberg. Repatriated following the cessation of hostilities, he transferred to the Royal Army Service Corps in January 1946, and saw further service with them in Malaya and Cyprus, being advanced Warrant Officer Class II, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 17 October 1957. He was subsequently, for 18 years, Cadet Administrative Assistant of the Gosport Area, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Section, Army Cadet Force, and was awarded his Cadet Forces Medal in 1974 (*London Gazette* 5 November 1974). He died on 6 October 1980.

Sold with copied research.

317 *Three:* **Sergeant John 'Jock' Cheyne, Gordon Highlanders, 11 Commando, who was posted to 'L' Detachment, Special Air Service Brigade in August 1941 and was killed in action on the first S.A.S. parachute drop in the Tmimi-Gazala raid in November 1941**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure in card box of issue addressed to his girlfriend 'Miss Carmichael' at Falkirk, *extremely fine (3)* *£800-£1,000*

2876138 Sergeant John Cheyne, Gordon Highlanders, late 11 Commando, attached "L" Detachment, Special Air Service Brigade, was killed in action on 16 November 1941. He was aged 25, the son of George and Helen Cheyne, of Kemnay, Aberdeenshire, and is commemorated by name on the Alamein Memorial.

'John Cheyne was born at Muiryfold Turriff on the 1st of May 1916. (The night the German Airship crossed over the district). He was the second son of George Cheyne who was a horseman at that farm. Up to May 1929, John received his early education at Woodhead, Fyvie. His father moved to Todfold, Kemnay, where he worked with Allan Forbes of Tillybin, Kintore, and John finished his education at Kemnay Secondary School. He then worked for two years on local farms.

At a little over sixteen years old, he lied about his age and joined the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders serving in Gibraltar and Singapore. Following his seven years in the Gordons, he worked with J. Joss in the sand quarries at Bridge of Don. At the first sign of hostilities, he was recalled from the reserves to train conscripts, a job which he disliked, as he could not bear to train boys to go out to be killed, while he, a trained soldier, remained at home.

When the 11th Scottish Commandos was formed, he was one of the first volunteers, taking part in many of the first raids [including the Litani River operation]. The 11th Commando was disbanded in the summer of 1941 and John Cheyne was one of the first to be picked by David Stirling to form the S.A.S., the elite band, who were trained to work in small numbers behind enemy lines.

He perished on their first raid on the night of 17/18 November 1941. They set off from an airfield in Cyrenaica in Libya, fifty five men in five old Bombay aircraft, with the intention of parachuting behind enemy lines to place a limpet mine on every plane at Malene and Tmimi aerodromes at Gazala. They ran into a terrific thunder storm and no one knows yet what happened to most of them. He has no known grave, and his name appears on the pillar of the Alamein Memorial, in Egypt in column 69' (Kemnay Parish Church Records refer).

Cheyne is mentioned in numerous books and accounts of Operation 'Squatter' which also give varying accounts of his fate but it would seem most likely that he was badly injured, having broken his back on landing. Unable to walk Cheyne and another badly injured man 'were left with a supply of water and two revolvers. Few words were said. There was little to say. Cheyne lay unconscious, "huddled in the blankets that were brought him". The injured men were never seen again.'

318 *Seven:* **Colour-Sergeant J. T. McIntosh, Gordon Highlanders, later British Transport Police, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches during the Second World War**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with two [*sic*] M.I.D. oak leaf emblems; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2880286 Sjt. J. T. McIntosh, Gordons); Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. Joseph T. McIntosh) in named card box of issue; together with a Territorial Force 'Imperial Service' bar, *nearly extremely fine (7)* *£240-£280*

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 11 January 1945 and 29 November 1945:
'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy.'

Joseph Tough McIntosh was born on 27 April 1914 and joined the fore-runner to the British Transport Police on 17 June 1936, serving at Southampton Docks. He served during the Second World War with the 6th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders in North Africa and Italy, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches, a scarce achievement for an Infantry N.C.O. Returning to the Police following the cessation of hostilities, he was awarded his Police Long Service Medal whilst serving as a Sergeant with the British Transport Police.

Sold with copied research.

319 *Seven:* **Warrant Officer Class 1 D. P. White, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (7586680 W.O. Cl. 1. D. P. White. REME.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (7586680 W.O. Cl. 2. D. P. White. R.E.M.E.) mounted for wear; together with silver medal engraved 'Bombr White 75th Battery R.F.A. C Winners Subsection Tournament 1914', this brooch mounted and edge additionally engraved 'To Minna With Love From Ted', *generally good very fine (8)* *£70-£90*

320 *Six:* **Corporal M. B. Innis, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (872599 Cpl. M. B. Innis REME.) mounted for wear, *last a slightly later issue, good very fine*

Four: **Corporal S. Powell, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (81032. Cpl. S. Powell. R.E.M.E.) mounted for wear, with an embroidered Carte Postal from recipient as part of B.E.F. to his mother, *number partially officially corrected on last, good very fine (10)* *£80-£100*

321 *Six:* **Warrant Officer Class 2 R. J. Piggott, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these all privately engraved '893727 Bdr. R. Piggott. R. A.'; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (893727 S/Sgt. R. J. Piggott. R.E.M.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (893727 W.O. Cl. 2. R. J. Piggott. R.E.M.E.) mounted as originally worn, *very fine (6)* *£60-£80*

322 *Eight:* **Roman Catholic Chaplain and Honorary Captain D. J. Cahill, Canadian Chaplain Service, later Flight Lieutenant, Royal Canadian Air Force Reserve**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (F/L D. J. Cahill.) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine (8)* *£200-£240*

Dillon Joseph Cahill was born at Westweath, Ontario, on 5 July 1903, and was commissioned Roman Catholic Chaplain in the Canadian Chaplain Service on 8 September 1940. He served during the Second World War in the United Kingdom, in Italy from 20 February 1943, and in North-West Europe from 22 February 1945, and was discharged on 1 October 1945. After continuing his studies at McGill University, he subsequently joined the Royal Canadian Air Force Reserve on 24 September 1953, and was released with the rank of Flight Lieutenant having reached the age limit on 15 November 1964.

Sold with copied record of service.

x 323 *Four:* **Corporal J. J. Brady, Australian Forces**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially named 'NX167206 J. J. Brady'; together with a Dutch War Commemorative Cross, bronze, this last mounted for wear by 'Fa. A. Tack, Breda, *lacquered, good very fine*

Four: **Leading Aircraftman J. W. Atkinson, Royal Australian Air Force**

1939-45 Star, unnamed; *copy* Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, the latter two officially named '116404 J. W. Atkinson', *very fine (9)* *£80-£100*

James Joseph Brady was born at Largs, New South Wales, on 28 January 1912 and enlisted in the Australian Military Forces at Taree on 10 July 1942. Posted to the Anti Aircraft Defences at Sydney, he subsequently served with the 110th Light Anti Aircraft Regiment during operations in southern Dutch New Guinea against the Japanese from 29 June 1943, and was promoted Corporal on 13 August 1943. He returned to Australia in February 1945, and was discharged on 11 March 1946.

John William Atkinson was born at Sandwell, South Australia, on 2 April 1920 and enlisted in the Royal Australian Air Force at Croydon, South Australia, on 28 October 1942. He served during the Second World War with the 6 Mobile Works Squadron, and was discharged on 4 February 1946. Over the course of his time in the R.A.A.F. he was several times absent without leave.

Sold with copied service papers, including a photographic image of the recipient.

324

Four: **Private G. W. Glarvey, Gloucestershire Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Imjin River, April 1951, and was subsequently Mentioned in Despatches**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue, with M.I.D. oak leaf (5500001 Pte. G. W. Glarvey. Glosters.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for wear; together with a United States of America Presidential Unit Citation riband bar, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£800-£1,000*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 December 1953:
'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Korea.'

George William Glarvey served with the Gloucestershire Regiment in Korea, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Imjin whilst serving with Battalion Headquarters.

The Battle of Imjin started on Sunday 22 April 1951 when wave after wave of Chinese infantry attacked the Gloster Battalion position. In the course of a three-day battle, the main thrust of the Chinese 63rd Army was directed against the Gloster's position and it is estimated that the Chinese suffered over 7,000 casualties. After 60 hours of intense hand-to-hand fighting the Battalion was gradually forced back onto Hill 235, later known as Gloster Hill. Air resupply parachutes fell into enemy hands and the attempt at rescue by an armoured column led by the 8th Hussars failed. When the ammunition state was only three rounds per man, the Commanding Officer, Colonel J. P. Carne D.S.O., gave the order- 'Break Out. Move independently. Make your own way back to the Allied Lines'.

It was a daunting task and required great bravery and determination. Many tried and were killed in the attempt. Colonel Carne told the Doctor, Captain R. P. Hickey R.A.M.C., 'I'm afraid we will have to leave the wounded behind'. There were some 80 casualties lying in an improvised Regimental Aid Post, so Captain Hickey decided he would remain with these wounded men and not try to escape. The Padre, the Reverend S. J. Davies R.A.Ch.D. also decided to remain with the wounded saying to Medical Sergeant S. J. Brisland, 'This looks like a holiday in Peking for some of us'. The men of the Medical Section thus gave up their chance to escape for, as they saw it, 'It was their duty to remain and look after the wounded'. They were then captured by the Chinese. In the Imjin Battle the Glosters suffered over 600 casualties, killed, wounded and taken prisoner.

For his leadership and gallantry at the Battle of Imjin, Colonel Carne was awarded the Victoria Cross, as was Lieutenant P. F. K. Curtis who was killed leading his platoon in a counter attack. The Battalion were awarded the Battle Honour "Imjin" and, as a result of their bravery, the President of the United States awarded the Battalion as a whole a Presidential Citation.

Sold with copied research.

325 *Four:* **Major R. J. L. Robertson, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (Maj. R. J. L. Robertson. R.E.M.E.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *generally very fine or better (4)* *£180-£220*

Ralph James Leishman Robertson was initially commissioned into the Royal Artillery, prior to transferring to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps in 1942. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, and was granted the rank of Honorary Major in 1947. Robertson relinquished his commission in July 1959.

326 *Four:* **Private F. R. Koch, Ceylon Light Infantry**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Ceylon (11010 Pte. F. R. Koch C.L.I.); **Ceylon, Dominion**, Armed Forces Inauguration Medal 1954, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising to last, otherwise good very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

Frederick R. Koch served with the Ceylon Light Infantry during the Second World War, during which the C.L.I. was deployed to the Seychelles and Cocos Islands; escorted Italian Prisoners of War from the Middle East to Ceylon; and later escorted Japanese Prisoners of War from Ceylon to India. Koch continued to serve after the Second World War, and was awarded the Efficiency Medal in 1950 (*Ceylon Government Gazette* 8 December 1950), and the Ceylon Armed Forces Inauguration Medal in 1954.

Sold with copied research.

327 *Four:* **Inspector J. G. Phillips, Palestine Police and Kenya Police Reserve, later Inland Revenue**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (3000 2/B/Sjt. J. C. Phillips. Pal. Police.) *unit partially officially corrected*; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (M.598 I.P.I. (R). J. C. Phillips.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£140-£180*

John Graham Phillips served wit hthe Palestine Police before being appointed a Revenue Officer in the Inland Revenue Department and Inspector of Licences ands Taxes, Kenya, on 1 April 1950. He also served as an Inspector of Police First Class (Reserve) in the Kenya Police, and was advanced Chief Cashier of the Inland Revenue Department on 1 June 1956, and Registrar of Motor Vehicles from 1 July 1961.

Sold with a Palestine Police button; a Kenya Police Reserve shoulder title; and copied research.

328 *Pair:* **Police Sergeant F. G. Waters, Swansea Borough Police**

Defence Medal; Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (Sergt. Frederick G. Waters.); together with the recipient's Royal Life Saving Society Bronze Proficiency Medal (F. C. Waters April 1930), with 1937 date bar and top 'R.L.S.S.' riband bar, *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£70-£90*

Frederick George Waters was born in Swansea on 31 January 1909 and joined the Swansea Borough Police on 30 October 1929. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal ion 3 March 1952, and died in Swansea in 1966.

Sold with extensive copied research.

329 *Three:* **Corporal V. Scott, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14456828 Cfn. V. Scott. R.E.M.E.) *number partially officially corrected*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *good very fine (3)* *£80-£100*

Victor Scott was born in Wallsend, Northumberland, in May 1923. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in March 1943, and after undergoing initial training he was deemed unsuitable to be a wireless operator. Scott was discharged, 30 November 1944, and re-enlisted in the army the following month. He was posted to the Rifle Brigade in March 1945, and to the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers in the following month. Scott served with the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, February 1950 - January 1957.

Sold with the following related items and documents: named card box of issue for Korea 1950-53 Medal, and box of issue for U.N. Korea Medal; Soldier's Record and Pay Book; Record of Service Card, and Royal Air Force Brief Statement of Service and Certificate of Discharge; Regular Army Attestation Certificate and a number of photographs from various stages of service career, including one of recipient in uniform.

330 *Three:* **Police Sergeant D. A. Fisher, Metropolitan Police**

War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. D. Fisher); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£60-£80*

Sold with named card box of issue for the War Medal, named to 'Mr. J. A. [*sic*] Fisher, 43, Albert Palace Mansions, Battersea Park, London, SW11', with R.A.P.C. return address and Army Council enclosure; and the Bestowal Certificate for the 1935 Jubilee Medal, named to 'Police Sergeant David Alexander Fisher'.

331 *Pair:* **Shipwright Artificer H. Smith, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (D/MX.66530. H. Smith. Shpt. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (MX66530. H. Smith. Shpt. Art. 1. H.M.S. Ark Royal) *ship partially officially corrected on last, light contact marks, good very fine (2)* *£80-£100*

332 *Three:* **Corporal J. D. Walton, Royal Air Force Police**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (4060634 Act. Cpl., R.A.F.); Fire Brigade Long Service, E.II.R. (Ldg Fireman John C Walton) mounted as worn; together with an unofficial Hong Kong Service Medal 1841-1997, 2 slip-on clasps, Royal Air Force, 1952-1955 (4060634 Cpl J. D. Walton RAFP (P)) gilt, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine and better (3)* *£120-£160*

333 *Pair:* **Craftsman E. A. Bell, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22621762 Cfn. E. A. Bell. R.E.M.E.) in named card box of issue; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£80-£100*

Eric Albert Bell served as a vehicle mechanic with the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, December 1951 - December 1953.

Sold with the following original documents: Army Medal Office enclosure for medals, addressed to recipient at '3 Vicarage Road, Blackheath, N. Birmingham'; National Service Discharge; various Driving Warrants and Omnibus Passes, several annotated photographs from service and other ephemera.

334 *Pair:* **Private A. T. Houghton, Army Catering Corps**

Korea 1950-53, 2nd issue (7904019 Pte. A. T. Houghton. A.C.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£60-£80*

335 *Three:* **Corporal T. J. Evans, Royal Hampshire Regiment**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22244038 Pte. T. Evans. R. Hamps.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (22244038 Cpl. T. J. Evans. R. Hamps.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (3)* *£140-£180*

336 *Pair:* **Warrant Officer Class 1 R. E. Parkins, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (19025760 W.O. Cl. 2. R. E. Parkins. R.E.M.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (19025760 W.O. Cl. 1. R. E. Parkins. REME.) mounted court-style for wear, *toned, generally very fine or better (2)* *£50-£70*

x 337

Four: **Staff Sergeant D. W. Saunders, 2nd and 3rd Battalions, Parachute Regiment**

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Near East, Cyprus (23212313 Pte. D. Saunders. Para.); General Service 1962-2007, 4 clasps, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, *all clasps mounted in order listed, back-strap of the last clasp cut through* (23212313 Pte. D. W. Saunders. Para.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23212313 S. Sgt. D. W. Saunders Para.) *good very fine (4)* *£1,800-£2,200*

Derek William Saunders was born on 13 October 1936, at Kidderminster, Worcestershire, and enlisted into the Parachute Regiment in 1956. According to the various Location Lists from *Pegasus* magazine, in 1966 he was Acting Colour-Sergeant in 2 PARA, and from April 1973 to April 1976, he is a Colour-Sergeant with 3 PARA. He died on New Year's Eve 1982 at Jedda, Saudi Arabia, and was buried in England on 25 January 1983.

Sold with a copied news cutting from the *Birmingham Post* dated 2 January 1965, illustrating Colour-Sergeant Brunton issuing jungle greens and a Golok knife to Sergeant D. Saunders, of Kidderminster, at Aldershot Barracks as members of the 2nd Battn. Parachute Regiment were kitted out for service in the Far East.

338 *Pair:* **Private J. M. Ross, Queen's Own Highlanders**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (23674931 Pte. J. Ross. Q.O. Hldrs.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Northern Ireland, *second clasp unofficially affixed* (23674931 Pte. J. M. Ross. Q.O. Hldrs.) *contact marks and edge bruising, generally very fine (2)* *£120-£160*

Sold with a Queen's Own Highlanders other ranks Glengarry Badge.

x 339

Pair: **Staff Sergeant (Piper) William Hume, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was awarded a GOC's Commendation for outstanding service in Northern Ireland**

General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Radfan, Borneo, Northern Ireland (23904541 Pte. W. Hume. KOSB.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23904541 Sgt W Hume KOSB) mounted court-style as worn, *the first with edge bruising, otherwise very fine and better (2)* *£400-£500*

William Hume was born on 18 January 1946, and enlisted at Edinburgh for the Lowland Brigade on 19 March 1962. Besides service in Berlin, Belize, Gibraltar and Kenya, he also served overseas in Aden, May to July 1964, and then in Hong Kong, Singapore and Borneo, from April 1965 to April 1966, and afterwards completed three tours of Northern Ireland, November 1972 to February 1973, April 1975 to May 1976, and March to August 1985. He was awarded a GOC Commendation on 14 February 1977 for his services in the Intelligence Section of 1 KOSB during his second tour in Ulster.

Sold with a wealth of original material including three metal cap badges, Certificate of Service, GOC Commendation certificate and two others, letters of congratulations for same, snapshot of presentation of GOC Commendation by Princess Alice, together with approximately 120 photographs of various sizes, some in colour, covering his entire service career. These include many of him in uniform and as a piper, including several with Bill Speakman V.C. in Korea in 1965.

x 340

Pair: **Private T. R. Traill, Parachute Regiment**

General Service 1962-2007, 4 clasps, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, *clasps mounted in this order* (23871572 Pte. T. R. Traill. Para.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (2)* *£500-£700*

341

Pair: **Marine G. C. Marek, Royal Marines**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Mne G C Marek P036485N RM); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Mne 1 G C Marek P036485N RM) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£800-£1,000*

Graham C. Marek was born in 1960 and joined the Royal Marines in 1977, passing out of Lympstone in December of that year. His service in Northern Ireland included being stationed at the Kinawley R.U.C. base with 40 Commando as part of a small troop detachment. He saw further service during the South Atlantic campaign, his own account stating:
'I was a battle casualty replacement and as I served for many years in the anti-tank troop firing the Milan (a tripod mounted wire guided missile system) I flew out to Ascension Island from RAF Brize Norton. Only spent a few days there and then got on the H.M.S. *Sir Bedivere*, a L.S.L. [Landing Ship Logistic]. I spent about a week on there I think, getting shot and bombed by the Argy super etendard planes. Unfortunately I do not remember how I got ashore and blank a lot of what happened there.'

At the start of the campaign *Sir Bedivere* was at Vancouver but started back to Marchwood immediately. After loading she left for Ascension where she picked up the sappers of 11 Field Squadron, Royal Engineers. The ship had a lucky escape in San Carlos water on 24 May when a bomb from a Dagger bounced off her crane and punched a hole through her bulwark before exploding in the sea. The sappers disembarked the following day, most likely with Marine Marek. *Sir Bedivere* left the Falkland Islands on 25 October 1982 with the bodies of 63 of the British dead and arrived back in Marchwood in the early hours of 16 November 1982.

Sold with copies of two typed letters from the recipient, a named (copy) photograph of his King's Squad pass out; and various photocopied images of his time in Northern Ireland and the Falklands.

x 342 *Pair:* **Lance-Corporal S. Wilmot, Parachute Regiment**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24384182 Pte S Wilmot Para); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24384182 LCpl S Wilmot Para) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£1,800-£2,200*

Lance-Corporal Stephen Wilmot served in the Falklands campaign with 3 PARA.

x 343 *Pair:* **Private K. A. Warden, Parachute Regiment, who served with 2 Para in the Falklands campaign and took part in the actions at Goose Green and Wireless Ridge**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24492969 Pte K A Warden Para); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24492969 Pte K A Warden Para) *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£1,800-£2,200*

Private K. A. Warden enlisted in June 1979 and was posted to 2 Para. He served in Ballykinler, Northern Ireland, and with 1 Platoon, A Company during the Falklands campaign, taking part in the actions at Goose Green and Wireless Ridge. He is mentioned in *The Parachute Regiment in the Falkland Islands* by Major-General John Frost, in the account of the battle for Goose Green:

'Major Farrar-Hockley had decided to group Sergeant Barrett's fire base, containing as many machine guns as possible, on the mound which, since the capture of the nearest enemy positions, had become much less dangerous. Privates Alexander, Rees, WARDEN and Brookes moved up with their weapons, and all the ammunition that could be collected was thrown up to their position. Eventually six guns were grouped together. 2 PARA had fought brilliantly throughout the night, but with the dawn came confidence for the enemy and the battle now seemed to be in the balance. As it grew lighter, so the enemy shelling and mortaring increased.'

x 344 *Pair:* **Private S. L. R. Robinson, Parachute Regiment, who served with 3 Para in the Falklands campaign and was present at the battle for Mount Longdon**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24460018 Pte S L R Robinson Para); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24460018 Pte S L R Robinson Para) *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£1,800-£2,200*

Private S. L. R. Robinson enlisted on 21 June 1977, and was posted to 3 PARA. He served in Osnabruck, West Germany 1977-79, Northern Ireland 1979-80, and in Canada in 1982. He served with 3 PARA in the Falklands campaign and was present at the battle for Mount Longdon. Robinson was discharged on 14 November 1983, after 6 years service (Accompanying details supplied by vendor refer).

x 345 *Pair:* **Private G. Thomson, Parachute Regiment**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24140326 Pte. G. Thomson Para.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine (2)* *£140-£180*

346 *Three:* **Staff Sergeant P. A. S. Lewis, Royal Artillery**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24356193 Gnr P A S Lewis RA); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24356193 Sgt P A S Lewis RA); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, mounted courts-style as worn, *good very fine (3)* *£180-£220*

Peter Anthony Smeaton Lewis was born on 17 September 1958 and attested for the Royal Artillery on 9 April 1975. He saw active service in Northern Ireland from 28 March to 16 July 1980, and again from 25 June to 9 September 1985; in the Gulf (operation *Granby*) from 31 December 1990 to 24 March 1991; and in Cyprus from 1 June to 8 December 1993; from 23 May to 16 September 1996; and from 10 December 1996 to 26 May 1997. He was discharged in the rank of Staff Sergeant on 16 September 1998, after 23 years and 161 days' service.

Sold with a copy of the recipient's red book Certificate of Service; twelve photographs taken by the recipient in the Gulf; and a Royal Artillery cap badge.

347 *Five:* **Corporal D. A. Ferguson, Royal Scots**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24867752 Pte D A Ferguson RS); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24867752 Pte D A Ferguson RS); Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (24867752 Cpl D A Ferguson RS); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994, E.II.R. (24867752 L Cpl D A Ferguson RS) mounted court-style as worn, *minor edge bruise to both first and second, otherwise about extremely fine (5)* *£600-£800*

Darren Alistair Ferguson was born in Edinburgh in 1973 and joined the Royal Scots as a junior soldier in 1989. He served initially in the Rifle Company before being posted to the Reconnaissance Company in May 1999, and was promoted Corporal in 2002. He was discharged in 2006 (premature voluntary release) after 17 years' service.

Sold with a number of photographic images of the recipient, and some copied research.

348 *Four:* **Warrant Officer Class II L. Flitcroft, Duke of Wellington's Regiment**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24830750 Cpl L Flitcroft DWR); Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (24830750 SSgt L Flitcroft DWR); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24830750 WO2 L Flitcroft DWR) *edge bruise to GSM, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* *£240-£280*

349

Three: **Steward J. Urry, Royal Fleet Auxiliary**

Operational Service Medal 2000, for Sierra Leone (Stwd J Urry RFA) impressed naming; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, no clasp (Stwd J Urry RFA) impressed naming; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (Stwd J Urry RFA) all with named card boxes of issue (the OSM for Afghanistan for Operation Veritas), mounted as worn; together with the recipient's Merchant Navy Medal (R846062 Steward Urry J.) *edge bruise to second OSM, otherwise extremely fine (4)* *£500-£700*

Jim Urry, a native of Gosport, Hampshire, served with the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, and died in 2014.

Sold with three photographic images of the recipient, in one of which he is wearing his medals.

350 *Four:* **Lance-Corporal M. R. Lott, Royal Engineers**

Operational Service Medal 2000, for Sierra Leone (25068222 Spr M R Lott RE) impressed naming; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (25068222 Spr M R Lott RE) impressed naming; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25068222 LCpl M R Lott RE); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* *£360-£440*

351 *Three:* **Lance-Corporal P. N. Moceivei, Royal Regiment of Scotland, late Black Watch**

Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25112806 Pte P N Moceivei BW); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25112806 Pte P N Moceivei BW); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (LCpl P N Moceivei Scots 25112806) mounted as worn, *edge knocks and scratches, otherwise good very fine (3)* *£240-£280*

352 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria **(Thos. Burt.)** fitted with contemporary three-pronged silver ribbon buckle, *good very fine* *£600-£800*

Thomas Burt or Bart is confirmed on the rolls as a Clerk's Assistant aboard H.M.S. *Magicienne.*

353

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt **(P. O'Brian, 26th Lt. Dragns.)** fitted with twin-pronged silver ribbon buckle, *nearly extremely fine* *£1,000-£1,400*

Patrick O'Brian is confirmed on the roll of the 23rd Light Dragoons (formerly 26th Manners' Light Dragoons, until 1803). Only 34 clasps for Egypt to the regiment.

354

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Java **(Dennis McCoy, 89th Foot.)** fitted with contemporary three-pronged silver ribbon buckle, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* *£1,000-£1,400*

39 clasps for Java issued to the 89th Foot.

355

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Egypt, Maida **(Jas. McHugh, 27th Foot.)** *two small edge bruises, otherwise good very fine* *£1,800-£2,200*

Provenance: Payne Collection 2918; Elson Collection, Glendining's, February 1963; Spink, June 1985.

James McHugh was born in the Parish of Derryvullen, near Enniskilling, County Fermanagh, and enlisted for the 27th Foot at Enniskilling on 27 December 1798, aged 24, for unlimited service. He served 18 years 149 days and was discharged at Dublin to a Kilmainham Hospital pension on 24 May 1817, in consequence of 'being worn out from length of service'.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

356

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive **(T. Clarke, 1st. Foot Gds.)** *cleaned, good very fine* *£800-£1,000*

Provenance: Glendining's, July 1927; Spink, September 1984.

Note: One other man with this name and unit appears on the latest published transcript of the medal roll, for a single claps award for Corunna. A Waterloo Medal, named to 'Thomas Clark [*sic*], 3rd Batt. Grenad. Guards' is known to exist.

357

Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava **(J. Dilworth, Bombay Eur. Regt.)** short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, fitted with twin-pronged silver ribbon buckle, *toned, very fine and unique clasp to the regiment* *£1,500-£2,000*

Provenance: Glendining's, February 1906.

John Dilworth is shown on the roll of the 102nd Madras European Fusiliers but was on the Bombay Establishment, some of whom served as Marines during the Burma campaign. Dilworth was the sole surviving man of the Bombay Establishment to claim the medal for Ava.

'Nineteen armed brigs and schooners (and many smaller boats) of the Bombay Marine were part of the Rangoon and Arakan invasion forces, crewed and staffed by men from the Bombay Establishment.' (*Medals of British India* - volume two, part III, Robert P. Puddester refers)

Irish Medals by Oliver D. Cresswell states: 'A detachment of this regiment [Bombay Europeans] served at Ava as marines' and, incorrectly 'but none seem to have claimed the medal.'

358 Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, pewter, 48mm, Soho Mint, unnamed as issued, pierced, with modern ring suspension, *significant corrosion in parts, especially to left hand side of obverse field and high relief points, therefore fair* *£80-£100*

359

Sultan's Medal for Egypt 1801, 2nd Class, gold, 48mm, with original chain with later small ring suspension, *some abrasive scratches to obverse field, otherwise good very fine* *£2,400-£2,800*

360

The Waterloo 1815 medal awarded to Gunner John Mackenzie, Royal Horse Artillery, who was decorated with the Russian Cross of St George 5th Class for services during the siege of Danzig in 1813

Waterloo 1815 (John Mackenzie, Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *toned, nearly extremely fine* *£4,000-£5,000*

Provenance: Purchased by the present vendor in 2006 in Edinburgh when accompanied by a Russian Cross of St George 5th Class, officially numbered '33 967'. This was subsequently mistakenly sold without realising that it was indeed a genuine pair.

The Russian Cross of St George 5th Class, No. '33 967' is confirmed in Russian records as having been awarded to Gunner John Mackenzie, Royal Horse Artillery, for services during the siege of Danzig in 1813.

Two men of this name served in the Royal Horse Artillery at Waterloo, one in Lieutenant-Colonel May's "H" Troop, the other in Lieutenant-Colonel Bull's "I" Troop.

According to a document at *The National Archives:*

'Duke Alexandre de Würtemburg is honoured to announce to His Excellency Lord Walpole, that with respect to his representations, His Imperial Majesty is willing to reward the services rendered during the siege of Danzig by Major Macdonald in the service of His British Majesty, has decided to grant him the Order of St Anne of the Second Class, as well as that of Wladimir of the 4th Class to Captains Macleod and Montagu. The Duke joins 20 Crosses of St George of the 5th Class, for the low-officers and soldiers, whose zeal and bravery had been particularly commended by their Chiefs, the list of whom he has the honour of joining as well.
Duke Alexandre de Würtemburg takes advantage of this occasion to ensure His Excellency Lord Walpole of his highest regard.'

John Mackenzie is included in the above-mentioned list of 20 names as the recipient of the Cross of St George.

Sold with some research including copied discharge papers for the Gunner in Bull's Troop.

361 China 1842 **(A. Callett, Col. Serg. 18th R. Irish Reg. Infantry.)** fitted with contemporary replacement silver barrel loop and swivel-bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine and better* *£400-£500*

362 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *suspension claw re-affixed with a post-1873 rivet, contact marks and minor edge bruising, very fine* *£60-£80*

363 Crimea 1854-56, no clasp **(J. G. Crosby. Chief Gunner's Mate.)** officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruising, very fine* *£140-£180*

364 Crimea 1854-56, no clasp **(*Legrand* J* Pap*)** officially impressed as issued to French recipients, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£100-£140*

365 Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *suspension claw slightly loose, nearly very fine* *£70-£90*

366

The Crimea Medal awarded to Private John Spencer, 33rd Regiment, who was killed in action at the battle of the River Alma, 20 September 1854

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (J. Spencer. 33rd Regt.) officially impressed naming, *toned, extremely fine* *£400-£500*

John Spencer, 33rd Regiment of Foot, was killed in action at the battle of the River Alma, 20 September 1854 (*London Gazette* 17 October 1854 refers).

367

The Crimea Medal awarded to Private James McKay, 93rd Highlanders, one of the 'Thin Red Line' at Balaklava who died on service in the Crimea

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Balaklava (Jas. McKay. 93rd Regt.) officially impressed naming, *two small edge bruises, otherwise toned, good very fine* *£800-£1,000*

Two men of this name shown on the roll for Balaklava, No. 2983 who died on 20 February 1855, and No. 3074. The entry for the former man is marked 'W.O.' which indicates that his medal was sent to be impressed at the *Royal Mint.*

368 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol **(Trooper John Peck 1379. 4th. R.I.D.G. Oct. 25th. 1854.)** contemporarily engraved naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* *£100-£140*

Notwithstanding the date of the Balaklava clasp engraved on the edge of the medal, **John Peck** does not appear on either the medal roll for the Balaklava clasp, nor the latest reconstruction of the Roll of those men of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards who took part in the Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 25 October 1854.

369 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol **(... Frederick. Wood. 1st. Battn. 1st. R...)** contemporarily engraved naming, *heavy contact marks and edge bruising, therefore fine* *£80-£100*

370 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol **(G. Chesterman. 21st. Regt.)** officially impressed naming, *edge bruising, good very fine* *£500-£700*

371 Turkish Crimea 1855 (3), British issue, unnamed as issue, plugged and fitted with rather crude bar suspension; Sardinian issue **(1988 Pt. David Sharp 31 Regt)** contemporarily impressed naming, pierced as issued with small ring suspension; Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with small ring suspension, *traces of brooch mounting to obverse of last, nearly very fine (3)* *£120-£160*

372 Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue **(William Lamey. Gunners Mate. H.M.S. St. Jean d'Acre.)** contemporarily engraved naming, pierced as issued, with later split ring suspension, *'ea' of 'Crimea' obscured on reverse, otherwise very fine* *£60-£80*

373 Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue **(Sergt. H. Thompson. 39th. Regt.)** contemporarily impressed naming, plugged and fitted with an IGS-style suspension with an IGS-style blank clasp, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£60-£80*

374 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 **(School Master J. Ferris 1st. Bn. Hamps. R.)** *minor edge bruising, very fine* *£180-£220*

375 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 **(Lieut. R. H. M. Currie 1st Bn. 5th Gurkha Regt.)** *dark toned, extremely fine* *£300-£400*

Robert Henry Money Currie was born on 8 October 1869, son of Major-General Robert Hamilton Currie. He was first commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant into the West Riding Regiment on 1 February 1888, becoming Lieutenant on 12 February 1890, and was appointed to the Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Punjab Infantry, on 15 March 1890. He was attached to the 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment during the Black Mountain expedition of 1891 and was present at the spirited action against the villages of Saragarhi and Ghuztang on 20 April 1891 (Medal with Clasp).

He died in a polo accident on 7 November 1893.

376 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7, *clasps mounted in this order as usual with unofficial retaining rod* **(1339 Corpl. W. Gott. 2nd. Bn. R. Muns. Fus.)** *edge bruise, cleaned, very fine* *£160-£200*

377 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp **(Lieut. M. A. Borthwick, 37th. Regt.)** *minor edge bruising, good very fine* *£240-£280*

Michael Andrews Borthwick was born at Carrickfergus, Ireland, on 26 December 1839 and was commissioned Ensign, by purchase, in the 37th Regiment of Foot on 19 December 1856. He served in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny in Colonel Turner's Column in Shahabad, and was engaged in the defence of the Bickrumgunge Outpost from 1 September to 11 November 1858. Promoted Lieutenant on 7 December 1858, he relinquished his commission on 1 March 1862.

Sold with copied record of service.

378 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp **(No. 3288 Private T. Dargan, 89th. Foot)** *a somewhat later issue, the number subsequently added in a slightly different hand, very fine* *£100-£140*

Timothy Dargan attested for the 89th Regiment of Foot and served with them in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny. His medal was issued on 22 July 1911 in Perth, Ontario.

379 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp **(Jas. Christie,)** mounted with contemporary silver pin bar, *dark toned, good very fine* *£300-£400*

James Christie, Account Department, Government of the Punjab, was present at the battle of Sussia, 5 July 1857, and received a commendation from the Chief Commissioner, Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., for services during the Mutiny.

380

An outstanding original 'Defence of Lucknow' medal awarded to Major Sir John Henry Townsend-Farquhar, 5th Baronet of Mauritius, 7th Bengal Light Cavalry, who was severely wounded by a musket ball to his jaw while serving with the Volunteer Cavalry at Chinhut. In letters home he relates that upon examination by surgeons no trace of the ball could be found and it was feared it had entered his head; it was only after the ball passed *'per anum'* that he remarked that he must have had a very good digestion

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (Lt. J. H. T. Farquhar, 7th Bengal Lt. Cavy.) *small marks overall, dark toned and a little polished, otherwise nearly very fine* *£3,000-£4,000*

John Henry Townsend-Farquhar was born on 2 August 1839, at Goldings, Bengeo, Herts, the son of Sir Walter Minto, 2nd Baronet of Mauritius and his wife Erica Catherine née Mackay. Sir Robert Farquhar, the first Commander and Governor of Mauritius, was granted the dignity of Baronet on 27 July 1821, after an illustrious career in the East India Company, being Lieutenant-Governor of Prince of Wales Island (Penang). He took the additional name of Townsend to place before Farquhar on 19 July 1824. The Baronetcy fell into disuse after the death of the 6th Baronet Sir Robert Townsend-Farquhar in 1924.

Services in the Field: Was present at the Battle of Chinhut, 10 June 57, severely wounded, and was present throughout the siege of Lucknow 1857.

Nature of Employment during service: Nominated by Martin Tucker Smith, M.P. 8 October 1856; Educated: Mr Howard, St. John's Wood in Mathematics and the Classics and Westminster College; Commissioned Cornet 4 November 1856; overland route to India arriving 17 December 1856; appointed to do duty 2nd Light Cavalry, 12 January 1857; posted to 7th Light Cavalry at Lucknow, 23 January 1857, and promoted Lieutenant on the same date; promoted Captain, 1 January 1862; passed Hindustani, 24 October 1862; appointed to officiate as duty officer Stud Department, 24 October 1862; duty officer Stud Department, 30 November 1863; to officiate as sub-assistant Stud Department, 10 February 1869; Furlough 6 May 1869; appointed to officiate as 2nd class assistant Stud Department, 4 July 1869; sub-assistant Stud Department, 2 December 1870; to officiate as 2nd class assistant Stud Department, 2 December 1870; succeeded to Baronetcy, 10 June 1872; Brevet Major, January 1874 on half pay.

Two months after the debacle of Chinhut, Farquhar had recovered sufficienly to write several letters home to his parents totalling 39 pages. Dated between 1st September and 10th December 1857, these letters were privately published exclusively for friends and family under the title, *Private Copy of Letters received Thursday 28th of January from Lieutenant John Farquhar 7th B. L. Cavalry.* The letters open with his personal ordeals at Chinhut and recovery and is paraphrased with with additions from L. E. Ruutz Rees' *"Siege of Lucknow"* and Dr. Greenhow *"Notes: Medical and Surgical taken during the late Siege of Lucknow".*

'We marched to Chinhut 30th June '57 some 500 in number. In the distance we could see about 3,000 of the enemy. A howitzer was brought up and began firing immediately. They returned fire with great accuracy with their nine pounders. We brave volunteers had to ride about and do our best to keep out of range of the enemy's shot. Captain McLean of the 71st N.I. who was riding two from me had his horse's leg shot off immediately and was later killed by round shot. Directly afterwards the horse of Lieut. Sewell, who was in front of me, was shot dead. At this time I received a wound through my jaw. I was giddy for several minutes but managed to stick on my horse and went to find our commanding officer, Captain Radcliffe, who ordered me to go find the doctor, which I did; but found that the doolie bearers had fled the battle and taken the surgeons instruments. By this time we were getting a regular good licking and soon a retreat commenced. Fearing that my horse may be shot I luckily had the strength left to reach the Residency. Our Native Artillery behaved most shamefully, playing regularly into the hands of the enemy.

When I got to the European Hospital I found Dr. Boyd of the 32nd and Dr. Feyrer ready to attend on me. They put me through a great deal of pain in probing the wound and removing pieces of the fractured jaw; but they could not make out what had become of the ball, and I was none the wiser. The doctors believed at first that it was all up for me, thinking that the bullet had lodged in my head. Ten days afterwards, however, I discovered that I had swallowed and digested it; my digestion must have been good at the time! The ball must have been spent as on going through my jaw must have taken the direction of my throat and I must have swallowed it together with all the blood in my mouth. Dr. Greenhow noted "Bullet-wound of mouth breaking jaw, ball swallowed and after three weeks passed per anum."

My wound at first was very painful, living on arrow-root as I was so weak. I was getting along swimmingly when I was taken by a fever which made me so weak I could hardly walk a yard... There have been several attacks been made since the siege began and if I feel strong enough I take a musket and pop at the insurgents through the loop holes cut in the Brigade Square. I could never make out if I hit anybody, however I think I must have polished off two or three of them.

His subsequent letters deal with the insurrections within the various Lucknow cantonments at the commencement of the mutiny with descriptions of the deaths of many of his fellow officers and the gradual disaffection of his men. His anger at the loss of his cantonment house and personal belongings is only mollified by the honesty of his personal servant. Of Captain Radcliffe, who was killed at the Baillie Guard, he evinces that he was one of the finest fellows he had ever known. The killing of the officers of the 48th N.I. from which only two survived is covered in detail. He describes his daily life and his wishes that all at home keep well. He thanks Providence that he remains safe hoping that God willing they will all meet again. Perhaps his most poignant words are in relation to the strength of the 7th Bengal Light Cavalry at the Relief of Lucknow in November 1857. Out of a force of 17 officers and senior N.C.O's 12 had been killed and 2 severely wounded, Farquhar and Boileau: 'I now command the 7th B. L. Cavalry, composed as it now is, of 7 Troopers, 4 Horses, 3 Syces, a Grasscutter, a Native Doctor, and a Dresser.

Brevet Major J. H. Townsend-Farquhar took up the Baronetcy on return to England and died at Blackland's House, Chelsea, a private lunatic asylum, on 14 August 1877. Sold with copied research including his privately printed letters and extracts from other publications.

381 China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 **(Lt. Col. J. R. S. Sayer, 1st. Dgrn. Gds.)** *edge bruising, possibly caused by the medal having been held in a circular mount, otherwise very fine* *£400-£500*

K.C.B. *London Gazette* 29 June 1906.

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 March 1861.

James Robert Steadman Sayer was born at Sibton, Suffolk, in 1826, the eldest son of Robert Sayer, High Sheriff of Suffolk, and was commissioned Cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards on 23 May 1845. Promoted Lieutenant by purchase on 31 March 1848, and Captain on 22 November 1850, he embarked aboard *Himalaya* at Liverpool in May 1855 for service in the Crimea, and was present at the Battle of Tchernaya and the Siege of Sebastopol (clasp).

Promoted Major on 6 February 1857 and Lieutenant-Colonel on 21 October 1859, Sayer commanded the Regiment in China throughout the campaign of 1860, including the action of Sinho and the surrender of Pekin. On 20 September, the King's Dragoon Guards made a daring and successful charge against Tartars in entrenched positions along a bank of the Pei-Ho River, a manoeuvre deemed impossible for cavalry to achieve. For this action Sayer was Mentioned in Despatches, Sidney Herbert writing to Queen Victoria:
'The charge of the King's Dragoon Guards was an act of horsemanship most remarkable. The Tartars were posted on an elevated mound with a deep ditch in front, and the Horse had not only to clear the ditch, but also to lead up the height at the same time. Only one man was unhorsed. The Sikh cavalry tried to do it, but upwards of 30 saddles were immediately empty. On looking at this and another obstacle with a deep drop, which the King's Dragoon Guards passed, he [General Sir Hope Grant] says it is impossible to conceive how cavalry could do it.'

Appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath on 1 March 1861, Sayer was promoted Colonel on 21 October 1864 and Major-General on 6 February 1870. He retired from the Army in 1883, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was elevated to K.C.B. in the 1906 Birthday Honours' List. He died in 1908.

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

Note: Another China Medal with the same two clasps to this man, named (Lt. Col. Jas. Robt. Steadman Sayer, 1st Dragn. Gds.); together with his officially impressed Crimea Medal with clasp Sebastopol (Capt. J. R. S. Sayer. 1st Dragoon Gds.) and Turkish Crimea Medal is known to exist.

x 382

Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 **(Midshipman F. W. Wyley. Royal Navy.)** Canadian style impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* *£600-£800*

One of only 17 Canada General Service Medals issued for service in H.M.S. *Duncan*, including 9 to officers.

Frank William Wyley was born at Coventry on 9 February 1851, and first entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet on 8 September 1863. He was assigned to H.M.S. *Duncan* on 9 January 1864, and took passage to this ship aboard H.M.S. *Aboukir.* His rating was up-graded to Midshipman in December 1864 in which rate he continued to serve in *Duncan* until paid off on 15 June 1867.

Sold with research including copied record of service which is very hard to decipher.

x 383 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 **(Cpn's Cox: C. F. Tune, H.M.S. Rosario)** large *Royal Mint* impressed naming, *toned, nearly extremely fine* *£500-£700*

One of only 16 Canada General Service Medals awarded for service in H.M.S. *Rosario*.

x 384 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 **(Pte. D. Rice 11th Bn.)** Canadian style impressed naming, *dark toned, extremely fine* *£240-£280*

x 385 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 **(1394. Pte. T. Healey R.C.R.)** Canadian style impressed naming, *good very fine* *£240-£280*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007, when sold with copied discharge papers.

Thomas Healey was born in Co. Longford, Ireland. A sawyer by trade, he attested for the 30th Regiment at Glasgow in June 1849. With the regiment he served in the Crimean War and was severely wounded in the right arm at the battle of the Alma. He later served with the Royal Canadian Rifles, 1866-70 and was discharged at Kingston, Ontario on 3 August 1870 as a consequence of the disbandment of the regiment.

x 386 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 **(Lt. W. Trimble, 43rd. Bn.)** Canadian style impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* *£280-£340*

Sold with a small gilt-bronze 43rd pendant badge.

387 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 *later issue* clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 **(Pte. E. Davis. 47th. Battalion.)** Canadian style impressed naming, *extremely fine* *£180-£220*

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

388 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp **(1234. Pte. J. Parsons. O.B. A.S.C.)** *good very fine* *£240-£280*

389

The Zulu War Medal to Corporal James Lawler, 1st Battalion, 24th Foot, who was killed in action at Isandhlwana, 21 January 1879

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (415. Corpl. J. Lawler. 1/24th Foot.) *small bruise to reverse edge and two minor bruises to obverse edge, otherwise toned, nearly extremely fine* *£6,000-£8,000*

James Lawler enlisted for the 25th Brigade at Liverpool, Lancashire, on 24 July 1874, aged 20 years. He served in South Africa with the 1st Battalion, 24th Foot, and was killed in action at Isandhlwana on 21 January 1879. His effects were claimed by his brother and sister.

390 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp **(1060. Pte. Wm. Maloney. 63rd. Regt.)** *pawn-broker's mark to obverse field, edge bruising and light contact marks, very fine* *£70-£90*

391 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp **(Maj: W. R. Bunbury. Bl: S.C. Exe: Com: Off:)** *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* *£140-£180*

William Reeves Bunbury was born in 1839 and attested for the 82nd Regiment of Foot in 1858 . He transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps in 1866 and was Promoted Major in 1878, seeing active service during the Second Afghan War with the Commissariat Department of the Kurram Field Force. Appointed Assistant Commissary General First Class in 1884, and Colonel, Indian Staff Corps in 1888, he retired in 1896 and died in 1906.

392 Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul **(58B/576 Pte. R. Fulton. 72nd Highrs.)** *dark toned, extremely fine* *£400-£500*

Robert Fulton died of disease on 26 January 1880.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

393 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp **(J. W. Willows. Ord: H.M.S. "Minotaur.")** *edge nicks, good very fine* *£80-£100*

394 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir **(5375 Driv: R. Wetherall. C/3 Bde. R.A.)** *contact marks, polished, nearly very fine* *£100-£140*

395 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir **(2354 Pte. W. Simon, 1/Cam'n Highrs:)** *some file marks over naming, otherwise very fine* *£500-£700*

W. Simon was killed in action at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 13 September 1882.
British casualties at Tel-el-Kebir amounted to 57 killed, 380 wounded and 22 missing.

396 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine* *£50-£70*

397 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *very fine* *£50-£70*

398 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* *£50-£70*

399 Khedive's Star, dated 1882 (2), unnamed as issued, *very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

400 Khedive's Star (2), dated 1882, unnamed as issued; dated 1884, unnamed as issued, *very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

401 Khedive's Star, dated 1884, unnamed as issued, *very fine* *£50-£70*

402 Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued; together with a rather crude version of the undated Khedive's Star, this latter lacking Star and Crescent suspension, *the first nearly very fine (2)* *£60-£80*

403 Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6 (2), unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

404 Khedive's Star (2), dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued; undated, unnamed as issued, *the first good fine, the second nearly very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

405 Khedive's Star, undated, with Tokar clasp, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* *£160-£200*

×406 East and West Africa 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895-6, unnamed, *scratch to obverse field, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£160-£200*

407 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 **(Lieut. K. A. Fraser. 7th Huss.)** *very fine* *£800-£1,000*

Keith Alexander Fraser was born on 24 December 1867, son of Lieutenant-General J. K. Fraser, C.M.G., and Amelia Alice Julia, daughter of Hon. Humble Dudley Ward. He succeeded his uncle as the 5th Baronet in 1898; married 1910, Lady Dorothy Coventry, 2nd daughter of the 9th Earl of Coventry. He entered the Army, 7th Hussars, in 1888, was promoted to Captain in 1898, and retired in 1903. He served in South Africa 1896-97 (Medal with Clasp). Later became a Major in 3rd County of London Yeomanry, was M.P. for South Leicestershire, 1918-23; Deputy Lieutenant for Leicestershire, and J.P. for Ross and Cromartie. Sir Keith Fraser died on 21 September 1935.

408 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Mashonaland 1897, no clasp **(262 Troopr. E. G. Butler B.S.A. Police)** *toned, good very fine* *£260-£300*

409 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 **(2nd. Lieut. H. W. Fletcher. 1st. Bn. E. Lanc: Regt.)** *minor edge bruising, very fine* *£200-£240*

Henry William Fletcher was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the East Lancashire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion in India as part of the Chitral Relief Force under Sir Robert Low. He was promoted Lieutenant on 19 November 1897, and subsequently served on attachment with the 4th (Uganda) Battalion, King's African Rifles, with the rank of Captain (also entitled to an Africa General Service Medal with clasp Somaliland 1902-04).

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

410 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 **(3289 Sepoy Gohi Q.O. Corps of Guides Infy.)** *traces of additional clasp(s) having been removed from clasp carriage, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£70-£90*

411 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 **(3857 Lce. Sergt. E. Budd. 1st. Bn. Hampshire Regt.)** *officially re-engraved naming, edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* *£70-£90*

Edward Budd was born at Portsea, Hampshire, in 1862 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Portsmouth on 5 March 1881, having previously served in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment. He served in India from 11 December 1891 to 13 January 1903, and transferred to the Hampshire Regiment on 1 June 1892. Promoted Corporal on 3 February 1896, he served during the operations on the Punjab Frontier in 1897-98, and was appointed Lance-Sergeant on 22 January 1898. Promoted Sergeant on 15 October 1900, he was discharged on 4 March 1909, after 21 years' service.

Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extract, that lists the recipient attached to the Commissariat and Transport Department (which no doubt explains why his medal has been officially renamed).

412 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 **(3900 Pte. W. Cox 1st. Bn. Dorset Regt.)** *very fine* *£140-£180*

William Albert Cox was born in Melcombe Regis, Dorset, in 1874 and attested for the Dorsetshire Regiment at Dorchester on 4 July 1893, having previously served in the Regiment's 3rd (Militia) Battalion. He served with the 1st Battalion in India from 7 February 1895 to 17 March 1902, and saw active service with the Tirah Expeditionary Force. He subsequently served in South Africa during the latter stages of the Boer War from 18 March to 12 September 1902 (entitled to the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps for Transvaal and South Africa 1902), before transferring to the Reserve on 30 December 1902. He was finally discharged on 3 July 1909, after 16 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service.

413 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 **(4266 Pte. E. Williams 1st. Bn. Dorset Regt.)** *good very fine* *£140-£180*

414 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 **(5271 Pte. J. Murphy 2d. Bn. Ryl. Ir: Regt.)** *some light scratches to obverse field, edge bruising, suspension slack, therefore nearly very fine* *£100-£140*

415 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp **(6594 Pte. S. Cole. Wilts: Regt.)** *good very fine* *£80-£100*

Sidney Cole was born in Long Parish, Andover, Hampshire, in 1883 and attested for the Hampshire Regiment at Winchester on 23 August 1899, claiming to be 18 years and 1 month. Discharged on 3 November 1900, on account of having made a mis-statement as to his age, he re-enlisted in the Wiltshire Regiment at Salisbury on 25 March 1901, this time giving his age as 17 years and 11 months. He served with the 3rd Battalion during the Boer War in St. Helena from 20 June 1901 to 11 September 1902, guarding Boer Prisoners of War, and was discharged by purchase on 7 May 1904.

Sold with copied records of service; medal roll extract; and other research.

x416 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp **(Capt: J. T. Keith. P. Elzbth. T.G.)** *edge bruising, very fine* *£80-£100*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2000.

J. T. Keith served with the 1st Battalion, Port Elizabeth Town Guard during the Boer War.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

x417 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue **(426 Bhisti Mowla, S. & T. Corps, Secbd. D.)** *very fine, scarce* *£180-£220*

Medal confirmed on the Supply & Transport Corps (Madras Command, Secunderabad District) roll signed at Stellenbosch, South Africa on 29 December 1902 (WO 100/297 refers).

418

The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private A. Mitton, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action at Caesar's Camp (Wagon Hill), Ladysmith, 6 January 1900, in which action the regiment won two V.C.'s

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (5060 Pte. A. Mitton, Manchester Regt.) *polished, otherwise very fine* *£400-£500*

A. Mitton, 1st Manchester Regiment was a member of "A" Company and was killed in action at Wagon Hill, 6 January 1900, when the regiment was heavily engaged. Under Colonel Curran, Caesar's Camp was manned by the Manchesters and the 42nd Battery R.F.A., Naval and Natal Brigade Volunteers. The Boers occupied part of the area and there was bitter fighting for most of the day. Only after some 15 hours of combat were the Boers driven from the hill. The fighting took its toll of the Manchesters with casualties amounting to 33 killed and 41 wounded. For this action, Privates R. Scott and J. Pitts, both of "D" Company, were awarded the V.C. for 'holding out in their sangar for fifteen hours without food or water, all the time keeping a sharp look-out, although the enemy occupied some sangars on their immediate left rear.' (*Elandslaagte*, by David J. Biggins refers).

The battle is known in English as Wagon Hill but the larger area of the battle was on the neighbouring plateau of Caesar's Camp where the Manchesters had their camp and fought on 6 January 1900. "A" and "D" companies were principally involved. The men in "D" Company qualified for the clasp Elandslaagte, having fought in that battle a few months earlier, whilst "A" Company was not at Elandslaagte.

"D" Company was holding the crest from a series of sangars and at about 3 am "A" Company was pushing up to relieve them when the Boers stormed over the crest. The men in the sangars fought a desperate battle to keep the Boers out, while those of "A" Company also came under heavy fire from the attacking Boers on the crest.

Privates Pitts and Scott of"D" Company were awarded the Victoria Cross. They were the only survivors of the defenders of one of the sangars. Victoria Crosses were also awarded for this action to Lieutenant R. Digby Jones, Royal Engineers (posthumous), Lieutenant J. Masterson, Devon Regiment, and Trooper H. Albrecht, Imperial Light Horse (posthumous).

419

The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Bugler T. J. Moggeridge, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action at Caesar's Camp, 6 January 1900

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (4020 Bugr. T. J. Moggeridge, Rifle Brigade) *extremely fine* *£400-£500*

T. J. Moggeridge was killed in action at Caesar's Camp during the siege of Ladysmith on 6 January 1900.

At three in the morning of 6 January the battalion heard the furious rattle of musketry round the southern defences, and at about 5.30 they were ordered to send six companies to Caesar's Camp, four miles off, arriving there about seven. Five companies were pushed into the firing line, which was distant from the enemy only 80 yards. "For nearly the whole day the fight raged fiercely, first one side then the other gaining a slight advantage, but we could not succeed in dislodging the Boers" from the south-east of the hill. At 3.30 the enemy tried to rush forward, but were driven back, and shortly afterwards retreated under a heavy fire, "some companies firing their last round". The battalion this day lost 1 officer killed and 1 mortally wounded, and 20 men killed, 5 officers and 32 men wounded. That night officers and men lay on the stricken field soaked and physically wretched, but knowing that another big bit of work had been done. Five officers and 8 non-commissioned officers and men were mentioned in Sir George White's despatch of 23 March 1900.

420 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal **(Tpr: E. Button. Murray's Horse)** *extremely fine and rare to unit* *£240-£280*

Murray's Horse was raised in Natal before the outbreak of hostilities, by the Hon. T. K. Murray. Prior to the arrival of British reinforcements, Murray's Horse - some 150 men, patrolled wide areas of lower Natal and scouted the country in front of the advancing Boer commandos. It was disbanded in November 1899 following the arrival of British troops. Trooper Button is believed to have died during the war.

421

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking **(R. F. Thomson. Mafeking Town Gd:)** *nearly extremely fine* *£1,000-£1,400*

422 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State **(89342 Dvr: A. E. Smith, 79th. Bty: R.F.A.)** *nearly very fine* *£60-£80*

423 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen **(5199 Pte. T. Screen, Worcester: Regt.)** *edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£80-£100*

Thomas Screen was born in Sedgley, Staffordshire, in 1878 and attested for the Worcestershire Regiment at Dudley on 19 May 1898. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 18 March 1900 to 1 April 1903 (also entitled to the King's South Africa Medal with both clasps). He transferred to the Army Reserve on 18 May 1905, and was discharged on 18 May 1910, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

×424 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 **(39184 Pte. T. Johnston. 140th. Imp: Yeo: Coy.)** *edge bruise, good very fine* *£80-£100*

Thomas Johnston was born in Govan, Glasgow, in 1876 and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Glasgow on 6 January 1902. He served with 140th (Fincastle's Horse) Company, 31st Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 17 April to 18 October 1902, and was discharged on 26 October 1902, after 294 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

425 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 **(7511 Pte. T. Seed. Vol: Coy. L.N. Lanc: Regt.)** *heavy edge bruising, polished and worn, therefore fine* *£60-£80*

Thomas Seed was born in Ratcliffe, Lancashire, in 1877 and attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Preston on 11 February 1901. He served with the 2nd Volunteer Service Company in South Africa during the Boer War from 16 March 1901 to 15 August 1902 (also entitled to the South Africa 1901 clasp), and was discharged on 15 September 1902, after 1 year and 216 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

426 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 **(Captn. R. H. W. Tulloh, A.P.D.)** engraved naming, *small area of erasure between rank and initials, good very fine* *£180-£220*

Henry William Tulloh was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Yorkshire Light Infantry on 18 January 1888, and served with the 1st Battalion. He was promoted Lieutenant on 20 November 1889 and Captain on 10 March 1894, and subsequently served as the regiment's Paymaster. He transferred to the Army Pay Department on 12 March 1901, and served with this new unit in South Africa during the Boer War the following year. His brother, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Tulloh, Gloucestershire Regiment, as killed in action at Sanctuary Wood during the Great War on 9 May 1915.

427 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith **(7116 Pte. F. Jago. K.R.R.C.)** *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£140-£180*

Frederick John Jago was born in St. Clements Danes, London, in 1873 and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps in London on 13 February 1892. He served with the 1st Battalion in India form 8 December 1893 to 28 December 1896, and took part in the Chitral Relief Expedition of 1895 (Medal with clasp). He saw further service in South Africa from 29 December 1896 to 19 June 1900, and was wounded during the Boer War at Ladysmith on 6 January 1900. He was discharged medically unfit for further service on 18 October 1900, after 8 years and 240 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

428

The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Corporal G. Leech, 1st Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action at Caesar's Camp (Wagon Hill), Ladysmith, 6 January 1900, in which action the regiment won two V.C.'s

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith (4292 Cpl. G. Leech, Manchester Regt.) *extremely fine* *£500-£700*

G. Leech, 1st Manchester Regiment was a member of "D" Company and was killed in action at Wagon Hill, 6 January 1900, when the regiment was heavily engaged. Under Colonel Curran, Caesar's Camp was manned by the Manchesters and the 42nd Battery R.F.A., Naval and Natal Brigade Volunteers. The Boers occupied part of the area and there was bitter fighting for most of the day. Only after some 15 hours of combat were the Boers driven from the hill. The fighting took its toll of the Manchesters with casualties amounting to 33 killed and 41 wounded. For this action, Privates R. Scott and J. Pitts, both of "D" Company, were awarded the V.C. for "holding out in their sangar for fifteen hours without food or water, all the time keeping a sharp look-out, although the enemy occupied some sangars on their immediate left rear.'" (*Elandslaagte*, by David J. Biggins refers)

The battle is known in English as Wagon Hill but the larger area of the battle was on the neighbouring plateau of Caesar's Camp where the Manchesters had their camp and fought on 6 January 1900. "A" and "D" companies were principally involved. The men in "D" Company qualified for the clasp Elandslaagte, having fought in that battle a few months earlier, whilst "A" Company was not at Elandslaagte.

"D" Company was holding the crest from a series of sangars and at about 3 am "A" Company was pushing up to relieve them when the Boers stormed over the crest. The men in the sangars fought a desperate battle to keep the Boers out, while those of "A" Company also came under heavy fire from the attacking Boers on the crest. Privates Pitts and Scott of"D" Company were awarded the Victoria Cross. They were the only survivors of the defenders of one of the sangars.

Victoria Crosses were also awarded for this action to Lieutenant R. Digby Jones, Royal Engineers (posthumous), Lieutenant J. Masterson, Devon Regiment, and Trooper H. Albrecht, Imperial Light Horse (posthumous).

429 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Belmont, Modder River **(6291 Pte. W. Leefe, Gren: Gds:)** *minor abrasion to Queen's cheek, otherwise good very fine* *£180-£220*

William Leefe was born in Malton, Yorkshire, in 1878 and attested for the Grenadier Guards at Richmond, Yorkshire, on 21 January 1897. He served with the 1st Battalion in Egypt from 19 July to 7 October 1898, taking part in the Nile Expedition, and then in South Africa during the Boer War from 21 October 1899 to 14 March 1900, where he was wounded by gun shot to his left forearm and left and right buttocks at Modder River on 28 November 1899. He was discharged medically unfit for further service on 11 February 1901, after 4 years and 22 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

430 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 **(35495 Tpr: A. McIntosh. Scottish Horse)** *toned, nearly extremely fine* *£240-£280*

Alexander McIntosh, 1st Scottish Horse, died at Rustenburg on 4 October 1901, of a severe wound received at Moedwil on 30 September 1901. He was born at Montreal, Canada, and attested for the Scottish Horse at Durban, Natal, on 26 August 1901, aged 22, a tin smith by trade.

431 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 **(12 Tpr: C. Kinsley. S.A.C.)** *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£60-£80*

Christopher Kinsley served at the Headquarters Depot, South African Constabulary during the Boer War, and was discharged on 20 June 1901.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

432 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 **(4957 Pte. W. Harrison. Lincoln: Regt.)** *minor edge bruising, very fine* *£80-£100*

Matthew Henry Harrison was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, in 1879 and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, on 14 February 1898. He served with the 1st Battalion in India from 6 September 1899 to 30 November 1901, and then with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa from 14 April 1902 to 2 April 1904. He transferred to the Reserve on 13 February 1905, and was discharged on 13 February 1910, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

433

The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private F. Abel, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action at Pieters Hill on 27 February 1900

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (5266. Pte. F. Abel. Rifle Bde.) *nearly extremely fine* *£400-£500*

F. Abel was killed in action at Pieters Hill on 27 February 1900.

Barton's brigade attacked Pieters Hill shortly after noon on 27 February. Behind an early use of the creeping barrage by field artillery pieces as heavy as 4.7-inch naval guns, the 6th Brigade's advance was rapid at first. Then, about 14:00, as the British infantry moved out of artillery observation and Botha reinforced his threatened flank, the attack stalled. The reserve was put in at 14:30 and repulsed due to tough Boer resistance and enfilading fire from Railway Hill to the west.
At 15:00 Colonel Walter Kitchener's 5th Brigade attacked Railway Hill. After working their way slowly uphill, the soldiers carried the nek (saddle) between Hart's and Railway Hills in a brilliant bayonet charge, capturing 48 Boer prisoners. The last to move forward, Major-General Norcott's 4th Brigade, began its assault on Hart's Hill. The close artillery support proved decisive, as trench after trench was overwhelmed by direct fire. A final infantry charge cleared the crest, compelling a Boer retreat. As Botha's men fell back from the heights, the British infantry gave out a cheer.

434 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal **(5326 Pte. G. Sole, 1st. Suffolk Regt.)** *edge bruising, good very fine* *£80-£100*

George Sole was born in March, Cambridgeshire, in 1880 and attested there for the Suffolk Regiment, having previously served in the Regiment's 4th (Militia) Battalion. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 31 August 1900 to 14 March 1902. After further service with the 2nd Battalion in India from 5 March 1902 to 26 October 1906, he transferred to the Army Reserve on 12 June 1907, and was discharged on 12 June 1911, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts which confirm that the recipient was also entitled to the two date clasps to his Q.S.A.

435

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, *clasp block loose on riband* **(1289 Ordly: T. H. Rowen, St. John Amb: Bde:)** mounted as worn, *minor edge bruise, good very fine* *£100-£140*

Tom Rowen served at No. 6 General Hospital in Johannesburg.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient, and medal roll extract.

436 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal **(325 Pte. T. Kikbride. Rly: Pnr: Regt.)** *good very fine* *£70-£90*

Tom Kirkbride attested for the Railway Pioneer Regiment on 29 December 1899 and was discharged, time expired, on 20 December 1901.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts that show the recipient was also entitled to the South Africa 1901 clasp.

437 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen **(7159. Pte. S. Smith. Gren. Gds.)** engraved naming, *edge nicks, about extremely fine* *£120-£160*

Sidney Smith was born at Ardleigh, near Colchester, Essex, in 1879 and attested for the Grenadier Guards at Colchester on 28 December 1897, having previously served in the Royal Artillery Militia. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 16 April 1900, and died of enteric fever at Standerton on 10 March 1901.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

438 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen **(2442 Pte. W. Rowlands. 2nd. Rl. W. Kent Regt.)** *nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*

Sold with copied medal roll extracts that show the recipient was also entitled to the South Africa 1901 clasp.

439 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen **(30 Tpr: T. Bell. W. Australian I.B.)** *good very fine* *£500-700*

440

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 **(122 Pte. F. V. Brewster. Tasmanian I.B.)** last two clasps loose as issued, *good very fine* *£500-£700*

A total of 253 medals were awarded to the 4/2 Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen.

441 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *top clasp a tailor's copy that is loose on riband* **(3351 Pte. J. Regan, K.R.R.C.)** *good very fine* *£70-£90*

Sold with copied medal roll extracts, that confirms entitlement to the South Africa 1901 clasp.

442

The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Shoeing-Smith J. Hurst, Oxfordshire Yeomanry, who was killed in action on 26 February 1902, at Elandslaagte Farm, near Klerksdorp

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (35823 Shg:-Sth: J. Hurst. 40th Coy. Imp: Yeo:) last two clasps loose on ribbon as issued, *nearly extremely fine* *£300-£400*

John Hurst, 40th (Oxfordshire) Company, 10th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, was killed in action at Elandslaagte farm, near Klerksdorp, on 26 February 1902. He is buried in the Military Cemetery at Klerksdorp together with 46 other members of the Imperial Yeomanry (mostly from the action at Elandslaagte).

On 24 February 1902, a convoy heading for Klerksdorp bivouacked on the farm, Elandslaagte, between the Yster and Jagd Spruits, 25km south-west of Klerksdorp. The convoy was escorted by 230 Imperial Yeomanry of the 5th Battalion (13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 100th, 101st, 102nd Coys), 9th Battalion (88th Coy) and 10th Battalion (40th Coy), as well as regular soldiers, mounted infantry and artillery. In all, there were 770 troops.
Early the following morning, the march resumed, with both the advance guard and the rear guard, including Yeomanry and infantry, covering the movement. After the convoy had proceeded 3km, 250 Boers under General Liebenberg attacked its front, while General J. Kemp, with 250 men, attacked its left flank. This assault was beaten off with artillery and rifle fire. A second attack was met with the same result. A third assault, by General J. G. Celliers with 100 men, came from the rear, the Boers charging through the defensive ring of infantry. Some of Celliers' men then attacked on the right flank, while Kemp renewed his attack. This broke the outer defensive ring and, shortly afterwards, resistance collapsed on every side. The wagons were stampeded towards the Jagd Spruit, where they became stuck in the muddy waters of the stream and were captured. Some mounted infantry escaped to Klerksdorp, where the alarm was raised and reinforcements gathered. They hurried to the scene, but, on arrival, confronted by Kemp and his men, they could only report back that the disaster had been complete.
British losses were 73 men killed or mortally wounded, 110 wounded, 270 taken prisoner. Thirty-two men of the Imperial Yeomanry lost their lives. Of greater importance for the Boers was the capture of 156 wagons, 1500 mules, four artillery pieces, 2000 rifles and half-a-million rounds of ammunition. The Boer casualties were twelve dead and 42 wounded.

The 40th Company casualties on 26 February amounted to Lieutenant T. Willis and Shoeing-Smith J. Hurst killed, Sergeant F. G. Goldsworthy, died of wounds, one man wounded and three taken prisoner. Lieutenant Willis was the last Yeomanry officer to be killed during the Boer War.

x443 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 **(7508 Corpl: J. Stage. Scottish C.C.)** *darkly toned, good very fine, scarce* *£140-£180*

Approximately 141 medals awarded to the Scottish Cyclist Company.

Sold with copied medal roll extract and other research.

444 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast **(3975. Pte. F. Mewitt. 19/Hrs.)** engraved naming, *minor official correction to surname, good very fine* *£100-£140*

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

445 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 **(4720 S.S. Major. C. C. Fowler, 50th Coy. 17th. Impl: Yeo:)** *nearly very fine* *£300-£400*

Cecil Charles Fowler was born in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, in 1872 and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Winchester on 23 January 1900, having previously served in the Hampshire Carabineers. Promoted Corporal on 1 March 1900, he served with the 50th (Hampshire) Company, 17th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 7 April 1900 to 9 June 1901, was advanced Squadron Sergeant Major on 11 May 1901, and was Mentioned in Lord Roberts' Despatch (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901). He was discharged on 15 June 1901, after 1 year and 144 days' service.

Sold with copied service papers, medal roll extract, and other research.

446 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 **(4923 Pte. G. A. Haw. 12/Lrs.)** *a somewhat later issue, impressed in small capitals, nearly extremely fine* *£70-£90*

447 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 **(2232 Gr. H. Elsted. Hants: & I. of W. R.G.A.)** *nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*

Harry Elsted was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1871 and attested for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Royal Garrison Artillery Militia at Portsmouth on 7 March 1901. He was embodied for service in South Africa during the Boer War on 25 April 1901, and was disembodied on 24 July 1902.

Sold with copied service papers.

448 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* **(285 Pte. J. Cunningham. Hampshire Regt.)** *edge bruising, very fine* *£80-£100*

John Arthur Cunningham was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1882 and attested for the Hampshire Regiment at Portsmouth on 6 February 1901, having previously served in the Regiment's 3rd Volunteer Battalion. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 16 March 1901 to 13 May 1902, and was injured in a railway accident at Barberston on 30 March 1902. He was discharged on 12 June 1902, after 1 years and 127 days' service.

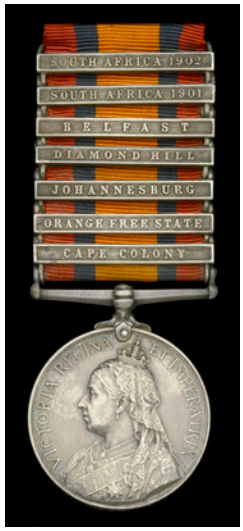
Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

449 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek **(5745 Pte. J. Hurd, 1: Yk: & Lanc: Regt.)** *minor edge bruise, good very fine* *£120-£160*

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

450 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen **(3011 S.S.M: H. B. Knop, 12: R: Lancers)** *edge nicks and light contact marks, very fine* *£140-£180*

451



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 **(274 Pte. S. P. Harper, Victoria M.R.)** *good very fine* *£600-£800*

452 Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar, *extremely fine* *£300-£400*

453 St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 **(1452. Pte. W. Taylor. Accrington Corps.)** *very fine* *£240-£280*

W. Taylor served with No. 17 Stationary Hospital in South Africa (also entitled to the Queen's South Africa Meal with clasps for Cape Colony, Orange Free State, and Transvaal).

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

454 St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 **(1047. Pte. W. Bateman. Nelson Corps.)** *very fine* *£240-£280*

W. Bateman served with No. 14 Stationary Hospital in South Africa (also entitled to the Queen's South Africa Meal with clasps for Natal and Johannesburg).

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

×455 Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 **(F. Archer)** *good very fine* *£600-£800*

Provenance: Fred Rockwood Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 2014.

F. Archer served as Chief aboard the British India (Steam Lines) vessel S.S. *Libeughla.*

456 Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Shimber Berris 1914-15, Somaliland 1920 **(311 Pte. Ahmed Deria. Som: Camel Corps)** *good very fine* *£400-£500*

457 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 **(5718793 Pte. J. H. Challis. Dorset. R.)** *very fine* *£120-£160*

Joseph Henry Challis, a native of Bridport, Dorset, attested for the Dorsetshire Regiment on 5 February 1919, and served with the 2nd Battalion in India. He was discharged on 3 July 1922, and subsequently joined the Territorial Army.

458 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 **(5718584 Pte. L. Gover, Dorset. R.)** *good very fine* *£120-£160*

459 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 **(5718290 Pte. F. H. Maniger, Dorset. R.)** *very fine* *£120-£160*

Francis H. Maniger attested for the Dorsetshire Regiment and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War in the Balkan theatre of War from 22 September 1915.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

460 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 **(5718438 Pte. J. Membury. Dorset. R.)** *nearly extremely fine* *£120-£160*

461 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 **(5719799 Pte. C. W. Richards. Dorset. R.)** *nearly extremely fine* *£120-£160*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2005.

462 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 **(2222 Rfn. Bhawan Sing Rawat, 2-18 R. Garh. Rif.)** *suspension claw re-riveted*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) **(9171 A.2. Cpl. J. Turner. R.E.; Jemdr Sharif Kghan, 17 Cavy; Sgt-Maj. F. C. Barker. Calcutta Vols. Arty.)** *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine and better (4)* *£70-£90*

James Turner attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the Scottish Army Signalling Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 October 1914. He later transferred to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and was commissioned Lieutenant R.N.V.R. on 13 September 1918.

Sharif Khan enlisted during early 1896 and was commissioned Jemadar during at 1916. He served during the Great War with the 17th Cavalry Remount Squadron in Mesopotamia and was Mentioned in Despatches. He retired in 1919.

463

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 **(A-Sch-Mistress, E. Edds.)** *toned, extremely fine and rare* *£400-£500*

464 1914-15 Star **(3265 Pte. G. Henderson. Durh. L.I.)**; together with the recipient's card identity disc '3265 G. Henderson 7DLI CE'; British War Medal 1914-20 **(3684 Pte. J. S. J. Stuart. Durh. L.I.)**; Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) **(32924 A. Sjt. B. A. Brown. Durh. L.I.; 43784 A. Sjt. T. Meek. Durh. L.I.; 18272 Pte. J. Atkinson. Durh. L.I.; 20-835 Pte. G. L. Marshall. Durh. L.I.)** *light contact marks, nearly very fine and better (6)* *£70-£90*

465 1914-15 Star **(No. 2430 Rfmn. Balasing Gurung, 1/1/Gurkha Rfls.)**; British War Medal 1914-20 (2) **(1137 Rfmn. Nara Bahadur Khatri, 2R.; 1345 Pb. Flr. Jit Narayan Dangole. P.P.)** *rank partially officially corrected on latter*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) **(1375. Rfmn. Kesong Lama, 1-10 Grks.; 1034 Pte. Flr. Budha Ram, 1R)** *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (5)* *£80-£100*

466 1914-15 Star **(Mohd. Din. Bearer Corps of Guides)** *heavy scratches to reverse*; British War Medal 1914-20 (3) **(52337 Sep. Hardit Singh, I.M.T.; 277 M-Dvr. Azad Khan, M.T.; 1173 Sepoy Yasin, S. Waz. Militia.)**; Victory Medal 1914-19 **(2668 Residr. Muhd. Akbar Khan, 38 C.I. Horse.)** *heavy edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine; the VM better (5)* *£60-£80*

467 1914-15 Star **(No. 12. L.Nk. Jang Bahadur Singh, 29/Bullock Half Troop)**; British War Medal 1914-20 **(Nk. Sher Mohd, 53 C.T. Coy.)**; Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) **(1856 Jemdr. Mohd. Ramzan, 24 Mule Cps.; 948 Sillehdar Laloo. Bah. C.T. Cps.; 1171 L-Nk. Abdullah, Late 49 M.C.)** *contact marks and edge bruising, some of the VMs with replacement ring suspensions, generally nearly very fine (5)* *£60-£80*

468 1914-15 Star (2) **(No. 37 Spr. Atta Mohd,. 31/D.S. Coy.; No. 7-A Havr. Timar, Dir Levies)** *traces of verdigris to reverse of first*; British War Medal 1914-20 (2) **(640 Sepoy Hashim Khan, Bah. I.S.C. Cps.; Gnr. Bawar Khan, Baln. Levies.)**; Victory Medal 1914-19 **(Bt. Man. Fazal Rahman, M.W.S.)** *generally nearly very fine and better (5)* *£60-£80*

469 1914-15 Star **(Capt: H. H. Burnham. Can: Fd: Art:)** *good very fine* *£80-£100*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2012.

Howard Hampden Burnham was born in Toronto and was a pre-war officer in the Canadian Militia. He enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in August 1914, and embarked for France in early 1915, serving on attachment to the 2nd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, and with No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance. For his services during the Great War on the Western Front he was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 22 June 1915 and 17 April 1917), and was awarded the Italian Al Valore Militare in silver (*London Gazette* 25 May 1917), one of just four Canadians so honoured.

Returning to the U.K. in early 1917, Burnham was employed as a specialist at Westcliffe Hospital and the C.A.M.C. General Hospital, prior to being discharged back in Ottawa in March 1919. He remained as a Medical Officer on the Non-Permanent Active Militia and ended his career as a Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the 16th Field Ambulance in Toronto.

Sold with copied record of service.

470 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) **(Lieut. H. W. Craig.; 4123 Pte. M. Dunne. Ir. Gds.)** *the fist lacking suspension and planchet only*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) **(Lieut. A. P. Lopez.; A. C. Tyndale, M.A.D.)**; together with an unofficial 1914-19 Great War Commemorative Medal in bronze, *traces of verdigris, generally very fine (5)* *£80-£100*

Hedley William Craig, a native of Bray, Co. Wicklow, attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 September 1914. Commissioned Second Lieutenant on 1 January 1916, he subsequently served on attachment to 30 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, and was killed in action in aerial combat over Samara, Mesopotamia, when his BE2c was shot down on 15 April 1917. He is buried in Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery, Iraq.

Sold with copied research.

A. P. Lopez served as a Lieutenant with the Indian Medical Department.

A. C. Tyndale served as a Military Account Second Class (with the honorary rank of Lieutenant) with the Military Accounts Department.

471 British War Medal 1914-20 **(E. R. C. Hoskyns.)**; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) **(V. E .C. Mac Ewan.; N. Sister. M. M. Moore.)** *very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

Elriza R. C. Hoskyns served as a Nurse with the French Red Cross during the Great War on the Western Front from May 1917.

Veronica E. C. MacEwan served as a Canteener with the French Red Cross at the Depot d'Eclopes on the Western Front from February 1918.

Margaret M. Moore served as a Nurse with the French Red Cross during the Great War on the Western Front from April 1915.

472 British War Medal 1914-20 (3) **(2718 Sowar Ghulam Hussain Shah, 18 Lcrs.; Subdr. Sk. Kamruddin, 1-116 Mhtts.; Jemdr. G...al Ram, 2-125 N. Rfls.)** *test marks to edge of last*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) **(Subdr Fazal Khan, 82 Pjbis; 2808 Sepoy Ahmed Bux 90 Pjbis)** *edge bruising and contact marks, generally nearly very fine (5)* *£60-£80*

473 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) **(351 Sergt. H. M. Khajurina, 23 Sind Btn. I.D.F.; 20863 H-Man Bakshi Singh, I.W.T.)**; Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) **(Intpr. Abdullah Manashi, G.H.Q.; 140 Sar. Mian Ahmed, Spl Res. Trpt.; 6512 Dvr. Mohd. Zaman, Jaipur S.T. Cps.)** *edge bruising throughout, good fine and better (5)* *£60-£80*

H. M. Khajurina served with the 23rd Sind Battalion, Indian Defence Force; **Bakshi Singh** served with the Inland Water Transport; **Abdullah Manashi** served as an Interpreter at General Headquarters; **Mian Ahmed** served with the Special Reserve Transport; and **Mohammed Zaman** served with the Jaipur Supply and Transport Corps.

474 British War Medal 1914-20 (3) **(Mjr. E. I. Nelson.; Capt. L. Pridmore; Cpl. T. W. C. Pouche, Enslins. Horse.)**; Bilingual Victory 1914-19 **(Pte. T. L. Limason, Brands F. S. Rfls.)** *nearly very fine (4)* *£80-£100*

Leslie Pridmore attested for the East African Mounted Rifles and served with them in the East Africa, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia theatre of War from 8 August 1914. He was commissioned Lieutenant, East Africa Unattached List on 9 June 1916, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

475 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) **(Dvr. F. A. Hicks. S.A.S.C.; Const. P. H. Kleynhans. 2nd M.C.)**; Victory Medal 1914-19 **(3335 Cpl. G. W. Philpot. S.A.E.C.)**; Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) **(A/2nd C/W.O. G. E. Smith. S.A.M.E.; Pte. P. E. Gurr. S. A.M.C.C.)** *generally very fine (5)* *£70-£90*

Pieter Hendrik Kleynhans was taken on the strength of the 2nd Military Constabulary on 28 August 1917.

George William Philpot attested for the South African Expeditionary Force at Johannesburg on 11 June 1917, and served initially with the South African Engineering Corps in East Africa, before transferring to the East African Labour Corps. He was discharged permanently unfit for service on 29 April 1918.

G. E. Smith attested for the South African Mounted Engineers, and served with them during the Great War. He died at home on 19 December 1918, and is buried in Krugersdorp Cemetery, South Africa.

Percy Edward Gurr attested for the South African Motor Cycle Corps on 21 February 1916, and served during the Great War with the East African Expeditionary Force. He was discharged, permanently unfit for service, on 27 August 1917.

Sold with copied research.

476 British War Medal **(191 S-Ovsr. Ali. Mohd. E.P.C.)**; Victory Medal (2) **(2906 Sepoy Nawab. Malay. S. Gds.; 2766 Dvr. Karm Khan. Malay. S. Gds.)** *suspension ring replaced on latter, generally nearly very fine, latter two scarce to unit (3)* *£60-£80*

Ali Mohammed served with the Egyptian Pioneer Corps; and **Nawab** and **Karm Kahn** both served with the Malay State Guides.

477 Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 **(4242 Pte. A. A. Hooker. 1-Co. of Lond. Y.)** *very fine* *£200-£240*

478 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 **(S. Lt. R. W. Major. R.I.N.V.R.)** *nearly extremely fine and rare* *£260-£300*

R. W. Major, Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve, was appointed to H.M. Indian Ship *Bengal* on 7 July 1945. The *Bengal* was a dan-layer in the 37th Mine Sweeping Flotilla, which began clearing the Malacca Straits in August 1945.

479 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East **(P/MX.887638 M. A. W. Crew. E.R.A.4. R.N.)**; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East, unnamed, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£80-£100*

480 Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-53 **(D/JX.154650 L. R. Nelson. A.B. R.N.)** *first letter of service number officially corrected, cleaned, good very fine* *£140-£180*

481 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq **(2745500 Pte. D. H. Smith. R. Highrs.)** *nearly extremely fine, scarce to unit* *£80-£100*

482 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 **(Lt. E. Crosse, Madras. R.)** *nearly extremely fine* *£80-£100*

483 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2) **(14467749 Spr. A. Bogle. R.E.; 14947920 Spr W C Madeley RE)** *the latter a somewhat later issue, good very fine (2)* *£80-£100*

484 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 **(Capt. F. A. Middleton. R. Hamps.)** *polished, good very fine* *£100-£140*

F. A. Middleton was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Hampshire Regiment on 15 September 1946, and was advanced Temporary Captain on 22 June 1947.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

485 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 **(Major. A. R. Hughes. R.A.S.C.)** *minor official correction to rank, very fine* *£70-£90*

486 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2) **(19151737 Pte. J. A. Bowman. R.E.M.E.; 14721656 Cpl. K. Gregory. R.E.M.E.)** both in named card boxes of issue, last with identity disc, *1st extremely fine, 2nd very fine (2)* *£70-£90*

487 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (3) **(14421483 Dvr. G. Dennison. REME.; 19151455 Cfn. R. O. Goodfellow. R.E.M.E.; 14434007 Dvr D W Revill REME)** *name of 2nd partially officially corrected, generally very fine or better (3)* *£70-£90*

488 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2) **(14174559 Cfn. J. C. Parton. R.E.M.E.; 19170091 Cfn. H. Walton. R. E.M.E.)** both in named card boxes of issue, last with some details of label missing, *both with numbers partially officially corrected, generally extremely fine (2)* *£70-£90*

489 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. **(Capt. M. G. Bax. S.G.)** *toned, extremely fine* *£300-400*

M. G. Bax, battalion intelligence officer, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, was killed in action in Malaya on 11 June 1950, in a road ambush, Kanching Pass, Selangor. He was accompanied at the time by 2nd Lieutenant M. J. Morrice, who was also killed. Captain Bax's body was returned to the U.K. for burial.

490 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Malaya, G.VI.R. **(22449468 Pte. J. Howe. RAOC.)**; Arabian Peninsula **(23207563 Pte. A. Bailey. R.A.O.C.)** *edge nicks, very fine (2)* *£70-£90*

491 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. **(1883053 L.A.C. H. Hickman. R.A.F.)** *good very fine* *£50-£70*

492 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2) **(22623165 Cfn. R. Hancock. R.E.M.E.; 22201635 Cfn. P. Snowdon. R.E. M.E.)** *edge bruise to last, generally very fine (2)* *£40-£50*

493 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (3) **(23526784 Cfn. R. J. Howarth. R.E.M.E.; 22305732 Cfn. H. Mills. REME.; 23120461 Cfn. K. L. Rickerdike. R.E.M.E.)** *very fine (3)* *£60-£80*

494 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (3) **(23129583 Cfn. M. A. Jelfs. R.E.M.E.; 22804846 Cfn. W. McVeich. R.E.M. E.; 22970493 Cpl. R. Scruton. R.E.M.E.)** *generally very fine or better (3)* *£60-£80*

495 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone **(22506085 Cfn N Clarke REME)** *good very fine* *£70-£90*

496 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) **(22305588 Cpl. N. Mc.Feeters. Devon Dorset.; 23550094 Pte. T. Shepherd. Devon Dorset.)** *contact marks to first, generally good very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

497 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (2) **(23409204 Cfn. J. McGlynn REME; 22733835 Sgt. B. M. Codling. R.E. M.E.)** both in named card boxes of issue, *generally good very fine (2)* *£80-£120*

498 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps (2), Cyprus, Near East **(22808405 Cpl. D. Livingstone. R.E.M.E.)**; Cyprus, Brunei **(22203626 Cpl. J. Jones. R.E.M.E.)** *last with unofficial retaining rod between clasps, generally very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

499 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45, all unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (10)* *£260-£300*

500 1939-45 Star (2), *one a somewhat later issue*; Atlantic Star, *this a somewhat later issue*; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45 (5), *generally good very fine and better (13)* *£60-£80*

501 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 *copy* clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence Medal (3), one contemporarily engraved '**W. Roberts 2040/1 H.G.**'; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal (2), one with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45 (5), one officially impressed '**VX73253 G. F. Rowlands**'; another impressed 'Boots style' '**Flt Lt. C. E. Mc.Cormac R.A.F.**'; another in named card box of issued, addressed to 'Miss B. Woodhouse, 6 Hillfield Road, West Hampstead, London NW6', with ticker tape entitlement slip, and Air Council enclosure; another a Canadian issue in silver; Africa Service Medal, officially impressed **'187305 J. Human'**; India Service Medal; New Zealand War Service Medal; Australia Service Medal, officially impressed '**VX73253 G. F. Rowlands**'; South Africa Medal for War Service, *good very fine and better (18)* *£100-£140*

Sold with a Women's Land Army Certificate of Service to accompany one of the Defence Medals, named to **Kathleen M. Walter**, with her service period from 27 August 1942 to 26 January 1946; and some 13th Coventry Battalion, Home Guard insignia, with identity tag named to '**D. Brown**'; and a Desert Rat cloth badge.

502 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp (2), Borneo **(23885354 Cpl. D. O'Neill. REME.)**; South Arabia **(23487024 Cpl. J. A. Sykes. REME.)** both in named card boxes of issue, *generally good very fine or better (2)* *£80-£120*

503 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia **(22935279 Cpl. R. R. Westbrook. R. Hamps.)** *nearly extremely fine* *£60-£80*

504 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland **(D060658S G. C. Poland POMEM RN)**; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial **(3180508 Sjt. J. Lennox. 5-K.O.S.B.)** *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£60-£80*

505 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) **(25062884 Pte P M Jones D&D; 24258421 Pte. B. H. Stevens D&D.)** first mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£80-£100*

×506 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland **(24756219 Pte B W Lamont D and D)** *nearly extremely fine* *£180-£220*

Brian William Lamont was born on 1 July 1969, and enlisted for the Parachute Regiment at Barnstaple on 22 April 1986. His Certificate of Service shows that he served in the Parachute Regiment from April 1986 to 18 January 1987, before transferring to the Devons and Dorsets where he served until 30 June 1990.

His testimonial states: 'Private Lamont is an honest, sober and trustworthy individual who has given and gained a lot from his short time in the service. He has attended and passed an assistant instructors course in physical training and is himself very fit. He has also attended and passed a water duties course, showing his flexibility to turn his hand to any task. Private Lamont has consistently expressed a wish to not accept promotion, this is unfortunate as he has shown elements of leadership on operations in Northern Ireland where he was forced to become a team leader. He is honest, trustworthy and conscientious and based on his performance over the period of his service, I have no hesitation in recommending Private Lamont to any future employer.'

Sold with a quantity of original documents, photographs and other items, including, Regular Army Certificate of Service, flattened named card box of issue, two metal identity discs, Green orders book, copy of the rules of engagement, various instructions on how to deal with different situations, a listing of his platoon with blood groups and the weapons they carried, personal medical records, Certificate of Qualification, etc., and about a dozen photographs including group shot of his Para training course and others of Lamont in training and in Northern Ireland (probably South Armagh), some wearing the red beret and two of him parachuting.

507 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland **(24242336 Pte. B. A. Taylor D&D.; 24370758 Pte P Wadman D and D)** both mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£80-£100*

508 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland **(24521898 Pte C P Walker Staffords)** *extremely fine* *£40-£50*

509 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) **(24170448 Cfn J Dillon REME.; 24396217 Cfn N Taylor REME)** *generally very fine or better (2)* *£50-£70*

510 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) **(24083584 Cfn. R. W. Hills REME.; 24781797 LCpl S R Jarvis REME)** *surname partially officially corrected on first, very fine (2)* *£50-£70*

511 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) **(24322972 Cfn R. A. Hopwood REME; 24430953 LCpl S Wadsworth REME)** *generally good very fine (2)* *£50-£70*

512 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps (2), Borneo, South Arabia **(23534738 Cfn. P. M. Fisk. REME.)**; South Arabia, Borneo **(23784502 Cfn. J. Allan. REME.)** *both with unofficial retaining rods between clasps, generally nearly very fine or better (2)* *£100-£140*

×513 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland **(24510066 Pte G A Tranter Para)** mounted court-style as worn, *extremely fine* *£300-£400*

514 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps (2), Malay Peninsula, Borneo **(23742841 Cpl. W. N. Evans. REME.)**; Radfan, South Arabia **(14457009 Sgt. T. Cuerden. REME.)** *both with unofficial retaining rods between clasps, generally nearly very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

×515 General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, Radfan, South Arabia **(23709400 Cpl. M. R. Jones. Para.)** *extremely fine* *£500-£700*

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General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia, Malay Peninsula **(RM. 20436 K. Evans. Mne. R.M.)** clasps attached with thread, *extremely fine* *£600-£800*

Recipient is also entitled to clasp for Northern Ireland.

Kenneth Evans, 45 Commando Royal Marines, was killed in action on 27 May 1982, during an enemy bombing attack whilst on operations at Ajax Bay, San Carlos water. He was aged 36 years and was buried at the Blue Beach Military Cemetery in Port San Carlos.

517 General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, Northern Ireland **(23642815 L/Cpl. J. Strugnell. R. Hamps.)** *light contact marks, good very fine* *£120-£160*

518 General Service 1962-2007, 4 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, South Arabia, Northern Ireland **(23984722 Tpr. M. B. Smith. 10 H.)** *clasp carriage altered, good very fine* *£300-£400*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2002 (when it appeared as a 3 clasp medal); Brian Kieran Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2010 (with Malay Peninsula added to reflect correct entitlement).

519

'Ardent *has been hit badly. We are proceeding to render assistance. Too late for fire-fighting. They are abandoning ship. I was sent up to help out. The back of the ship is ripped open like a tin can with flames and black smoke pouring out. All the blokes are on the superstructure dressed in survival suits and lifejackets. Two blokes are stuck behind the fire right on the back end. Jumped into sea, both get lifejackets on but no suits. A Wessex helicopter is picking them up. Alongside the ship now. 168 survivors, 20 missing, 30 injured, some seriously. Bloke came on with his fingers missing off his left hand, bandaged up roughly. Other blokes are covered in blood. Most of them suffering shock. It's hard getting them to walk the right way…'*

Cardin's diary entry for Friday 21 May 1982, refers.

The South Atlantic Medal awarded to Leading Radio Operator (General) P. Cardin, Royal Navy, who kept a diary of events aboard H.M.S. *Yarmouth* in the period April to July 1982 - a detailed and poignant record which is included with his Medal and now forms the basis of his book '*Return to Bomb Alley, 1982, The Falklands Deception*'

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (LRO (G) P. Cardin, D156563D, HMS Yarmouth) *ship's name officially corrected, good very fine*

£1,000-£1,400

Paul Cardin was born in Wallasey, Cheshire, in August 1959 and joined the Royal Navy in February 1976. He served with the Royal Nay in H.M.S. *Yarmouth* during the South Atlantic campaign in 1982, during which he compiled a detailed and poignant diary, and left the Royal Navy in February 1983. His book, *Return to Bomb Alley, 1982, The Falklands Deception*, based on his diary, was published in 2022.

H.M.S. Yarmouth, a Rothesay-class frigate, was commanded by Commander A. Morton, R.N., who was awarded the D.S.C. in respect of his ship's part in the Falklands War. In the *London Gazette* of 8 October 1982, the citation for his decoration stated that it was 'remarkable' that the *Yarmouth* came through the operations unscathed … 'She was in the thick of much of the action, accounting for several enemy aircraft in the Falkland Sound and San Carlos Water and carried out a prodigious amount of Naval Gunfire Support'.
Most notably that gunfire support was in respect of the attack on Mount Tumbledown, an action that contributed to *Yarmouth*'s impressive expenditure of over 1,000 shells from her 4.5-inch guns in the period May to June 1982. Cardin and his shipmates also undertook valuable rescue operations, most notably on the occasion of the loss of H.M.S. *Sheffield* and H.M.S. *Ardent*.

Fortunately for posterity's sake, Cardin kept a diary of events during his time in the South Atlantic, a diary with numerous references to *Yarmouth*'s "Air Raid Warning Reds". Yet it serves too as a useful journal in respect of the bigger picture, in addition to relating some poignant stories:
'Point of interest: During the exocet attack on us a few weeks ago, the day the *Sheffield* was hit, a white dove was seen to land on our flight deck. A signal received today from *Avenger*, who was unsuccessfully attacked yesterday, reported a white dove landing on the foc'sle when the missile was sighted.'
And on the *Glamorgan*'s losses:
'Casualties from *Glamorgan*: 12 dead, 16 injured (one seriously, both legs amputated). The injuries are bad again. Flight deck crew and cooks suffered the most. Eye injuries, broken arms and legs, smoke inhalation, cuts and shock … The missile went in through the flight deck (unusual for an Exocet).'

Sold with the recipient's original desk diary, covering the period 5 April to 12 July 1982, 32pp., with often detailed hourly entries and commentary; named enclosure for the South Atlantic Medal; various photographic images; and a copy of the recipient's 2022 book *Return to Bomb Alley, 1982, The Falklands Deception.*

520 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette **(24504933 Spr G Crane RE)** *extremely fine* *£800-£1,000*

G. Crane attested for the Royal Engineers and served in 3 Troop, 9 Parachute Squadron, R.E. during the South Atlantic campaign.
9 Para supported 5 Infantry Brigade on the Falkland Islands with 2 troop supporting 3 Para. The squadron suffered four killed in action, (named on the Parachute Regiment Memorial) including Jim Pashley from 3 troop who died with the Scots Guards on Mount Tumbledown. Awards to the squadron included two Military Medals and three Mentions in Despatches.

Sold with copied roll extract and a number of photographic images of 9 Parachute Squadron.

521 Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 **(24840675 Cfn J R Atkinson REME)** *edge nicks, very fine* *£100-£140*

522 Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 **(24824748 Cfn J Glass REME)** mounted as originally worn, with related miniature award, *good very fine* *£100-£140*

523 Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 **(24763220 Cfn A J Gregson REME)** mounted as originally worn, *very fine* *£100-£140*

524 Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 **(24725550 Cfn T Holmes REME)** *good very fine* *£100-£140*

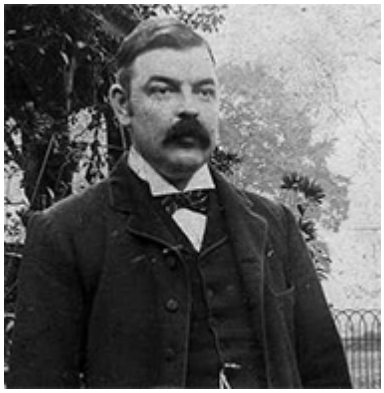
525 Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 **(24885838 Cfn G P Hunt REME)** mounted as originally worn, *very fine* *£100-£140*

Coronation and Jubilee Medals

526 Empress of India 1877, silver, unnamed as issued, with short section of riband for display purposes, *minor edge bruise and surface marks, very fine* *£400-£500*

×527 Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise and minor contact marks, very fine* *£160-£200*

× 528



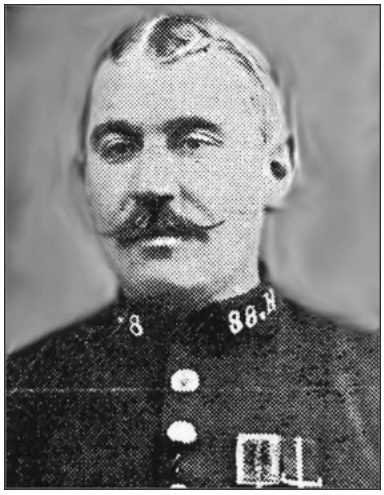
Three: **Police Sergeant H. English, Metropolitan Police**

Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.S. H. English. T. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.S. H. English. P. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S. H. English.) *good very fine (3)* *£120-£160*

Harry Edward English was born at Poplar, Middlesex, on 4 July 1866, and joined the Metropolitan Police on 28 November 1887, at the height of the Whitechapel Murders. Assigned to 'G' (King's Cross) Division, he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant on 25 May 1896, and transferred to 'T' (Hammersmith) Division. On 15 February 1902 he was appointed Station Police Sergeant in 'P' (Camberwell) Division, and remained there for the rest of his career, serving as Police Sergeant at the Brockley Police Station throughout the Great War. He retired to pension on 10 January 1918, after 30 years' service, and died in Orpington, Kent, on 21 February 1946.

Sold with copied research.

529



Four: **Police Constable W. Funnell, Metropolitan Police, who was twice rewarded for his bravery by the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire**

Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. W. Funnell, H. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. W. Funnell, H. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. W. Funnell); Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, 5th type (1892-1901) bronze medal (P.C. W. Funnell, 88H, Bishopsgate 21st October 1905) *nearly very fine (4)* *£400-£500*

Provenance: R. W. Gould Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2002.

Police Constable Walter Funnell was twice rewarded for bravery by the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire:

Case No. 14,966: Certificate and £2 2s, for saving the life of Victor Smith, aged three and a half years, from a fire in Lamb Street, Spitalfields, on 17 January 1904, and was injured in his attempt to save the lad. One of the accompanying cuttings states that "Funnell has already received a certificate and gold medal for his bravery at the Brick-lane Fire", but research has so far failed to throw any light on this award.

Case No. 15,046: Bronze Medal and £2 2s, for saving the life of Samuel Shatzman, aged 38 years, from a fire in Steward Street, Bishopsgate, on 21 October 1905.

Walter Funnell was born at St Mary's, Birmingham, on 28 March 1863, and joined the Metropolitan Police at Great Scotland Yard on 16 January 1888, being assigned to "P" Division. In September 1889 he was transferred to "H", or Whitechapel Division, at the height of the 'Jack the Ripper' serial killings then taking place on the streets of Whitechapel.

Sold with two original newspaper cuttings with a portrait of the recipient; and copied reserch.

530 Jubilee 1897, City of London Police, bronze **(P.C. 449 J. Noble.)** *good very fine* *£80-£100*

531 Coronation 1902, silver, unnamed as issued; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£80-£100*

532 Coronation 1902, Mayors' and Provosts' issue, silver, unnamed as issued, *traces at 6 o'clock of possibly having been held in a mount, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£80-£100*

533 Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze **(Insp. R. Hayter. 4th. Div.)**; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (2), one crudely engraved '**J. E. Beal No. 10677 B. Coy. D.L.I. Delhi 1911.**'; the other unnamed as issued; together with an Edward Prince of Wales Visit to Bombay Medal 1921, bronze, the obverse featuring the bust of Edward Prince of Wales facing right, surmounted by Prince of Wales's feathers, the reverse inscribed 'Visit of His Royal Highness, Bombay, November 1921', with ring suspension, *generally very fine (4)* *£140-£180*

10677 Private F. [*sic*] Beale, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, appears on the latest published transcript of the 1911 Delhi Durbar Medal roll.

534 Coronation 1902, L.C.C.M.F.B., bronze **(Joseph E. Green)**; National Fire Brigades Union Long Service Medal, the reverse engraved '**Chief Officer C. L. Mason W.W.F.B.**', the edge numbered '6293', with top 'Ten Years' riband bar, in named card box of issue, *good very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

Joseph Edward Green was born in Marylebone, London, on 24 December 1872 and joined the London County Council Metropolitan Fire Brigade on 16 February 1901. Based initially at New Cross and then Lewisham Stations, he saw further service at Millwall, Herne Hill, West Norwood, Brixton, and Battersea, and retired to pension on 15 May 1929, after 28 years and 88 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service.

C. L. Mason served as Chief Officer with the Wolverton Works Fire Brigade, Buckinghamshire, and was awarded his Long Service Medal on 7 September 1920.

535 Coronation 1902, Hong Kong issue, bronze, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise, otherwise very fine* *£80-£100*

536 *Pair:* **Major and Quartermaster G. E. M. Ruffell, 5th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment**

Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Volunteer Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R., silver ands silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1904, the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Capt. & Qr. Mr. G. E. M. Ruffell, 2nd. Vol. Batt. Hants Regt. 1905.', with integral top riband bar, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£120-£160*

Sold with copied medal roll extract that shows there were only five recipients of the Coronation Medal from the 5th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment (the Battalion's Coronation Contingent): Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. A. E. Hussey; Captain J. C. Bassett; Major and Quartermaster G. E. M. Ruffell, V.D.; Quartermaster Sergeant J. Knox; and Private B. Gilson.

537 Coronation 1911, silver; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, all unnamed as issued, *good very fine or better (4)* *£80-£120*

538 Jubilee 1935 (2) **(Lieut-Colonel G. Ireland; Cons. R. Whitelaw. G.P.)** both contemporarily engraved; Imperial Service Medal (3), G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (2) **(Albert John Glover; Hugh Augustus Scammell.)**; G.VI.R., 1st issue **(Frederick Charles Lewis)** *good very fine (5)* *£80-£100*

539 Jubilee 1935, in card box of issue; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Jubilee 1977, in card box of issue, all unnamed as issued, *good very fine or better (4)* *£80-£120*

540 Jubilee 1935, in card box of issue; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Jubilee 2002, in card box of issue, all unnamed as issued, *good very fine or better (4)* *£80-£120*

541 Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1953, with ladies bow ribbon in card box of issue; Jubilee 2002, in named card box of issue '24753632 SSGT D BRODIE'; Jubilee 2012, all unnamed as issued, *good very fine or better (4)* *£80-£120*

542 Jubilee 1935, in card box of issue; Coronation 1953, mounted on ladies bow ribbon; Jubilee 2012 (2), one in card box of issue, all unnamed as issued, *good very fine or better (4)* *£80-£120*

543 Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued, both in card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (2)* *£80-£100*

544 *Pair:* **Maria G. A. McGuire, Royal Household**

Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, on lady's bow riband, in card box of issue; Royal Household Faithful Service Medal, E.II.R., suspension dated '1983-2003' (Maria Gretta Ann McGuire) on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine (2)* *£240-£280*

Sold with a Golden Jubilee *Halcyon Days* presentation box, gilt and enamel, the inside inscribed 'The Golden Jubilee, Presented by Her majesty the Queen, Christmas 2002'.

Long Service Medals

545 Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., Star issue **(Albert Lesser)** in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£70-£90*

546 Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., Star issue, unnamed as issued, on *Elkington, London*, mounting pin, *good very fine* *£60-£80*

547 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Star issue (2) **(George H. Lee; William Martin)** second with named Home Office enclosure, in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *the first somewhat polished, thus nearly very fine; the second good very fine (2)* *£120-£160*

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 25 April 1919: Lee, George Henry, Rigger, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 November 1919: Martin, William, Shipwright, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.

548 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Star issue **(Walter T. Howe)** in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* *£60-£80*

549 Imperial Service Medal (4), G.V.R., Circular issue (2), 1st 'coinage head' issue **(Mark Granger)**; 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue **(Mary Morris)**; G.VI.R., 1st issue **(John James Simpson)**; E.II.R., 1st issue **(Charles William Codling)** all in cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£60-£80*

550 *Family Group:*

Imperial Service Medal (2), G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue **(Arthur Parker.)** in case of issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue **(Arthur Parker)** in *Royal Mint* case of issue; together with a War Medal 1939-45, *this a somewhat later issue*, in named card box of issued addressed to 'Mr. F. Parker, 33, Macclesfield Road, Buxton, Derbyshire', with Defence Council enclosure, *nearly extremely fine*

Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (2), both unnamed as issued and both in *Royal Mint* cases of issue, the first accompanied by a Defence Medal and the related riband bar, the second accompanied by the related miniature award, *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£60-£80*

551 Imperial Service Medal (4), G.VI.R., 1st issue **(Robert John Stanton)** with named Central Chancery enclosure, dated 28 January 1949, in card box of issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) **(Harry Driver; Harry Harris; Dorothy Magdalene Mary Osbourn)** these three all in *Royal Mint* cases of issue, *generally extremely fine (4)* *£60-£80*

552 Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue **(S4-237374 Pte. -A.S. Sjt.- H. Cutler. R.A.S.C.)** *minor abrasions to high relief points, very fine* *£60-£80*

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 February 1919:
'In recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the War (Home)'

Henry Cutler was born in 1888 and attested for the Army Service Corps on 26 April 1915, serving with the 793rd Company during the Great War at Home. The 793rd Company was a Horse Transport Company, formed at Kensington Palace, London, employed in local duties. Cutler was disembodied on 13 November 1919; he did not serve overseas and this is his sole medallic entitlement for the Great War.

Sold with the recipient's Certificate of Disembodiment; and copied research.

553 Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue **(1416 Actg. L. Dfdr. Haidar Beg. 22/Cavy.)**; Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue **(523 Pen. L-Dfdr. Subh Ram, 20 Lrs.)** *contact marks, polished, nearly very fine and better (2)* *£60-£80*

554 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse **(2826 Serjt. Major Peter Kenny 1st. Battn. 11th. Foot)** with contemporary top silver riband bar, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* *£100-£140*

For the recipient's son's medals, see Lot 170.

555 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse **(1988. D. Sharp. 31st. Regt.)** *suspension claw loose, number partially double-struck, very fine* *£80-£100*

David Sharp was born in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, in 1823 and attested for the 40th Foot on 20 July 1841. He transferred to the 31st Foot on 1 November 1844, and was discharged to pension on 8 September 1863, after 22 years and 51 days' service, of which 5 years and 10 months were spent in India; 3 months in the Ionian Isles; 1 year in the Crimea; 10 months in Malta; 1 year and 1 month in Gibraltar; 4 months in South Africa; and 2 years and 7 months in China. Upon retirement he was 'in possession of the Bronze Star for Maharajpoor; the Medal for the Crimea with clasp for Sebastopol; the Turkish Medal; the Medal for China and clasp for Taku Forts; and the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct' (service papers refer).

Sold with copied record of service.

556 Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (4) **(24259443 Sgt S J Webb REME; 23968732 WO2 W G Taylor REME; 24083131 WO2 M J Holding REME; 758675 W.O. Cl. 1. J. F. Baillie. R.E.M.E.)** *last with official corrections, generally very fine (4)* *£60-£80*

557 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. **(No. 192. Sergeant William Bindloss 4th. Lanc. Vol. Arty.)** engraved naming, *extremely fine* *£60-£80*

558 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. **(3626 Serjt: J. Capey. 1st. Lanc: R.E.V.)** impressed naming; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. **(2204731 Spr. A. Tanner. R.E.)** *latter cleaned, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£80-£100*

James Capey served with the 1st Lancashire Royal Engineer Volunteers.

559 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. **(93 Sjt: W. E. J. Prior. 1/Hants: R.E.V.)** impressed naming, *good very fine* *£60-£80*

William E. J. Prior was born in Islington, London, in 1874 and served with the 1st Hampshire Royal Engineers (Volunteers). He was awarded his Volunteer Force Long Service Medal on 1 January 1909.

560 Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, V.R.I. **(Captn. A. Clark. N.W. Ry: Volr: Rifles Corps)** reverse stamped *H. Jenkins & Sons Birmm.* and hallmarked Birmingham 1894, complete with top suspension brooch in case of issue, *extremely fine* *£400-£500*

561 Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R. **(Captain W. J. Turnbull Gorakhpur Light Horse)** reverse hallmarked Birmingham 1902, complete with top suspension brooch, in *Hy. Jenkins & Sons, Birmingham,* case of issue, *extremely fine* *£300-£400*

562

Three: **Major G. C. Macdonald, Otago Mounted Rifle Volunteers**

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Major G. C. Macdonald, 5th Mtd. Rifles (Otago Hussars) (1911)); New Zealand Long and Efficient Service Medal (Major G. Wm. C. Macdonald, 1st Reg. Otago Mtd. Rifles (1910)); New Zealand Volunteer Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Capt. G. W. Macdonald, Nth. Otago Mtd. Rifle Vols. (1907)) *toned, very fine (3)* *£300-£400*

563 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. **(12 Sjt: E. W. Hewett. Hants: Yeo.)** *extremely fine* *£100-£140*

E. W. Hewett served with the Hampshire Yeomanry, and was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 163 of 1 July 1910.

564 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. **(527019 Sjt. W. H. Spencer. R.A.M.C.)** *minor edge bruising, very fine* *£60-£80*

565 Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial, with Second and Third Additional Award Bars **(5491759 Sjt. B. J. Cooke. 8-Hamps. R.)** *good very fine* *£70-£90*

B. J. Cooke served with the 8th Battalion (Princess Beatrice's Isle of Wight Rifles), Hampshire Regiment, and was awarded his Efficiency Medal in November 1936; a Second Award Bar in May 1942 (whilst a Warrant Officer Class II, Royal Artillery (Coast)); and a Third Award Bar in June 1944 (same rank and unit).

Sold with copied research.

566 Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial **(Lt. G. G. Wahlstrand. R.E.M.E.)** *very fine* *£70-£90*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 May 1946:
'For gallant and distinguished services in the Mediterranean theatre.'

George Graham Walhstrand was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Green Howards in December 1940, transferred to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps in August 1941. He advanced to Temporary Captain in the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers in October 1942, and retired as Honorary Captain in 1946 (awarded Efficiency Medal *London Gazette* 14 October 1949).

567 Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4) **(7600623. Cpl. K. C. Robinson. R.E.M.E.; 4104796 Crmn. N. Merrick. R.E.M.E.; 4125696 Cpl. G. Egerton. R.E.M.E.; 849605 Cfmn. W. J. Atkinson. R.E.M.E.)** *number of last partially officially corrected, generally very fine (4)* *£40-£60*

568 Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4) **(7602414 Cfn. D. J. Brown. R.E.M.E.; 4537073 Crmn. F. Collins. R.E.M.E.; 2088618 Cpl. J. Schofield. R.E.M.E.; 6207327 S. Sjt. P. Scanlan. R.E.M.E.)** *surname and unit officially corrected on last, generally good very fine (4)* *£40-£60*

569 Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4) **(6630764. Cfn. R. G. Hyde. R.E.M.E.; 4614651 Cfn. J. Binns. R.E.M.E.; 83552 W.O. Cl. 2. J. T. Sterling. R.E.M.E.; 922864 Cfn. E. Ball. R.E.M.E.)** *generally very fine (4)* *£40-£60*

570 Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4) **(7347225 Cfn. D. N. Spargo. R.E.M.E.; 904327. Cfn. G. W. Wood. R.E.M.E.; 1436603 Cfn. G. D. Cartwright. R.E.M.E.; 2093664. Cfn. H. W. Brown. R.E.M.E.)** *unit of last partially officially corrected, generally very fine (4)* *£40-£60*

571 Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Militia, with Second and Third Award Bars **(2038470 Cpl. N. Walton. R.E.M.E.)** *very fine* *£60-£80*

572 Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (4) **(7597272. Pte. P. Killeen. R.E.M.E.; 2042581. W.O. Cl. 2. W. R. Waters. R.E.M.E.; 898842. Pte. S. J. Sterne. R.E.M.E.; 1433294 Cfn. E. A. Farrant. R.E.M.E.)** *generally very fine or better (4)* *£40-£60*

573 Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar **(22824711 Pte. W. J. Hughes. REME.)** mounted for display, *good very fine* *£50-£60*

574 Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R., with Second Award Bar **(22838164 Sgt. S. Howe REME.)** mounted as originally worn, *very fine* *£50-£70*

575 Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R. (2) **(22824535 W.O. Cl. 2. R. C. Sadler. REME.; 24112733 LCpl I M Ball REME)** *very fine (2)* *£60-£80*

576 Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R. (2) **(22113638 Sgt. D. Nash REME.; 23224759 Cfn. H. Hands REME.)** *good very fine (2)* *£60-£80*

577 Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R. (2) **(23943128 Sgt. T. A. Smith REME; 22968840 Cfn. T. J. Simpson REME)** *good very fine (2)* *£60-£80*

578 Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R. (2) **(23866524 LCpl D W Williams REME; 24016020 Cpl J T McMillen REME)** *last with official corrections, very fine (2)* *£50-£70*

579 Army Emergency Reserve Efficiency Medal, E.II.R. **(22532272. Cfn. R. G. Bell. R.E.M.E.)** *very fine* *£70-£90*

580 Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (6), G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18 **(William Pearson.)**; G.V.R., 2nd issue **(Albert E. Milward.)**; G.VI.R., 1st issue **(Ernest Lane)**; G.VI.R., 2nd issue **(William H. Ball)**; E.II.R., 2nd issue (2) **(Karen A. Carr; Walter Wild)** *last officially re-impressed*; Women's Voluntary Service Medal, unnamed as issued, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *generally good very fine and better (7)* *£80-£100*

581 Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. **(Sub Offr/I/C Raymond Langmaid)** in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *lacquered, nearly extremely fine*

Pair: **Fireman W. Booker, Hove Fire Brigade**

National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, silver, with 'Twenty Years' top riband bar, edge impressed '2664' and engraved 'William Booker', in case of issue; National Fire Brigades Union Long Service Medal bronze, reverse engraved 'Con William Booker Hove Brigade Oct: 10: 1910.', edge impressed '3764', *good very fine*

Ireland, Republic, Prison Service Medal, in Recognition of Twenty One Years' Service, bronze, the reverse engraved '**Robert Donaldson Nov 08**', with top 'XXI' riband bar, in card box of issue, *extremely fine (4)* *£120-£160*

William Booker was awarded his National Fire Brigades' Association Long Service Medal on 10 July 1923.

582 *Family Group:*

National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, silver, with clasp for Twenty Years' service and five clasps for Five Years' service, the edge officially numbered '5996' and additionally contemporarily engraved '**Frank Snuggs**'; National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, bronze, with clasps for Five Years and Ten Years' service, the edge officially numbered '15199' and additionally contemporarily engraved '**George T. Snuggs**', with named card enclosure, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£80-£100*

Frank Snuggs joined the Crondall Fire Brigade in Hampshire as a Callboy in 1893, his father being the Captain of the Brigade, and became a Fireman in 1900, and Captain in 1920. He was awarded his National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal on 25 September 1949, and died on 15 September 1942.

George T. Snuggs, the nephew of the above, was born on 22 October 1912 and joined the Crondall Fire Brigade in August 1931. He was awarded his National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal on 11 January 1949, and died in April 1998.

Sold with copied research regarding the Crondall Fire Brigade, including photographic images of the tender that was presented to the village by Frank Snuggs in 1935 in memory of his father.

583

Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, 1st type, silver, the reverse inscribed '**To William Jones who (aided by others at the risk of their lives) rescued several individuals from death by fire, at Messrs. King & Witts', Stores, Southampton, 7th November 1837**', with swivel ring suspension, *some edge bruising, very fine, scarce* *£700-£900*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

The Fire at Southampton, 7 November 1837

'The premises where this catastrophe happened consist of a large brick store, about 60 feet square, comprising four floors besides the basement, and containing a very large stock of turpentine, oils, resin, wax and gunpowder, and other inflammable materials. Adjoining this large store, and connected with it by a kind of room over an iron shed, is a smaller store, under part of which is a stable. It was in this smaller store that the fire was first discovered issuing from the roof. At this time it might have been extinguished by a few buckets of water, but it could only be reached by the engines, and great delay was experienced in getting a supply of water, as is always the case in county towns, and too often, indeed, in London itself. One of the partners of the firm, who lives close by, was instantly aroused, and proceeding to the top floor of the large store, with the assistance of several persons removed all the gunpowder, consisting of about 190lb. This danger now being generally known to be averted, a large number of persons, principally tradesmen and respectable mechanics, volunteered their services to remove as much as possible of the turpentine, oil, &c, from the premises, jointly apprehending the consequences to the neighbourhood should such dangerous materials be offered for the extension of the flames. While engaged in this praiseworthy office, several carboys of turpentine were accidentally broken, spreading, as is its well known property, over the whole floor, and saturating the lower garments of many who were employed in its removal. At this time several engines were actively at work, but, alas! Too late, for the flames had already communicated to the upper floors of the large store. It does not distinctly appear whether the persons engaged below on the ground floor, as above related, were aware of the dangerous proximity of the fire; indeed, it is not to be wondered at, the catastrophe which followed seems to have erased the recollection of preceding circumstances from the minds of most of them. It appears, however, to be pretty distinctly ascertained that the second and third floors at least were in flames some time before the occurrence of the melancholy catastrophe. Suddenly some red-hot materials fell through the apertures in the floor through which goods were hoisted up; a fragment in flame followed, and the whole floor was instantly in a blaze, the flames ascending to the ceiling, and reverberating to the floor again. Several explosions followed, caused it is supposed by the bursting of the carboys of turpentine, and in a few seconds the whole front wall of the building fell into the street. Several persons were literally blown through the open door into the street, others were seen running wildly about with blazing garments, and were necessarily rolled in the kennel to extinguish the flames, and several it was evident were buried under the wall; while of the number whose fate was evidently sealed in the burning building, all shuddered to conjecture. As soon as the ruins could be approached, workmen were set on, and six bodies were dug from the mass of brickwork in front; a seventh, a young man named Sellwood, clerk at the Bank, whose cries for help were heard three hours before he could be released, survived a few days, to expire in horrible tortures. A day or two necessarily elapsed before workmen could be safely employed in the interior, when nine dead bodies in all were found, three of them being burnt to a cinder, so as to be utterly unrecognisable, and the two others being known only by the contents of their pockets and other extraneous indicia. Eight more sufferers have since died in agonies which would almost lead their friends to wish that they had met the quicker fate of those who were pent in the building. Some of these survived nearly a fortnight; and it is apprehended that the melancholy list is not yet complete, as four others still lie in a dangerous state. One person moreover died from the effects of fright, and one of the widows has been deprived of her reason. By this calamity, which casts into shade all previous catastrophes of the kind, at least 70 individuals, including survivors, widows, and children of deceased, and two or three utterly maimed for life, are left dependent on the benevolence of the inhabitants of Southampton, whose property they risked their lives to save.' (*The Times*, 4 December 1837, refers).

The Society for the Protection of Life from Fire presented 'a silver medal, together with the thanks of the society, on velum, to Mr. Richard Young; and silver medals also to William Jones, John Foote, and police-sergeant Terry, who aided his exertions on the above occasion. It was stated that on the above melancholy occasion 15 persons perished; eight had since died, and several remained maimed, whose final recovery was doubtful, whilst the lives of 12 individuals had been preserved through the exertions of the above, together with seven others, to who medals were likewise awarded, whose names were George Carr, Walter Anderson, William York, John Foster, John White, Henry George Graves, and William Whitcher' (*The Times* 28 April 1838 refers).

584

Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Camp and Villaverde Medal for Saving Life at Sea, bronze, edge laser engraved 'Specimen', in original fitted case with integral top brooch bar, *extremely fine* *£100-£140*

The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society's Camp & Villaverde Medal was instituted in 1873 'to be awarded to those who were instrumental in saving life at sea', and the first award was made to Mr. Rawson Post, mate of the *George Hurlbut*, for rescuing the crew of the barque *Olive* in a gale in the Atlantic on 12 April 1873. In total 37 silver and 8 bronze medals have been awarded, with the last award made in 1944.

Sold with a letter from the Liverpool Shipwreck & Humane Society, dated 5 November 2021, authenticating and explaining that this is one of four unnamed medals discovered in their archive and is now being sold to raise funds for the Society. Each of the four medals has been marked 'Specimen'.

585 *Four*: **Police Superintendent A. E. Murkin, Chelmsford Fire Brigade, who was awarded the R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal for rescuing two horses from a fire in Chelmsford in 1922**

Defence Medal; National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, bronze, 1 clasp, Five Years, with 'Ten Years' top brooch bar (7439 Albert E. Murkin); National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, silver, 2 clasps, Twenty Years, Five Years (3625 Albert E. Murkin); R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal, silver (Supt. A. E. Murkin) with integral top 'For Humanity' riband bar, *generally extremely fine (4)* *£300-£400*

Albert Edward Murkin was born in Shoeburyness, Essex in 1872 and having joined the Chelmsford Fire Brigade applied to join the National Fire Brigade Association in April 1907. He was awarded the Association's bronze medal in 1923 and the silver in 1928. He was awarded the R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal in Silver for the rescue of two horses in 1922. An account of the rescue is recorded in the May 1923 edition of *The Animal World*:

'The Mayor of Chelmsford, Alderman Fred Spalding, J.P., recently presented the Society's Silver Medal to Superintendent Murkin, of the Chelmsford Fire Brigade and the bronze medal to Mr Frederick Thomas Hills, for their brave action in rescuing horses from a fire. Superintendent Murkin went into a stable where he had been told there were two horses. The smoke and heat drove him back at first, but he went to the fire hose, saturated a handkerchief and put it round his mouth and went in again, "And," said the Mayor, "I am very pleased to say he brought out both those horses." In handing Superintendent Murkin the medal the Mayor said:- "It will be the means of reminding you of a noble deed and that you have the respect of your fellow townsmen, especially those who love animals." In presenting the bronze medal to Mr Hills, the Mayor said that on the night of the fire he rushed to the stables and managed to get out three horses. One animal was down and they could not get it up. After having a drink of water Hills went back in again and succeeded in bringing out the horse'.

Murkin retired from the Chelmsford Fire Brigade with the rank of Superintendent, and died in Chelmsford on 13 December 1950.

Sold with photocopied Chelmsford Fire Brigade photographs and other copied research.

586 *Four*: **Police Sergeant J. Barker, South Yorkshire Police, who was awarded the R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal for rescuing a dog from a waterlogged quarry at Rotherham in 1957**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. John Barker); R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal, bronze (P/C. J. Barker. 1957.) with integral top 'For Humanity' riband bar, in case of issue; together with the recipient's St. John Ambulance Association Re-Examination Cross, bronze, with '1958' year bar; and a silver R.A.F. Malta Command Tug-of-War Prize shield, the reverse engraved 'Cpl. Barker. 1945', *good very fine (6)* *£200-£240*

John Barker served with South Yorkshire Police, and was awarded the R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal for the 'Rescue of a dog from a waterlogged quarry at Holme Hall Quarry, Stainton, near Rotherham.' in 1957.

587

The Royal Geographical Society Patron's Gold Medal awarded to Captain Sir Alexander R. Glen, K.B.E., D.S.C., Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

Royal Geographical Society, Patron's Gold Medal, 54mm, gold (9ct, 95.24g), the obverse featuring the bare head of George VI facing left, the reverse featuring Minerva standing left, holding wreath and map, with globe and sextant on ground, 'Ob Terras Reclusas' above, the edge engraved 'Lieutenant Alexander R. Glen, R.N.V.R., 1940.'; together with the recipient's Exploration of Polar Regions Bruce Medal for Valuable Services, 50mm, bronze, the edge engraved 'Alexander Glen 1938', *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£6,000-£8,000*

Sir Alexander (Sandy) Richard Glen was born in Glasgow on 18 April 1912, the son of a Glasgow ship-owner, and was educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he read Geography. He first travelled to the Arctic in 1932, as part of an eight man crew of a 45ft fishing boat owned by a Cambridge law don; legend has it that Glen accepted the invitation to accompany the expedition under the misapprehension that it was an invitation to a debutante ball. Setting sail from King's Lynn (with Glen still in his white tie and tails), the crew ventured to Spitzbergen, and completed 4,000 miles of sailing and two months of surveying.

The following year Glen led a more official 16 man Oxford University summer expedition to Spitzbergen to carry out topographical and geological surveys, spending some winter months with the Lapps of northern Sweden. He returned to Spitzbergen the following summer with the author Evelyn Waugh amongst the team (who nearly drowned when a glacier thawed). In 1935 he led another Oxford University expedition, establishing a research station on the ice cap of North East Land, and carried our research in glaciology, geology, and radio propagation in high latitudes. In 1937 he wrote a book about the expedition, entitled '*Under the Pole Star*'. For his expeditions and scientific work in the Arctic Glen was awarded the prestigious Patron's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1940; at the age of 28 he was (and is) the youngest recipient of the medal. He was also awarded the Polar Medal (*London Gazette* 10 February 1942: 'For good services with the Oxford University Arctic Expedition to North East Land in 1935 and 1936') and received the Bruce Medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1938.

After going down from Oxford Glen worked in investment banking in New York and London. He joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1938, and posted to Naval Intelligence he worked with Ian Fleming under its Director, Admiral John Godfrey. Inevitably, in later life it was rumoured that Glen was perhaps an inspiration for James Bond, but Glen himself always denied the link: 'I don't think it is true for a moment; I'm far too gentle, too law-abiding.'

In January 1940 Glen was posted to Belgrade as assistant naval attaché at the British legation, where he met his future wife, the Serbian Baroness Zora (Zorica) de Collaert. Following the bombing of Belgrade in 1941 the British legation left and made their way home via Kotor, Albania, Italy, Vichy France, and Spain. He then worked on the staff of Rear-Admiral Philip Vian in 1941 helping to evacuate Norwegian and Russian coalminers and trappers in the Arctic Circle, and he spent some time protecting Spitzbergen from a German invasion. In the early summer of 1942, he took part in two 27-hour reconnaissances of Spitzbergen by Catalina flying boats of Coastal Command, based in the Shetlands. He then joined a 70-strong joint British-Norwegian force sent by boat, which was sunk by a Luftwaffe raid as they arrived in Spitzbergen harbour. As the survivors struggled ashore, Glen remembered where to find the frozen corpses of 60 slaughtered pigs, and they lived off these, washed down with abandoned German brandy and champagne.

Glen later served with distinction with the Russian Army in eastern Europe in 1943-44, sabotaging traffic on the River Danube to disrupt oil supplies to Germany. He also took part in various clandestine and dangerous operations in Yugoslavia with Fitzroy Mclean, in support of Marshal Tito. He ended the War on the British staff in Athens. For his services during the Second World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in 1942 (*London Gazette* 27 October 1942), and a Second Award Bar in 1945 (*London Gazette* 20 February 1945). He was also awarded the Norwegian and Czechoslovakian War Crosses, and was created a Chevalier First Class of the Order of St. Olav (*London Gazette* 9 May 1944).

Post-War, Glen joined the ship-broking business of Clarksons, eventually rising to become the firm's Chairman. Remaining in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, he was advanced Captain in the Supply and Secretariat Branch on 30 June 1955, and served as a Member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society periodically from 1945 to 1962. Appointed C.B.E. in 1964 (*London Gazette* 1 January 1964), he was advanced K.B.E. in 1967 (*London Gazette* 1 January 1967), and went on to hold various positions in the travel and hotel sector, including the Chairmanship of the British Tourist Authority. Amongst other public appointments he became Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Victoria and Albert Museum. He published his memoirs '*Footholds Against a Whirlwind*', in 1975, and co-wrote (with Leighton Bowen) '*Target Danube, a River not quite too far*' in 2002. He died on 6 March 2004.

For the recipient's group of twelve miniature awards, see Lot 618.

588 Memorial Plaque **(Thomas William Farrand)** *good very fine* *£80-£100*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 25 August 1917:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. At a critical moment, when an attack came under sudden fire from two machine guns at close range, he worked round their flank and rushed into the gun emplacement, attacking the teams single handed and compelling them to surrender. His promptness and exceptional fearlessness saved many casualties.'

Thomas W. Farrand attested for the South Lancashire Regiment and served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916 onwards. Transferring to the 2nd Battalion, he was killed in action on 22 March 1918, during the German Spring Offensive. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

Note: The recipient's medals (D.C.M., British War Medal, and Victory Medal) sold in these rooms in June 2021.

589 Memorial Plaque **(Lewis Walter Kent)** *minor spot of verdigris to obverse, otherwise good very fine* *£40-£50*

Lewis Walter Kent attested for the North Staffordshire Regiment, before transferring to the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 31 July 1917; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

x **590** Memorial Plaque **(James William Close)** *polished and worn, with severe edge bruising, therefore good fine*

Miniature Medals (32): Ghuznee 1839; Queen's Sudan 1896-98; Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24, *this loose on riband*; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star (2); Pacific Star (3); Burma Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (2); War Medal 1939-45 (2); Australia Service Medal (2); Khedive's Sudan 1896 -1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum; **Australia**, Australian Active Service Medal 1945-75, 1 clasp, Malaya; Australian Service Medal 1945-75, 1 clasp (3), Japan; SW Pacific; PNG; Australian Active Service Medal 1975, no clasp; Defence Force Service Medal; **India**, Paschimi Star; General Service Medal 1947; L.S. & G.C. Medal, for 20 Years' Service; 25th Anniversary of Independence Medal 1947-72; together with an unofficial International Prisoners of War Medal, *generally very fine (33)* *£100-£140*

James William Close attested for the Durham Light Infantry and served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 May 1915. He died on 16 September 1916, and is buried in St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen.

591 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. **(91461 Pte. R. W. Little)** *polished, good fine* *£50-£70*

Robert Walter Little, a labourer from Hamilton, Ontario, was born in London (England) on 23 February 1886. He attested on 5 July 1915 and saw service on the Western Front with the 21st Battery, 4th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery. He died on 1 June 1917 and is buried in Lievin Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais, France.

Sold with copy research file.

592 Badge for Voluntary War Work in India 1914-19, an oval bi-metallic skeletal badge, 32mm x 24mm, lotus flowers to centre, on brooch pin, in unnamed fitted case of issue, *good very fine* *£50-£70*

593 Sick-Berth Petty Officer's Efficiency Medal, gilt **(POMA R N Cain D128625M)** in its *Royal Mint* fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* *£200-£300*

The Sick Berth Petty Officers' Efficiency Medal is struck in bronze-gilt by the *Royal Mint*. It is awarded annually to the Petty Officer Medical Assistant or Sergeant R.M. Medical Assistant who demonstrates exceptional zeal and efficiency in the discharge of his or her duties in the preceding year.

594 Gordon Highlanders Regimental Award, silver, the reverse hallmarked London 1895 and inscribed **'S.M. Wm. Robertson Hony Award 1896'**, fitted with brooch fitting and replacement pin, *good very fine* *£200-£300*

V.C. *London Gazette* 20 July 1900: Sergeant-Major (now Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant) William Robertson, 2nd Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders

'At the Battle of Elandslaagte, on the 21st October, 1899, during the final advance on the enemy's position, this Warrant Officer led each successive rush, exposing himself fearlessly to the enemy's artillery and rifle fire to encourage the men. After the main position had been captured, he led a small party to seize the Boer camp. Though exposed to a deadly cross-fire from the enemy's rifles, he gallantly held on to the position captured, and continued to encourage the men until he was dangerously wounded in two places.'

William Robertson was born on 27 February 1865, at Dumfries, Scotland. He enlisted into the Gordon Highlanders on 1 December 1884, and served in India prior to the outbreak of the Boer War. He was invested with the V.C. by Queen Victoria at Osborne House on 20 August 1900. He was a Senior Recruiting Officer, Scottish Command, during the Great War and retired with the rank of Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1920. He died on 6 December 1949, at Portobello, Edinburgh.

595 **A rare and early Canadian 'Best Shot' award for the Brockville Volunteer Infantry**

A circular silver medal, 40mm diameter, engraved inscription in 5 lines within circular beaded border 'No. 1 Compy. 23rd Battn. Vol. Infantry Brockville C.W. BEST SHOT', reverse plain, fitted with scroll swivel suspension, *very fine* *£100-£140*

The use of the designation 'Brockville C.W.' (Canada West) would indicate a pre-1867 award after which Canada West became the Province of Ontario.

596 Army Rifle Association Medal (2), silver, the reverse engraved '**C. G. Wheatley, 7815209**'; the second bronze, the reverse engraved '**Hopton Cup 1920. No. 4 Platoon Team. A. Coy. 1st. Bn. Wilts Rgt. 2nd. in Army at Home Lieut. E. C. Clegg. M.C.**'; together with a Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue **(W. Elliott 1st. R. Regt.)** contemporarily *re-engraved* naming, plugged and fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, *very fine (3)* *£70-£90*

597 Scottish Naval and Military Academy General Merit Medal, an unusual relic with the outer band of the medal but lacking the central medallion, silver, the reverse engraved 'General Merit, 2nd Session', with 4 clasps, for Arithmetic, History & Geography, Mil. Drawg. & Surveying, and Fortification, the reverse of all contemporarily engraved 'Mr. Thos. K. Morgan 1st Prize 22nd. July 1853', with top riband pin, *save for the missing central medallion nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*

Thomas K. Morgan was commissioned Lieutenant in the 63rd Regiment of Foot, and served with them in the Crimea. He was wounded at the Battle of Inkermann, and died at Scutari.

598 Royal Warrant Holders Association Medal (2), V.R., Jubilee 1897 issue, silver **(W. Stone)** with integral '1837 V.R.I. 1897' top riband bar; E.II.R., silver **(A. D. Andrews)** *the last lacking suspension; otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* *£100-£140*

599

A selection of Bowling and other gold Medals awarded to Mr. W. B. Cowan

Comprising a St. Vincent Bowling Club Prize Meal, gold (9ct?, 12.54g), the reverse engraved 'Presented by David Rohan Esq., Vice President, Won by William B. Cowan'; a Trades House Bowling Trophy Prize Medal, gold (15ct?, 14.55g), the reverse engraved 'Won by Cordiners, Wm. B. Cowan, Skip., 1900, 1902, 1905, 1909'; a Districts Championships Bowling Prize Medal, gold (9ct, 9.49g), the reverse engraved 'Wellcroft Bowling Club, W. B. Cowan. 1901'; a Glasgow Bowling Clubs Ex-Presidents Association Medal, gold (9ct, 12.45g), the obverse engraved 'William B. Cowan, Director, 1924', with top 'Founder' riband bar; another Glasgow Bowling Clubs Ex-Presidents Association Medal, gold (9ct, 13.41g), the obverse engraved 'President William B. Cowan, 1926', with top riband bar; a Grand Antiquity Society Medal, gold (15ct, 18.95g), the reverse engraved 'Presented by the Directors Wm. B. Cowan, Preses. 1919-20', with suspension bar engraved 'Wm. B. Cowan, Preses. 1919-20'; an Incorporation of Cordiners, Glasgow, Medal, gold (15ct, 12.49g), unnamed; and a Trades House of Glasgow Lodge No. 1241 Founders Jewel, gold (9ct, 16.55g) and enamel, with 'Founder' riband bar and top brooch bar, *generally good very fine (8)* *£1,400-£1,800*

600 London Fire Brigade Historic Badges.
A presentation set of the historic badges of the nine Fire Brigades that amalgamated (fully or in part) in 1965 to form the (Greater London Council) London Fire Brigade, comprising the (London County Council) London Fire Brigade, Croydon Fire Brigade, East Ham Fire Brigade, Essex Fire Brigade, Hertfordshire Fire Brigade, Kent Fire Brigade, Middlesex Fire Brigade, Surrey Fire Brigade, and West Ham Fire Brigade; together with the badge of the (Greater London Council) London Fire Brigade, all contained in a presentation box, numbered '464', with accompanying booklet, *nearly extremely fine (10)* *£50-£70*

Sold with a first day cover of four stamps depicting historic fire engines (1766, 1830, 1863, and 1904), post-marked 24 April 1974, issued to celebrate the inaugural Ceremony of the Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service.

601 A Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of the Royal Antidiluvian Order of Buffaloes Medal, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved '**Present to Sir G. Stanley for services rendered as Grand Primo during 1931**', with ornate riband suspension, riband bar, and top suspension bar, in case of issue, *about extremely fine* *£60-£80*

The Rt. Hon. Sir George Frederick Stanley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. was born on 14 October 1872, the sixth son of the 16th Earl of Derby, and the grandson of the former Prime Minister. He was educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery in 1893, and was advanced Captain in 1900. He served in South Africa during the Boer War, and was Adjutant to the Honourable Artillery Company from 1904 to 1909. He saw further service during the Great War on the Western Front, for which he was Mentioned in Despatches and appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. As Member of Parliament for Preston, he served as Controller of H.M. Household in 1919, and was later Governor of Madras from 1929 to 1934, and Acting Viceroy of India in 1934. He died on 1 July 1938.

x 602

A Second Afghan War Medal Menu Holder

Afghanistan 1878-80 **(B/156. Pte. W. Sealey. 66th. Foot)** converted into an attractive hallmarked silver menu holder, with fixed suspension and stylised blank clasp, *generally good very fine* *£100-£140*

The 66th Regiment of Foot distinguished themselves at the Battle of Maiwand on 27 July 1880, 'one of the grandest examples of heroism in the annals of war', where the Regiment lost its Colours and 10 officers and 275 other ranks were killed.

603 A Selection of Lapel and Sweetheart Badges.
Including Royal British Legion, Red Cross, Fire Brigade, Primrose League, St John Ambulance Brigade, Special Constable; silvered sweetheart badges for the Royal Navy, Royal Fusiliers, Artist Rifles, Glider Pilot; together with sundry other badges, *generally good condition (lot)* *£180-£220*

604 A Presentation Silver Mounted Horn Beaker.
A horn beaker, approximately 500ml in volume, with silver mounts, the top band inscribed 'Presented by the N.C. Officers & Men 3rd. Bn. Somerset Lt. Infty. to Sergt. Major W. Phillips as a mark of esteem on his retirement from the Battalion, 2nd. August 1889.', with central shield with the badge of the 3rd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, *large crack to beaker, and therefore no longer serviceable as a drinking vessel, otherwise good condition* *£60-£80*

605 **The Victorian General Officer's Warrant appointing John Lawrence, 17th Lancers, a Major-General in Command of a Brigade.**

Warrant appointing John Lawrence, Esquire, to the temporary rank of Major-General while in command of a Brigade, from 24 July 1856, dated St. James's 12 August 1856, *folded with some consequent minor tearing, therefore reasonable condition* *£200-£240*

John Lawrenson commanded the 17th Lancers in the Crimea 1854-55, including the cavalry affair of Bulganac and at the Battle of the Alma, 20 September 1854, but missed the famous Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava by only two days as a result of illness. He was appointed to the Command of the Heavy Brigade in July 1855, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and commanded the Heavy Brigade at the Battle of Tchernaya. He succeeded Sir James Scarlett in December 1855 to the command of the British Cavalry in the East, and held that command until the return of the army from the Crimea the following year.

Sold with two (unrelated) Bestowal Documents for the Tunisian Order of Nichan-Iftikhar (the original Arabic document, and the French translation); and copied research.

606 An Ulster Special Constabulary Wooden Shield.
A large shield, 470mm x 290mm, of composite manufacture mounted on a wooden base, *very good condition* *£50-£70*

607 Cases of Issue (12): The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's, unnamed but of 21st Century issue; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type, by *Garrard, London*; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type (4), one in leather, by *Royal Mint*; the other three in plastic, one by *Royal Mint*, the other two unnamed; Distinguished Service Order, by *Garrard, London*; Jubilee 2002, by *Royal Mint*; Efficiency Decoration (2), both by *Royal Mint*; together with two plastic boxes for the issued of a 1st Clasp to the V.R.S.M., both named, to 'Maj G Ward TD RAMC 524223 (2009)', and 'Maj C Cooper QARANC 564815 (2011)' respectively, *very good condition (12)* *£100-£140*

608 A selection of miscellaneous campaign medal clasps, including original clasps for Tel-el-Kebir; Relief of Chitral 1895; Relief of Kimberley; Relief of Ladysmith, *this lacking backstrap*; Johannesburg; Laing's Nek; and S. Nigeria; contemporary *copy* clasps for Tirah 1897-98; Elandslaagte; B.C.A. 1899-1900; and Somaliland 1901; and contemporary miniature clasps for Suakin 1885; Cape Colony (2); Relief of Mafeking; Belmont; Modder River (2); Natal; Defence of Mafeking; Def. of Mafeking; Kumassi; Mahsud 1919-20; Zeraf 1913-14; Mongalla 1915-16; Darfur 1916; 5th Aug-22nd Nov 1914; and Palestine; together with a miniature Second Award Bar for a D.C.M. or M.M.; and a miniature 'Territorial' top riband bar for an Efficiency Decoration, *generally very fine (lot)* *£80-£100*

609 Victoria Cross, an official *Hancocks & Co, London*, replica, the reverse engraved 'Hancocks 402', in fitted leather case of issue, *extremely fine* *£400-£500*

The Victoria Cross was instituted on 29 January 1856, with the first awards backdated to 1854, and in the first 150 years of its existence was awarded on 1,355 occasions (1,352 Crosses and 3 Second Award Bars).

To mark the 150th Anniversary, the London jewellers Hancocks, who have manufactured every Victoria Cross ever awarded, issued a limited edition replica, the replicas all individually numbered on the reverse, with the edition limited to 1,352 replica crosses.

610 Copy Medals (2): India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1925, *both Museum-quality copies, good very fine (2)* *£40-£50*

611 Renamed Medal: Waterloo 1815 **(James Fox. 12th Reg, Light Dragoons.)** *re-engraved naming*, with original steel clip and later split ring suspension, *edge bruising, very fine* *£300-£400*

James Fox attested for the 12th Light Dragoons, and served in Captain Samson Stanwell's Troop during the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18 June 1815.

612 Renamed and Defective Medals (3): Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol **(3746 Pt. Nicholas Bennett, 6th. Co. 39th. Rgt.)** *renamed in engraved serif capitals, clasp carriage reconstituted*; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue **(3746 Pt. Nicholas Bennett, 6th. Co. 39th. Rgt.)** *renamed in engraved serif capitals in the same hand as the Crimea*, plugged and fitted with a small ring suspension; Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed, *this last a cast copy*; *heavy contact marks and edge bruising to first, generally nearly very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

Nicholas Bennett was born in Taunton, Somerset, in 1836 and attested for the 39th Regiment of Foot at Cork on 25 November 1854. He served with the Regiment during the latter stages of the Crimean War, and was present at both the first and final assaults on Sebastopol, 18 June and 8 September 1855. He subsequently served in Canada and Bermuda, and was discharged on 21 November 1864.

613 Renamed and Defective Medal: New Zealand 1845-66, undated reverse, *naming extremely neatly erased*; together with two silver shooting medal, the first an Army Rifle Association British Armies in France Medal for Skill with the Rifle, unnamed; the second a National Rifle Association Cottesloe Vase Prize Medal, unnamed; and two Dunkirk Commemorative Medals, the second of which is a cast copy, *extremely fine (5)* *£100-£140*

614 Renamed and Defective Medals (3): Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp, *naming erased*; Victory Medal 1914-19, *naming erased*; Army L. S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse, *naming erased*; together with a *copy* General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East; three unofficial Jubilee and Coronation Medals, for 1887 in white metal, for 1911 in bronze; and for 1937 in white metal; a commemorative medal for the opening of Birmingham University 1909, gilt; Army Rifle Association Medal, bronze, '**The Squadron Match, "B" Squadron 12th Lancers 1913 Private W. Spicer**'; together with a silver Regimental prize medal, this unnamed; a Royal Horticultural Society Joseph Banks Bronze Medal, unnamed; and an Amateur Gardening Medal, bronze, the reverse engraved '**Brig. Gen. B. C. Dent 1939**', in *John Pinches, London*, fitted case, *generally nearly very fine and better (12)* *£80-£100*

Sold with various parchment certificates and documents relating to Company Sergeant Major W. C. Milward, Worcestershire Regiment; ands other ephemera.

615 Renamed and Defective Medals (2): Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal **(2974 Pte. Jas. Gallagher. 13th. Hussars)** *renamed*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 **(2974 Pte. Jas. Gallagher. 13th. Hussars)** *renamed; edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* *£50-£70*

616 Renamed and Defective Medals (5): 1914-15 Star (5), one an unnamed specimen; the other four all with *naming erased*; *generally very fine, the specimen nearly extremely fine (5)* *£80-£100*

617 Renamed and Defective Medals (7): British War Medal 1914-20 (5), all with *naming erased*; Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18, *naming erased*; Victory Medal 1914-19, *naming erased*; *generally good very fine (7)* *£80-£100*

618

The mounted group of twelve miniature dress medals worn by Captain Sir Alexander R. Glen, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E. (Civil) Knight Commander's badge; Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Polar Medal 1904, G.VI.R., 1st issue, silver, 1 clasp, Arctic 1935-1936; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration, G.VI.R., 2nd issue; **Norway, Kingdom**, War Cross 1940-45, with bronze sword emblem to riband; Order of St. Olav, Military Division, Knight First Class badge; **Czechoslovakia, Republic**, War Cross 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine (12)* *£1,000-£1,400*

1 of only 9 Polar Medals with clasp 'Arctic 1935-1936', all to members of the Oxford University Expedition to North East Land.

K.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 1 January 1967.

C.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 1 January 1964.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 27 October 1942.

D.S.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 20 February 1945.

Polar Medal (Silver) *London Gazette* 10 February 1942.

Sir Alexander (Sandy) Richard Glen was born in Glasgow on 18 April 1912, the son of a Glasgow ship-owner, and was educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he read Geography. He first travelled to the Arctic in 1932, as part of an eight man crew of a 45ft fishing boat owned by a Cambridge law don; legend has it that Glen accepted the invitation to accompany the expedition under the misapprehension that it was an invitation to a debutante ball. Setting sail from King's Lynn (with Glen still in his white tie and tails), the crew ventured to Spitzbergen, and completed 4,000 miles of sailing and two months of surveying.

The following year Glen led a more official 16 man Oxford University summer expedition to Spitzbergen to carry out topographical and geological surveys, spending some winter months with the Lapps of northern Sweden. He returned to Spitzbergen the following summer with the author Evelyn Waugh amongst the team (who nearly drowned when a glacier thawed). In 1935 he led another Oxford University expedition, establishing a research station on the ice cap of North East Land, and carried our research in glaciology, geology, and radio propagation in high latitudes. In 1937 he wrote a book about the expedition, entitled '*Under the Pole Star*'. For his expeditions and scientific work in the Arctic Glen was awarded the prestigious Patron's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1940; at the age of 28 he was (and is) the youngest recipient of the medal. He was also awarded the Polar Medal and received the Bruce Medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1938.

After going down from Oxford Glen worked in investment banking in New York and London. He joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1938, and posted to Naval Intelligence he worked with Ian Fleming under its Director, Admiral John Godfrey. Inevitably, in later life it was rumoured that Glen was perhaps an inspiration for James Bond, but Glen himself always denied the link: 'I don't think it is true for a moment; I'm far too gentle, too law-abiding.'

In January 1940 Glen was posted to Belgrade as assistant naval attaché at the British legation, where he met his future wife, the Serbian Baroness Zora (Zorica) de Collaert. Following the bombing of Belgrade in 1941 the British legation left and made their way home via Kotor, Albania, Italy, Vichy France, and Spain. He then worked on the staff of Rear-Admiral Philip Vian in 1941 helping to evacuate Norwegian and Russian coalminers and trappers in the Arctic Circle, and he spent some time protecting Spitzbergen from a German invasion. In the early summer of 1942, he took part in two 27-hour reconnaissances of Spitzbergen by Catalina flying boats of Coastal Command, based in the Shetlands. He then joined a 70-strong joint British-Norwegian force sent by boat, which was sunk by a Luftwaffe raid as they arrived in Spitzbergen harbour. As the survivors struggled ashore, Glen remembered where to find the frozen corpses of 60 slaughtered pigs, and they lived off these, washed down with abandoned German brandy and champagne.

Glen later served with distinction with the Russian Army in eastern Europe in 1943-44, sabotaging traffic on the River Danube to disrupt oil supplies to Germany. He also took part in various clandestine and dangerous operations in Yugoslavia with Fitzroy Mclean, in support of Marshal Tito. He ended the War on the British staff in Athens. For his services during the Second World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in 1942, and a Second Award Bar in 1945. He was also awarded the Norwegian and Czechoslovakian War Crosses, and was created a Chevalier First Class of the Order of St. Olav (*London Gazette* 9 May 1944).

Post-War, Glen joined the ship-broking business of Clarksons, eventually rising to become the firm's Chairman. Remaining in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, he was advanced Captain in the Supply and Secretariat Branch on 30 June 1955, and served as a Member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society periodically from 1945 to 1962. Appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1964, he was advanced to Knight Commander in 1967, and went on to hold various positions in the travel and hotel sector, including the Chairmanship of the British Tourist Authority. Amongst other public appointments he became Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Victoria and Albert Museum. He published his memoirs '*Footholds Against a Whirlwind*', in 1975, and co-wrote (with Leighton Bowen) '*Target Danube, a River not quite too far*' in 2002. He died on 6 March 2004.

Sold with the recipient's Passport; *Timex* watch; and the *empty* case of issue for his K.B.E. set of insignia, by *Garrard, London*.

For the recipient's Royal Geographical Society Patron's Gold Medal, and Royal Society of Edinburgh Bruce Medal, see Lot 587.

619

The mounted group of nine miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel D. V. Pirie, Reserve of Officers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type badge, silver-gilt; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State; 1914-15 Star [*sic*]; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; **Greece, Kingdom**, Order of the Redeemer, Officer's badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the White Eagle, Military Division, Officer's badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, mounted court-style in this order, *lacquered, very fine (9)* *£240-£280*

Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, December 1995.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 June 1918:
'For services with the British Expeditionary Force, Salonika.'

Greek Order of the Redeemer, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 21 July 1919.

Serbian Order of the White Eagle, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 10 September 1918.

Duncan Vernon Pirie was born in Aberdeen on 28 March 1858, and was educated at Trinity College Glenalmond, and Clifton College. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Dragoon Guards, from the Aberdeenshire Militia, in 1879, before transferring to the 7th Dragoon Guards shortly afterwards. Promoted Lieutenant in 1881, he transferred to the 4th Dragoon Guards, and served during the Egyptian Expedition of 1882-84 as an Extra Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Graham, V.C., C.B. Present at the actions of El Magfar, Mahsameh, and Kassassin, for his services he was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 19 September and 2 November 1882). His Egypt Medal was presented to him in 1883 at a Royal Levee at St. James's Palace, overseen by the Prince of Wales.

Exchanging into the 1st Life Guards in late 1883, Pirie subsequently served during the Sudan Expedition attached to the Staff of the Cavalry Brigade, and was present at the Battles of El Teb and Tamaai, and then took part in the Nile Expedition with the Heavy Camel Regiment. Present at the action at Kirbekan, for his services he was again Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 25 August 1885).

Promoted Captain in the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Pirie was briefly stationed in Ireland before transferring to the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars in 1880. After serving as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Ceylon from 1890 to 1893, he returned to the U.K. and was elected Liberal Member of Parliament for Aberdeen North in 1896, a seat he held for the next 22 years.

Interrupting his parliamentary career, Pirie served in South Africa during the Boer War with the Remounts Department as the Disembarking Officer from 28 July 1900, and then during the Great War with the British Expeditionary Force, initially as a Railway Transport Officer on the Western Front form 28 September 1914, and later as an assistant Military Landing Officer. In 1916 he was appointed temporary Major of the 1st (Garrison) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, and served with them in Salonika, and was afterwards in command of the British Garrison on Corfu from 13 December 1917 to 1 August 1918. For his services during the Great War he was again Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 11 June 1918), and was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, as well as receiving the Greek Order of the Redeemer and the Serbian Order of the White Eagle.

Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel at the end of the War, Pirie subsequently served as a Deputy Lieutenant of Aberdeen, and was a Member of the King's Bodyguard for Scotland (the Royal Company of Archers). He died at his French home, the Chateau de Varennes, on 11 January 1931.

For the recipient's related full-sized awards, see Lot 54.

620 **The mounted group of five miniature dress medals worn by Captain H. A. Pearson, Royal Field Artillery, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force**

Military Cross, G.V.R.; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn but D.F. C. now detached, contained in a *Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company Ltd* carrying case with full-sized tunic ribbons for M.C. and D.F. C., *good very fine (5)* *£140-£180*

M.C. *London Gazette* 11 December 1916:
'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He flew with another officer under 1,000 feet in our shell zone in order to silence hostile batteries. He has rendered the most valuable services throughout as an artillery observer.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 December 1918 (Italy):
'During the last ten months this officer has displayed exceptional keenness and ability in carrying out photography and trench reconnaissance. Frequently handicapped by adverse weather conditions and in very difficult country, he has rendered most valuable service in clearing up obscure situations. On 14 June, in low cloud and mist, he took thirty-five successful photographs previous to an enemy attack. These very materially aided our operations.'

Harold Aubrey Pearson was gazetted Second Lieutenant to the Royal Field Artillery on 26 February 1915, serving in the Ypres Salient with 10 Battery, North & West Riding Brigade, R.F.A., in the same year. Seconded to the Royal Flying Corps in the summer of 1916, he trained as an Observer and was sent out as a Probationary to BE2e-equipped 34 Squadron shortly afterwards. His 'apprenticeship' satisfactorily completed, he was formally gazetted Flying Officer (Observer) on 21 October 1916. On the following day, Pearson and his Pilot of the day, Lieutenant J. H. C. Minchin, in BE2e '5855' crash-landed into a shell hole following a combat with an enemy machine. Fortunately both crewmen emerged unscathed.

After returning to the U.K. early in 1917, he decided to train as a Pilot, obtaining his Royal Aero Club Certificate (Number 4697) on 26 May 1917, and formally qualified for his full 'Wings' on the same day. Pearson now accompanied, as a Pilot, the RE8-equipped 34 Squadron to Italy on 13 November 1917. On 15 June 1918, Pearson and his Observer, Second Lieutenant R. B. Carey, in RE8 'C5077', were badly shot up by ground fire. Although Pearson was unhurt, Carey was wounded in the action. The day before this incident, Pearson had completed the very successful photo-reconnaissance in advance of an Austrian offensive for which, and other fine work, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

During the Second World War, Pearson worked as a liaison officer having been appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve (Special Branch) on 4 November 1942.

For the recipient's full-sized awards, see Lot 64.

621 **The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Captain A. Flowers, Royal Field Artillery**

Military Cross, G.V.R.; India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895; 1914 Star, with clasp; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R., mounted as worn, *generally good very fine (6)* *£80-£100*

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919:
'For distinguished service in connection with Military Operations in France and Flanders.'

The original Recommendation, as recorded in the *25th Divisional History*, states: 'During the whole period [4-8 November 1918], the work of the Divisional Ammunition Column under Lieutenant-Colonel Hope-Johnstone, with Captains Webb, Tacon, and Flowers in Command of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Sections, has been most arduous and severe. Long distances, continuous moves, and large quantities of ammunition required at gun positions entailed a heavy strain on personnel and horses of this most important branch of the artillery. On no occasion did they fail to keep the batteries supplied with ammunition and the work of the drivers, very often carried out under most difficult conditions, usually at night and along heavily shelled roads, was beyond all praise.'

Arthur Flowers was born on 21 March 1873 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery, serving in the ranks for 23 years and 81 days. Advanced Warrant Officer Class I, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 8 November 1916, and was promoted Lieutenant and temporary Captain on 8 May 1918. Awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry during the final week of the War, he retired on 19 February 1920, and retained the rank of Captain.

622 **The mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by Mr C. G. W. Hastings, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab and Under-Secretary to the Govenment of India**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp; India General Service 1895-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98, mounted on contemporary wearing bar, *very fine (3)* *£140-£180*

Charles Godolphin William Hastings was born on 29 June 1854, 2nd son of the Rev. Hon. Richard Godolphin Hastings, 4th son of 11th Earl of Huntingdon. He married, 1882, Margaret Logie, daughter of Genral Sir J. D. Macpherson, K.C.B., one son. Educated at Haileybury, he entered the Punjab Police in 1873; Political Officer, Kurram; served Jowaki Expedition (medal with clasp); Afghan War (medal); Chitral Relief Force (medal with clasp); Tirah Campaign (3 clasps); Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, 22 June 1897; Inspector-General of Police, N.W.F. Province, 1901; and of the Punjab, 1904; Uner-Secretary to Government, 1904-07; retired 1909; also entitled to medal for Delhi Durbar of 1903. Mr Charles Hastings died on 26 February 1920.

For the recipient's full-sized awards, see Lot 168.

623

The mounted group of three miniature dress medals attributed to Lieutenant-Commander R. G. I. Nicholl, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20, 8 clasps, Narrow Seas 1914, Mediterranean 1915, Gallipoli, North Sea 1916, Jutland 31 May '16, North Sea 1917, North Sea 1918, Belgian Coast; Victory Medal 1914-19, mounted as worn and housed in a *Gieves, London*, fitted case, *extremely fine (3)* *£240-£280*

Robert George Iltyd Nicholl was born on 14 November 1898 and joined the Royal Navy as a Midshipman on 2 August 1914. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Venerable* from August 1914 to 10 December 1915, seeing service in the Dardanelles campaign and at Gallipoli; and then in H.M.S. *St. Vincent* from 8 March 1916 to 14 December 1918, serving in her at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. He was promoted Sub-Lieutenant on 15 November 1917, and Lieutenant on 15 December 1918, and retired at his own request with a gratuity on 2 July 1920. He was promoted Lieutenant-Commander on the Retired List on 15 December 1926, and was briefly recalled for duty during the early stages of the Second World War, before reverting to the Retired List in November 1940.

624 **An unattributed C.M.G. mounted group of four miniature dress medals**

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's badge, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn, *good very fine*

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan; Coronation 1911; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, *good very fine (7)* *£80-£100*

625 **An unattributed post-War C.B.E. 'Fire Service' mounted group of three miniature dress medals**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's Fire Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, for Distinguished Service; Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., mounted court-style as worn; together with the recipient's full-sized riband bar, *very fine*

An unattributed mounted pair of miniature dress medals

Queen's Fire Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, for Distinguished Service; Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., mounted court-style as worn, *very fine (5)* *£60-£80*

626 **An unattributed R.V.M. group of four miniature dress medals**

Royal Victorian Medal, E.II.R., silver; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003; Jubilee 2002; Volunteer Reserves Service Medal, E.II.R., mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine*

An unattributed Second World War group of six miniature dress medals

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, mounted court-style as worn, *of recent manufacture, nearly extremely fine as produced*

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (2), C.B. (Military) Companion's badge, gilt and enamel; C.B. (Civil) Companion's badge, gilt; The Royal Victorian Order, C.V.O. Commander's badge, gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (3), C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type badge, gilt and enamel; C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type badge, gilt and enamel; O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type badge, gilt; Knight Bachelor's Badge, skeletal type, gilt; Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), E.II.R., gilt and enamel; Albert Medal, 1st Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, gilt and enamel; Albert Medal, 1st Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land, gilt and enamel; British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R.; Jubilee 2002, *all of recent manufacture, generally nearly extremely fine as produced (22)* *£80-£100*

627 Miniature Medals (22): Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Won July 7th. 1916, Killed in Action Oct 7th. 1916'; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R.; Air Force Cross, E.II.R.; Military Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue; 1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20; Victory Medal 1914-19; General Service 1918-62 (2), no clasp [*sic*], G.VI.R.; 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R.; 1939-45 Star (2); Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 2nd issue; South Atlantic 1982; Jubilee 1977; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army; Air Efficiency Award, E.II.R., 2nd issue; Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.II.R.; **United States of America**, Navy Expert Rifleman Medal, bronze, *generally very fine (22)* *£60-£80*

Sold with five King's Badges for War Service; a Burma Star Association lapel badge; three Home Guard lapel Badges; and other miscellaneous items.

628 Miniature Awards: **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold, Civil Division, Chevalier's badge, silver and enamel, French motto; Order of Leopold II, Civil Division, Commander's badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, French motto, with rosette with two silver flashes on riband; **Luxembourg, Grand Duchy**, Order of the Oak Crown, Officer's badge, silver and enamel, with rosette on riband; **Patriarchy of Jerusalem**, Order of the Orthodox Cross, Officer's badge, silver and enamel, with rosette on riband; **Hungary, Regency**, Order of Merit, Star, silver and enamel, *lacking suspension*; **Yugoslavia, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Officer's badge, silver and enamel, with rosette on riband, the first four mounted as worn from a gold riband bar, the last two loose, *generally good very fine (6)* *£80-£100*

629 A Selection of Rhodesian and South African Miniature Medals.
Including **Rhodesia**, Legion of Merit, Member's badge; Exemplary Service Medal; District Service Medal; Prison Service Medal; Police Long Service Medal; Police Reserve Long Service Medal; Territorial Service Reserve Medal; **South Africa**, Louw Wepener Decoration, with South African coast of arms to reverse; Van Riebeeck Decoration (2), both with South African coast of arms to reverse; Louw Wepener Medal, with South African coast of arms to reverse; John Chard Decoration, with South African coast of arms to reverse; Danie Theron Medal; Commandant General's Medal; Defence Force Good Service Medal, bronze; De Wet Decoration; Pro Patria Medal; Pro Merito Medal 1967; Southern Africa Medal; General Service Medal; Faithful Service Medal (2); Police Service Medal, *generally good very fine (23)* *£60-£80*

×630 **Argentina, Republic**, Medal for the Malvinas Campaign 1982, silver and enamel, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* *£70-£90*

Sold with a miniature (British) South Atlantic Medal 1982, without rosette; and two riband bars for the South Atlantic Medal, both with rosettes.

631 **An unattributed Austrian group of four**

Austria, Empire, Bravery Medal 'Fortitudini', Karl I, small silver medal; Karl Troop Cross, zinc; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914 -18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, unmarked; **Third Reich**, Commemorative Medal for 1 October 1938, bronze, mounted Continental-style as worn, *very fine*

An unattributed Austrian group of four

Austria, Empire, Signum Laudis Medal, Karl I, bronze, with gilt crossed swords on riband; Bravery Medal 'Der Tapferkeit', Franz Joseph, 1914-16 issue, large silver medal; Karl Troop Cross, zinc; War Medal 1873, bronze, mounted Continental-style as worn, *very fine (8)* *£100-£140*

632 **Austria, Empire**, Bravery Medal 'Der Tapferkeit', Franz Joseph, 1914-16 issue (8), large silver medal (2), both by *Leisik*; small silver medal (3), all by *Tautenhayn*; bronze medal (3), all by *Tautenhayn*, one with Second Award Bar, *generally very fine (8)* *£140-£180*

633 **Austria, Empire**, Bravery Medal 'Fortitudini', Karl I (6), large silver medal; small silver medal (2), one with Second Award Bar; bronze medal (3), *generally very fine (6)* *£120-£160*

634 **Austria, Empire**, War Medal 1873 (2), bronze; Signum Laudis Medal (2), Franz Joseph, bronze; Karl I, silver, silver mark to edge, *this last somewhat worn and dented*; Karl Troop Cross (3), zinc, *generally nearly very fine (7)* *£80-£100*

635 **Austria, Empire**, Iron Merit Cross 1916 (3), iron, one with crown suspension, *heavy dinting to lower arm on one, otherwise very fine*

Austria, Republic, War Commemorative Medal 1914-18 (2), bronze, both with crossed swords emblem on riband, *nearly extremely fine*

Hungary, Republic, War Commemorative Medal 1914-18 (3), silvered, *generally very fine (8)* *£60-£80*

Sold with various Austrian ribands, riband bars, and riband devices.

636 **Austria, Empire**, Long Service Decoration, for 12 Years' service, zinc with gilt centre; Honour Medal for 40 Years' Faithful Service, bronze; 1898 'Signum Memoriae' Commemorative Medal (2), bronze; Commemorative Cross 1848-1908, bronze, with crossed swords emblem on riband, *generally good condition*

Austria, Republic, Long Service Decoration, for 5 Years' service, bronze; together with two Tirolian awards, one being the Tirol Defence Commemorative Medal 1914-18, bronze, *very fine (8)* *£70-£90*

637 **Austria, Empire**, Honour Decoration of the Red Cross, Second Class badge (2), both 47mm x 38mm, silver and enamel, silver marks on suspension ring, the first with War Decoration wreath; the second on lady's bow riband, *minor red enamel damage to one arm of reverse of latter, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£80-£100*

638 **Austria, Empire**, Honour Decoration of the Red Cross (3), Silver Medal, silver and enamel, with War Decoration wreath, with crossed swords emblem on riband; Bronze Medal (2), bronze and enamel, both with War Decoration wreath; together with a Red Cross Medal (2), the first silvered and enamel; the second bronze and enamel; and a later Honour Decoration of the Red Cross badge, silvered base-metal and enamel, with War Decoration wreath, *this last lacking motto around obverse central medallion and lacking reverse medallion; otherwise generally good very fine (6)* *£70-£90*

639 **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Commander's neck badge, 78mm including wreath suspension x 59mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to reverse suspension, with neck riband, in embossed case of issue, *enamel damage to obverse tip of one lower arm*; Order of Leopold II, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, bilingual motto; Allied Victory Medal, bronze; Centenary Medal 1830-1930, silver, *generally very fine (4)* *£70-£90*

640 **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze; Military Decoration, post-1952 issue, gilt; Commemorative Medal for Aid 1914-18, bronze, in card box of issue, *good very fine*

Bulgaria, Kingdom, Commemorative Medal for the Great War 1915-18, bronze, *nearly extremely fine*

Finland, Republic, Great War Commemorative Medal, iron; Winter War Medal 1939-40, for Finnish soldiers, iron; Medal for Bravery, Second Class, bronze, reverse dated 1941, *good very fine*

France, Republic, Order of the Academic Palms, Officer's badge (2), silver and enamel, both with rosettes on riband, *both with enamel damage*; Croix de Guerre, bronze (2), reverse dated 1914-1916; reverse dated 1914-1918; Criox de Guerre des Theatres d'Operations Exterieurs, bronze, *generally very fine*

Greece, Kingdom, Military Merit Medal, Fourth Class, bronze; War Medal 1940-41, for Land Operations, bronze, *good very fine*

Netherlands, Kingdom, Commemorative War Cross, bronze, mounted for wear, with *Fa. A. Tack, Breda* label to reverse, *good very fine*

Poland, People's Republic, Cross of Merit, Bronze Cross (2), *very fine (17)* *£80-£100*

Sold with an unofficial Italian Commando Merit Medal, and other ephemera.

641 **Brunei, Sultanate**, Order of Merit of Brunei, Third Class neck badge, 60mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband and related miniature award, in *Spink, London*, fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* *£120-£160*

642 **Bulgaria, Kingdom**, Great War Commemorative Medal, bronze, *very fine*

Czechoslovakia, Republic, War Cross 1939, bronze, *good very fine*

Finland, Republic, Winter War Medal 1939-40, for Finnish soldiers, iron; War Medal 1941-45, bronze, *good very fine*

Norway, Kingdom, War Medal, bronze, *good very fine (5)* *£60-£80*

643

China, War Lord, Hebei Province, Wu Pei Fu Sharpshooter Medal, silver and enamel, *nearly very fine* *£400-£500*

644 **France, Kingdom**, July Monarchy 1830-48, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, 64mm including crown suspension x 45mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, obverse Henri IV, reverse crossed tricolore flags, *white enamel damage to tips of points of badge, otherwise very fine* *£80-£100*

645 **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1939-1940, with star emblem on riband, in card box of issue, *extremely fine*

Japan, Empire, Allied Victory Medal (2), bronze, both with original riband with full hook and eye fixings, and both housed in original balsa wood boxes of issue, *extremely fine (3)* *£40-£50*

646 **France, Republic**, A selection of French Medals, including Combatants Cross; Combatant Volunteers Cross (2); Combatant Resistance Volunteers Cross; Great War Commemorative Medal; Medal for Civilian Prisoners of the Great War; Second War Commemorative Medal, 3 clasps, Norvege, Afrique, Italie; Liberation Cross; Liberation Medal; Evaders Medal (2); Medal of the Resistance (2); Medal for those Deported during the Resistance; Medal for those Interned during the Resistance; Medal for the Resistance in the Occupied Departments of the Rhine and Moselle; Reconnaissance Medal; Refractaires Medal; Volunteer Service Medal; Verdun Commemorative Medal; Dunkirk Commemorative Medal; Levant Campaign Medal, 1 clasp, Levant; Colonial Medal, 1 clasp, Extreme-Orient; Italian Campaign Medal; Indochina Medal; Korea Medal; Middle East Medal; National Defence Medal; Security Operations Medal; Wound Medal; together with a Belgian Decoration for Artisans and Workers; a Belgian Commemorative Cross for the Veterans of Leopold I; a Belgian Franco-Prussian War Commemorative Medal; a Dutch Army Long Service Medal, in both full size and miniature; and a Dutch Atjeh Medal, *some copies or later strikings, generally good very fine (lot)* *£160-£200*

647 **The French Order of Arts and Letters and Portuguese Order of Merit bestowed upon Professor G. Wedell**

France, Fifth Republic, Order of Arts and Letters, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, unmarked; **Portugal, Republic**, Order of Merit, Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband; together with three Presentation Medallions, one engraved 'Mr. George Wedell, 21.10.1994', *minor enamel damage to both orders, otherwise good very fine (5)*

£100-£140

George Wedell was born in Düsseldorf on 4 April 1927; although his family had converted to Protestantism in 1914, the fact that his grandfather had been Chief Rabbi of Hanover meant that his family were viewed with suspicion by the Nazi authorities. In 1938 he moved with his mother and brothers to England, and was educated at the London School of Economics.

In 1950 he joined the Department of Education, and in 1958 he was appointed Secretary of the newly created Independent Television Authority. After a period working at the European Commission, he founded the European Institute for Media (E.I.M.) in 1982. Consistent with his ideals, the E.I.M. was not merely a centre of academic research but a driver for the positive role of media in social change, particularly the democratisation of former communist countries in which Wedell was significantly involved.

For his services in the fields of Education and the Media, Wedell was a elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, and was created a Chevalier of the French Order of Arts and Letters, and a Commander of the Portuguese Order of Merit. He died on 23 February 2020, after a 'lifelong commitment to communication, education, development, and international co-operation that has helped to fashion a world where the horrors of his childhood hopefully are less likely to recur.'

648

Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1870, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, on non-combatant's riband, *good very fine*

£500-£700

649 **An unattributed Great War German Iron Cross group of four**

Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; **Wurttemberg**, Military Merit Medal 1892-1918, silvered-bronze; **Germany**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, unmarked; **Third Reich**, Police Long Service Cross, for 18 Years' Service, silver, mounted German-style as worn, the last on a plain blue riband, *very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

650

Germany, Third Reich, German Cross is Gold, by *Steinhauer & Luck*, with manufacturer's number '4' to retaining pin, in *slightly damaged and faded* fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* *£800-£1,000*

651 **Germany, Third Reich**, Cross of Honour of the German Mother, 2nd type (3) First Class badge, gilt bronze and enamel; Second Class badge, silvered and enamel; Third Class badge, bronze and enamel, all complete with neck ribands; together with the three related miniature awards, these all mounted for wear on bow ribands, *generally very fine (3)* *£80-£100*

Sold together with two original photographs, both mounted on card, the first depicting a German mother sitting alongside her husband and wearing her Mother's Cross; the second, taken on the same occasion, now additionally showing the couple with four of their adult daughters.

652 **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, in embossed fitted case, *good very fine* *£80-£100*

653 **Italy, Kingdom**, A selection of Italian Medals, including Turkish War Medal; Libya Campaign Medal; Italian-Austrian War Medal; Volunteers Medal; East Africa Medal (5); Spanish Campaign Medal; Italian-German North Africa Campaign Medal (2); Eritrean Campaign Medal; Commemorative Medal for the 70th Anniversary of a United Italy; together with various other Regimental and unofficial medals, *some copies or later strikings, generally good very fine (lot)* *£120-£160*

654 **Japan, Empire**, Order of the Rising Sun, Third Class neck badge, 82mm including paulownia flowers x 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with red cabochon in centre, with neck riband complete with full fitments, in rio-nuri lacquered case of issue, *extremely fine* *£80-£100*

655 **Japan, Empire**, Order of the Rising Sun, Sixth Class breast badge, 67mm including paulownia flowers x 46mm, silver and enamel, with red cabochon in centre, with original riband with hook and eye suspension, in rio-nuri lacquered case of issue complete with red tassels, *extremely fine* *£60-£80*

656

A Jordanian group of fourteen representative of the medals worn by H.M. King Hussain of Jordan

Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom, Order of the Renaissance, breast badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked; Hashemite Star, gilt and enamel; Military Gallantry Medal, silvered; Order of the Star, breast badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked; Order of Independence, breast badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked; Order of Military Merit, breast badge, gilt and enamel, unmarked; Medal of Honour, gilt; Medal of Arab Independence, silvered, uniface; Medal for War Service 1948, gilt, uniface; Long Service Medal, bronze; Silver Jubilee Medal 1977, silvered; Medal for the Great Ramadan War 1973, silvered and enamel; Medal for the Battle of Karama 1968, gilt and enamel; Peacekeeping Medal, bronze, uniface, mounted for wear, *about extremely fine (14)* *£1,400-£1,800*

657 **Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom**, Order of the Star, Second Class Star, 98mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse stamped '2', with maker's mark and silver marks to reverse and silver mark to retaining pin, in *Arthus Bertrand, Paris*, case of issue, *extremely fine* *£260-£300*

658 **Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom**, Order of the Star, Second Class Star, 98mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse stamped '2', with maker's mark and silver marks to reverse and silver mark to retaining pin, *extremely fine* *£260-£300*

659 **Ottoman Empire**, Order of Osmanieh, Fourth Class neck badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, unmarked, *some light green enamel damage partially retouched, otherwise good very fine* *£200-£240*

660 **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, Third Class neck badge, 82mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 65mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, mint mark to reverse, *central medallion slightly loose, otherwise good very fine* *£200-£240*

661 **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, Fifth Class breast badge, 70mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 50mm, silver, gold, and enamel, unmarked, *of rather crude manufacture, with excess solder to reverse, possibly from more recent restoration*; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issue, plugged and fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, overall good fine and better (2)* *£100-£140*

662 **Romania, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, 1st type, Civil Division, Officer's breast badge, 41mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks on suspension ring, with rosette on riband, in *Joseph Resch Bucharest*, embossed case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£70-£90*

663

Russia, Empire, A selection of miscellaneous Jettons and Badges, including a Regimental Badge to a unit that fought in the Anglo-Russian War and the French Invasion of 1812, silver and enamel; A commemorative shield Jetton for the Russo-Japanese War 1904-05, gold and enamel; and a small commemorative oval medal for the life of Tsar Alexander II 1818-81, silver, *minor enamel damage in parts, generally very fine (7)* *£300-£400*

664

Rwanda, Kingdom, Royal Order of the Crown of Rwanda, Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 68mm x 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked; Star, 82mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked, with full sash riband and miniature award, in *Worcestershire Medal Services* case of issue, *extremely fine, extremely rare (2)* *£600-£800*

Note: Rwanda became a Republic in 1962 and the monarchy was officially abolished, although a Royal court in exile has been maintained abroad, and the Royal Order of the Crown of Rwanda is still awarded by the titular King. His Majesty currently lives in Sale, near Manchester.

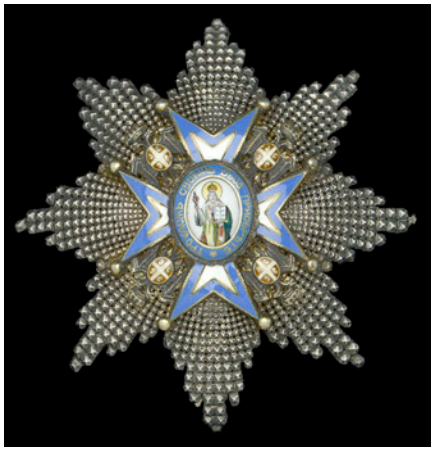
665 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the Cross of Takovo, Officer's breast badge, 54mm including crown suspension x 34mm, silver-gilt and enamel, obverse with 'MOIII' cypher, *central medallion slightly loose, otherwise good very fine* *£200-£240*

666 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the Cross of Takovo, Knight's breast badge (2), both 42mm x 34mm, the first bronze, obverse with 'MOIII' cypher; the second bronze and enamel, obverse with 'MOIV' cypher, *latter with enamel restoration to obverse central medallion, therefore nearly very fine, the first better (2)* *£160-£200*

667 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the White Eagle, 2nd type, Military Division, Officer's breast badge, 67mm including crown and crossed swords suspension x 36mm, silver-gilt, gilt, and enamel, unmarked, with rosette on riband, *minor blue enamel damage to reverse tassel from crown, very fine* *£140-£180*

668 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the White Eagle, 2nd type, Civil Division, Knight's breast badge, 67mm including crown suspension x 34mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, *minor blue enamel restoration to tassels from crown, very fine* *£120-£160*

x 669



Serbia, Kingdom, Order of St Sava, 3rd type, Grand Officer's Star, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, Bishop with green robes, silver mark to retaining pin, *a couple of the tips of points of star slightly bent, otherwise good very fine* *£200-£240*

670 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of St. Sava, 3rd type, Commander's neck badge, 86mm including crown suspension x 52mm, silver-gilt and enamel, Bishop with green robes, unmarked, with neck riband, *minor enamel restoration to motto around obverse central medallion, therefore nearly very fine* *£140-£180*

671 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of St. Sava, 3rd type, Officer's breast badge, 62mm including crown suspension x 42mm, silver-gilt and enamel, Bishop with green robes, unmarked, *some balls at tips of points slightly bent, otherwise very fine* *£80-£100*

672 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of St. Sava, 3rd type, Knight's breast badge, 67mm including crown suspension x 42mm, silver and enamel, Bishop with green robes, unmarked, *one ball at tip of point missing, otherwise very fine* *£60-£80*

673

Serbia, Kingdom, Order of the Star of Karageorge, Commander's neck badge, 78mm including crown suspension x 48mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, *minor green enamel damage to crown, and cross on top of crown slightly bent, otherwise very fine* *£300-£400*

674 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the Star of Karageorge, Soldier's Cross First Class, with swords, gilt, reverse dated 1914-17, *hilt of one sword slightly bent, otherwise very fine* *£100-£140*

675 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the Star of Karageorge, Soldier's Cross First Class, with swords, gilt, reverse dated 1914-18, *nearly very fine* *£100-£140*

676 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the Star of Karageorge, Soldier's Cross Second Class, with swords, silvered, reverse dated 1914-18, *crown suspension re-affixed, very fine* *£80-£100*

677 **Thailand, Kingdom**, Order of the White Elephant, 2nd type, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 86mm including crown suspension x 49mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark to reverse of crown; Star, 84mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with maker's mark to reverse of retaining pin, lacking neck riband, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£200-£240*

678 **Thailand, Kingdom**, Order of the White Elephant, 2nd type, Third Class neck badge, 87mm including crown suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband, *good very fine*

Thailand, Kingdom, Order of the Crown of Thailand, Fifth Class breast badge, 55mm including crown suspension x 32mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked, *good very fine (7)* *£80-£100*

Sold with an unidentified large breast star, silvered base metal and enamel; and four other miscellaneous medals, including a French Croix du Combattant; a German War Commemorative Cross 1914-1918; and a United States of America National Defense Medal.

679 **Tunisia, Kingdom**, Order of Nichan Iftikah, 2nd type, Officer's breast badge, 70mm including bow suspension x 49mm, silver and enamel, monogram of Muhammad V an-Nasir (1906-22) to centre, silver marks to reverse, with rosette on riband, *minor red enamel damage to top ray, otherwise very fine* *£50-£70*

680 **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, A selection of Soviet Medals, including Medal for the Defence of Moscow; Medal for the Defence of Leningrad; Medal for the Defence of Odessa; Medal for the Defence of the Caucasus; Medal for the Defence of the Soviet Polar Regions; Medal for the Defence of Kiev; Medal for the Defence of Stalingrad; Medal for the Liberation of Belgrade; Medal for the Liberation of Warsaw; Medal for the Capture of Budapest; Medal for the Capture of Koenigsberg; Medal for the Capture of Vienna; Medal for the Capture of Berlin; Medal for the Victory over Germany; Medal for the Victory over Japan; Medal for Valiant Labour; Medal for Distinguished Labour; Medal for a Veteran of Labour; Medal for Labour Effort in the Great Patriotic War; Medal for the 20th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War; Medal for the 30th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War; Medal for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War; Medal for the 50th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War; Medal for the 30th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces; Medal for the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces; Medal for the 50th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces; Medal for the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces; Medal for the 70th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces; Medal for 10 Years' Irreproachable Service; Medal for 15 Years' Irreproachable Service; Medal for 20 Years' Irreproachable Service; Medal for the 1500th Anniversary of Kiev; Medal for the 800th Anniversary of Moscow; Medal for the Centenary of Lenin's Birth; together with various other unofficial mainly Soviet or Eastern European medals, *some copies or later strikings, generally good very fine (lot)* *£200-£240*

681 **United States of America**, A selection of American Medals, including Distinguished Service Cross; Navy Cross; Silver Star (2); Distinguished Flying Cross (2); Soldiers Medal; Airman's Medal; Bronze Star (2), one with oak leaf cluster emblem on riband; Purple Heart (2), the reverse of one named '**Raymond J. Halligan**'; Meritorious Service Medal, with gilt star emblem on riband; Air Medal (2); Joint Service Commendation Medal; Combat Readiness Medal; Army Good Conduct Medal (2); Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal; Army National Guard Achievement Medal (2); Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal; Allied Victory Medal; American Defense Service Medal (2); American Campaign Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, with two bronze star emblems on riband; European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal; Victory Medal (2); Army of Occupation Medal (4), one no clasp, two with the single clasp 'Asia'; and one with two clasps for 'Japan' and 'Germany'; Medal of Humane Action; Korean Service Medal (2); Southwest Asia Service Medal; National Defense Service Medal; Antarctic Service Medal; Armed Forces Expeditionary Service Medal (2); Humanitarian Service Medal; Armed Forces Reserve Medal; together with a Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal, 1 clasp, 1960-; three Nigerian Medals; a Saudi Arabian Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait; a *copy* Irish General Service Medal 1917-21 with Comrac bar; and various other unofficial medals and riband bars, all unnamed except where stated, *some copies or later strikings, generally good very fine (lot)* *£200-£240*

682 **Yugoslavia, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown (2), Commander's neck badge, 73mm including wreath suspension x 56mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to suspension ring, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; Knight's breast badge, 59mm including wreath suspension x 45mm, silver and enamel, unmarked, *very minor white enamel chipping to first, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* *£120-£160*

683 **International**, Military & Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 104mm including trophy-of-arms suspension x 57mm, gilt and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband; Star, 94mm, gilt and enamel, with retaining pin and two additional support hooks, housed in a wooden case inscribed 'From Grateful Pilgrims 25.iii - 6.iv.1962, Jerusalem', *good very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

684 **International**, Sovereign Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Rhodes & Malta, Knight of Justice's neck badge (2), both 127mm including crown and trophy of arms suspension x 48mm, gilt and enamel, the top arm of the cross un-enamelled on both, both unmarked, both with red neck ribands, both with lapel rosettes and one with the related miniature award, both in cases of issue, *nearly very fine (2)* *£120-£160*

685 Allied Victory Medals (18): Belgium; Cuba, *this a cast copy*; Czechoslovakia; France (3), one official; two unofficial, one of which is uniface; Greece; Italy; Japan, with original hook and eye suspension; Romania, *this a cast copy*; Thailand, *this a copy*; United States of America (7), 1 clasp (5), Aisne-Marne; Asiatic; France; West Indies; White Sea; 2 clasps (2), Defensive Sector, Meuse-Argonne; St. Mihiel, Defensive Secton, *generally very fine (18)* *£80-£100*

Books

686 The Book of Orders of Knighthood Etc. of All Nations.
Edited by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, published by Hurst and Blackett, London, 1858, 411pp., including index, with numerous colour plates, hardback, with original morocco covers, *some light scuffing, otherwise good condition*

The War Medal Record (Including Orders of Knighthood).
Volume I, Edited and published by Spink and Son, London, 1896, 254pp., including index, with numerous plates, hardback, with original morocco covers, *some light scuffing, otherwise good condition*

Boulton's Medal on the Reconquest of Naples 1799.
Published Birmingham 1926, 15pp., including a facsimile of Nelson's letter of 1 December 1800, hardback, *good condition (3)*
£60-£80

687 The Most Noble Order of the Garter, 650 Years.
By Peter J. Begent and Hubert Chesshyre, published by Spink, London, 1999, 469pp., including index, illustrated, with full listing of all Knight Companions and other Office Holders, hardback, with dust jacket, *new and unused condition, still in cellophane packaging*
£40-£50

688 British Battles and Medals.
7th Edition, compiled by John Hayward, Diana Birch, and Richard Bishop, published by Spink, London, 2006, 798pp., including appendices and index, illustrated throughout, with colour riband chart, hardback, *new and unused condition, still in cellophane packaging* *£30-£40*

689 Head-Dress Badges of the British Army.
Two Volumes, by Arthur L. Kipling and Hugh L. King, published by Frederick Muller, London, Volume 1, 1973, 468pp, with index and various plates, hardback, with *torn* dust jacket; Volume II, 1979, 242pp, with index and various plates, hardback, with dust jacket, *generally good condition and the definitive reference on the subject*

Regimental Badges.
By Major T. J. Edwards, published by Gale and Polden, Aldershot, 1951, Fifth Edition, 358pp, with illustrations, hardback, with dust jacket, *reasonable condition*

Shoulder Belt Plates and Buttons.
By Major H. G. Parkyn, published by Gale and Polden, Aldershot, 1956, 341pp, with illustrations, hardback, *lacking dust jacket, reasonable condition*

Scottish Regimental Badges.
By W. H. and K. D. Bloomer, published by Arms and Armour Press 1973, 76pp, with index and illustrations, hardback, with dust jacket, *reasonable condition*

Badges of the Highland and Lowland Regiments.
By W. H. and K. D. Bloomer, privately published, 1982, 123pp, with illustrations, hardback, with dust jacket, *reasonable condition*

First World War Canadian Infantry Badges.
By W. K. Cross, published by the Charlton Press, Toronto, 1991, 374pp, with illustrations and prices, softback, *good condition*

Officers' Waist Belt Clasps 1855-1902.
By Lelia B. Ryan, published by the Military Historical Society, 1994, 55pp, with illustrations, softback, *good condition*

Twenty-Five Great Badges.
By John Tanner, published by the Royal Air Force Museum, 1981, 32pp, with illustrations, softback, *good condition (9)* *£80-£100*

690 Geschichte der Königlich Deutschen Legion 1803-1816
By Bernhard Schwertfeger, published by Hahn sche Buchhandlung, Hannover, 1907, in 2 Volumes, Vol. I, xvi, 718pp., with 5 folding and 3 loose maps; Vol. II, xiii, 492pp., with 18 full colour plates of Regimental Uniforms, with 4 photographic plates of Standards/Flags, rebound, three-quarters calf and marbled boards, a.e.g., ribbed spine with gilt titles, first volume inscribed and dated 1938; second volume bearing a signature, *good condition*; together with a bound photocopy version of the 1st Volume, 718pp., with maps, boards, *very good condition (3)* *£50-£70*

691 Long Range Desert Group Rhodesia, Rhodesians in the Long Range Desert Group.
By Jonathan Pittaway and Craig Fourie, 268pp, fully illustrated, hardback, with dust jacket, providing a full review of the Rhodesian contribution to the unit, including over 600 previously unpublished photographs, full citations of all Rhodesian gallantry awards, and a full nominal roll of all Rhodesians who served with the L.R.D.G., *new and unused condition*

Long Range Desert Group Rhodesia, the Men Speak.
By Jonathan Pittaway, 464pp, fully illustrated, softback, providing a comprehensive account of the Rhodesian contribution to the unit, as told by the men on the ground, including those on the other side, including over 1,000 previously unpublished photographs, full citations of all Rhodesian gallantry awards, and a full nominal roll of all Rhodesians who served with the L.R.D.G., *new and unused condition (2)* *£100-£140*

692 **A Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book to Flying Ace Squadron Leader P. F. Allen, D.F.C. and Bar, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.**

A standard-issue Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book, covering the period 4 October 1944 to 27 February 1953, the log book is full so presumably the recipient also has at least one previous and one subsequent book, the Second War entries showing the recipient exclusively flying Mosquitos with 125 (Newfoundland) Squadron; post-War flying is mainly Mosquitos, with some Anson and Tiger Moth entries, *good condition* *£200-£240*

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 13 March 1942: Pilot Officer Percy Frank Allen, 101 Squadron, R.A.F.V.R.

D.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 18 May 1943: Acting Flight Lieutenant Percy Frank Allen, 68 Squadron, R.A.F.V.R.. (in a joint citation with Flying Officer G. E. Bennett [awarded the D.F.C.]
'As Pilot (Allen) and Observer (Bennett) of aircraft respectively, these officers have displayed great skill in night flying operations e night in March 1943, they engaged and destroyed two enemy aircraft bringing their total victories to four. Both these members of aircraft crew have displayed great keenness and determination.'

Percy Frank Allen was born in Ramsbury, Wiltshire, in 1917 and served initially as a bomber pilot in 101 Squadron. At the end of his tour having been awarded the D.F.C., he undertook a conversion course to night fighters, and joined 68 Squadron, flying Beaufighters. Teaming up with Flying Officer G. E. Bennett as his radar operator, between 30 July 1942 and 4 October 1943 they accounted for a total of 5 destroyed, 2 probables, and 1 damaged. He was subsequently posted to 125 Squadron, flying Mosquitos.

693

The Lincolnshire Regiment Officer's Blue Cloth Helmet 1902-14.
The scull complete with gilt metal fittings, the frontal plate of crowned star pattern with laurel and garter overlays, in the centre on black velvet ground a silvered Spinx/Egypt, title scroll below 'The Lincolnshire Regiment' buff leather sweat band with crimson silk lining and retailers A&N CSL, *one lug missing to the Helmet Plate, and the plate is not original to the helmet, otherwise good condition* *£300-£400*

694

98th (The Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment of Foot (2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment) Officer's Helmet Plate 1878-81.
A fine example, the standard star pattern gilt back plate with mounted laurel wreath and Garter strap, to the centre a silvered Prince of Wales's plume and 'XCVIII', with a large silvered Chinese dragon mounted on garter strap, 3 loops to the rear, *very good condition* *£400-£500*

695 13th Somerset Light Infantry Other Ranks 1878-81 Helmet Plate.
Standard star Pattern, with Garter and separate '13' on circle centre, 2 lugs to the rear, *very fine* *£60-£80*

696 The Devonshire Regiment Officers Helmet Plate 1908-1914.
Crowned star pattern with laurel and garter overlays, to the centre silvered Exeter castle with motto 'Semper Fedelis', title scroll below 'The Devonshire Regiment', 3 lugs to the rear, *gilt rubbed, otherwise good condition* *£100-£140*

697 12th Lancers (Prince of Wales Own) Other Ranks Lance Cap Plate.
Royal Cypher, with Prince of Wales's feathers above and Egypt Sphinx, Battle Honours to Sevastopol below, *one fixing missing, otherwise good condition* *£100-£140*

698

80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) Regiment of Foot Light Company Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1825-55.
A scarce example, the burnished gilt rectangular back plate with silvered mounts, laurel wreath to the centre, Stafford knot with '80', Egypt Sphinx above, at the top a Light Infantry bugle, two studs and lugs to the rear, *gilt worn, otherwise good condition* *£1,200-£1,600*

699

Hertford Local Militia Officer's Oval Shoulder Belt Plate, 1808-14.
A fine-quality example, burnished gilt back plate, mounted silvered star, with gilt mounted title motto, 'Loyalty, Liberty, Property', a hart standing in water with arrow to the centre, *very good condition* *£600-£800*

700 Two Infantry Shako Plates.
Comprising a 13th Somerset Light Infantry gilt other ranks 1869 pattern Shako Plate, crowned laurel wreath with Garter, to the centre, '13' on stippled ground, 2 lugs to the rear, *the lugs repaired*; and a 17th Leicestershire Regiment gilt other ranks 1869 pattern Shako Plate, crowned laurel wreath with Garter, to the centre, '17' on stippled ground, 2 lugs to the rear, *gilt dulled on latter, generally very fine (2)* *£80-£100*

701

A scarce Russian Shako Plate of the 15th Tifliski Grenadier Regiment c.1830-50.
Double headed eagle with a shield of St. George slaying a dragoon, Amazon shield with '15' to the centre, 4 re-soldered fasteners to the rear, *good condition* *£140-£180*

702 The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) Officer's Waist Belt 1844-55.
The clasp of standard pattern, in the centre silvered St. Andrew, on the circle 'The Royal Scots Regiment', on buff white leather belt, complete with sword mounts, *no gilt remaining, otherwise good condition* *£100-£140*

703 The Royal West Kent Regiment (Queen's Own) Volunteer Battalion Officer's Waist Belt 1902-08.
The silvered clasp of standard pattern, in the centre crown and lion, on the circle 'The Queen's Own', on buff white leather belt, complete with sword mounts, *good condition* *£100-£140*

704 The Border Regiment Officers Waist Belt Clasp 1881-1901.
A fine example of standard pattern, the gilt mounts with silvered title scroll, to the centre the Star of the Order of the Garter with blue and red enamel, *very good condition* *£100-£140*

705 The Royal Munster Fusiliers Officers Waist Belt Clasp 1881-1901.
A standard pattern example, the gilt mounts with silvered battle honours with title scroll below, to the centre a fusilier grenade with regimental tiger, *no gilt remaining and with solder repair to the rear, therefore fair condition* *£80-£100*

706 57th Bengal Native Infantry Officer's Waist Belt Clasp c.1855-57, a most rare and very fine example of slightly variable two-part 1855 pattern, the gilt central disc with silver mount comprising a crowned circular strap 'Bengal Native Infantry' enclosing '57' wreath od rose, thistle and shamrock surrounds, scroll at the base 'Assam', matching benchmarks '12', *excellent condition* *£200-£240*

The 57th Regiment Bengal N.I. was raised in 1815 (late 1st Battalion 29th N.I.) and mutinied at Ferozepore on 14 May 1857.

707 105th Madras Light Infantry Officers Waist Belt Clasp 1861-81.
A standard pattern example, the gilt mounts with silvered laurel wreath to the centre and mounted Light Infantry Bugle, title scroll and '105', *gilding all rubbed, otherwise good condition* *£100-£140*

708 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Other Ranks Waist Belt 1855-81.
The clasp of standard pattern, in the centre 24, on the circle '2nd Warwickshire Regiment', on white leather belt, *good condition* *£80-£100*

709 The North Staffordshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own) Turban Badge c.1920-30.
A very scarce mess waiters Turban Badge, formed of a large standard pattern cap badge with holes for mounting, complete with original red felt and Khaki backing, *good condition* *£40-£50*

710 A Selection of Military Cap Badges.
Including 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, 13th Hussars, 20th Hussars, Suffolk Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Green Howards, Border Regiment, Sudan Defence Force, Malta Regiment; together with sundry collar and staybright badges, *some fixings have been repaired, some copies, generally good condition (45+)* *£100-£140*

711 A Selection of Military Cap Badges.
Including 6th Dragoon Guards, 9th Lancers, Yorkshire Hussars, Essex Yeomanry, West Kent Yeomanry, 1st Volunteer Battalion Durham Light Infantry; together with sundry collar and staybright badges, *some fixings have been repaired, some copies, generally good condition (50+)* *£100-£140*

712 A Selection of Military Cap Badges.
Including Royal Scots Greys, North Irish Horse, Seaforth Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, Argyll and Sutherland Highlander; together with sundry collar and staybright badges, *some fixings have been repaired, some copies, generally good condition (30+)* *£100-£140*

713 A Selection of Military Badges.
Including a post 1953 Household Cavalry Troopers Helmet Plate; a Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire bronze cap badge and pair of collar badges; cap badges for the Yorkshire Dragoons, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 6th Battalion Durham Light Infantry, and the Irish Free State; and sundry other badges and buttons, *generally good condition (lot)* *£80-£100*

714 A Selection of South African Military Cap Badges c.1914-60.
Including Transvaal Horse Artillery, Cape Field Artillery, Cape Town Rifles, South African Artillery, Pretoria Regiment, Cape Medical Corps Volunteers, Prince Alfred's Guard, Transvaal Cadets; together with sundry collar badges, *generally good condition (30+)* *£100-£140*

715 A Selection of South African Military Cap Badges c.1914-60.
Including Engineers, Military Police, Army Service Corps, Chaplains Corps, First Reserve Brigade, Air Force, Prisons Deptartment; together with sundry collar badges, *generally good condition (50+)* *£100-£140*

716 Buffs Palestinian Brass Shoulder Titles.
A scare pair of 'Buffs Palestinian' brass shoulder titles, both complete with two lugs, *very good condition (2)* *£60-£80*

The Arab and Jewish Palestinian units of the East Kent Regiment (The Buffs) were formed in August 1940, and initially numbered 3 companies attached to the 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment. In August 1942 the Palestinian units, now numbering 15 companies, were removed to the newly-formed Palestine Regiment.

717 A Selection of Militaria.
Including a York and Lancaster other ranks Helmet Plate, Helmet Plate centres QVC KOSB, West Riding, West Yorkshire, KOYLI, Worcestershire; valise badge, a pair of cavalry spurs; and sundry other cap badges, *some fixings missing and repaired, some copies, generally fair condition (lot)* *£80-£100*

718 A Scarce Selection of Cloth Insignia c.1900-45.
Including a Victoria St John Ambulance Brigade Forage Cap badge; a pair of Full Dress Colonel's Shoulder Boards; a Colour Sergeant's Arm Badge; a RAF Air Crew arm badge; an Air Sea Rescue sleeve badge; a set of insignia to the Eton Battalion Home Guard; and sundry shoulder titles, *good condition (lot)* *£100-£140*

719 A Selection of Cloth Insignia c.1939-50.
Including, Divisional Signs, 1st Armoured, 8th Armoured, 79th Armoured, 2nd Infantry, 6th Infantry, 38th Infantry, 43rd Infantry, 56th Infantry, 53rd Welsh; together with a good selection of Canadian cloth insignia including Artillery Divisional signs and shoulder titles, *some copies, generally good condition (lot)* *£120-£160*

720 A Selection of Air Force Insignia c.1940-60.
Including cap badges for South Africa, Canada, Australia, Glider Pilot, Army Air Corps; Pilots badges for France, Poland, Portugal, Belgium, Spain, Italy; various other insignia to these Counties; a selection of American insignia, including a Sterling Silver Service Pilot's badge; together with sundry collar and cloth badges, *some copies, generally good condition (lot)* *£180-£220*

721 A Selection of Parachute Forces Insignia.
Including cap badges for Canadian Parachute Regiment, Parachute insignia for Germany, France, Poland, Israel, USSR, USA, Vietnam, China, South Africa; together with a selection of Belgium military cloth and metal badges, *some copied, generally good condition (lot)* *£100-£140*

722 A Selection of European Militaria c.1940-50.
A scarce selection, including Greek Fascist cloth and enamel Croatian Air Force, and French, Norwegian, Italian badges; together with sundry belt buckles and lapel badges, *generally good condition (lot)* *£120-£160*

723 Italian Opera Balilla Shoulder Boards.
Four Shoulder Boards for the Opera Balilla: grey Controspalline per Ufficiali Superiori (1935-38) MVSN Opera Balilla; grey Controspalline per Ufficiali Inferiori (1935-38) MVSN Opera Balilla; and two variations of the black shoulder board for Gerarca of the Partito Nazionale Fascista PNF (1942-43); together with an Opera Balilla whistle, *good condition (5)* *£100-£140*

724 An Italian Second World War Flottiglia Mas Arm Shield.
A rare and original arm shield for the La Decima X Mas. Decima Mas was one of the rare commando units of the Italian Navy during WWII, whose successful operations with surface speed boats both in operations in the harbour at Alexandria and in Gibraltar. Good paint finish remaining, slight chipping to the centre of the red X with its three holes pre drilled for sewing to the uniform tunic present, *good condition* *£160-£200*

725

A Second World War 2nd Pattern Fairbairn Sykes Knife.
A personalised 2nd pattern Fairbairn Sykes knife all in nickel. The blade is full length with the oval cross guard and nickel hilt excellent, marked 56 broad arrow to oval cross guard. Fitted into its correct leather scabbard that has had the badge of the West Yorkshire Regiment applied to the scabbard with the remains above the badge the insignia of the 5th Infantry Division in Burma. The upper part of the scabbard is all complete with its elasticised hilt retaining strap, both leather leg tabs present, *good condition and an interesting provenance* *£800-£1,000*

The 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, served during the Second World War with the 9th Indian Infantry Brigade, 5th Infantry Division in Burma.

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

726

A United States of America Second World War U.S. Marine Corps Raider Knife.
A rare example of the U.S. Marine Corps Raider knife, modelled on the Fairbairn Sykes knife, produced in America by the Camillus Cutlery Company. This example with the full length blade, it has its original profile, unsharpened but is toned overall. A darker patch of the upper part of the blade where the knife has been left exposed from the scabbard because of leather shrinkage to the scabbard. The hilt all in cast metal is extremely susceptible to fracturing and degrading, this example is in excellent condition. Fitted into its correct M.6 scabbard with its Garand belt fixing loops. The hilt retaining strap all complete, dry and fragile, *extremely good condition* *£600-£800*

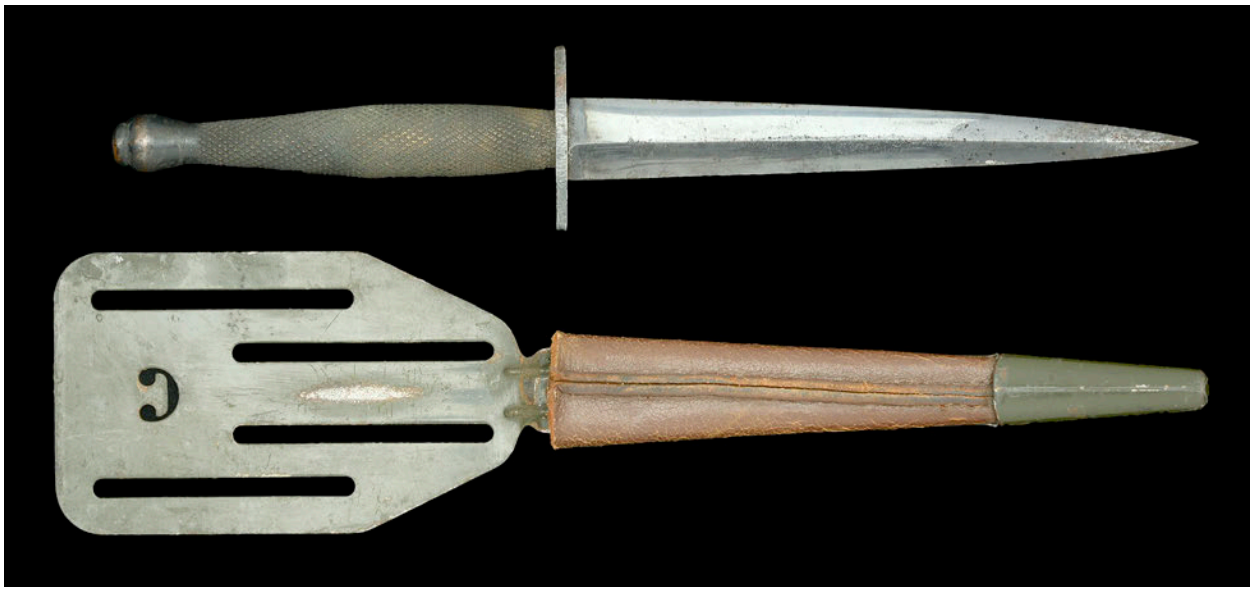
This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

727

An Italian Colonial Police Knife.
A very nice example of the Italian Colonial Police knife. Standard teardrop blade in its original profile that has not been abused or sharpened. Standard steel oval cross guard. Dark horn grip with the brass insignia of the Italian Colonial Police Service to the centre. Fitted into its original light tan leather scabbard with belt loop and stud fixing male/female hilt retaining strap, *good condition* *£800-£1,000*

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

728



A United States of America Second World War OSS Stiletto Fighting Knife.
A rare example of the OSS knife, modelled on the design of the British Fairbairn Sykes knife, produced in America for the OSS Special Forces. This example with all the blueing remaining to its blade, slight surface rusting to the tip, all bronze finish to the grip good. All fitted into its highly unusual scabbard, a composition of metal and leather, known as the pancake flapper because of its similarity in design, *good condition* *£800-£1,000*

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

729 A Selection of Peninsula War Period Socket Bayonets.
Five bayonets, of various lengths from 520mm to 690mm, one bayonet with original wing nut fixing, *one bayonet in relic condition, otherwise generally good condition, scarce (5)* *£140-£180*

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

730 Kolar Gold Field Battalion Mess Spoons 1903-47.
A set of six Indian silvered mess spoons, all with silver and makers mark M&C to reverse, *good condition (6)* *£40-£50*

731

Bestowal Documents Awarded to Unteroffizier August Inkmann, a Recipient of the German Cross in Gold.

A superb grouping of 8 award documents, which culminate in the award of the German Cross in Gold, all awarded to Unteroffizier August Inkmann, for extreme bravery during the Second World War. Apart from the awards being for outstanding bravery, some of these documents have been signed by notable personalities who themselves were awarded the Knights Cross and above. The documents comprise:

i) German Cross in Gold award document, dated '16 February 1945', with a facsimile signature of Field Marshal Keitel, A5 size, folded twice.

ii) Iron Cross First Class award document, dated 8 December 1944, and hand signed by General Major Gerhardt Engle, a recipient of the Knights Cross with Oak Leaves, who served as Adjutant to Adolf Hitler, A5 size, folded once.

iii) Iron Cross Second Class award document, dated 9 July 1942, and hand signed by General Major Walter Von Seydlitz-Kurzbach, a recipient of the Knights Cross with Oak Leaves, who was one of 27 Generals who was taken prisoner at the Battle of Stalingrad, A5 size, folded once.

iv) 25 Panzer Assault Badge award document, for 25 consecutive days of combat, dated 2 December 1944, A5 size, folded twice. Although Inkmann was an infantryman the operations must have included operations with a Panzer unit for him to qualify for this badge.

v) Infantry Assault Badge award document, dated 18 April 1942, A5 size, folded twice, two tears to the left hand side.

vi) East Front Medal award document, hand signed by Major Heinz Georg Lemm, a recipient of the Knights Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords, A5 size, folded once.

vii) Wound Badge in Silver award document, a field typed A5 size citation, folded twice, very frail.

viii) Wound Badge in Black award document, dated 6 March 1942, A5 size, folded twice, *generally good condition (8)*

£800-£1,000

August Inkmann was born on 10 October 1917 and served during the Second World War initially with Stabskompanie, Fusilier Regiment 27 in the Russian Campaign, and later with Infantry Regiment 199 (List) n the Battle of the Bulge and the Ardennes Offensive. He died on 7 December 1982.

Sold with some very interesting research documents dating back to the 1980's, carried out by the original collector, plus a nice letter written at the request of Inkmann's widow by a school girl (on account of her understanding of English) to the collector who was enquiring as to the whereabouts and a possible contact with the recipient August Inkmann; the girl informs him that August Inkmann died a few months ago; together with four photographs of the recipient on the Russian Front, and letters from the Veterans Organisation of his unit.

The following 8 lots correspond exactly to the award documents belonging to August Inkmann.
They have been accumulated to match the documents,
but there is no suggestion that they actually belonged to Inkmann.

732

Germany, Third Reich, German Cross in Gold, cloth version, a virtually mint example manufactured by *Hermann Schmuck and Cie,* with fine gilt to the 1941 dated wreath, good bright bullion to the tips of the star, and with field grey green outer cloth, complete with all its paper backing and the white ink outlined imprint of the manufacture on the reverse side, *extremely fine*
£300-£400

733 **Germany, Third Reich**, Iron Cross 1939, First Class breast badge, manufactured by *Rudolf Wachtler & Lange, Mittweida*, silver with iron centre, a superb example with all of its silver frosting remaining to the frame and rim, satin black finish to the central core, and all finish remaining on the reverse side with its original tapered pin, hook and hinge, in original domed presentation case with a faint outline of the Iron Cross in silver to the dome of the exterior lid, all within its *slightly damaged* original presentation card packet with manufacturer marking, *extremely fine* *£240-£280*

734 **Germany, Third Reich**, Iron Cross 1939, Second Class breast badge, manufactured by *Jakob Bengel of Idar-Oberstein*, silver with iron centre, in original blue paper packet with manufacturer marking, *extremely fine* *£60-£80*

735

Germany, Third Reich, 25 Panzer Assault Badge, an early manufactured badge by *Gustav Brehmer of Markneukarchen*, manufacturer's initials 'G.B.' in raised relief on the reverse side of the tank, the silver finish evaporated in time because of the pot metal construction, with good bright finish remaining to the bronze colouring on the number tablet '25', *good very fine*
£800-£1,000

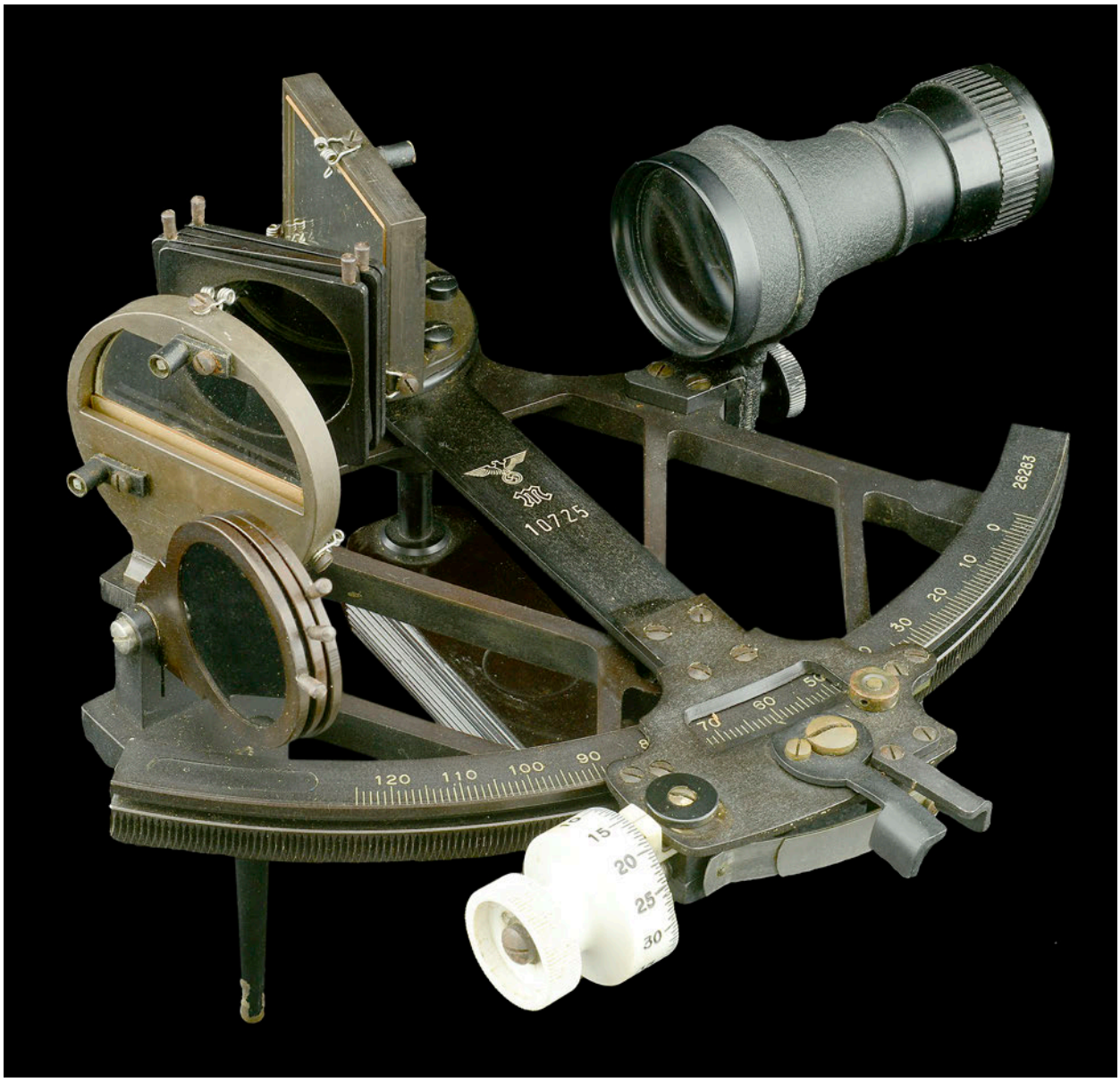
736 **Germany, Third Reich**, Infantry Assault Badge, a one-piece stamped badge manufactured by *Sohni Heubach und Co of Idar Oberstein*, hollow steel with all silver finish, *good very fine* *£60-£80*

737 **Germany, Third Reich**, East Front Medal, manufactured by *Klein & Quenzer of Idar Oberstein*, ring maker stamped '65', with all finish remaining, in original paper packet with manufacturer marking, *extremely fine* *£40-£50*

738 **Germany, Third Reich**, Wound Badge in Silver, manufactured by *Josef Ruckert & Son of Gablonz*, the reverse maker stamped '92', with all finish remaining, in *slightly torn* original paper packet, with manufacturer marking, *extremely fine* *£60-£80*

739 **Germany, Third Reich**, Wound Badge in Black, of single stamped construction, manufactured by *Carl Poellath of Schrobenhausen*, with all finish remaining, in original paper packet with manufacturer marking, *extremely fine* *£40-£50*

740



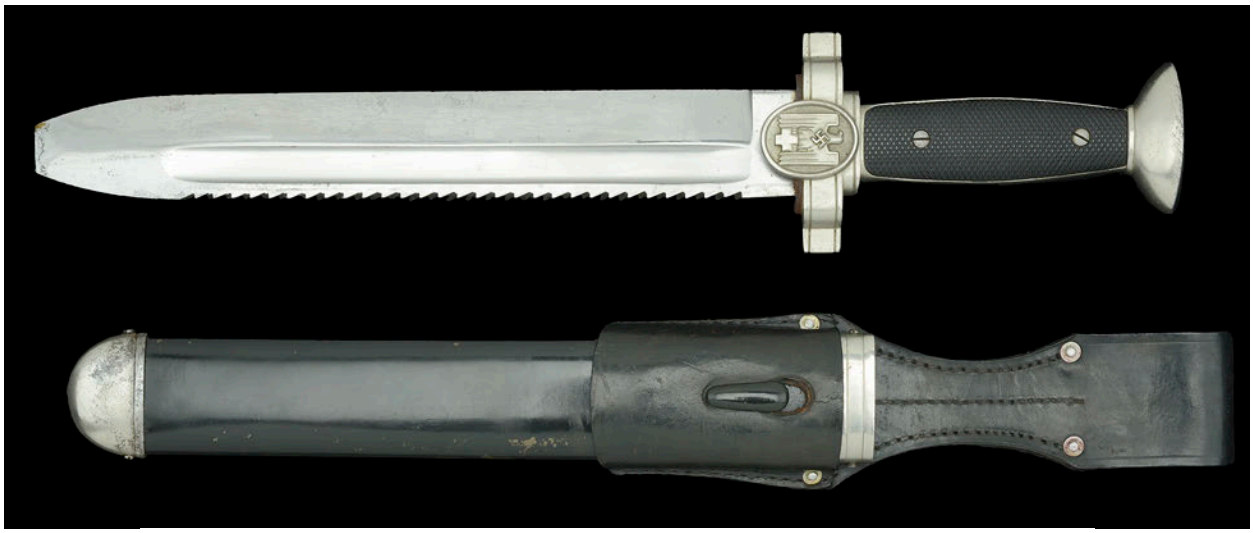
A Superb Quality German Second World War Kriegsmarine Sextant.

A superb quality Kriegsmarine sextant, by *C. Plath*, in its original carrying case. The sextant with all of its correct fittings, eagle and swastika and over M for Marine marked to the central bar on the sextant, model number '10725', and individually numbered '26283'. All optics appear to be intact and present, original finish intact overall, in original wooden box, with original Wartime German Kriegsmarine certificate for Sextant 26283 dated 9 December 1944. To the upper inner lid of the box a servicing label from the UK Company Kelvin Hughes Division, for Sextant No. 26283, manufactured by C. Plath, the label dated 28 May 1963, *very good condition* *£600-£800*

At the end of the Second World War many of the sextants from the firm Plath of Hamburg were taken into British possession along with many sets of Zeiss binoculars. These were sold off at government auctions in the 1950s and 60s, and marketed within the U.K. by various companies; adverts from the period can be seen of these items being sold.

Sold with the original bill of sale to a Mr. Adams for £46 on 26 January 1959, and English instructions of the usage of the sextant.

741



A German Second World War Red Cross Hewer.
A very nice condition Red Cross hewer, blade superb marked Ges Gesch underneath the rear langet, all original cross grain finish remaining, the saw tooth edge fine with its leather washer. Grips undamaged. Plating excellent overall to the cast hilt, very minor bubbling to the upper pommel. Fitted into its original correct scabbard with very minor slight loss of paintwork to the right hand side of the scabbard. Minor plating lifting to the lower chape. Complete with its original Black leather frog, *very good condition*
£300-£400

Note: The Red Cross hewers were only made by two makers and this can only be identified by removing the grips.
This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

742

A German Second World War N.S.K.K. Enlisted Man's Dagger.
A very nice condition enlisted mans dagger, good cross grain finish remaining to blade with the unusual maker of Ferd.Neuhaus of Solingen with the horseshoe trade mark. Nice early heavy nickel fittings bright with undamaged wood grip with high quality national eagle and undamaged SA enamelled inset. Fitted into its black painted scabbard with its upper and lower scabbard mounts, undented lower ball, all original four screws holding the scabbard mounts in place with the heads unturned with its all black triple hanger of which the short section would appear to be a modern reproduction. On the reverse side of the lower grip mount the group marking of letter N for Nordmark, *good overall condition* *£500-£700*

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

743

A German Great War Steel Handled Fighting Knife.
A very good example of the all steel handled fighting knife with Bakelite grips. Excellent blade, much original polish remaining with its imitation bayonet release button to the eye of the eagle. All fitted into its scabbard with the majority of the black painted finish remaining, all leather belt loop and closing hilt retaining loop working correctly, *very good condition* *£200-£240*

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

744 A German Second World War K98 Bayonet.
A good bayonet with the blade retaining some of its original blueing, numbered 1687, with Bakelite grips; together with a different numbered but correctly fitting scabbard, this numbered 1239, with Afrika (tropical) webbing frog, *good condition* *£80-£100*

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

745 A German Second World War Minesweeper Badge.
A fine example of the Minesweeper Badge, by R.K. (Rudolf Karneth), toned dull with original pin, hook and hinge, *good condition* *£60-£80*

746 A German Second War Luftwaffe Bomber Clasp in Bronze.
A good example, by R.S. & S., with good finish remaining to the face of the award with all the patinated finish to the diving bomb intact. Maker marked to reverse, Tombak construction, central delicate rivet holding the diving bomb to the main award, with its original wide tapering pin, hook and hinge, *some very light corrosion in places, otherwise good condition* *£80-£100*

747 German Lanyards.
A nice condition Luftwaffe shooting lanyard; together with an accompanying post-War East German Tank Corps marksmans lanyard, *good condition (2)* *£50-£70*

748 German Second World War Bayonet and Sword Knots.
Six coloured knots for bayonets and swords, complete with fixing loops, *good condition (6)* *£60-£80*

749 Imperial German Shoulder Boards.
Two pairs of Administrative Officers shoulder boards, *very good condition (4)* *£60-£80*

750 A German Second World War Army Major-General's Shoulder Board.
A single stitch-on board for an Army Major-General, red base, intertwined gold and silver bullion silver weave with two rank pips to the lower part of the board, *good condition* *£60-£80*

751 German Second World War Shoulder Boards.
7 single and 6 pairs of Third Reich era should boards, a good mix of ranks and arms of service, including one Forestry Service, some moth damage in parts, *generally good condition (13)* *£120-£160*

752 German Second World War Army, Customs, and Police Shoulder Boards.
Comprising Army 47th Grenadier Regiment, white piped; Army Leutnant officer, 89th Regiment, white piped; Army Machine Gun Unit No. 1, white piped; Army infantry oberst, white base; Army nco, crimson piped; Chemical warfare with Army Group School motif attached, slip-on; Army panzer nco, slip-on with gothic 'S' to centre; Army Panzer Grenadier mid war nco, nco candidate red strip at base; Army panzer hauptmann, gothic 'P' to centre, slip-on; Army parade tunic Infantry Regiment 18, stitch-on; Army mountain troops nco, slip-on; Army infantry, rare copper brown reconnaissance, one split to the board; Matched pair of slip-on M.36 boards, dark green centre with white piping, numeral number '1' attached to each board, some moth damage to one of the boards; and Three customs and two police shoulder boards, *generally good condition (19)* *£160-£200*

753 German Second World War Army Trade Patches and Shoulder Boards.
Comprising Army Artillery Observation Regiment 44; Cavalry Regiment No. 20 senior nco in a reconnaissance unit; Army Artillery Regiment 58 nco; Army pioneer nco, slip-on; Mid war plain grey green slip-on shoulder board, white infantry piped; Medical Hauptmann, slip-on board with medical motif; Army drivers qualification badge laid onto lozenge of cloth; Army motor transport nco trade patch with nco lace; Troop nco Saddler, yellow on green; Medical personnel, yellow on green; Radio operator, yellow on green; Armourer, yellow on green; Signallers arm patches: 3 infantry, white on green; 2 artillery, red on green; 1 cavalry yellow on green; 1 pioneer black on green; and an Army Statsgefreiter sleeve rank patch, grey on herringbone twill, *generally good condition (20)* *£100-£140*

754 German Second World War Kriegsmarine Trade Patches.
Comprising Radio operators, yellow on blue, stuck to a backing card; Radio operators, yellow on blue, stuck to a backing card; Engine room personnel, yellow on blue stuck to a card; Coastal artillery, yellow on blue, stuck to a card; Artillery mechanic, yellow on blue; A high quality artillery mechanic, dated on the reverse side '1912 38'; Motorboat personnel, yellow on blue; Mechanic for blocking weapons, yellow on blue; Boatswain, yellow star on blue; Large engine room personnel, metallic gilt on oval blue; Ships carpenter, large metallic gilt on oval blue; Blocking weapons, metallic gilt on large oval; Coastal artillery obermatt, yellow on blue large oval; Obersignaller, yellow on blue, moth damage to the edge; Helmsmann, yellow on blue, some minor moth; Obermotorboat personnel, yellow on blue, some moth damage to the edge; Obersignaller, yellow on blue, light moth to the edge; Obersignaller, yellow on blue with backing material; Oberreiter, yellow on blue on backing material; and Radio operator, small oval, gold on blue, stuck to a backing card, *generally good condition (20)* *£100-£140*

755 German Second World War Luftwaffe Trade Patches.
Comprising Luftwaffe flak nco trade patch, hand embroidered in silver and matt embroidery, stuck to a display card; Luftwaffe flak artillery, machine embroidered with nco silver edging, stuck to a display card; Luftwaffe radio operator air gunners badge in cloth, stuck to a card; Luftwaffe radio operator air gunners badge, machine embroidered; Luftwaffe wireless operator air gunner badge; A very scarce Luftwaffe machine embroidered air gunner only badge; Luftwaffe pilots badge embroidered on blue grey cloth; Luftwaffe pilots badge embroidered on blue grey cloth; A nice fully padded version of the Luftwaffe observers badge; Luftwaffe armourer, grey on blue; Luftwaffe range finder qualification patch, some light moth to the edge; Luftwaffe glider qualification patch with three gliders; Luftwaffe transport sergeant, grey on blue; Luftwaffe transport sergeant, grey on blue; Ordnance personnel, fire worker, grey on blue; Administrative nco, grey on blue; Aircraft equipment administrator, grey on blue; Qualified radio operator, grey on blue; Qualified telephone operator, grey on blue; Qualified sound location operator; and Qualified searchlight equipment operator, *generally good condition (21)* *£200-£240*

756 German Second World War Political Collar Patches.
Comprising Ortsgruppe Abschnitzleiter, a matched pair, brown velvet base, gold metallic emblems with Ortsgruppe light blue piping, still adhered to a collectors display card; Political Ober Gemeinschaftsleiter, brown base with all metallic emblems which have lost their gilt, without group piping; Ober Einsatzleiter, metallic emblems with good gilt on brown velvet base with Ortsgruppe light blue piping, still on a collectors display card; Ober Gemeinschaftsleiter, single collar patch, metallic emblems, the rank pips have lost their gilt, good gilt to the eagle and swastika on brown velvet with Ortsgruppe piping; Bereitschaftsleiter, Ortsgruppe piping, metallic emblems which have lost their gilt on brown velvet, still attached to a collectors display card; Ober Bereitschaftsleiter, Ortsgruppe piping laid on brown velvet backing, eagle and swastika has lost its gilt as has one rank pip; and a Kreislevel white piped, dark brown velvet single collar patch with golden metallic emblems for an Abschnittsleiter, *generally good condition (8)* *£160-£200*

757 German Second World War Kriegsmarine Trade and Specialist Patches.
Red on white for the white summer uniform, comprising Anti Air Flak Service; Hydrophone operator; Gun Chief 1st Class; Gun Chief 2nd Class; Blocking weapons operator; Weapons Control Forman; Anti Aircraft Sound Locator; Gun Chief smaller vessels; together with various Corps blue on white, comprising two Ober Signal Matt; Musicians; Motor Transport; Boatswin; Signal man; Teletype operator; Helmsman; Carpenter; Radio Operator; Torpedo mechanic; Artillery mechanic; Ordnance Artificer; and Marine Artillery, *generally very good condition (23)* *£80-£100*

758 German Second World War Kriegsmarine Insignia.
Comprising Gun Chief 2nd Class, red on blue; Flak Gun Chief, red on blue; Light anti aircraft Gun Chief, red on blue; Anti aircraft searchlight Controller, red on blue; Gun Chief of coastal guns, red on blue; Gun Chief of heavy AA guns, red on white; Blockade weapons, foreman, red on white; Weapons control artillery foreman, red on white; Torpedo control foreman grade 2, red on white; Badge of staff personnel on the staff of Fleet Commander, silver, black Balkan Cross on dark blue; Medical personnel, yellow on blue oval; Blockade weapons operator, cellion quality oval on blue; Fireman yellow on blue, cellion quality, some strands loose; Medical personnel Obersanitatsnatt metal version, good gilt; and Ober Bootsmann metallic version, *generally good condition (15)* *£80-£100*

759 German Second World War Kriegsmarine Insignia.
Comprising the rare Klein Kampf Mittel grade 3 badge for the naval small battle units; six items of silver on dark blue naval administrative ranking circular patches, four with glue on the reverse side; a Naval administration V shaped rank patch; a Mattrosen sleeve rank, yellow on blue, still attached to collectors display cloth; a Medical Ober Mattrose, yellow on blue with gold rank lace on collectors display cloth; a Boatswin, yellow on blue, circular, still attached to a collectors display card; a Boatswin, without padded card, yellow on blue; a Blocking weapons small oval officers quality cellion on blue; a Bootsmann, small oval, high quality cellion on blue; a Radio operator, small oval, high quality cellion lightning flash on blue; an Armourer mechanical, yellow on blue, large oval; two radio mechanics, one in cellion, one with normal embroidery, one on collectors display cloth, *generally good condition (18)* *£120-£160*

760 German Second World War Luftwaffe Insignia.
An interesting grouping comprising a shortened and moth damaged enlisted ranks Geschwader General Weaver cuff title; a mint condition DLV balloon pilot's badge in heavy bullion; a Luftwaffe drivers qualification patch, machine embroidered with nco twisted cord edging; a further Luftwaffe drivers badge, light moth to the edge, fine machine embroidery to the central logo, glue on reverse where previously attached to a display board; a good matching set of Luftwaffe Flight Major's collar patches in heavy bullion; a Luftwaffe single signals Hauptmann's collar patch; a single Luftwaffe signals Leutnant's collar patch; an unusual triangular badge individually numbered '555' being a pass for Fliegerhorst Koniggratz, this was probably a hand held pass, there is no obvious fitments to the reverse side, the airfield at Koniggratz is in the Czech Republic; a scarce officers quality bullion embroidered flying technical personnel trade badge; an enlisted ranks Luftwaffe flying personnel machine embroidered trade badge with the scarce Luftwaffe military boat personnel trade badge, glue on reverse where previously attached to a display board; a Luftwaffe qualified sound location operator trade patch; and a Luftwaffe master radio man with nco's 2mm grey corded edging, *generally good condition (14)* *£160-£200*

761 German Second World War Luftwaffe Tropical Insignia.
Comprising a machine woven breast eagle on light tan/green backing material.; a Luftwaffe machine woven grey eagle on the triangular form tan backing cloth for the Luftwaffe tropical shirt; a Luftwaffe woven grey eagle on heavy duty backing cloth for the Luftwaffe tropical tunic; and a Luftwaffe Paratrooper badge, unissued, machine embroidered in gold and grey on blue background, oval form, *good condition (4)* *£70-£90*

762 German Second World War Luftwaffe Insignia.
Comprising a single oxidised collar patch of a Luftwaffe Flight Major; a single Luftwaffe collar patch of a Luftwaffe Flight Hauptmann; a single collar patch of Luftwaffe signals Hauptmann; a side cap eagle machine embroidered grey on black for the Hermann Goering Division; a DLV 3 seagull qualification glider badge, still on its collectors display card; a Luftwaffe construction triangular form machine embroidered silver on black overall badge still on its collectors display card; a DLV sports vest badge, cut from roll; a Luftwaffe flak helpers large shield badge, very nicely machine embroidered grey on Luftwaffe blue; an Armed Forces machine embroidered black on yellow armband; and a DLV officers bullion 3 seagull glider qualification badge, *generally good condition (10)* *£120-£160*

763 German Second World War Luftwaffe and N.S.F.K. Insignia.
An interesting group of insignia comprising the beautifully Bevo woven NSFK yellow, grey and black sports vest eagle; a Bevo woven NSFK upper breast badge; a much above normal quality of machine embroidered Luftwaffe Pilots badge; a standard enlisted mans Luftwaffe breast eagle in machine embroidery on blue; two Luftwaffe heavy bullion cap wreaths, one padded, one flat; a triangular form Luftwaffe construction workers overall badge, machine embroidered silver on black, still laid onto its collectors display card; a matched set of Luftwaffe Oberstleutnant flight collar patches; and a matched set of Luftwaffe flight section Oberleutnant collar patches, *generally good condition (11)* *£160-£200*

764 German Second World War S.S. Insignia.
Comprising a machine embroidered grey on black mountain troopers edelweiss badge; a scarce gas protection speciality patch, grey embroidered on black background; and a SS Sturmann rank patch, silver braid on black backing, still on its collectors display card, *good condition (3)* *£60-£80*

765 Miscellaneous German Second World War Insignia.
Comprising a Kuban Shield, minus its backing plate and minus its fitting pins; a Krim Shield, minus its backing plate, minus its fitting pins; a NSKOV cap badge, minus its fitting pins; a nice quality Kriegsmarine cap eagle with single pin fixing in anodised aluminium, Assmann maker marked, dated 41; a Political cap eagle in white metal with all three fixing pins present, RZM marked; an Army cap eagle, aluminium with three pins complete; a Luftwaffe cap eagle, both pins missing; and a Kriegsmarine gilded aluminium deck cap eagle, maker marked R S & S dated 40 but with single lapel pin fixing pin missing, *generally good condition (8)* *£80-£100*

766 German Second World War Insignia.
Comprising a rare pair of NSDAP matched political collar patches for a rank of Abschnittsleiter at Reich level, crimson red base, yellow piping with metallic emblems attached with original RZM ticket on the reverse side; a Hitler Youth West Hessen Nassau district triangle; a Hitler Youth boys Niedersachsen triangle; a girl's BDM arm patch in silver of Sudost Karnten; a rare SA flying unit with wing propeller on green background, complete with RZM ticket; two separate customs officials slip-on shoulder boards, one having glue attached where fitted to a collectors display board; a scarce SS arm lozenge for a former member of the Teno with the Teno insignia machine embroidered in grey; an attractive small silver bullion wire DDAC cap badge; and three pieces of army insignia, the Bevo woven Jager arm badge, the Bevo woven enlisted ranks edelweiss arm badge and a Bevo woven uncut from roll enlisted ranks arm badge, *generally good condition (13)* *£200-£240*

767 German Second World War Military and Political Insignia.
Comprising a SA sports badge in Bevo weave; a very finely machine embroidered Old Comrades shield shaped arm patch still on its collectors display backing cloth; an unidentified Bevo woven sword through shield insignia, possibly an Old Conrades unit; a RAD enlisted ranks Bevo woven unit patch for Unit 27; a Bevo woven multi coloured arm patch for the Hitler Youth Fire Service; a Teno beautiful bullion weave silver on black arm badge; a silver and black Bevo woven NSKK arm eagle; a silver on brown combined NSKK arm eagle and Old Fighters chevron with RZM on the reverse side; a NSKK 2nd pattern drivers arm lozenge, silver on black, still adhered to a collectors display board; an Army late war triangular form Bevo woven grey on green breast eagle; a Kriegsmarine Coastal Artillery Bevo woven yellow on green overseas cap eagle; and an Army driver's badge in silver on army field grey backing, *generally good condition (13)* *£160-£200*

768 German Second World War Military and Political Insignia.
Comprising nine sleeve chevrons mixed Army, Luftwaffe and Marine in V formation; a SA Old Fighters chevron; five mixed single officers collar patches, artillery, mountain troops, cavalry, infantry and one with colour faded; a single enlisted mans cavalry Bevo woven collar patch; a Customs collar patch; a single Kriegsmarine tropical shirt shoulder board; an Army parade dress cuff ornament; a NSKK single shoulder board; an Army Regiment 36 stitch-on shoulder board with glue on the reverse; an Army pioneer nco slip-on shoulder board; an Army officers breast eagle with moth damage to the cloth edging; and an Army bullion officers cap wreath, *generally good condition (24)* *£60-£80*

769 German Second World War Political and Military Insignia.
Comprising a Female marine helpers cuff band, finely machine embroidered in gold on blue, slight shredding to the right hand side of the lettering otherwise full length; a Luftwaffe very finely Bevo woven silver on blue breast eagle; a NSKK collar rank patch, rank of NSKK Trupp Fuhrer; a Bevo woven Fire Police sports vest eagle, cut from roll; a cut from roll NPEA Bevo woven sports eagle; a scarce RAD Bevo woven functional insignia patch for the function of the RAD Health Service; a Hitler Youth Fire Services Bevo woven multi coloured arm patch, cut from roll; and a very attractive DDAC arm patch multi coloured Bevo weave, *good condition (8)* *£160-£200*

770 German Second World War Political and S.A. Insignia.
An interesting group of insignia comprising a Teno Bevo woven armband, full length, uncut; an eastern territories officials machine embroidered grey on brown material for the eastern peoples tunic with remains of paper from a collectors display board on the reverse side; a matched pair of SA 4th Standarte collar patches; a single marine SA collar patch; a single SA collar patch Unit 473, with paper on the reverse; a single collar patch SA Unit 11 over 40 with the remains of paper on the reverse; a rare collar patch of an SA Standartenfuhrer with glue on the reverse; a match pair of a possible mountain group officers collar patches with metallic edelweiss on a crimson base, three rank pips to the rank patch; and a Mounted Regiment 24 on its display card, *generally good conditon (11)* *£140-£180*

771 German Second World War Political Insignia.
Comprising a Standschutzen Battalion Innsbruck finely machine embroidered lozenge badge; a matched pair of Stalhelm lower ranks collar patches; a Reich sports armband with the Bevo woven gold on black insignia stitched to a silk printed band; a Bevo woven cut from roll DDAC sports vest; a SA sports badge in gold, Bevo woven, cut from roll with maker's name; a relic SA Standarte 40 collar patch; a Hitler Youth 13th Bahn red piped shoulder board; a Luftwaffe enlisted ranks cap wreath, pins missing; a small desk flag with central pole and hanging string, multi woven, swastika to face side, reverse blank; and a Hitler Youth proficiency badge finely Bevo woven silver on black, lozenge shape, *generally good condition (11)* *£70-£90*

772 German Second World War Insignia.
Comprising a set of Reichsheer infantry bandsmans swallows nests, complete with all their hooks; a mint uncut from roll scarce variation, white machine woven eagle on olive drab background vest eagle; an Army Bevo woven mid war grey on black triangular form Panzer breast eagle, machine cross hatched onto a section of black material; a Mid war Bevo woven army breast eagle, grey on green, still fitted to uniform cloth; a ragged late war grey on green Bevo woven breast eagle; a slightly shortened naval Bevo woven breast eagle with the tip of the left wing missing; a Panzer beret Bevo woven white on black national wreath attached to a small piece of cardboard; an Army officers bullion wire woven cap wreath with metallic central cockade; an Army pioneer Oberstleutnant shoulder board, slip-on; an Army senior nco model 36 slip-on shoulder board, Regiment No. 23 infantry white piping; a set of scarce Russian Volunteers with the German Army collar patches; and a small desk flag being a souvenir of Nuremberg with the Coat of Arms and the outline of Nuremberg to one side and swastika to the reverse side, *generally good condition (14)* *£200-£240*

773 German Second World War Railway Insignia.
A selection of railway insignia comprising two matched pairs and three singles, one with winged wheel motif missing, *generally very fine (7)* *£50-£70*

774 German Second World War Fire Service Insignia.
2 Fire Service arm badges, maroon on black, for the towns of Bad Essen and Rottenburg, *good condition (2)* *£30-£40*

775 German Second World War Hitler Youth Insignia.
Comprising a single Bevo woven Hitler Youth standard-bearer's arm shield, shield shaped; a Hitler Youth Luftwaffe flak helpers triangular form badge, machine embroidered blue on black; a Hitler Youth Fire Service Bevo woven multi coloured badge; two Bevo woven Hitler Youth red, white and black diamonds, which had various uses with the Hitler Youth; a difficult to find Hitler Youth unit medical orderly patch with its original HJ ticket on the reverse side; a HJ silver wolfs tongue rune, white embroidery on red cross lozenge form indicating an adjutant to a Hitler Youth leader; and a Bevo woven version black on white of the DJ proficiency badge, *generally good condition (8)* *£160-£200*

776 German and Overseas Second World War Insignia.
A mixed group of insignia, comprising a lanyard in light green, which is presumed to be Hitler Youth; a German late war enlisted mans breast eagle, machine embroidered grey on grey; a Fire Service shoulder board with glue on the reverse side; a Norwegian Labour Corps circular woven badge; a Third Reich Red Cross shoulder strap on description card; a German umpires helmet white band with photograph of the band in use; a Spanish piece of insignia; an Italian bullion shoulder board; a scarce Bevo woven Spanish Blue Division arm badge; a Dutch Resistance armband, machine embroidered 'Oranje' in black on an orange background; and an Italian gold metallic over blue cloth shoulder board, *generally good condition (lot)* *£40-£50*

777 German Second World War Badges.
Comprising a nice condition 936 pattern Wound Badge in gold with semi hollow centre, maker marked 'H.Wagner, Berlin'; a German military administration officials badge for France and Belgium, individually numbered '3817' with some enamel damage; a Military administration officials badge for Belgium and Holland, painted variety, individually numbered 4756; an NSFK non portable award for a flying model competition 25-28 August 1939; a War Medal 1939; and two Dutch Landwacht officials cap badges, one stamped metal the other one highly unusual in plastic, both with their fixing pins on the reverse side, *generally good condition (7)* *£160-£20*

778 German Second World War Awards and Insignia.
Comprising an Infantry Assault Badge in silver, one piece struck version, pin and hinge missing; a 1941 Slovakia Anti Communist Eastern Front badge in bronze, complete with tinny type construction; a highly unusual and must be considered rare SA Sports badge, solid back, screw thread disc back construction with an unidentified series of four letters or numbers on the reverse side of the hilt to the sword; a BDM proficiency clasp individually numbered '44115' with RZM markings; a mint unissued condition Luftwaffe General Luftzeugmeister cap insignia (Luftwaffe civilian technicians working for the Luftwaffe cap badge); a Kriegsmarine officers removable breast eagle, high quality aluminium, good gilt, maker marked on the reverse side 'Schwerin, Berlin', complete with uniform retaining hook; and Cap insignia of the Luftwaffe Sea Rescue Service, the swastika detatched but present, all fixing pins complete, *generally good condition (7)* *£300-£400*

779 German Second World War Miscellaneous Awards and Insignia.
Comprising a 1 Oktober 1938 medal with its original ribbon, all lacquer finish remaining; a Return of the Saar medal, this is an unofficial medal, struck at the time in January 1935 with its original ribbon, impressive design; a Third Reich police cap badge with both pins maker marked 'JFS'; a SA or Political Leaders cap eagle in white metal, all pins present, RZM marked; a scarce Reichswehr officers cap badge in white metal with both pins present; a small gold post officials cap eagle, all pin fixing present; a Factory Protection Force Werkschutz cap eagle with both of its fixing pins present; two edelweiss metallic cap devices and one jager cap device with fixing pins present; 1941 to 43 Finnish German award in enamels, front enamel disc loose from the main body in a fitted box; and a Croatian Pilots Badge, a very nice quality probably German or Austrian made, large tinny type construction, the Croatian shield being in paint rather than enamels, *generally good condition (12)* *£160-£200*

780 German Second World War Insignia.
Comprising a Krim Shield with all original finish remaining but minus its backing plate and material background cloth, all pins remaining; an unusual plaque for Berlin 1934, a non portable piece; a Hitler Youth drivers badge, beautiful Bevo weave in silver on red and white lozenge background; a RLB officials cap eagle with enamelled black swastika, maker marked with three fixing pins present; a Factory Protection Werkschutz cap eagle, marked 'Ges Gesch' with two pins fitted; a large post or railway eagle in gilt with one fixing pin missing; a SA M.29 type cap eagle with both fixing pins present; a DAF municipal tramway or private railway personnel cap insignia, both fixing pins present; and a group of 8 winter help work plastic coloured badges of the standards of the army, navy and air force, *generally good conditon (16)* *£120-£160*

781 German Second World War Eastern Peoples Awards.
Two examples of the Eastern Peoples award in silver without swords. One cased retaining much of its original silver finish with its correct pin, hook and hinge, all fitted into its presentation case with the faint outline of the award to the exterior lid, the upper inner lid is all complete but is slightly loose from the interior, hinge perfect. Accompanied by another example of the Eastern Peoples award, this time in silver with swords, good hook, pin and hinge, *good condition (2)* *£100-£140*

782

A German Second World War Freikorps Armband.
A very rare armband of the Werewolf Freikorps, very finely embroidered skull and crossbones with letter 'W' over a red and black band with machine embroidered runic symbols either side of the central skull and crossbones, *good condition* *£100-£140*

783 A Dutch N.S.D.A.P. Armband.
An unusual political armband constructed in the basic red flag cloth with overlaid white disc, within the white disc very finely machine embroidered a blue swastika, over-stamped with a Dutch official over-stamp, *very good condition* *£60-£80*

784 German Second World War Wall Plaques and Party Badges.
Two bronze wall plaques in the patriotic manner, the first showing a mother with child with cast inscription on the reverse side, measuring 135mm x 90mm; the second being the Saar 18 January 1935 in bronze, casting company's marking in raised relief on the reverse side with its hanging ring, measuring 150mm x 120mm showing an Aryan man slaying a snake; together with a NSKK celluloid wall plaque in silver, maker marked on the reverse side; an aluminium wall plaque for NSKK in gold, maker marked on the reverse side; and five accompanying party badges in various conditions, one with good enamels, pin back, complete, 'Ges Gesch' and 'RZM' marked; another, enamel good, slight scratched with full pin and 'Ges Gesch' and 'RZM'; two non enamelled versions, both with fitting pins, 'RZM' marked but paint thin; ands the last with enamelled chipped and scratches without pin fixing on the reverse side, *generally good condition (9)* *£120-£160*

785 A German Second World War Panzer Regiment Meisen Plaque.
An extremely nicely constructed Meisen porcelain plaque in the subdued maroon colour measuring 130mm x 85mm surmounted by the outspread winged eagle and swastika, the early model mark 4 tank, with below the lettering 'II./Panzer-Regiment 5' with below 'Für Besondere Leistung' (for special performance), *very good condition* *£70-£90*

786 A German Second World War S.S. Allach Porcelain Summer Games Plakette.
A rare and excellent condition 80mm diameter Allach porcelain plakette in dark grey for the SS summer Solstice games of 1939, 'SS Allach' marked to the rim of the award. These plaques were awarded to the members of the winning teams during the sports competitions Germanic celebrations of the summer Solstice in Berlin, *very good condition* *£200-£240*

787 German Second World War Porcelain Plaques.
A highly attractive Deutsche Kampfsprele Nuremberg 1934, 50mm diameter in gold and maroon ceramics, Bavarian maker's mark on the reverse side; accompanied by another ceramic plaque being a memorial piece for the early Third Reich member Albert Leo Schlageter, which measures 90mm in diameter, *good condition (2)* *£40-£50*

788 German Second World War Tinnies and Lapel Pins.
Comprising an impressive looking shooting tinny dated '1944' painted finish with pin back suspension; a Hans Schemm tinny; a Gautag 1935 Hanover with loose pin back suspension; a Reichsparteitag 1934 tinny, maker marked and tinny suspension; a Reichsparteitag 1938 maker marked, RZM marked and tinny suspension; a NSBO Gautag 1933 half tinny suspension missing; a Day of Work Danzig 1934 with pin back suspension; a 1 May 1937 maker marked with pin back suspension; a Reichsparteitag 1937, olive painted, maker marked with back suspension; a 1 May 1936 tinny, RZM marked, pin back suspension missing; a Hitler Mussolini lapel pin with lapel pin fixing; a Saar Reunification with pin back suspension; a German School VDR without pin back suspension; and a 1938 large Work Day with pin back suspension, *generally good condition (14)* *£50-£70*

789 A Collection of German Second World War Pins.
A collection of over 60 lapel pin badges of all different sizes, the majority being of the Third Reich period; two are British, *generally good condition (60+)* *£80-£100*

790 A Collection of German Second World War Lapel Pins.
A collection of over 100 mixed lapel pins, many in enamels including SS female helpers with some larger tinny type pins, *generally good condition (100+)* *£400-£500*

791 A Collection of German Second World War Lapel Pins and Eagles.
A collection of 20 various organisations cap insignia and a mixture of lapel pins and enamel badges. All have their fixing pins on the reverse side, *very good condition (20)* *£200-£240*

792 German Second World War Miscellaneous Awards and Tinnies.
Comprising a RAD woman's 1937 pattern broach in bronze for a Jungfuhrin, and another in iron for an Arbeitsmaid; an interesting triangular form badge for the Juncker factory, individually numbered '975' for a combating sabotage group; a circular airfield at Haley Pass individually numbered 43, hook missing on the reverse side, pin complete; a RAD tradition badge for Prussia and East Prussia in black and white enamels with both fixing pins present; an Army 12 year Long Service award with ribbon; a Luft Sports Hilft Deutschland badge in aluminium with fixing pins complete; five tinnies, for SA Gruppe Nordmark 1933; Braunsweig 1933 in red enamels, maker marked on the reverse side; Braunsweig 1933 identical to the enamel version but in tin; an unidentified 1924 Bavarian tinny; and a large circular bronze tinny with mobile swastika for the 3rd Verbandsturnsen, pin back suspension complete, *generally good condition (12)* *£160-£200*

793 Imperial German Veteran and Old Comrade Pins.
A miscellaneous selection of mainly 25 years veteran badges, the majority Prussian or Bavarian, mounted on a variety of ribands and tassels, *generally good condition (13)* *£60-£80*

794 German post-Great War Kyffhäuserbund.
Comprising two Prussian Landeskriegervernband Kriegerverein-Ehrenkreuz Second Class badges, silver; together with a selection of Kyffhäuserbund badges and pins including a Kyffhäuserbund Frauengruppe pendant, *generally good condition (16)* *£120-£160*

795 A German Second World War Veterans Association Wreath Ribbon.
An approximately 2 metre long ribbon with dedication and swastika, together with the insignia of the Veterans Association, for laying at the grave of a fallen comrade, black fringe, red paper construction for the ribbon; together with a Teno armband, very thin white armband with beautifully Bevo woven Teno central insignia, marked 'Ges Gesch H & S' on the reverse side; and a highly interesting tinny measuring 65mm x 45mm, stamped brass, tinny type pin back suspension with central enamelled swastika badge, this is an Austrian semi-official award given to people who successfully sold subscriptions to NSDAP newspapers, *reasonable condition (3)* *£60-£80*

796 German Second World War Army Award Certificates.
Three award citations to Feldwebel Heinrich Burose, comprising an A5 size, non punch holed, folded once citation for the Wound Badge in Black to Heinrich Burose as a member of 4./Komp./J.R.251 date of award 19 February 1942 signed by Unit Doctor; a Wound Badge in Silver, non punch holed, folded once, slight foxing, A5 size to Oberfeldwebel Heinrich Burose now a member of 14./Gren.Rgt.67, with three award dates qualifying him for the Wound Badge in Gold but no gold certificate issued, date 28 November 1944 by an unidentified Unit Hauptmann; and a Winter Medal in the East, A5 size, non punch holed, folded once citation to Feldwebel Heinrich Burose in the same unit 14./Gren.Regt 67, date of award 21 February 1944, pencil signature of Colonel and Commander; together with a de-nazified example of the Wound Badge in Silver, *good condition (4)* *£80-£100*

797 German Second World War Luftwaffe Award Certificates.
A group of four citations awarded to Gefreiten and subsequently promoted to Oberleutnant Albert Frohling comprising a large A4 size citation for the Pilots Badge dated 28 September 1940 slight rust staining to one side of the award, non punch holed, folded once, pen signed by an unidentified Luftwaffe General Leutnant; an Iron Cross Second Class citation A5 size, non punch holed, folded once, the now Unteroffizier Albert Frohling of 2nd Staffel KG55 dated 28 September 1941 pen signed by Colonel and Squadron Commander; an Iron Cross First Class certificate, A5 size, non punch holed, folded once to the now Oberleutnant Albert Frohling who was a member of K.G.z.b.v.600 3.Staffel, date of award 10 July 1944; and a Front Flyers Clasp for Bomber in bronze, non punch holed, A5 size, folded once to Fahnenjunker-Feldwebel Albert Frohling as a member of 4./Kampfgeschwader 30 dated April 1942 blue pencil signed by an unidentified Major and Squadron Commander, *good condition (4)* *£200-£240*

798 German Second World War Luftwaffe Documents.
A very large double page printed citation for the promotion from Leutnant to Oberleutnant in the Luftwaffe for Fritz Ahlden, a member of the Luftwaffe Signals Company in Jagdgeschwader Udet, promotion dated from the 1 February 1943 with facsimile signature of Hermann Goering to the base, one repaired tear to the left hand side of the citation, to the lower section of the citation the large impressed seal of the German Armed Forces; together with a scarce document in A4 size, blue and cream, which commends Fritz Ahlden for his service in the battle of Stalingrad; with three other accompanying file papers, all contained in an original file document from Luftwaffe records, *good condition (2)* *£140-£180*

799 German Second World War Wherpasses and Award Documents.
A nice group of Third Reich identification and award documents, comprising two Wherpasses complete with photographs; a Gold grade DRL badge with accompanying Deutsche ReichsSportAbzeichen award document and later post-War badge; three Arbeitsbuches; a Studierenden Ausweis with photographs and additional documents; and two Ahnenpasses each with a considerable number of entries, *good condition (11)* *£180-£220*

800 A German Second World War Field Torch.
A Second War Field Torch, by the maker Daimon, and design no 2361; together with a post-Second War Field Torch, by the maker Narva, with red, green, and blue colour filters, both complete with leather tabs, *both in good working condition (2)* *£60-£80*

End *of* Sale

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA
29 JUNE 2022

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the price(s) mentioned overleaf. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or any reserve.

I understand that in the case of a successful bid, a premium of 24 per cent (plus VAT if delivered or collected within the UK) will be payable by me on the hammer price of all lots.

Please see the Terms and Conditions of Business for any other charges which may be applicable.

Please ensure your bids comply with the steps outlined below:

Up to £100 by £5
£100 to £200 by £10
£200 to £500 by £20
£500 to £1,000 by £50
£1,000 to £2,000 by £100
£2,000 to £5,000 by £200
£5,000 to £10,000 by £500
£10,000 to £20,000 by £1,000
£20,000 to £50,000 by £2,000 etc.

Bids of unusual amounts will be rounded down to the bid step below and will not take precedence over a similar bid unless received first.

NOTE:
All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 4 PM on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, Noonans cannot accept responsibility for bids received after that time. It is strongly advised that you use our online Advance Bidding Facility. If you have a valid email address bids may be entered, and amended or cancelled, online at www.noonans.co.uk right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments, Bids posted to our office using this form will be entered by our staff using the same Advance Bidding Facility. There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your advance bids than to place them yourself online.

I confirm that I have read and agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions of Business in the catalogue.

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Please note payment is due within five working days of the end of the auction.

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NOONANS MAYFAIR

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COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA
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13 Liability of Noonans and sellers
(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to the sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by Noonans under this Condition, none of the seller, Noonans, its servants or agents is responsible for errors of descriptions or for the genuineness or authenticity of any lot. No warranty whatever is given by Noonans, its servants or agents, or any seller to any buyer in respect of any lot and any express or implied conditions or warranties are hereby excluded.
(b) Any lot which proves to be a 'deliberate forgery' may be returned by the buyer to Noonans within 15 days of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction, accompanied by a statement of defects, the number of the lot, and the date of the auction at which it was purchased. If Noonans is satisfied that the item is a 'deliberate forgery' and that the buyer has and is able to transfer a good and marketable title to the lot free from any third party claims, the sale will be set aside and any amount paid in respect of the lot will be refunded, provided that the buyer shall have no rights under this Condition if:
(i) the description in the catalogue at the date of the sale was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion; or
(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of publication of the catalogue that the lot was a 'deliberate forgery' was by means of scientific processes not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which was unreasonably expensive or impractical.
(c) A buyer's claim under this Condition shall be limited to any amount paid in respect of the lot and shall not extend to any loss or damage suffered or expense incurred by him or her.

(d) The benefit of the Condition shall not be assignable and shall rest solely and exclusively in the buyer who, for the purpose of this condition, shall be and only be the person to whom the original invoice is made out by Noonans in respect of the lot sold.

CONDITIONS MAINLY CONCERNING SELLERS AND CONSIGNORS

14 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to Noonans and to the buyer that he or she is the true owner of the property or is properly authorised to sell the property by the true owner and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims. The seller will indemnify Noonans, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence of any breach on the part of the seller.

15 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place, prior to the first day of the auction, a reserve at or below the low estimate on any lot provided that the low estimate is more than £100. Such reserve being the minimum 'hammer price' at which that lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of Noonans. Noonans may at their option sell at a 'hammer price' below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

16 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises Noonans to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges Noonans' right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

17 Rescission of sale

If before Noonans remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and Noonans is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Noonans is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Noonans in respect of the lot.

18 Payment of sale proceeds

Noonans shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller 35 days after the auction, but if by that date Noonans has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then Noonans will remit the sale proceeds within five working days after the date on which the 'total amount due' is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between Noonans and the buyer, Noonans shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

19 If the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, Noonans will endeavour to notify the seller and take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in Noonans' opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit Noonans to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Noonans at the seller's expense to agree special terms for payment of the 'total amount due', to remove, store and insure the lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as Noonans shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer if appropriate.

20 If, notwithstanding that, the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction and Noonans remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Noonans.

21 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Noonans reserve the right to charge a fee of 15 per cent of Noonans' then latest middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the UK, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

22 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives Noonans full and absolute right to photograph and illustrate any lot placed in its hands for sale and to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time at its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

23 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, Noonans shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

24 Noonans reserve the right to charge commission up to one-half of the 'stated rates' calculated on the 'bought-in price' and in addition 'expenses' in respect of any unsold lots.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND DEFINITIONS

25 Noonans sells as agent for the seller (except where it is stated wholly or partly to own any lot as principal) and as such is not responsible for any default by seller or buyer.

26 Any representation or statement by Noonans, in any catalogue as to authorship, attribution, genuineness, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price is a statement of opinion only. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his or her own judgement as to such matters and neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

27 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Noonans will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

28 Noonans shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance at its auctions by any person.

29 Noonans has absolute discretion without giving any reason to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to put up any lot for auction again.

30 (a) Any indemnity under these Conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings costs, expenses, claims and demands whatever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.
(b) Noonans declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant servants and agents of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its servants and agents.

31 Any notice by Noonans to a seller, consignor, prospective bidder or buyer may be given by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.

32 These Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. Noonans hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

33 In these Conditions:

(a) 'catalogue' includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication;
(b) 'hammer price' means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;
(c) 'total amount due' means the 'hammer price' in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and additional charges and expenses due from a defaulting buyer in pounds sterling;
(d) 'deliberate forgery' means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description;
(e) 'sale proceeds' means the net amount due to the seller being the 'hammer price' of the lot sold less commission at the 'stated rates' and 'expenses' and any other amounts due to Noonans by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;
(f) 'stated rate' means Noonans' published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;
(g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means Noonans charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, certification, remedials, packing and freight of that lot and any Value Added Tax thereon;
(h) 'bought-in price' means 5 per cent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

34 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

Insurance is charged at 1.5 per cent of the hammer price.

35 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and expenses are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the UK.

AT NOONANS OUR EXPERTISE EXTENDS BEYOND THE KNOWLEDGE WITHIN OUR SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS TO INCLUDE ALL ASPECTS OF OUR AUCTION HOUSE, FROM OUR PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO TO OUR ADVANCED PROPRIETARY ONLINE BIDDING SYSTEM.

We're a close-knit team of experts with deep knowledge across our specialist subjects: banknotes, coins, detectorist finds, historical & art medals, jewellery, medals & militaria, tokens and watches. Focusing on these fascinating items, we share this expertise with an international community of sellers and buyers.

Each sale item that passes through our Mayfair auction house is appraised by an expert recognised as a leading authority in a particular field of interest, ranging from ancient coins and military medals to jewellery and vintage watches. This depth of knowledge across all departments sets us apart from other generalist auctioneers.

SELL WITH US

Respected worldwide for the breadth and depth of our specialist expertise, we can connect you to a broad, deep pool of potential buyers. Over the years, we've brought together an international community of people who share our particular passion. As recognised experts, with a vast store of freely available in-house knowledge and experience, we've earned the trust of buyers across the globe.

Our fees are transparent. Unlike many other auction houses, we don't charge for collecting your lots, photography or marketing and there's no minimum lot charge.

Not surprisingly, our position as a trusted authority, with deep global reach, often leads to the achievement of higher than expected prices at auction.

Free valuation

If you're interested in selling your items and you'd like a free auction valuation, without obligation, our specialists will be happy to help. You can submit online or bring your sale item to a valuation day at our Mayfair auction house or at a regional venue. Alternatively, request a home visit.

BUY WITH US

We're here for you, whether you're an experienced collector with a depth of knowledge or an occasional buyer attracted to a particular piece of jewellery or vintage watch.

Be assured that the item in question has been accurately described and photographed, detailing all available information, from its provenance to its current condition. Be certain that our price estimate is fair and sensible.

Delve deep into our website and you'll discover a vast store of helpful background data, including prices achieved for similar items at previous auctions. Informed and empowered, study our detailed online catalogue, then place your bid in complete confidence.

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