

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

8 OCTOBER 2025 AT 10 AM



FEATURED ABOVE

LOT 166

THE FALKLAND WAR 'BATTLE OF
GOOSE GREEN' M.M. GROUP OF THREE
TO CORPORAL B. J. GRAYLING, 2ND
BATTALION, PARACHUTE REGIMENT

AUCTION

AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE

8 OCTOBER 2025 AT 10AM

VIEWINGS

STRICTLY BY APPOINTMENT 2
2 AND 3 OCTOBER 10AM-4PM

PUBLIC VIEWING

6 OCTOBER 10AM-4PM

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ORDER OF SALE

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 8 OCTOBER 2025 AT 10AM

A COLLECTION OF MEDALS TO THE ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS	1-100
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY	101-175
SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS	176-193
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS	194-324
A COLLECTION OF MEDALS FOR SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, PART 1	325-340
A COLLECTION OF MEDALS FOR TEL-EL-KEBIR	341-358
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS	359-491
CORONATION AND JUBILEE MEDALS	492-501
LONG SERVICE MEDALS	502-529
MISCELLANEOUS	530-538
MINIATURE MEDALS	539-547
WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS	548-579
MILITARIA	580-650

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

WEDNESDAY 5 NOVEMBER 2025

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 3 DECEMBER 2025

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 14 JANUARY 2026

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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BRITANNIA MEDAL FAIR



SUNDAY 16 NOVEMBER 2025

•

9:30 AM–2 PM

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

FREE ENTRY

•

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

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

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

The popular Britannia curry will be available from the canteen!

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A Collection of Medals to the Royal Army Pay Corps

1



A Great War C.I.E. group of three awarded to Colonel F. W. Bagshawe, Military Accounts Department, Indian Army, who was additionally Mentioned in Despatches

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (Capt: F. W. Bagshawe. I.S.C.) engraved naming; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising to QSA, good very fine and better (3)* £800-£1,000

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 26 November 1918.

Frederick William Bagshawe was born in India on 6 March 1868 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry on 22 August 1888. He transferred to the Madras Staff Corps, Indian Army, on 19 September 1889, and was posted to the 29th Madras Native Infantry on 12 May 1890, serving as a Wing Officer from 14 November 1890. He transferred to the 8th Madras Native Infantry on 16 October 1893, and then to the Military Accounts Department on 10 February 1897. Promoted Captain on 28 August 1899, he served in South Africa during the Boer War, and was present at the Relief of Ladysmith, including the action at Colenso on 15 December 1899; at the operations on Tugela Heights, 14-27 February 1900; and at operations in the Cape Colony, south of the Orange River. For his services he was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal with three clasps.

Promoted Major on 22 August 1906, Bagshawe served as Military Deputy Accountant General from 10 August 1907, and was awarded the Delhi Durbar Medal in 1911. Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 22 August 1914, he was appointed Senior Controller, Military Supply and Marine Accounts, on 3 October 1915, and served for the entire duration of the War in India; although not entitled to any campaign medals, for his services during the Great War he was both Mentioned in Despatches and appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. Promoted Colonel on 29 July 1920, he retired on 29 July 1922, and died in Bristol on 23 July 1945.

Sold with copied research.



An inter-War C.B.E. group of six awarded to Colonel W. S. Mackenzie, Royal Army Pay Corps, later Gloucestershire Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Farquhar's Farm on 30 October 1899, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E., (Military) Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. W. S. Mackenzie. Glouc. Rgt.) engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (Capt. W. S. Mackenzie. A.P.D.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major W. S. Mackenzie.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *minor edge bruising to QSA, toned, good very fine (6)* *£700-£900*

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 4 June 1934.

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 13 July 1916 and 25 September 1916 (both Egypt)

William Shand Mackenzie was born in Comrie, Perthshire, on 5 September 1876, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders on 29 July 1896. He transferred to the Regular Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Gloucestershire Regiment on 3 June 1899, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, being captured and taken Prisoner of War at Farquhar's Farm on 30 October 1899. Released on the capture of Pretoria on 5 June 1900, he was promoted Lieutenant, before being attached to the Army Pay Department in Ceylon on 18 June 1902. He transferred to the Army Pay Department with the rank of Captain and Paymaster on 16 March 1904. Seconded to the Army Accounts Department as Assistant Account, Second Class, from 1 May 1905 to 1 January 1910, he served during the Great War in Egypt from 1 April 1915, and was promoted temporary Major and Staff Paymaster on the same date. Twice Mentioned in Despatches for his services in Egypt, he was promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 3 June 1919, and was confirmed in that rank on 1 April 1920. Promoted Colonel and Chief Paymaster on 10 April 1925, he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1934 Birthday Honours' List, prior to his retirement on 5 September 1936. He died in Fleet, Hampshire, on 19 December 1944.

Sold with the recipient's original Commission Document; named Buckingham Palace bestowal document for the Jubilee Medal, with War Office enclosure; named Central Chancery enclosure for the C.B.E.; a hand-written summary of the recipient's service; and copied research.



A Second War C.B.E. group of nine awarded to Colonel J. Feehally, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Rifle Brigade

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E., (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Belfast (4072 Cpl. J. Feehally, Rifle Brigade); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4072 Corpl: J. Feehally, Rifle Brigade.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 1st issue (1210 Sjt: J. Feehally. A.P.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (1210 S. Sjt. -A.S.S. Mjr.- J. Feehally. A. P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *contact marks to the Boer War pair, these very fine; the rest nearly extremely fine (9)*

£700-£900



C.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1946.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 July 1940.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 February 1919.

John Feehally was born on 18 July 1881 and enlisted in the Rifle Brigade as a Boy Soldier on 18 October 1895, being posted to the 2nd Battalion. He served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, before transferring to the Army Pay Corps as a Corporal in January 1903, and was promoted Sergeant on 26 January 1911. Posted to the London District in 1912, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 99 of 1914, and served at home throughout the Great War. Promoted Staff Sergeant on 26 January 1917, for his services during the War he was awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal, and was advance Staff Sergeant Major on 25 June 1920.

Feehally was commissioned Lieutenant on 15 August 1926, and after serving in Shanghai from 1928 to June 1930 was posted to the War Office. He was promoted Captain on 15 August 1934, and Major on 1 April 1938, and was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1940. Appointed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 July 1941, he was placed on retired pay later that month, but was re-employed, and was appointed a Local Colonel on 22 January 1944. Advanced to a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1946 Birthday Honours' List, he died in Athlone on 7 March 1973.

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



A Great War 'Egypt operations' O.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Morland, Army Pay Department, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 1st type, breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *top lugs removed from CC clasp, with the date clasp block loose on ribbon* (Capt. A. Morland, A.P.D.) engraved naming; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. A. Morland.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine* (4) £360-£440

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

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 21 July 1917 (Salonika) and 5 June 1919 (Egypt).

Algernon Morland was born in Dinder, Somerset, on 24 November 1871 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Suffolk Regiment from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on 19 July 1893. He was promoted Lieutenant on 24 March 1897, before transferring to the Army Pay Department as a Captain and Paymaster on 28 January 1899. He served with the Army Pay Department in South Africa during the Boer War, and was promoted Major on 23 January 1910. He saw active service during the Great War as Chief Paymaster, Greek Macedonia, Serbia, Bulgaria, European Turkey and the islands of the Aegean Sea from 20 June 1916 to 1 September 1917, and was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in Salonika. Proceeding to Egypt for service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force on 28 August 1918, he was again Mentioned in Despatches and was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. Placed on Retired Pay with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 3 May 1922, he died in Kew, London, on 2 November 1947.

Sold with copied research.



An inter-War O.B.E. group of six awarded to Major C. F. Grimshaw, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Essex Regiment

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 1st type, breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1930, the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Capt. C. Grimshaw R.A.P.C.'; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, clasps in this order, with unofficial rivets between state and date clasp blocks (785 Corpl: C. F. Grimshaw. A.P.C.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Lieut C. Grimshaw.); Jubilee 1935 (Major C. Grimshaw. O.B.E., R.A.P.C.) contemporarily engraved naming; Coronation 1937 (Major C. Grimshaw. O.B.E., R.A.P.C.) contemporarily engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (785 S.Q.M. Sjt: C. Grimshaw. A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (6) £300-£400

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

Charles Francis Grimshaw was born in Barking on 15 December 1877 and attested for the Essex Regiment on 27 November 1895, having previously served in the Essex Militia. Promoted Corporal on 2 December 1898, he transferred to the Army Pay Corps on 31 July 1899, and served with them in South Africa from 16 November 1901. Advanced Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 27 August 1911, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 99 of 1914, and was promoted Staff Sergeant Major on 17 July 1916. He was commissioned Lieutenant as an Assistant Paymaster in the Army Pay Department on 17 June 1918, and was promoted Captain on 17 June 1926. Appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1932 Birthday Honours' List, he was promoted Major on 17 June 1933, and having been awarded both the 1935 Jubilee Medal and the 1937 Coronation Medal, retired on 11 August 1937. He died at Newport, Isle of Wight, on 3 August 1956.

Sold with copied research.

6



A Second War 'Malta operations' O.B.E. group of eight awarded to Major H. G. Ensoll, Royal Army Pay Corps, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; 1914-15 Star (1343. Pte. H. G. Ensoll. A.P.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. H. G. Ensoll.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine and better* (8) £300-£400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 14 October 1943.

The original Recommendation states: 'I cannot speak too highly of the service rendered by this officer. He has carried out all the duties of Assistant Command Paymaster in a most efficient, tactful, and helpful manner and without sparing himself in any way. His sound technical knowledge has been of great assistance to the staff and the many officers and others who called at the Pay Office for advice and assistance in many matters. The absence of a Financial Advisor in this Command throws a heavy and extra burden onto the A.C.P. and Major Ensoll has carried out all those extra duties with great merit. I understand from my predecessor that Major Ensoll has been recommended on previous occasions. He has served in Malta in his present capacity (with no advancement by promotion) since 1939 and was, I am informed, in a large measure responsible for keeping the office going and up-to-date during all the blitzes (during which the office suffered on three occasions) and his calmness, tact, imperturbability and cheerfulness set a fine example to his subordinates. I have known Major Ensoll for a very long time; he retires in June next and I make the recommendation in the full knowledge that any honour awarded him will be thoroughly merited.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 6 December 1916 (Salonika); 24 June 1943 (Malta).

Henry Gordon Ensoll was born in Stoke Newington on 24 June 1883 and served prior to the Great War for 9 years in the 5th County of London Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. Following the outbreak of the Great War he attested for the Army Pay Corps in London on 25 September 1914, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 March 1915, before proceeding to Salonika on 26 November 1915. Appointed Acting Sergeant on 29 March 1916, he was Mentioned in Despatches, before being commissioned Lieutenant in the Army Pay Department on 18 September 1918. Promoted Captain in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 18 September 1923, and Major on 18 September 1934, he was posted to Malta on 2 November 1939, and served during the Second World War on the island until retiring, having reached the age limit, on 24 June 1943. For his services during the Second World War on Malta he was both Mentioned in Despatches and created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He died in Eastbourne on 1 September 1962.

7

A Second War O.B.E. group of four attributed to Major C. Ayerst, Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 2nd type, breast badge, silver; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £140-£180

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

The original Recommendation states: 'This officer joined the Canadian Army Active in September 1940 and proceeded overseas in February 1941. He has been in charge of all pay services for the Canadian Forestry Corps since July 1941, and has administered and supervised the work of paymasters attached to all other units of the Canadian Forestry Corps. His duties and responsibilities have been a far greater scope than those of a unit paymaster. He has consistently displayed outstanding ability, initiative and leadership.'

Clarence Ayerst was invested with his M.B.E. by H.M. King George VI at Buckingham Palace on 4 July 1944.

Sold with the original Central Chancery letter regarding the Investiture at Buckingham Palace, named to the recipient and dated 21 June 1944; named Central Chancery enclosure letter for the Warrant of Appointment to the Order of the British Empire; and a letter of congratulations to the recipient on the award of his M.B.E. from Brigadier P. Kelly, Chief Paymaster, Canadian Army Overseas, dated 9 June 1944.



A post-War O.B.E., Second War M.C. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. D. Long, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Artillery

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated 1945; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula, G.V.I.R., *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (Capt. G. F. D. Long M.C. R.A.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (Major G. F. D. Long M.C. RAPC.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine (8)*

£2,400-£2,800

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 15 June 1974.

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

Guy Frederick Downer Long was born in Worplesdon, Surrey, on 30 October 1920 and attested for the Royal Artillery as a Gunner in 1938. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 16 December 1939, and was promoted Lieutenant on 16 June 1941. Awarded the Military Cross in 1945, he was promoted Captain on 1 July 1946, and Major on 16 December 1952. He transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 2 September 1958, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 31 December 1968. Appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1974, he retired on 20 March 1977.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War M.B.E. group of five awarded to Major E. W. Dawkins, Royal Army Pay Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1918; 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* (675 Corpl: E. W. Dawkins, A.P.D. [*sic*]); Defence Medal; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (675 S.Q.M. Sjt: E. W. Dawkins. A.P.C.) mounted for display, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (5) £400-£500

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919.

Ernest Walton Dawkins was born in Southampton on 24 December 1876 and attested for the Hampshire Regiment on 2 April 1895, having previously served in the Regiment's 2nd Volunteer Battalion. He transferred to the Army Pay Corps on 30 June 1897, was promoted Corporal on 30 June 1898, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 19 January 1901. He was promoted Sergeant on 30 June 1903; Staff Sergeant on 30 June 1905; and Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 30 June 1908. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 333 of 1913. Promoted Staff Sergeant Major on 9 May 1914, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Army Pay Department on 12 February 1915, and was promoted Captain on 12 February 1918. For his services during the Great War at home he was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire. Promoted Major on 12 February 1930, he retired on 1 November 1935, and died in Salisbury on 10 December 1952.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War M.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant F. M. Gingold, Royal Army Pay Corps, later Royal Air Force, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches for his services in the Middle East

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1918; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. F. M. Gingold. A.P.D.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. F. M. Gingold.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Lieut. F. M. Gingold.) *edge nicks to last, very fine and better, last scarce to unit (5)*

£300-£400

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919:
'For services in Egypt and Palestine'

Frederick Maurice Gingold was born in Fulham in 1887, and in civilian life was employed as a Stockjobber with Messrs Hughes Brothers in the London Stock Exchange. Following the outbreak of the Great War he enlisted as a Private into the Army Pay Corps on 14 December 1914, and was commissioned Lieutenant (Acting Paymaster) in the Army Pay Department on 21 September 1915. He served during the Great War in Mudros, Palestine, Egypt, and Syria; was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 14 June 1918 and 5 June 1919), and was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire. He is mentioned in the British Jewry Book of Honour.

Following the cessation of hostilities Gingold was sent out to Baghdad with the newly amalgamated Royal Army Pay Corps, and received the General Service Medal for Iraq. He relinquished his commission on completion of his service on 31 March 1922, and the following day was commissioned Flying Officer in the Royal Air Force, Stores Branch. He transferred to the Royal Air Force Accountant Branch on 17 June 1924, serving in Egypt, and was promoted Flight Lieutenant on 1 July 1925. He relinquished his commission on account of ill-health on 26 August 1925, and died in Worthing, Sussex, on 28 May 1959.

Sold with the original Buckingham Palace telegram requesting his attendance at the Investiture of his M.B.E.; and copied research.



A Great War M.B.E. pair awarded to Captain E. L. Brash, Army Pay Department

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 1st type, breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Capt. E. L. Brash.) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine (2)*

£160-£200

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

Ernest Livett Brash was born in Bermondsey, London, on 7 May 1881 and, having previously served as a Civilian acting Paymaster, was granted a temporary commission as Captain and Paymaster in the Army Pay Department on 19 October 1918, attached 17th and 18th Divisions in Iraq. Appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1919 Birthday Honours' List, he remained in Iraq and was subsequently employed as a Civilian contractor to the Financial Secretary in Iraq until relinquishing that appointment on 25 April 1928. He died in Cheltenham on 22 January 1940.

Sold with copied research which confirms that this is his full entitlement.



An inter-War M.B.E. group of four awarded to S. S. Murray, Esq., Commissioner for Nyasaland

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1929; Africa General Service 1902-561 clasp, Nyasaland 1915 (S. S. Murray, Nyasaland Vol. Res.); Coronation 1937, unmounted as issued; Coronation 1953, unmounted as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* (4) £400-£500

Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 March 1929.

Stephen Samuel Murray was born in Greenwich on 1 August 1887, the son of a Dairyman. He was educated at Dulwich College 1902-06, and entered the Colonial Civil Service in January 1912, being appointed a Clerk in the Nyasaland Protectorate. He served in this territory for the next twenty years, and was Acting Chief Transport Officer in January and February 1913, and again from May 1918 to April 1919. As a member of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve, he served during the suppression of the rising led by the Revd. John Chilembwe during January and February 1915, and received the medal with clasp. Murray was Acting Paymaster to the King's African Rifles during June 1913 to April 1914, and again from January to March 1915. He was also Cashier in the Treasury from April to July 1914.

After the War, Murray was Acting Lands Officer and Director of Mines, May to December 1919, and then Acting Chief Clerk in the Secretariat from April 1920. In November 1920 he was appointed Acting 2nd Assistant until March 1921, and again from June to December 1921. Murray rose to become Senior Assistant Secretary of the Secretariat, Nyasaland Protectorate, and in that position was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire on 1 March 1929. He retired in 1932.

Murray had published in 1922, by the Crown Agents for the Government of Nyasaland, *A Handbook of Nyasaland*, a second edition of which was published in 1932. Returning to England, Murray was appointed in March 1935, the Nyasaland Commissioner in London, and served as Commissioner for Nyasaland until 1955, when that office was closed following the formation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Sold with copied research.

13 A Second War M.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. King, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Artillery

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unmounted as issued; Coronation 1937, unmounted as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (929 S. Q.M. Sjt: H. King. A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (6) £160-£200

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 July 1940.

Harry King was born in Salisbury on 25 September 1880 and attested there for the Royal Artillery on 25 April 1899. He transferred to the Army Pay Corps as a Private on 3 April 1901, and was promoted Corporal on 3 April 1902; Sergeant on 3 April 1907; and Staff Sergeant on 29 June 1912. He served throughout the Great War at home; was promoted Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 29 June 1915, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 333 of 1916. Promoted Staff Sergeant Major on 25 June 1920, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 24 January 1929, and was promoted Captain on 24 January 1937, and temporary Major on 13 June 1940. Appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in 1940, he was promoted temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 24 June 1941, and was finally retired on 21 August 1945. He died in Teignmouth on 16 June 1954.

Sold with copied research.



A post-War M.B.E. group of six awarded to Major J. H. A. Bryden, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Artillery

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 2nd type, breast badge, silver; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Capt. J. H. A. Bryden. R.A.); General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rods between clasps* (Major J. H. A. Bryden. R.A.P. C.) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £400-£500

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 June 1976.

The original Recommendation, dated 14 November 1975, states: 'Major Bryden retires from the Army in April 1976 having completed 36 years of dedicated service. He applied for and was granted an extension of one year to his service in order that he might see the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards through its third tour in Northern Ireland, all of which he has attended, and also cover the move from Germany to London. This is indicative of his devotion to duty, even in his 56th year.

He was commissioned into the Royal Artillery in 1939 and served with the Indian Army for five years, seeing active service in North Africa. In 1957, when a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General on the staff of a formation headquarters, he took the unprecedented step of transferring into the Royal Army Pay Corps. He did this against the wishes of his superior officers, for he was both successful and staff trained, but with foresight and determination Major Bryden pursued his course because he realised that there was at that time a superfluity of officers of his age and seniority in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and he had to take into account reasons of personal necessity.

He has served the 1st Battalion Scots Guards as the Paymaster in an exemplary way for 12 years. He has been with a battalion on active service in Malaysia and Northern Ireland, and was in Sharjah unaccompanied for nine months.

During the last decade, he has experienced many changes in the Battalion, and within his own Corps and its methods. He has unfailingly adapted to them all and given himself tirelessly to his work, in which he has a long established reputation second to none.

A person of great character and splendid sense of humour he is held in respect and earns a loyalty of everyone with whom he comes in contact. He has devoted a large proportion of his life to the good of battalion and the welfare of his soldiers, and the number of Scots Guardsmen, now scattered far and wide, who owe him a debt of thanks is very large.

He is always prepared to give his wise council, based on his expert knowledge and his wealth of experience, to anyone who seeks it, not only within the Battalion but also from outside it. He has willingly undertaken many tasks beyond the call of his normal duty and fulfilled them in an admirable way. When he retires and era will pass, but it is most appropriate that his son is to perpetuate his name in the Regiment to which he has given such outstanding service. This long service is synonymous with a selfless devotion to duty which richly merits official recognition.'

John Hewgill Anderson Bryden was born in Shoeburyness, Essex, on 30 April 1920 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 3 July 1939. Promoted Lieutenant on 3 January 1941; Captain on 1 July 1946; and Major on 3 July 1952, he attended the Staff College, Camberley, from 23 January to 16 December 1953 and was appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General in February 1954. He transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 9 January 1957, and was posted as Paymaster to the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards in June 1964. He retired on 30 April 1976, and was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in that year's Birthday Honours' List. He died in Edinburgh on 12 January 2008.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. and Second Award Bar group of eight awarded to Major A. F. Nutting, Royal Army Pay Corps, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was wounded during the Great War on four occasions

Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Q.M. & Lieut. A. F. Nutting, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. E. Nutting.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Major A. E. Nuttings. [sic] M.C. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine and better* (8)

£1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2006.

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On one occasion, when his Colonel had been killed, he showed great coolness and skill while withdrawing the battalion to a new position. Later, as Adjutant, his personal reconnaissances were of great value to his commanding officer; and throughout, his fine example did much to steady and encourage the men.'

M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

Arthur Forde Nutting was born in Wandsworth on 30 March 1890 and was educated at Sherborne School. A Chartered Accountant by profession, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 11th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps on 18 December 1914, and was promoted temporary Lieutenant and Quartermaster on 30 June 1915. He served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 July 1915, and was wounded at Ypres on 14 February 1916. Promoted Lieutenant on 3 August 1916, he was wounded a second time at Guillemont on 31 August 1916, before being appointed Adjutant on 8 October 1916, and was promoted Captain on 24 February 1917. Wounded for a third time at Rifle Wood on 31 March 1918, he was awarded both the Military Cross and a Second Award Bar (and unusually the Bar was Gazetted before the M.C.!), with the M.C. being awarded for operations during the German Spring Offensive. He was wounded for a fourth time at Le Catelet on 5 October 1918, and was released in 1920.

Resuming his profession as a Chartered Accountant, upon the outbreak of the Second World War Nutting was commissioned into the Royal Army Pay Corps as a Lieutenant on 15 April 1940, and ended the War as a temporary Major and Staff Paymaster. In October 1946 he signed up for a short service commission and retired on 1 October 1950 as an Honorary Major. He died in Norwich on 10 July 1971.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Italy operations' M.C. group of seven awarded to Captain E. A. Cooper, West Yorkshire Regiment, late Hampshire Regiment and Army Pay Corps, who was additionally Mentioned in Despatches

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (1036 Lce. Corpl. E. A. Cooper 1st. Bn. Hamps. R.); 1914-15 Star (Q.M. & Lieut. E. A. Cooper. W. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Q.M. & Capt. E. A. Cooper.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (449 St. Serjt. E. A. Cooper. A.P.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (449 W.O. Cl. 2. E. A. Cooper. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine* (7) *£1,400-£1,800*

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

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

Ernest Albert Cooper was born in Bengal on 1 April 1867 and attested for the Hampshire Regiment on 26 July 1883, serving with the 2nd Battalion in the Burma campaign. He transferred to the Corps of Military Staff Clerks in 1892, transferring to the Army Pay Corps on its formation on 1 April 1893, and was advanced Staff Quartermaster Sergeant prior to 1906. he was discharged to pension as a Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 27 February 1914, after 30 years and 217 days' service.

Cooper was subsequently commissioned Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant in the 14th (Service) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment on 26 December 1914, and served with the 11th (Service) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 December 1915. Subsequently serving in Italy from 14 November 1917, he was promoted Captain on 26 December 1917, and for his services he was both Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Military Cross, the latter 'for bravery in conveying ammunition &c. to the trenches under heavy shell fire.' He relinquished his commission on 1 September 1919, and was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal per Army Order 18 of 1947. He died in Exeter on 21 June 1950.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 1918 'Piave Front' M.C. group of six awarded to Major C. Sutton, Wiltshire Regiment, attached Devonshire Regiment, late Army Pay Corps, who was wounded before subsequently serving in North Russia, the Anglo-Irish War and throughout the Second War

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2381 Pte. C. Sutton. A.P.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2-Lieut. C. Sutton.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (6) £1,000-£1,400

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in reconnoitring for and taking part in a daylight raid in full view of the enemy trenches, assisting in securing a prisoner, and holding off an enemy party, thus enabling his own party to get clear. This operation was carried out in full view of our lines, and furnished a splendid example to the men of daring and skill.'

Charles Sutton was born in 1893 at Middleburg, South Africa and was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh and Lincoln College, Oxford. He attested for the Army Service Corps on 8 August 1914 and transferred to the Army pay Corps on 8 September 1914, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 December 1915 to 28 January 1917. On 26 June 1917 he was discharged on being appointed to a temporary commission as a Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Wiltshire Regiment, attached to the Devonshire Regiment. He joined the 9th (Service) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment in Italy on 21 December 1917 and was awarded the Military Cross for his actions on 21 May 1918 while serving with them on the Piave Front. The War Diary of the 9th Devonshire Regiment provides the following information:

'20 May 1918 – Battalion in left sub sector Asiago plateau. At 08.30 a daylight patrol of two officers and one NCO crossed the Gelphac and reconnoitred the enemy sap running from Border Trench. A post of six enemy was located near the junction of the sap and the main trench.

21 May 1918 – Battalion in left sub sector Asiago Plateau. 2/Lt T H Haine, 2/Lt C Sutton and Sgt J N Williams took one prisoner. Officers awarded M.C. Sergeant awarded DCM.'

The following Patrol Report written by Major D. N. Brunicardi, Commanding 9th Devonshires, was submitted to accompany the War Diary of May 1918:

'At 08.30am on the morning of the 21st instant a patrol consisting of 2 Officers (2/Lt. Haine 9th Devon Regt. And 2/Lt. Sutton 2nd Wilts att. 9th Devon Regt.) 1 N.C.O. and 4 men crossed the Ghelpac at H. 19.43 with the object of capturing a prisoner in the Sap running out from Border Trench which they had reconnoitred the previous morning. They reached the sap without incident and proceeding up it came upon a sentry sitting on the fire step. He was at once secured in spite of violent resistance and taken away. A party whom his cries summoned were dealt with by well placed bombs and a second party who looked over the parapet of Border Trench were instantly struck by a burst of Lewis Gun fire from our covering guns in our line.

The prisoner proved to be of the 6th Dragoon Regiment.'

The 9th Devonshires returned to France in September 1918, joining the 7th Brigade, 25th Division for the Final Advance in Picardy. The Official History of the 25th Division gives a statement of officer casualties which lists Second Lieutenant C. Sutton among the wounded of the 9th Devons. He was demobilised on 26 April 1919 and relinquished his commission but re-attested for Short Service with the Royal Army Ordnance Corps on 1 May 1919 and embarked for service with the North Russia Relief Force on 18 May 1919. His time in Russia was brought to a conclusion after a court martial found him guilty, on 25 August 1919, of drunkenness and disobeying an order. He forfeited 28 days of pay and returned to the United Kingdom on 29 September 1919.

Anglo-Irish War

On 20 August 1920, Sutton joined the Royal Irish Constabulary Auxiliary Division, serving as Section Leader H Company at a time of escalating violence during the Anglo-Irish War. On 23 December 1920, Sutton shot and killed Andrew Moynihan, a prisoner in transit who was attempting to escape. A Military Court of Enquiry was held at Tralee on 24 December 1920. Moynihan was a 43 year old married farmer who had been arrested by Auxiliaries in Kerry after incriminating documents had been found in his house. Sutton told the enquiry:

'at the prisoners request I took him a bit up the road to relieve nature. The deceased made a dash so as to escape. I called on him twice as he was trying to get over a wall and the night was dark. I ran after him and fired two shots in rapid succession with my revolver.'

The medical report on the body confirmed two bullets fired, one wound on the chest and two on the face due to the same bullet. T/Cadet J H Jennings who was one of the guards present confirmed Sutton's account. Less than four months later, Sutton's Company Commander, John Allister Mackinnon M.C., D.C.M., M.M., was murdered by the Provisional I.R.A. while playing golf in Tralee. Sutton was on the course at the time. The Auxiliaries went on a spree of reprisal killings and arson, which in turn led to further I.R.A. killings.

Sutton worked for a shipping agency from 1927 to 1939. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 1 September 1941, remaining with them until his retirement with the rank of Honorary Major in February 1955.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Hohenzollern Redoubt' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Corporal A. C. Lowrey, Army Pay Corps, late 9th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, who was twice wounded in action

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (8338 L. Cpl. A. C. Lowry [*sic*]. 9/R. Fus.); 1914-15 Star (G-8338 Pte. A. C. Lowrey. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (8338 Cpl. A. C. Lowrey. R. Fus.) mounted court-style for display, *minor edge nicks to first, nearly extremely fine (4)* *£800-£1,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 15 April 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry. When his Company was hotly pressed by three counter-attack Lance Corporal Lowry with tow bags of bombs held up one attack single-handed.'

Arthur Cyril Lowrey (also recorded as Lowry) was born in Dublin in 1895 and attested for the Royal Fusiliers on 30 October 1914. He served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 May 1915, and was awarded the D.C.M. for his gallantry in holding off enemy counter-attacks during the attack made by the 8th and 9th Battalions Royal Fusiliers at the Hohenzollern Redoubt on 2 March 1916. He suffered a gun shot wound to the thigh on 9 March 1916 and a second more serious gun shot wound to the back in August 1917; this latter wound resulted in his transfer to the Army Pay Corps. He transferred Class 'Z' Reserve on 3 March 1919. He died in Folkestone on 24 September 1966.

Sold with copied research.

19 A R.V.M. group of eight awarded to Staff Quartermaster Sergeant J. W. Cotterill, Royal Army Pay Corps, late 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st Dragoon Guards, and 4th/7th Dragoon Guards

1914 Star (7888 L. Cpl. J. W. Cotterill, 5/D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (7888 Pte. J. W. Cotterill. 5-D. Gds.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. 3rd issue, Regular Army (389709 W.O. Cl. II J. W. Cotterill 4-7 D.G.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, Militia (389709 S/Sjt. J. W. Cotterill R.A.P. C.) mounted court style for display in this order, *contact marks, fine and better (8)* *£400-£500*

John William Cotterill was born in Rotherham on 7 January 1895 and attested for the 5th Dragoon Guards at Aldershot on 17 February 1913. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914 as part of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, and was appointed Lance-Corporal on 20 August 1914. Posted as 'Missing' in the retreat from Mons on 5 September, he later became reunited with his unit. He was wounded by gun-shot to the right thigh on 13 May 1915, during the Second Battle of Ypres, and following his recovery, he was posted to the 1st Reserve Cavalry Regiment and then, in February 1916, to the 1st Dragoon Guards. With them he remained at the front until April 1917 when he was repatriated as sick, and in October 1917 he was posted to the 4th Reserve Cavalry Regiment.

Cotterill was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal on the occasion of King George V's visit to Aldershot on 25 May 1920 – probably for his services as a standard bearer. Promoted Sergeant on 12 November 1923, and Warrant Officer Class II on 17 November 1927, being appointed Squadron Sergeant Major on the same date, he transferred to the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards in India on 18 March 1929. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 208 of 11 December 1931, and was discharged on 16 February 1934.

Cotterill joined the Royal Army Pay Corps Special Reserve Militia on 10 April 1934, remaining with them until the outbreak of the Second World War when he was remobilised. He served throughout the war on Home Service, firstly in Manchester and then at Aldershot, being awarded the Efficiency Medal per Army Order 164 in October 1943. He was finally discharged from the Reserve on 19 February 1951, and died in Guildford on 28 November 1976.

Sold with copied research.

20 **A Second War B.E.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant E. Heywood, Royal Army Pay Corps**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (7662491 Sgt. Edward Heywood, R.A.P.C.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £160-£200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2006 (when sold as a single British Empire Medal).

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

The original Recommendation states: 'This non-commissioned officer has shown outstanding ability and initiative during his long period of faithful service in the office of Paymaster, Faroe Islands Force, since January 1941. By his tact and courtesy, Sergeant Heywood has contributed considerably to the excellent relations established between the pay service and civilians throughout the islands. Outside of his normal sphere of pay duties he has, by his enthusiasm and hard work substantially assisted in the fight against inflation and in particular that angle of it represented by the savings campaign.'

Edward Heywood enlisted into the Royal Army Pay Corps in late 1939, shortly after the outbreak of the Second World War, and was posted to the Faroe Islands in 1940. Awarded the British Empire Medal, he was still serving in 1946.

Sold with copied research.

21



A post-War 'Military Division' B.E.M. group of seven awarded to Staff Quartermaster Sergeant A. G. Littlewood, Royal Army Pay Corps

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.I.I.R. (7670688 S/Sgt. Alfred G. Littlewood, R.A.P.C.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (7670688 S. Sgt. A. G. Littlewood. B.E.M. R.A.P.C.); Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (7670688 S. Sgt. A. G. Littlewood. B.E.M. R.A.P.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (7670688 W.O. Cl. 2. A. C. Littlewood. B.E.M. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine (7)* £300-£400

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 June 1953.

The original Recommendation, dated 11 February 1953, states: 'This Non Commissioned Officer has been employed upon a designing, provision, control and issue of all army forms and stationary requirements used by the Royal Army Pay Corps. He is also responsible for the control, supervision and maintenance of accounting machines in Army Pay Offices. He has shown exceptional initiative, imagination, and enthusiasm in his work and his cheerfully and willingly accepted responsibility considerably above that normal to his rank. His outstanding devotion to duty has been a constant example to his subordinates.'

Alfred Gordon Littlewood was born in Sheffield on 30 August 1914 and served with the Royal Army Pay Corps during the Second World War, being promoted Corporal on 10 August 1943. Advanced Staff Sergeant on 23 October 1952, he was awarded the British Empire Medal the following year, and having been posted to Cyprus in April 1956 was promoted Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 18 March 1958. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 24 June 1958, and his Meritorious Service Medal per Arm Order y of January 1969. He was discharged on 26 August 1969, and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in his capacity as Chief Steward Grade I, Ministry of Defence. He died in York on 27 September 1987.

Sold with copied research.



A rare Carlist War and Crimea Light Brigade group of four awarded to Major J. Hely, Paymaster, 11th Hussars, late Captain, Anglo Spanish Legion

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, *the last clasp loose as issued* (J. Hely, Esqr. 11th Hussars) contemporarily engraved in upright capitals; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, crudely plugged and fitted with an IGS-style suspension; **Spain, Kingdom**, Military Order of St. Ferdinand, breast badge, gilt and enamel, *some chips to green enamel*; Cross for Morella 1840, breast badge, gold and enamel surmounted by gold mural crown suspension, *small chip to blue enamel on obverse centre; generally good very fine or better and a rare group (4)* *£1,400-£1,800*

Provenance: Buckland, Dix & Wood, May 1993.

Joseph Hely was born in Ramsgate, Kent, on 18 May 1807 and served as a Captain in the 1st Lancers of the Anglo Spanish Legion in 1835, and was engaged at the castle of Guevara, the stronghold of the Carlists; and afterwards at Mendegur, Azua, and heights of Arlaban in Alava, 16-18 January 1836; also at the passage of the Urumea on 28 May 1836 and commanded the squadron which took passages on that day; and again on the right of the lines when Alza was attacked, together with the constant skirmishes in front of Vittoria.

Returning to the United Kingdom, Hely was commissioned Ensign in the 49th Regiment of Foot on 16 February 1839, and exchanged into the 7th Hussars on 10 April 1840. Promoted Lieutenant on 11 November 1845, he exchanged into the 58th Regiment of Foot on 27 October 1848, before being appointed Paymaster of the 11th Dragoons on 8 December 1848. He served in the Crimea as Paymaster, 11th Hussars, and was present at the battles of Balaklava (although as Paymaster did not ride in the celebrated Charge of the Light Brigade) and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. He was appointed Hon. Captain and Paymaster, 4th Regiment of Foot, on 6 September 1861, before exchanging into the 73rd Regiment of Foot on 29 July 1862, and was promoted Honorary Major on 6 December 1863. He transferred to the Half Pay List on 6 December 1866, and died in Hackney, London, on 7 September 1884.

Sold with copied research.



Three: Paymaster Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hughes, 82nd Regiment of Foot, late 22nd Regiment of Foot

Meeanee Hyderabad 1843 (Color Serjt. Wm. Hughes, 22nd. Regt.) fitted with replacement silver clip and bar suspension; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (Qr. Mr. W. Hughes. H.Ms 1st. Bn. 22nd. Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Pay Mr. W. Hughes, 82nd. Regt.) mounted court-style for display, *the first nearly very fine, otherwise good very fine and a scarce group (3)* *£1,600-£2,000*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2001.

William Hughes served as a Colour-Sergeant with the 22nd Regiment of Foot in the campaign of 1842-43 in Scinde, including the destruction of Imaumghur, and battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad (Medal). He was employed in the campaign in the Southern Mahratta Country in 1844-45, and was present at the investment and capture of the forts of Panulla and Pownghur. He was commissioned as Ensign in September 1846, as Lieutenant in June 1849, and served on the North West Frontier of India, near Peshawur 1851-55, and took part in the expedition against the Bori Afridis in November 1853 (Medal with clasp).

Hughes was appointed Paymaster in the 82nd Regiment of Foot in April 1856, and served with the regiment in the North West Provinces in the suppression of the Great Sepoy Mutiny in 1857-58, including the operations at Cawnpore under Windham and defeat there of the Gwalior Contingent, action of Kala Nuddee, occupation of Furruckabad, defence of the Jail and subsequent operations at Shahjehanpore (Medal). Promoted to Honorary Captain on 1 April 1861 and Honorary Major on 1 April 1866, he transferred to the Half Pay List with the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on 28 May 1870.

Sold with copied research.



Four: Pay-Sergeant H. Kilby, Royal Marines

Baltic 1854-55 (25 Co. Hy. Kilby Corpl. R.M.) contemporary engraved naming; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Sergt. Hy. Kilby, R.M.) contemporary engraved naming; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue (Hy. Kilby R.M.) contemporary engraved naming, plugged and fitted with a Crimea-style suspension; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (Hy. Kilby. Pay Sergt. 29th Coy. R.M. 21 Yrs.) mounted court-style for display, *the first three with heavy edge bruising and contact marks, good fine, the last very fine (4)* £1,000-£1,400

Henry Kilby was born at Deptford, Kent, in 1827 and attested for the Royal Marines at Chatham on 17 February 1847. Posted to 45 Company, Chatham Division, he served as a Corporal in H.M.S. *Royal George* in the Baltic, and as a Sergeant in H.M.S. *Transit* in the Crimea. He was discharged due to length of service on 15 May 1869. His Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was issued in January 1869, the rank of 'Pay Sergeant' being unique on a wide suspension Naval long service medal.

Sold with copied research.

25



Four: Captain and Quartermaster J. Aylett, 20th Regiment of Foot

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Qr. Master J. Aylett. XXth Regt.) contemporarily engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Qr. Mr. J. Aylett, 1st Bn. 20th Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., large letter reverse (Js. Aylett, 20th Regt. 11th May 1854. No. 806 Qr. Mr. Serjt.) fitted with replacement straight suspension with silver clasp; Turkish Crimea, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with small ring suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (4)*

£1,400-£1,800

James Aylett was born in Leitram, Ireland, and enlisted into the 20th Regiment of Foot at Blegaum, India, on 15 October 1832, by 'special permission to be trained as Drummer', aged 16 years. He was appointed probationary Orderly Room Clerk on 10 January 1837, and promoted to Corporal on 31 May 1837; Paymaster Sergeant on 15 February 1839; and Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 July 1851. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 11 May 1854, and was commissioned as Quartermaster whilst serving in the Crimea on 9 February 1855. He was initially recommended for an Ensigny, being 'the most deserving non-commissioned officer' in the regiment, but took the position of Quartermaster at his own request. After service in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, he exchanged into the 29th Regiment of Foot on 23 March 1859, and thereafter served at Home and in Ireland until he went on half-pay with the honorary rank of Captain on 30 June 1865. He retired on 1 July 1881, and died on 21 May 1882.

Sold with copied research.

26



Three: Paymaster Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Roche, 34th Regiment of Foot

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Capt. C. B. Roche. 34th. Regt.) officially impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Paymr., C. B. Roche. 34th. Regt.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, *light contact marks, very fine (3)*

£800-£1,000

Charles Boyse Roche was born in Ramsgate, Kent, on 16 October 1805 and served as a Volunteer from December 1826 until being commissioned an Ensign in the 45th Regiment of Foot on 18 January 1828. He was promoted Lieutenant on 21 June 1832, and was appointed Paymaster of the 34th Regiment of Foot on 30 November 1838. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea from 9 December 1854, and then in India from 7 August 1857, being present during the Great Sepoy Mutiny at Cawnpore during the actions of 26-28 November 1857. Promoted Major on 1 January 1860, he transferred to the Half Pay List with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 15 October 1870, and finally retired on 18 January 1881, aged 76. he died in Bathwick, Somerset, on 10 May 1883.

Sold with copied research.

27



Four: Paymaster Sergeant J. Condon, 1st West India Regiment, late 3rd Bengal European Regiment

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (John Condon, 3rd. Bengl. Eurpn. Regt.); Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (909. Pay Mr. Serjt. J. Condon. 1st. W.I. Regt. 1873-4); Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (Q.M. Sejt. J. Condon. I: W.I. Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (909 Qr. Mr. Sgt. J. Condon, 1st. W.I. Regt.) mounted court-style for display, *light contact marks, good very fine and better (4)* £800-£1,000

John Condon was born in Limerick c.1839 and saw active service in India with the 3rd Bengal European Regiment during the Great Sepoy Mutiny. He transferred to the 76th Regiment of Foot on 29 October 1860, and was appointed Paymaster Sergeant of the 1st West India Regiment on 1 March 1868. Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant on 18 May 1874 he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 January 1879, and was discharged on 29 November 1881. He was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal, together with an Annuity of £10, on 25 November 1899, and died in Edmonton, London, on 21 October 1911.

Sold with copied research.

28



Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel H. Potter, Army Pay Department

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (Dy. A.S. Stores H. Potter, Milty. Stores); Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (Pay Mr. Potter. Control Dept. 1873-4) *edge bruise to first, otherwise good very fine (2)* £600-£800

Henry Potter was born on 7 August 1836 and was appointed a Temporary Ordnance Clerk at Woolwich on 11 July 1855. He was advanced Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores on 7 March 1856, and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on 1 April 1861. He served in New Zealand during the Maori Wars from 1863 to 1866, leaving the islands on 29 January 1867, and was appointed an Assistant Paymaster in the Control Department on 12 February 1870. Appointed Deputy Paymaster on 1 January 1873, he served as Paymaster, Pay Sub Department, with the rank of Major in the Ashanti War of 1873-74, and transferred to the newly formed Army Pay Department as a Staff Paymaster on its formation on 1 April 1878. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 November 1887, and retired on 7 August 1896.

Sold with copied research.



Pair: Paymaster-Sergeant R. Ballard, Rifle Brigade

Canada General Service 1866-70, 2 clasps, Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870 (4683, C/Sgt. R. Ballard. 1/R.B.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (4683 Paymaster Sergt. R. Ballard 1st. Bn. Rifle Brigade) mounted court-style for display, *both medals with small collector's number '1453' to rim adjacent to claw, nearly extremely fine (2)* £600-£800

Robert Ballard was born in Southwark, London, on 31 July 1837 and attested for the Rifle Brigade at Westminster on 9 December 1854, although did not proceed to join the unit in the Crimea. He was promoted Corporal on 13 February 1856, and Sergeant on 1 October 1857, and was appointed Paymaster-Sergeant on 3 November 1857. Advanced Colour Sergeant on 3 November 1860, he served in Canada from 1861 to 1870, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 17 May 1873. Latterly serving on the Permanent Staff of the North Gloucestershire Militia, he was discharged on 28 December 1875, after 21 years and 20 days' service, and died in Gloucester on 16 September 1906.

Sold with copied research.

Pair: Paymaster-Sergeant J. Butt, Derbyshire Regiment

Abyssinia 1867 (1417 J. Butt. H.M. 45th Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (912. Pay Mr. Sgt. J. Butt. Derby: R.) *suspension re-affixed on the first, contact marks, this good fine; the second very fine (2)* £400-£500

John Butt was born at St. Martin in the Fields, London, on 2 January 1845 and attested for the 45th Regiment of Foot at Poona on 24 August 1867. He served with the Regiment in Abyssinia, landing on 2 February 1868, and having then returned to Madras, was promoted Corporal on 1 September 1872, and Sergeant on 6 February 1877. He was appointed Colour Sergeant on 30 December 1878, before transferring to the 3rd Royal Guernsey Militia on 13 April 1883. The following year he transferred to the Derbyshire Regiment, and on 16 October 1884 was posted to the 3rd Battalion at Derby as Paymaster-Sergeant. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1886, and was discharged at his own request on 9 June 1887. He died in London on 18 September 1921.

Sold with copied research.



Three: Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. H. Beardmore, Army Pay Department, late 1st Royal Tower Hamlets King's Own Light Infantry Militia, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services at the action at Essaman during the Ashantee Campaign, and was awarded a Royal Humane Society Medal for saving life at the Okee River, Gold Coast, on 9 November 1873

Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (C. F. H. Beardmore Assist. Commissary 9 Novr. 1874 [sic]) *lacking integral bronze riband buckle*, Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (Lt. C. F. H. Beardmore. K.O.L.I.M. 1873.) privately engraved naming; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (Major C. F. H. Beardmore, A.P.D.) engraved naming; mounted court-style for display in this order, *light contact marks and edge bruising, very fine (3)* *£600-£800*

Charles Francis Hartshorne Beardmore was born on 27 February 1850 and was commissioned Lieutenant in the 1st Royal Tower Hamlets (King's Own Light Infantry) Militia on 1 September 1871. He served during the Ashantee campaign as a Sub-Assistant Commissary, where he commanded 60 native labourers who formed the ambulance for the Gold Coast; was present in the action at Essaman, 14 October 1873, and the battle of Amoaful, 31 January 1874; and was Mentioned in Despatches for the former action (*London Gazette* 18 November 1873). He was awarded his Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal for saving life of a native coolie who was drowning in the Okee River, on the Gold Coast, 9 November 1873 (R.H.S. Case No. 19579).

Promoted Captain on 5 September 1877, Beardmore was commissioned Assistant Paymaster on 28 September of that year, and promoted Paymaster on 1 April 1884. Granted the honorary rank of Major on 1 April 1894, he was advanced to Staff Paymaster on 5 September 1898, and served with the Army Pay Department in South Africa during the Boer War. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 5 September 1903, he retired on 2 October 1907.

Sold with copied research.



A fine M.S.M. and Victorian campaign service group of four awarded to Staff Quartermaster Sergeant J. E. Faulks, Army Pay Corps, late 80th Regiment of Foot and North Staffordshire Regiment

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (1362 Sergt J. Faulks [*sic*], 80th Foot); South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (1362 Sergt. J. Faulks, 80th Foot); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (520 Paymr. Sgt. J. Faulks, N. Staff. R); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (S.Q.M. Sjt. J. Faulkes [*sic*], S. Staff. Regt.), *contact marks and a little polished, nearly very fine or better (4)* £1,400-£1,800



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, November 2015.

John Edward Faulks was born at Marcraft, Uppingham, Rutland, c.1850 and attested the 80th Foot at Leicestershire in August 1870. Advanced to Corporal in July 1872, whilst serving in the Straits Settlements, he participated in the Perak Expedition 1875-76 and was advanced to Sergeant in August of the latter year (Medal and clasp). Having then served in China, he was embarked for South Africa in March 1877, where he served in the operations of 1878 and in the Zulu War (Medal and clasp), and was promoted to Colour-Sergeant in October 1879.

Faulkes transferred to the North Staffordshire Regiment in January 1883, in which regiment he was employed as a Pay Master Sergeant and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in March 1889. Then in July 1890 he transferred to the Corps of Military Staff Corps in the rank of Staff Quartermaster Sergeant and thence, in April 1893, to the Army Pay Corps. He remained similarly employed until taking his discharge at Chester in July 1901, after 30 years with the Colours. On taking his discharge, he worked for the Pearl Assurance Co. until 1922, and was awarded an Annuity Meritorious Service Medal per Army Order 73 of 1912. He died in Warrington in December 1931, aged 82 years.

Sold with an imposing painted portrait photograph, oils, with the recipient wearing his India General Service and South Africa Medals, in a glazed wooden frame; together with copied research.



Pair: Paymaster Sergeant C. Curwood, 90th Regiment of Foot

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (499, Pay. Mr. Sgt. C. Curwood, late. 90th. Foot.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (499 Py. Mr. Sergt. C. Curwood, 90th. Foot) *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 1998.

Approximately 72 '1877-8' clasps awarded to the 90th Regiment of Foot.

Charles Curwood was born in Cullompton, Devon, in 1834 and attested for the 90th Regiment of Foot at Bristol on 13 December 1858. Appointed Paymaster Sergeant on 1 October 1869, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, on 16 September 1878, and was discharged on 22 June 1880, after 21 years and 194 days' service, of which 10 years and 3 months had been spent soldiering in India, and 1 year and 9 months in South Africa. He subsequently served as Paymaster Sergeant of the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Manchester Regiment, from 19 February 1881 to 31 May 1885. He died in Enfield Lock, Middlesex, on 25 January 1911.

Sold with copied research.



Four: Major T. P. Lloyd, Army Pay Department, late 60th Regiment of Foot

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (Captain Thos. Prince Lloyd, 2/60th Foot); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (Capt. T. Prince Lloyd, 2/60 Foot); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (Maj. & Paymr. T. P. Lloyd, A.P. Dept.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display, *very fine and better* (4) £700-£900

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, May 2015.

Thomas Prince Lloyd was born in Templemore, Ireland on 25 July 1841 and was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. In July 1861 he was appointed an Ensign without purchase in the 15th (East Yorkshire) Regiment; in August the same year he transferred as an Ensign to the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, again without purchase, joining them in India in November 1861. Promoted Lieutenant by purchase in November 1864, he returned to England in 1869, and exchanged to the 2nd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles in March 1871. With them he returned to India in 1872 and was promoted to Captain in June 1879. In September 1879 he transferred to the Army Pay Department but retained his position serving in the 2/60th Royal Rifles; as such he served in the Second Afghan War. Appointed Honorary Major in September 1884 and appointed Hon. Major and Paymaster to the Yorkshire Regiment in 1885 he saw further active service in Egypt, the regiment being actively involved at the battle of Ginnis on 30 December 1885. Appointed Staff Paymaster in January 1890, he was promoted Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 April 1895, and retired on 15 April 1899. He died in Dover on 14 March 1904.

Sold with copied research.

Pair: Major C. Smith, Army Pay Department, late 19th Hussars

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Maj: C. Smith. 19th. Hussars.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display, *edge bruising and light pitting, very fine* (2) £240-£280

Clement Smith was born in France on 24 January 1848 and was commissioned Ensign in the 65th Regiment of Foot from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on 8 August 1868. He was promoted Lieutenant on 22 June 1870, before exchanging into the 19th Hussars on 24 April 1872, and was promoted captain on 25 May 1878, and Major on 26 April 1882. He served with the 19th Hussars in the Egyptian War, and was present at the action at Kassasin on 9 September 1882, and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Appointed Paymaster on 11 August 1884, he was seconded for service with the Army Pay Department on 11 November 1884, and retired on 11 March 1891. He died in Hove on 18 October 1894.

Sold with copied research.



Five: Colonel S. S. C. Dolby, Army Pay Department, late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Capt: S. S. Dolby. A.P. Departt.) *unit officially corrected*, Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed as issued; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lt. Col. S. S. C. Dolby. A.P.D.) engraved naming, *rank officially corrected*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. Col. S. S. C. Dolby. A.P.D.) engraved naming; Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £1,000-£1,400

Seymour Sackville Carew Dolby was born in London on 17 January 1851 and was educated at Eton. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on 24 July 1872, and was promoted Lieutenant on 24 July 1873, and Captain on 11 May 1880. He transferred to the Army Pay Department on 14 February 1882, and was posted as Paymaster to the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, on 13 February 1885, being posted to the Sudan with them on 19 February 1885. He transferred to the 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, on 19 July 1885, before being posted back to England in September 1885, and was attached to the 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment from 26 October 1885.

Promoted Major on 14 November 1891, Dolby was posted to join the Ashanti Expedition in 1895, and was one of only 3 officers of the Army Pay Department to qualify for the Ashanti Star. Appointed Staff Paymaster on 27 December 1896, he saw further in South Africa during the Boer War, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 27 December 1901. Remaining in South Africa following the cessation of hostilities, he was promoted Colonel and Chief Paymaster on 19 October 1904, before returning to England on 16 April 1905, and retired on 17 January 1911. He died on 27 March 1921.

A keen badminton player, Dolby served as Secretary of the Southsea Badminton Club, and in 1893 convened a meeting of all known English Badminton Clubs (many of which had their own rules) in order to standardise the rules of the game; the meeting resulted in the formation of the English Badminton Association, with Dolby elected as the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. For his services to the sport he was appointed one of the Inaugural Members of the International Badminton Federation Hall of Fame on its founding in 1996.

Sold with copied research.

37 Five: Major W. J. Cryer, Army Pay Department, late Army Pay Corps and Norfolk Regiment

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (1367 Pte. W. J. Cryer 2nd. Bn. Norf. R.); 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 (354 St. Sjt: W. J. Cryer, A.P.D.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. W. J. Cryer.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (354 St. Q.M. Sgt. W. J. Cryer. A.P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (5)* £400-£500

William John Cryer was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, on 5 February 1871 and was educated at the Royal Hibernian Military School. He attested for the Norfolk Regiment as a Boy soldier on 5 May 1885, and served with the 2nd Battalion in India from September 1886, seeing active service during the Burmese campaign in 1888. Returning to the U.K. in March 1890, he transferred to the Army Pay Corps in August 1892, and saw active service with them in South Africa during the Boer War from January 1901. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 172 of 1903. Advanced Staff Sergeant Major on 18 January 1908, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Army Pay Department on 23 March 1913, and served as an Assistant Paymaster during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 February 1916. Promoted Captain on 1 July 1917, for his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 30 December 1918). Promoted Major on 24 May 1928, he retired having reached the age limit on 5 February 1931, and died in Hove on 3 October 1933.

Sold with copied research.

38 Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Hewlett, Army Pay Department, late Leicestershire Regiment and Army Service Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Capt: G. G. Hewlett. A.P.D.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. G. G. Hewlett. A.P.D.) engraved naming, *minor edge bruising, good very fine (2)* £300-£400

Gervase Gilham Hewlett was born in Egham, Surrey, on 23 August 1869 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Leicestershire Regiment on 6 March 1889. He was promoted Lieutenant on 25 February 1891 before transferring to the Army Service Corps on 15 May that same year. Promoted Captain on 1 April 1895, he transferred to the Army Pay Department as Paymaster on 20 January 1898, and served with them in South Africa throughout the Boer War. Promoted Major and Staff Paymaster on 11 March 1907, and Lieutenant-Colonel on 11 March 1912, he retired on 4 July 1919, and died in Bournemouth on 10 September 1953.

Sold with copied research.

39 Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Eicke, Army Pay Department, late Wiltshire Regiment, who was Mentioned in Despatches

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (Major E. C. Eicke. A.P.D.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj. E. C. Eicke. A.P.D.) engraved naming, *about extremely fine (2)* £240-£280

Ernest Campbell Eicke was born in Paddington, London, on 27 December 1859 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Essex Rifles Militia on 24 November 1877. He transferred to the Regular Army as Second Lieutenant in the Wiltshire Regiment on 23 April 1881, and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1881, and Captain on 11 June 1890. He transferred to the Army Pay Department as Paymaster and Honorary Captain on 5 January 1893, and was promoted Major on 29 November 1900. He served in South Africa throughout the Boer War, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 16 April 1901). Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 29 November 1905, he retired on 1 February 1917, and died in Greenwich on 29 March 1918.

Sold with copied research.

40 Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. S. Irving, Army Pay Department, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was Mentioned in Despatches in 1901

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lt. Col. J. C. S. Irving. A.P.D.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. Col. J. C. S. Irving. A.P.D.) engraved naming, mounted court-style for wear, *edge bruise, good very fine (2)* £240-£280

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 September 1901.

John Charles Sarle Irving was born in Greenwich on 24 March 1843, and was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned Ensign in the 18th Regiment of Foot on 7 April 1863, and was promoted Lieutenant in 1867. He was appointed Instructor of Musketry with the 39th Foot in 1878, and was promoted Captain in the 102nd Royal Madras Fusilier (later Royal Dublin Fusiliers) on 4 September 1880. He was appointed Paymaster in the Army Pay Department in 1886, and was promoted Major on 30 May 1896, and Lieutenant Colonel on 6 October 1899. He served with the Army Pay Department in South Africa during the Boer War, and was Mentioned in Despatches. He retired due to ill health in 1903, and died at Folkestone on 29 November 1914.

Sold with copied research.

41 Pair: Major W. S. Carey, Army Pay Department, late West Yorkshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Capt. W. S. Carey. W. York: Rgt.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj. W. S. Carey. A.P.D.) engraved naming, mounted court-style for display, *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine (2)* £200-£240

Ward Sausmarez Carey was born in Gillingham on 26 October 1866 and was educated at Rossall School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the West Yorkshire Regiment on 14 November 1888, and was promoted Lieutenant on 24 September 1890, and Captain on 20 March 1895. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, from 21 October 1899, and saw active service during the operations in Natal 1899, including the Relief of Ladysmith and the action at Colenso; during the operations of 17-24 January 1900 and the action at Spion Kop; the operations of 5-7 February 1900 and the action at Vaal Kranz; the operations on Tugela Heights, 14-27 February 1900, and Pieters Hill; during operations in the Natal from March to June 1900 including the action at Laings Nek, 6-9 June; and operations in the Transvaal from July 1900 to 31 May 1902. For his services in South Africa he was Mentioned in Lord Roberts' Despatch for having 'rendered special and meritorious service' (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901), and was promoted Brevet Major. He transferred to the Army Pay Department as Paymaster on 1 July 1901, and retired in 1920. He died at Goring-on-Thames on 18 February 1940.

Sold with copied research.

42 Six: Major J. Hepburn, Royal Army Pay Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (695 Corpl. J. Hepburn. A.P.C.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (695 Serjt: J. Hepburn. A.P.D. [sic]); 1914 Star (695 S.S. Mjr. J. Hepburn. A.P.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. Hepburn.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (695 S.Q.M. Sjt: J. Hepburn. A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *the 1914 Star gilded, contact marks and minor edge bruising, generally very fine (6)* £300-£400

James Hepburn was born in Gateshead-on-Tyne on 7 August 1877 and attested for the King's Own Scottish Borderers at Berwick-on-Tweed on 7 November 1895. He transferred to the Army Pay Corps on 30 November 1897 and was promoted Corporal on 30 November 1898. He served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 7 March 1900, and was promoted Sergeant on 30 November 1903; Staff Sergeant on 14 February 1906; Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 14 February 1909; and Staff Sergeant Major on 30 May 1913. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order of 1914, and served during the Great War at the Harve Base A.P.D. Unit from 18 August 1914. Commissioned Honorary Lieutenant as an Assistant Paymaster in the Army Pay Department on 12 February 1915, he was promoted Captain on 12 February 1918, and Major on 12 February 1930. He retired on 1 March 1944, and having emigrated post-War to Jersey, he died in Jersey of mushroom poisoning on 16 September 1948.

Sold with copied research.



Five: Staff Sergeant Major H. George, Army Pay Corps, late Royal Munster Fusiliers, later a Yeoman of the Guard

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, South Africa 1901 (53 S.S. Maj. H. George A.P.C.); Coronation 1902, bronze; Coronation 1911, silver; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (53 St. Q.M. Sgt. H. George A.P.C.); Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (1 Cl. S. Sgt. Maj. H. George A.P.D.) mounted court-style for display, *minor contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (5) £600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

Hans George was born in Shankhill, Belfast on 19 January 1858, and enlisted into the Royal Munster Fusiliers on 19 January 1876, aged 18 years. Having reached the rank of Colour Sergeant in July 1882, he was appointed Paymaster Sergeant in September 1882 and transferred to the Army Pay Corps on its formation on 1 April 1883. Promoted Staff Sergeant Major on 14 March 1894, he served with the Corps during the Boer War in South Africa between 20 October 1899 and 10 April 1901, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 8 February 1901). He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in July 1894 and the Meritorious Service Medal with an annuity of £5 on 8 May 1901. He was appointed to the Yeomen of the Guard in 1908 and received the Coronation Medal in 1911. He died on 11 July 1921.

Sold with copied research.

44 Three: Staff Sergeant Major H. Balls, Army Pay Corps, later Flying Officer, Royal Air Force, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (244 S:Q:M:S: H. Balls. A.P.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (244 S. Qr:- Mr:- Serjt: H. Balls. A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (244 S. Serjt: Maj: H. Balls. A.P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *light contact marks, good very fine* (3) £260-£300

Harry Balls was born in Earsham, Norfolk, on 5 December 1863 and attested for the Norfolk Regiment at Norwich on 20 April 1885. Promoted Corporal on 6 October 1886, and Paymaster Sergeant on 1 November 1887, he transferred to the Corps of Military Staff Clerks on 15 January 1891, and then to the Army Pay Corps on its formation on 1 April 1893. Promoted Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 13 April 1894, he served with the Army Pay Corps in South Africa during the Boer War from 20 October 1899, and for his services in South Africa was twice Mentioned in Despatches, first by Lord Roberts (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901), and then by Lord Kitchener (*London Gazette* 29 July 1902). Promoted Staff Sergeant Major on 1 April 1903, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 75 of 1904.

Balls served at home throughout the Great War (and consequently was not entitled to any Great War medals), and transferred to the Royal Air Force as a founder member on 1 April 1918. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant and temporary Lieutenant on 1 June 1918, and was employed at the R.A.F. Central Pay Office. Promoted Flying Officer (Administration Branch) on 1 December 1919, he relinquished his commission on 19 September 1922.

Sold with copied research.

45 Three: Staff Sergeant Major W. H. Hooper, Army Pay Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal (212. S.Q.M.S. W. Hooper. A.P.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (212 S. Serjt:-Maj: W. Hooper. A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (212 vSt. Serjt: Maj: W. H. Hooper. A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, very fine* (3) £240-£280

William Henry Hooper was born in Blandford, Dorset, on 18 September 1860 and attested for the Cheshire Regiment at Birmingham on 18 June 1883. Promoted Sergeant on 11 May 1886, he was appointed Paymaster Sergeant on 23 February 1887, and Quartermaster Sergeant on 11 May 1892. He joined the Corps of Military Staff Clerks on 8 November 1892, and transferred to the Army Pay Corps on its formation on 1 April 1893. He served with the Army Pay Corps in South Africa during the Boer War, and was promoted Staff Sergeant Major on 1 April 1901. Mentioned in Lord Kitchener's Despatch of 23 June 1902 (*London Gazette* 29 July 1902), he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal that same year per Army Order 235, and returned to England on 18 December 1902. He saw further service at home during the Great War, and was finally discharged on 30 June 1917, after 34 years and 13 days' service. He died at Carshalton, Surrey, on 26 January 1938.

Sold with copied research.

46 Three: Staff Quartermaster Sergeant W. E. Burgg, Army Pay Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (502. Serjt. W. E. Burgg. A.P.C.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (502 S. Serjt: W. E. Burgg. A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (502 S. Sjt: W. E. Burgg. A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (3) £140-£180

Walter Ernest Burgg was born in Mooltan, India, on 24 August 1875 and attested for the Royal Artillery at Woolwich on 20 September 1889, aged 14. He transferred to the Army Pay Corps on 31 October 1893, and was promoted Corporal on 1 November 1894, and Sergeant on 1 November 1899. He served with the Army Pay Corps in South Africa during the Boer War from 2 November 1899, and was promoted Staff Sergeant on 1 April 1902. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 77 of 1908, and was promoted Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 September 1914. He served at home during the Great War and was discharged at Aldershot on 19 September 1917, after 28 years' service. He died in Aldershot on 17 January 1945, whilst employed as a Civil Service Clerk.

Sold with copied research.

47 Five: Staff Quartermaster Sergeant W. H. Hobbs, Army Pay Corps, late Scottish Rifles

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902, unofficial rivets between second and third clasps (5835 Corl. W. Hobbs, Scot: Rifles); 1914 Star (953 S. Sjt. W. H. Hobbs. A. P.C.); British War and Victory Medals (953 W.O. Cl. 2. W. H. Hobbs. A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (953 S. Sjt: W. H. Hobbs. A.P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *light contact marks, very fine* (5) £260-£300

Walter Harry Hobbs was born at Wootton Bridge, Newport, Isle of Wight on 11 June 1879 and attested for the Scottish Rifles at Parkhurst on 3 May 1897. Appointed Lance-Corporal, he served with the Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War from 23 October 1899, arriving back in the U.K. on 8 July 1900. Transferring to the Army Pay Corps on 3 June 1901, he returned with them to South Africa on 16 January 1902, and was promoted Corporal on 3 June 1902; Sergeant on 3 June 1907; and Staff Sergeant on 2 May 1913. He saw further service during the Great War at the Command Pay Office, Rouen, from 17 August 1914. He was promoted Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 2 May 1916, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 125 of 1917. Appointed Acting Staff Sergeant Major on 8 February 1918, he was discharged on 2 October 1920, after 23 years and 153 days' service.

Sold with copied research.

48 Three: Staff Quartermaster Sergeant P. F. Morling, Army Pay Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (792 Corpl: P. F. Morling. A.P.D. [sic]); British War Medal 1914-20 (792 W.O. Cl. 2. P. F. Morling. A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (792 S.Q.M. Sjt: P. F. Morling. A.P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £140-£180

Percival Francis Morling was born in Cahir, County Tipperary, in 1877 and attested for the Leicestershire Regiment on 5 August 1897. He transferred to the Army Pay Corps on 7 September 1899, and was promoted Corporal on 7 September 1900. He served with the Army Pay Corps in South Africa during the Boer War from 24 May 1901 to 11 September 1902, and was promoted Sergeant on 7 September 1905; Staff Sergeant on 26 January 1909; and Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant on 26 January 1912. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 121 of 1916, and was discharged on 5 August 1919, after 22 years and 62 days' service. He died in Dartford, Kent, on 1 March 1937.

Sold with copied research which confirms that this is his full medallic entitlement.

49 Pair: Sergeant G. Jordan, Army Pay Corps, late North Staffordshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (6013 Cpl. G. Jordan. N. Stafford: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1032 Corpl: G. Jordan. A.P.C.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £140-£180

George Jordan was born in Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1881 and attested for the 4th (Militia) Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment at Lichfield on 10 October 1899. Transferring to the Regular Army on 18 November 1899, he served initially with the North Staffordshire Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, before transferring to the Army Pay Corps on 4 December 1901. Advanced Sergeant on 4 December 1907, he was discharged on 14 December 1913, medically unfit for further service, after 14 years and 27 days' service. He died in Burton-on-Trent on 30 October 1914.

Sold with copied research.

50 Five: Deputy Chief Military Accountant J. W. Lewis, Military Accounts Department

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Clerk J. W. Lewis. Som: F.F.); 1914-15 Star (J. W. Lewis, Dy. Examiner. M.A. Dept.); British War and Victory Medals (J. W. Lewis. M.A.D.) *VM officially re-impressed*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (D.C.M.A. J. W. Lewis, M.A.D.) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2001.

J. W. Lewis was educated at Doveton College, Madras, and served during the Somaliland campaign as a Member of the Field Audit Office. He saw further service during the Great War as a Deputy Examiner 1st Grade, Military Accounts Department, and was subsequently advanced Deputy Chief Military Accountant whilst serving at the Treasure Chest Office, Bombay.

51 *Seven: Colonel G. W. Nelson, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Gordon Highlanders, who was wounded and taken Prisoner of War during the Battle of the Somme, leading to his right leg being amputated*

1914 Star, with clasp (1147 L. Cpl. G. Nelson. 1/Gord: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. W. Nelson.); Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Col. G. W. Nelson. Staff.) mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (7) £300-£400

George Wallace Nelson was born in Rawalpindi, India, on 27 December 1894 and attested for the 9th Battalion, Royal Scots, at Edinburgh on 7 December 1909. He transferred to the Lothian and Border Horse Yeomanry on 3 May 1912, and then to the Gordon Highlanders (Regular Army) on 28 December 1912. Appointed Lance-Corporal on 14 February 1914, he served during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914, and was promoted Lance-Sergeant on 4 May 1915. Wounded on 17 May 1915, he was evacuated to the U.K., and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders on 24 May 1915. Returning to France with the 3rd Battalion on 6 April 1916, he was captured and taken Prisoner of War on 18 July 1916, during the Battle of the Somme. Promoted Lieutenant on 2 October 1916, whilst in captivity he was repatriated via Switzerland on 13 September 1917, and was appointed to a temporary commission at Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 13th Balloon Base, R.A.F. Rathmullan, Lough Swilly, County Donegal. Attending a medical board he was found permanently unfit for duty, having suffered gun shot wound to his right thigh and a subsequent amputation.

Nelson transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps as a Lieutenant and Paymaster on 18 June 1920, and was promoted Captain on 18 June 1925. He served with them in the inter-War years in Shanghai and Malta, and was promoted Major and Staff Paymaster on 5 April 1929; and Lieutenant-Colonel on 5 April 1934. Appointed Acting Colonel and Chief Paymaster on 9 December 1940, he served during the Second World War in Egypt from 21 March 1943, and was appointed Chief Paymaster, Palestine and Syria, on 10 May 1943. Promoted Colonel and Chief Paymaster on 4 September 1951, he retired on account of his disability on 20 September 1952, and died in Tavistock, Devon, on 30 January 1987.

Sold with copied research.

52 *Four: Sergeant H. Hicks, Army Pay Corps, late Royal West Surrey Regiment, later Royal Air Force*

1914 Star, with clasp (1279 Sjt. H. Hicks. A.P.C.); British War and Victory Medals (1279 Sjt. H. Hicks. A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G. V.R., 1st issue (1279 Sjt. H. Hicks. A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £140-£180

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2001.

Henry Hicks was born in Stepney, London, on 15 April 1879 and attested for the Royal West Surrey Regiment on 5 July 1899, and transferred as a Sergeant to the Army Pay Corps in 1907. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914, and transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Founder Member on 1 April 1918. He was discharged on 1 September 1925, after 26 years and 59 days' service, and died on 28 January 1968.

Sold with copied research.

53 *Three: Major W. Holman, Army Pay Department, who was Mentioned in Despatches*

1914 Star (Lieut. W. Holman. A.P.D.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major W. Holman.) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £160-£200

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916.

Walter Holman was born in Bermondsey, London, on 19 June 1885 and was commissioned temporary Lieutenant in the Army Pay Department on 27 October 1914, proceeding to France the following day. Mentioned in Despatches, he was promoted Captain on 20 October 1917, and Major on 1 July 1918, and relinquished his commission on 14 February 1919. An accountant in civilian life, he was subsequently President of the Society for Incorporated Accountants. He died in Purley, Surrey, on 14 November 1964.

Sold with copied research.

54 *Five: Warrant Officer Class II R. M. D. Gorman, Royal Army Pay Corps*

1914 Star (1088 Sjt. R. M. D. Gorman. A.P.C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (1088 S. Sjt. R. M. D. Gorman. A.P.C.); Victory Medal 1914-19, *naming erased*; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (7657158 W.O. Cl. II. R. M. D. Gorman. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G. C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1088 S. Sjt. -A.S.S. Mjr.- R. M. D. Gorman. A.P.C.) *nearly very fine and better* (5) £180-£220

Richard Major Dudley Gorman was born in Armagh, Ireland, on 24 June 1881 and attested initially for the Royal Garrison Artillery. He transferred to the Army Pay Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 August 1914. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 338 of 1919, and died in Lancaster on 23 May 1947.

Sold with copied research.

55 Five: Staff Sergeant Major G. W. Feurer, Royal Army Pay Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches

1914 Star (1132 Sjt. G. W. Feurer. A.P.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with *copy* M.I.D. oak leaves (1132 S. Sjt. G. W. Feurer. A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1132 S. Sjt. -A.S.S. Mjr:- G. W. Feurer. A.P.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V. R., 1st issue (1132 Sjt: G. W. Feurer. A.P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *light contact marks, very fine, the 1914 Star scarce to unit (5)* £260-£300

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

Gustav William Feurer was born in Liverpool on 9 March 1882, the son of a Swiss national, and attested for the Royal Horse Artillery in 1900. He transferred to the Army Pay Corps in 1911, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 August 1914 as part of the advance party to set up a Field Pay Office for the British Expeditionary Force, one of only 81 officers and men of the Army Pay Department/ Army Pay Corps to qualify for the 1914 Star. Advanced Acting Staff Sergeant Major, for his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1917) and was awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 47 of 1919, and was discharged on 12 December 1925. He died in Exeter on 30 October 1952.

Sold with copied research.

56 Eight: Major A. C. Dow, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Army Medical Corps

1914-15 Star (32070. Sjt. A. C. Dow, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (32070 S. Sjt. A. C. Dow. R.A.M.C.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (7733153 W.O. Cl. 1. A. C. Dow. R.A.P.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (32070 Sjt. -A.S. Sjt.- A. C. Dow. R.A.M.C.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I. R., bronze, mounted court-style for wear, *light contact marks, the Great War awards nearly very fine, the rest better (8)* £300-£400

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

'In recognition of valuable services rendered in France and Flanders.'

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 4 September 1919.

Alfred Charles Dow was born in Lewisham, London, on 4 October 1891 and attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps at Woolwich on 2 September 1914. He served with the 28th Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 May 1915, and was promoted Staff Sergeant on 19 July 1918. For his services during the Great War he was awarded both an 'Immediate' Meritorious Service Medal and the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

Dow transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps as a Warrant Officer Class II (Staff Quartermaster Sergeant) on 9 December 1925, and was promoted Warrant Officer Class I (Staff Sergeant Major) on 5 September 1928, being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 63 of 1933. Commissioned Lieutenant on 16 November 1939, he served during the Second World War at home, being appointed Officer in charge Costing, Southern Command, and was promoted Captain on 16 November 1942, and Major on 1 November 1947. He retired on 27 February 1951, and died in Chelmsford on 22 January 1978.

Sold with copied research.

57 Seven: Staff Quartermaster Sergeant F. J. James, Royal Army Pay Corps

British War and Victory Medals (38182 Sjt. F. J. James. E. Surr. R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (7657412 Cpl. F. J. James. R.A.P.C.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (7657412 W.O. Cl. II. F. J. James. R.A.P.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 3rd issue (7657412 W.O. Cl. 2. J. James. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (7)* £140-£180

Frederick John James was born in Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, on 3 September 1892 and attested for the Army Pay Corps in London on 19 November 1914. He transferred to the East Surrey Regiment on 29 May 1918, and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 September 1918. Promoted Corporal on 9 November 1918, and Sergeant on 11 November 1918 (just in time to have the rank recorded on his British War and Victory Medals), he was discharged on 18 September 1919, before re-enlisting in the Royal Army Pay Corps the following day. He served with them in Mesopotamia from 27 February 1920, and was promoted Sergeant on 28 July 1921; Staff Sergeant on 13 October 1926; and Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 13 October 1929. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 63 of 1933, and discharged on 31 July 1939. He was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal per Army Order 98 of 1953, and died in Ramsgate, Kent, on 14 January 1976.

Sold with copied research.

58

Seven: **Brigadier P. F. C. Bloxam, C.B.E., Royal Army Pay Corps, late West Yorkshire Regiment, who, for his services during the Second World War in North West Europe, was both Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the O.B.E.**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Col. P. F. C. Bloxam. O.B.E. Staff.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, lacquered, generally very fine (7) £200-£240



C.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 June 1965.

The original Recommendation states: 'Brigadier Bloxam was commissioned in January 1925 into the West Yorkshire Regiment. In January 1939, he was attached on probation to the Royal Army Pay Corps, and transferred to that Corps in October 1940. During World War Two he served in North Africa and with 2nd Army Group in Europe, and since the War has served in Hong Kong, Malta, and with Headquarters 2 Corps as Chief Paymaster during the Suez Operations.

Brigadier Bloxam has been Command Paymaster at Headquarters, Southern Command since July 1962, and under his wise and firm direction, the Pay Services in the Command have functioned with complete efficiency. The many emergency moves of individuals and units of 3 Division, and the reinforcements for British Guiana, have created many additional problems, but the arrangements made by Brigadier Bloxam have ensured that the needs of the individuals and units were always provided for in time. Throughout his Service, he has displayed quite exceptional devotion to duty, and loyalty to his Corps and the Army, and has, without any doubt, maintained the very highest standards professionally. Brigadier Bloxam is retiring in June this year, and it is recommended that his long and valuable service should be appropriately recognised.'

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 October 1945 (North West Europe).

The original Recommendation, dated 22 May 1945, states: 'Lieutenant-Colonel Bloxam has rendered valuable service in his capacity of Assistant Paymaster-in-Chief, Second Army. His work, which has been of a very high standard throughout the campaign, has been specially meritorious during the period under review. In spite of a long L of C, involving changes of currency owing to the crossing of several frontiers, in spite of the wide dispersion of formations, resulting from three Corps being almost continuously in action, he has contrived to organise the pay Services of the Army with remarkable efficiency and skill. He has carried out his duties with outstanding ability.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 March 1945 (North West Europe).

Patrick Francis Cholmley Bloxam was born at Pinner, Middlesex, on 9 June 1905, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the West Yorkshire Regiment from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on 29 January 1925. Promoted Lieutenant on 29 January 1927, he resigned his commission as a Lieutenant on 29 March 1930, but subsequently rejoined the West Yorkshire Regiment, and was seconded for service in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 4 January 1939. Promoted Captain on 3 May 1940, he served as Temporary Major and Staff Paymaster from October 1940 to June 1941, before embarking for North Africa on 30 October 1942. He saw further service during the Second World War in North West Europe from 17 June 1944. For his services during the Second World War he was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire and was Mentioned in Despatches.

Post-War, Bloxam remained in the Royal Army Pay Corps, and his postings included Commissioned Paymaster, Hong Kong, 1948-49, and the same appointment for Malta from February 1954. He was advanced to Lieutenant Colonel and Staff Paymaster 1st Class on 1 February 1951, and retired as an Honorary Brigadier on 9 June 1965. For his services he was advanced a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1965 Birthday Honours' List. He died in Poole, Dorset, on 6 September 1990.

Sold with a small photograph of the recipient; and copied research.

- 59** *Seven: Major J. C. Dean, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Artillery*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Capt. J. C. Dean. R.A.P.C.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with one Additional Award Bar (Lt. J. C. Dean. R.A.) mounted court-style as worn, *lacquered, some staining, very fine* (7) £140-£180
- Joseph Cyril Dean** attested for the Royal Artillery (Territorial Force) in 1938, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 16 November 1940. He was promoted Lieutenant on 16 May 1942, and Captain on 1 December 1948, before transferring to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 1 February 1950. He was promoted Major on 16 November 1953, and relinquished his commission on 21 May 1960. He died on 19 April 1976.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 60** *Six: Major R. P. Hughes, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Signals*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (Capt. R. P. Hughes. R.A.P.C.) *generally very fine* (6) £180-£220
- Raymond Percival Hughes** was born in Islington on 12 October 1919 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant from Cadet, in the Royal Corps of Signals on 9 October 1941. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 October 1942, and Captain on 1 November 1947, he transferred as Captain and Paymaster to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 11 April 1954, and was promoted Major on 4 July 1955. He transferred to the Reserve of Officers on 2 December 1956, and died in Selsey, West Sussex, on 24 June 1991.
- Sold with a Commission appointing R. P. Hughes a Lieutenant in the Royal Corps of Signals, dated 14 March 1947; and copied research.
-
- 61** *Five: Captain J. Asker, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Middlesex Regiment and North Staffordshire Regiment*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (Capt. J. Asker. R.A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £120-£160
- John Asker** was born in Burton-upon-Trent on 30 October 1913 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Middlesex Regiment on 24 December 1943, seeing active service with them in North West Europe during the Second World War. He transferred to the North Staffordshire Regiment as a Lieutenant on 4 February 1947, and was promoted Captain on 28 January 1951. He transferred again to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 12 February 1952, and served with them in Kenya during the Mau Mau Rebellion. He relinquished his commission on 8 March 1957, and died in Burton-upon-Trent on 14 January 1998.
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- 62** *Six: Staff Sergeant Major E. R. Hulbert, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Tank Corps*
 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Arabian Peninsula, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (7888712 S/Sgt. E. R. Hulbert. R.A.P.C. *number partially officially corrected*); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (7888712 W.O. Cl. 2. E. R. Hulbert. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style as worn, *generally good very fine* (6) £140-£180
- Edwin Ralph Hulbert** was born in Aldershot, Hampshire, on 19 June 1919 and attested there for the Royal Tank Corps on 11 October 1937. He transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 18 April 1939, and served with them during the Second World War both at home and in Sierra Leone. He was advanced Staff Sergeant on 16 January 1943, Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 April 1952, and Staff Sergeant Major on 12 October 1955, and was discharged on 6 March 1962. He died in Corsham, Wiltshire, on 27 June 1979.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 63** *Seven: Staff Quartermaster Sergeant W. Brown, Royal Army Pay Corps*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (5567798 W.O. Cl. 2. W. Brown. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5567798 S/Sgt. 2. W. Brown. R.A.P.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (5567798 W.O. Cl. 2. W. Brown. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style as worn, *edge bruise to LS&GC, nearly extremely fine* (7) £180-£220
- William Brown** was born in Corsham, Wiltshire, and originally attested for the Wiltshire Regiment, before transferring to the Royal Army Pay Corps. Promoted Staff Sergeant on 21 June 1941, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 61 of 1951, and was promoted Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 April 1952. He was discharged on 8 December 1964, and died in Salisbury on 5 August 2000.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 64** *Six: Staff Quartermaster Sergeant A. Hibbert, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Signals*
 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Cyprus, G.V.I.R., *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (2574372 S/Sgt. A. Hibbert. R.A.P.C.) *minor official corrections*; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4574372 Cpl. A. Hibbert. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (2574372 W.O. Cl. 2. A. Hibbert. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for wear in this order, *light contact marks, good very fine* (6) £160-£200
- Arthur Hibbert** was born in Manchester on 17 October 1917 and enlisted in the Royal Signals (Territorial Army) on 10 November 1937. Called up on 1 September 1939, he served with the British Expeditionary Force during the Second World War in France from 11 April 1940 before being evacuated on 31 May 1940. He transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 20 June 1943, and was promoted War Substantive Sergeant on 4 September 1945. He re-enlisted as a Regular at Singapore on 14 August 1947, and was promoted Staff Sergeant on 21 June 1953, and Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 27 April 1963. He was discharged that same year, and died in Canterbury on 15 October 1974.
- Sold with copied research.

65 Seven: Staff Sergeant S. G. Arrowsmith, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Army Service Corps

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (23223582 Pte. S. G. Arrowsmith. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23223582 Sgt. S. G. Arrowsmith. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style as worn, *lacquered, good very fine (7)* £140-£180

Stanley George Arrowsmith was born in Lewisham, London, on 9 October 1914, and attested for the Royal Army Service Corps at Croydon on 18 December 1939, having previously served in the 5th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment (Territorial Army). He served with the British Expeditionary Force during the Second World War from 4 April 1940, before being evacuated back to the U.K. on 17 June 1940; he saw further service during the Second World War in Egypt from 18 January 1941, and in Ceylon from 15 March 1942, mainly employed as a Baker. He saw further service in Malaya from 11 June 1956, and transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 7 October 1957. Promoted Corporal on 7 October 1958, and Sergeant on 7 October 1963, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 22 on 2 January 1968. Promoted Staff Sergeant on 4 May 1970, he was discharged on 24 July 1971. He died in Southampton on 18 November 1983.

Sold with copied research.

66 Six: Staff Sergeant G. R. Goodwin, Royal Army Pay Corps

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (10400621 Sjt. G. R. Goodwin. R.A.P.C.) *initial 'G' officially corrected*; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (10400621 S. Sgt. G. R. Goodwin. R.A.P.C.) mounted for wear, *generally very fine (6)* £100-£140

George Raymond Goodwin was born in Lee on 15 September 1922 and served with the Royal Army Pay Corps at General Headquarters, Singapore, from 1953, being promoted Staff Sergeant on 4 August 1953. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 47 of 1960, and was discharged on 27 October 1963. He died in Northampton on 2 August 2006.

Sold with copied research.

67 Eight: Staff Sergeant H. F. Hardy, Royal Army Pay Corps

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S.E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya () 7663002S. Sjt. H. F. Hardy. R.A.P.C.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (7663002 S/Sgt. H. F. Hardy. R.A.P.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (7663002 S. Sgt. H. F. Hardy. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (8)* £360-£440

Harold Frank Hardy was born in Bournemouth on 23 February 1918 and was conscripted into the Royal Army Pay Corps at Exeter on 17 January 1940. He was advanced Staff Sergeant on 8 January 1957, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct on 16 January 1958. He was discharged on 16 January 1962, and died in Worthing, West Sussex, on 22 April 2004.

Sold with copied research.

68 Six: Staff Sergeant Major A. Austen, Royal Army Pay Corps

Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, *second clasp loose on riband* (6337833 W.O. Cl. 1. A. Austen. R.A.P.C.) *surname partially officially corrected (from 'Austin?')*; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (6337833 W.O. Cl. 1. A. Austen. R.A.P.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (6337833 W.O. Cl. 2. A. Austen. R.A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (6)* £260-£300

Arthur Austen was born in Erith, Kent, on 8 February 1904 and attested for the Royal West Kent Regiment on 24 February 1922. He transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 20 November 1923, and was promoted Corporal on 21 November 1924; Sergeant on 14 November 1940; Staff Sergeant on 2 July 1941; Warrant Officer Class II on 8 August 1943; and War Substantive Warrant Officer Class I on 6 November 1943. Posted to the Middle East on 11 February 1946, he saw active service in post-War Palestine, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 88 of 1950. He was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal on 28 March 1957, and was discharged on 31 October 1962. He died at Westgate on Sea on 27 January 1993.

Sold with copied research.

69 Six: Brigadier D. E. Grant, Royal Army Pay Corps

Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major D. E. Grant. R.A.P.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (Lt. Col. D. E. Grant. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for wear, *edge bruise to last, light contact marks, good very fine (6)* £400-£500

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 April 1952.

Donald Edward Grant was born on the island of Jersey on 19 August 1913 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 7 December 1940. He was promoted Lieutenant and appointed Paymaster on 7 June 1942, and was promoted Captain on 1 July 1946 and Major on 18 August 1949. He served during the Korean War as Financial Member of the War Office Mission to General MacArthur's Headquarters from 25 August 1950, and disembarked at Pusan with 73 FBPO on 3 November 1950, and for his services in Korea was Mentioned in Despatches. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 18 July 1955, he was posted as Assistant Deputy Paymaster in Chief, General Headquarters, FARELF, and was promoted Colonel on 1 May 1960, and Brigadier on 31 December 1970. He retired on 18 August 1973, and died in Jersey on 9 January 2005.

Sold with copied research.

70 Five: Major J. J. G. Butler, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Durham Light Infantry

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (4451249 W.O. Cl. 1. J. J. G. Butler. R.A.P.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (4451249 W.O. Cl. 1. J. J. G. Butler. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army, with Second Award Bar (4451249 W.O. Cl. 2. J. J. G. Butler. R.A.S.C.) mounted court-style for wear, *contact marks, nearly extremely fine (5)* £260-£300

Joseph John George Butler was born in Durham on 7 December 1919 and attested as a boy soldier in the Durham Light Infantry on 19 June 1935, aged 15. He transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 18 April 1939, and was promoted Corporal on 18 April 1940; Sergeant on 18 April 1945; and Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 April 1952. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 66 of 1954 (and it is surely just an administrative error that his LS&GC medal is impressed 'R.A.S.C.' rather than 'R.A.P.C.'), and was promoted Staff Sergeant Major on 21 January 1956. He was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal on 17 December 1962, and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 1 June 1964. Promoted Captain on 3 August 1965, and Major on 3 August 1971, he was awarded an Additional Award Clasp to his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 August 1972, and died in service in Cambridge on 11 April 1978.

Sold with copied research.

71 Six: Major J. H. Leighton, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Tank Corps

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (7889272 W.O. Cl. 2. J. H. Leighton. R.A.P.C.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (Capt. J. H. Leighton. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (7889272 W.O. Cl. 2. J. H. Leighton. R.A.P.C.); Nigeria Independence Medal 1960, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £200-£240

James Hamilton Leighton was born in Chester-le-Street, County Durham, on 4 June 1916, and attested for the Royal Tank Corps at Newcastle-on-Tyne on 3 May 1938. He transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 18 April 1939, and was promoted Corporal on 18 April 1940; Sergeant on 18 April 1945; and Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 April 1952. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 3 May 1956, and was promoted Staff Sergeant Major on 9 January 1957. Seconded to the Nigerian Army on 23 July 1958, he served in Lagos from 7 August 1958 and was present during Nigeria's Independence. Returning to the U.K., he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 2 June 1964, and was promoted Captain on 22 September 1965, and Major on 22 September 1971. He retired having reached the age limit on 4 June 1976, and died in the Transvaal on 8 April 1987.

Sold with the recipient's riband bar; and copied research.

72 Four: Captain V. R. S. Dyke, Royal Army Pay Corps

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Lt. V. R. S. Dyke. R.A.P.C.); Army Emergency Reserve Decoration, E.II.R., reverse officially dated 1958, with integral top riband bar, mounted court-style for wear, *extremely fine (4)* £160-£200

Victor Robert Samuel Dyke was born in Dover Castle on 1 February 1916, the son of a Sergeant in the Royal Garrison Artillery Band, and attested for the Royal Army Pay Corps (Territorial Army) on 2 April 1940. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 15 August 1945, and was promoted Acting Captain on 8 June 1946, being posted to British Troops Iraq as Command Cashier. He was awarded his Army Emergency Reserve Decoration on 1958 (*London Gazette* 19 September 1958), and transferred to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers on 1 May 1961. He finally retired on 1 February 1971, having reached the age limit, and died in Rochford on 5 December 1990.

Sold with copied research.

73 Five: Sergeant M. H. Lamoury, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Artillery

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (15004048 Gnr. M. Lamoury. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (15004048 Sgt. M. H. Lamoury. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £120-£160

Malcolm Horace Lamoury was born on 21 November 1926 and served with 'B' Troop. 170 Independent Mortar Battery, Royal Artillery in Korea from 20 November 1950 to 26 October 1951. He transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps as a Corporal on 7 December 1959, and was promoted Sergeant on 7 December 1964. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 29 March 1968, and was discharged on 14 January 1972.

Sold with copied research.

74 Four: Staff Quartermaster Sergeant T. W. Hamblett, Royal Army Pay Corps, late South Staffordshire Regiment

Defence Medal; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (14473938 Pte. T. W. Hamblett. S. Stafford); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (14473938 W.O. Cl. 2. T. W. Hamblett. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (14473938 S. Sgt. T. W. Hamblett. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (4)* £360-£440

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013 (when sold without the Defence Medal and the Malaya clasp).

Thomas William Hamblett was born in West Bromwich on 28 May 1925 and served during the Second World War for four years with the 31st South Staffordshire Battalion Home Guard. He voluntarily enlisted at Wolverhampton into the General Service Corps on 19 October 1945, and was posted to the South Staffordshire Regiment the following year. Appointed Lance Corporal on 24 November 1947, he transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 1 January 1951, and was advanced Staff Sergeant on 2 July 1962. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1964, he was promoted Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 2 July 1965, and was discharged on 24 March 1968. He died in Ashton-under-Lyne on 6 November 1984.

Sold with copied research.

75 Three: Staff Sergeant J. W. Howard, Royal Army Pay Corps

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (10690864 Sgt. J. W. Howard. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (10690864 Sgt. J. W. Howard. R.A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)* £80-£100

John Wilfred Howard was born at Barford, Norfolk, on 25 May 1927 and attested for the Royal Army Pay Corps. Posted to Cyprus in January 1958, he was promoted Sergeant on 16 February 1958, and Staff Sergeant on 4 April 1966. He transferred to the Reserve on 24 May 1968 and died in Salisbury on 13 May 1983.

Sold with copied research.

76 Three: Staff Quartermaster Sergeant W. D. D. Jackson, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Leicestershire Regiment

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14471928 Cpl. W. D. D. Jackson. R. Leicesters.) *minor official correction to unit*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (14471928 Cpl. W. D. D. Jackson. R.A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)* £160-£200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2013.

William David Denham Jackson was born in Gateshead, County Durham, on 7 February 1928 and attested originally for the Leicestershire Regiment, seeing active service with them in Korea. He transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 13 September 1954, and was promoted Sergeant on 13 September 1959; Staff Sergeant on 8 April 1967; and Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 8 April 1970. He was discharged on 19 August 1972, and died in Gateshead on 22 July 2006.

Sold with copied research.

77 Three: Staff Quartermaster Sergeant R. S. Boag, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Middlesex Regiment

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (21030939 Pte. R. Boag. Mx.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (21030939 Sgt. R. S. Boag. R.A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine and better (3)* £120-£160

Roy Stewart Boag was born in North Kensington, London, on 6 July 1929 and attested originally for the Middlesex Regiment, seeing active service with them in Korea. He transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 30 November 1953, and served on attachment with the Middlesex Regiment in Cyprus from October 1955. He was promoted Sergeant on 29 November 1958; Staff Sergeant on 18 March 1967; and Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 18 March 1970. He was discharged on 7 December 1970, and died in Kensington on 23 May 2012.

Sold with copied research.

78 Pair: Captain H. S. Macrae, Royal Army Pay Corps

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (Capt. H. S. Macrae. R.A.P.C.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (Capt. H. S. Macrae. R.A.P.C.) *extremely fine (2)* £160-£200

Hamish Simpson Macrae was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps on the National Service List on 17 September 1955, and was promoted Lieutenant and Paymaster on 3 June 1957, with the rank of Acting Captain. He transferred to the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers on 23 May 1960.

Sold with copied research.

79 Four: Staff Quartermaster Sergeant E. Grayson, Royal Army Pay Corps

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (23037326 Pte. E. Grayson. R.A.P.C.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E. I.I.R. (23037326 Cpl. E. Grayson. R.A.P.C.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Malay Peninsula, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (23037326 Sgt. E. Grayson. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23037326 W.O. Cl. 2. E. Grayson R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £300-£400

Edward Grayson was born in Lambeth on 31 January 1936 and attested for the Royal Army Pay Corps. He was promoted Corporal on 3 March 1956, Sergeant on 2 March 1961, and Staff Sergeant on 15 November 1968. He was promoted Warrant Officer Class II and appointed Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 15 November 1971, and was discharged on 1 August 1976. He died in Southsea on 30 November 2001.

Sold with copied research.

80 Pair: Sergeant M. R. Enderby, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Military Police

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (23203089 Sgt. M. R. Enderby. R.M.P.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (23203089 Sgt. M. R. Enderby. R.A.P.C.) *very fine and better (2)* £100-£140

Michael Robert Enderby was born in Hull on 12 June 1936 and attested there for the Royal Military Police on 25 May 1954. Appointed Acting Sergeant on 22 January 1956, he served with them in Malaya and Singapore from 18 December 1958 to 26 October 1959, before transferring to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 16 November 1959. He saw further service with the R.A.P.C. in Malaya from 7 July 1962 with 248 (Gurkha) Signal Squadron, and then on active service in Borneo with the 1/2nd Gurkha Rifles from 4 October to 15 November 1963, and again from 27 December 1963 to 27 January 1964. He was discharged on 24 May 1969, and died in Leeds on 31 October 1996.

Sold with copied research.

81 Three: Captain D. Corner, Royal Army Pay Corps

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (22814970 Sgt. D. Corner. R.A.P.C.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22814970 W.O. Cl. 1. D. Corner. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for wear, *extremely fine (3)* £120-£160

Donald Corner was born in Whitby, North Yorkshire, on 8 November 1934 and attested for the Royal Army Pay Corps on 23 July 1952. Promoted Corporal on 4 May 1954, he was posted to Cyprus in January 1957, and was promoted successively Sergeant on 4 September 1957; Staff Sergeant on 1 April 1963; Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 April 1966; and Staff Sergeant Major on 24 November 1969. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 September 1970, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 20 September 1971, being promoted Lieutenant that same day, and Captain on 20 September 1973. He retired on 30 November 1975, and died in Stockton-on-Tees on 3 June 2000.

Sold with copied research.

82 Three: Captain F. H. Harbottle, Royal Army Pay Corps

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (14109684 S/Sgt. F. H. Harbottle. R.A.P.C.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, *second clasp a tailor's copy loose on riband* (14109684 W.O. Cl. 2. F. H. Harbottle. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (14109684 W.O. Cl. 2. F. H. Harbottle. R.A.P.C.) mounted court-style for wear, *about extremely fine (3)* £160-£200

Francis Haley Harbottle was born in Lynemouth, Northumberland, on 15 November 1927 and joined the General Service Corps on 3 January 1946. He transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 14 February 1946, and was advanced Staff Sergeant on 26 May 1957, and Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 26 May 1960. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1964, and was promoted Staff Sergeant Major on 1 April 1966. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps (Territorial Force) on 1 January 1976, and was appointed Paymaster to 257 General Hospital, Royal Army Medical Corps. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 January 1977, and Captain on 1 January 1978, he died in Bedford on 16 December 1983.

Sold with copied research.

83 Three: Staff Sergeant A. Quinnell, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Arabian Peninsula, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (2228940 Cpl. A. Quinnell. R. E.M.E.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (2228940 Sgt. A. Quinnell. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (2228940 Sgt. A. Quinnell. R.A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine and better (3)* £180-£220

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, February 1998.

Arthur Quinnell was born in Fulham on 4 September 1933 and attested for the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. He transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 1 June 1959, and was promoted Sergeant on 1 June 1964. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army List 80 of 1969, and was promoted Staff Sergeant on 28 May 1973. He died on 26 April 2008.

Sold with copied research.

84 Four: Staff Sergeant Major K. W. A. Lynam, Royal Army Pay Corps

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (22227252 S. Sgt. K. W. A. Lynam. R.A.P.C.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (22227252 S. Sgt. K. W. A. Lynam. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22227252 S. Sgt. K. W. A. Lynam. R.A.P.C.); Multinational Force & Observers Medal, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *edge bruise to third, good very fine and better (4)* £260-£300

Karl Walter Aldersea Lynam was born in Ripley, Derbyshire, on 30 April 1928 and attested for the General Service Corps at Derby on 17 April 1946. Posted initially to the Royal Armoured Corps, he was taken on strength of the 16th/5th Lancers in January 1949. He transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps on 29 January 1951, and remained attached to the 16th/5th Lancers. Promoted Corporal on 29 January 1953, and Sergeant on 29 January 1957, he served with the 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles in the Far East, and was promoted Staff Sergeant on 2 August 1964. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 April 1965, and was further promoted Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 2 August 1967, and Staff Sergeant Major on 2 January 1973. He was discharged on 18 August 1974, and died in Telford, Shropshire, on 13 February 1994.

Sold with copied research.

85 Pair: Sergeant G. Hindle, Royal Army Pays Corps

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (14467139 Sgt. G. Hindle. R.A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (14467139 Sgt. G. Hindle. R.A.P.C.) *extremely fine (2)* £80-£100

Gordon Hindle was born in Rochdale, Lancashire, on 8 September 1927 and enlisted in the Royal Army Pay Corps, being promoted Corporal on 20 April 1954, Sergeant on 12 April 1959, and Staff Sergeant on 18 November 1966. He died in Thornton Cleveleys, Lancashire, on 2 December 1994.

Sold with copied research.

86 *Three: Staff Sergeant Major P. B. Brown, Royal Army Pay Corps*

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (22953062 Sgt. P. B. Brown. RAPC); Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22953062 Sgt. P. B. Brown. RAPC.) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £200-£240

Philip Brian Brown was born in Bournemouth on 1 August 1935 and having attested for the British Army transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps as a Corporal on 22 August 1960. Promoted Sergeant on 22 August 1965, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 3 May 1971, and was promoted Staff Sergeant on 4 May 1972. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal whilst serving as Staff Quartermaster Sergeant posted to 1 Regiment, Royal Military Police, and was promoted Staff Sergeant Major in September 1979.

Sold with copied research.

87



Four: Staff Quartermaster Sergeant A. M. Boyle, Royal Army Pay Corps

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2389325 WO2 A M Boyle RAPC); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23893325 WO2 A M Boyle RAPC); **Brunei, Sultanate**, Order of Loyalty, Fourth Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, *obverse central medallion loose*; Brunei General Service Medal, silver and enamel, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine and a rare combination* (4) £500-£700

Archibald McCrone Boyle was born in Musselburgh, Midlothian, on 24 June 1942 and attested for the Royal Army Pay Corps on 9 November 1961. Promoted Corporal on 9 November 1962, and Sergeant on 9 November 1967, he was seconded to the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment on 6 September 1973, and was promoted Staff Sergeant on 22 October 1973. Appointed Staff Quartermaster Sergeant on 22 October 1976, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with gratuity on 21 March 1979, and died in service in Hameln on 28 January 1982.

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

88 *Three: Sergeant S. F. Bones, Royal Army Pay Corps*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24348229 Cpl. S. F. Bones RAPC.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon; Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24348229 Sgt S F Bones RAPC) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £160-£200

Provenance: Sotheby's, July 1998.

Steven Frederick Bones was born in Billericay, Essex, on 21 February 1956 and attested for the Royal Army Pay Corps at Southend-on-Sea on 3 June 1974. Advanced Sergeant in July 1988, he was discharged in 1992, and died in Cambridge on 1 May 2009.

Sold with copied research.

89



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**Paymr. Serjt. Wm. Betson, 11th Lt. Drags.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, fitted with a contemporary top silver riband buckle, *edge bruise, good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: W. Phillips Collection, Glendining's, June 1925; John Cooper Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, April 2001.

William Betson was born in Cork on 15 August 1798 and attested for the 11th Dragoons on 12 May 1818. He joined his Regiment in India on 12 July 1819, and was promoted Corporal on 8 August 1822, and Sergeant on 5 January 1824. Appointed Paymaster Sergeant on 7 January 1825, he was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpoor from 10 December 1825 to 18 January 1826.

Commissioned Quartermaster of the 11th Light Dragoons on 1 November 1835, Betson exchanged as Quartermaster into the 15th Light Dragoons on 28 March 1839, and went on half pay on 1 September 1848. He subsequently served as Paymaster of the Consolidated Cavalry Depot from 20 June 1854, and was promoted honorary Captain on 23 February 1858. Appointed Paymaster of the 18th Light Dragoons on 10 March 1858, he retired with the honorary rank of Major on 16 May 1862. He died in London on 18 October 1873.

Sold with copied research.

90



Ghuznee 1839 (**Paymaster H. Carew, XIII or Prince Albert's Lt. Infantry**) engraved in upright sans-serif capitals to edge, and fitted with a contemporary replacement silver straight bar suspension, *contact marks, very fine* £700-£900

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, February 2010.

Henry Carew was born in 1792, the son of Captain Henry Carew, Royal Navy, and entered the Honourable East India Company's service as a Cadet aged 10. He was commissioned Ensign in the 17th Light Dragoons on 1 January 1811; was promoted Lieutenant on 19 March 1814; and saw active service in the campaigns on the Nerbudda in 1814; in Kattywar and Kutch, at the Siege of Anjar in 1815; in Dwarkar in 1816; in the Pindarrie campaign in 1817-18, and at Candeish in 1820. He was placed on Half Pay on 28 August 1823.

Appointed Paymaster in the 17th Regiment of Foot on 1 February 1831, Carew then joined the 13th Light Infantry and saw active service with them at Ghuznee. Transferring again to the Half Pay List on 19 December 1850, he died at Booterstown, near Dublin, on 18 September 1854.

Sold with copied research.

91

South Africa 1834-53 (**Pay Mr. Serjt. John Crozier, 91st. Regt.**) *edge bruise, better than good fine* £240-£280

John Crozier was born in Drumore, County Tyrone, in 1828 and attested for the 91st Regiment of Foot at Glasgow on 4 December 1846. Promoted Corporal on 1 June 1848, he served with the 91st Regiment in South Africa from 12 August 1849, and saw active service during the Third Kaffir War, being appointed Acting Paymasters Clerk with the rank of Sergeant on 15 January 1852. Promoted Colour Sergeant on 31 December 1864, he was discharged on 17 December 1868 after 22 years and 19 days' service, of which 6 years and 48 days were spent in South Africa.

Sold with copied research.

- 92 Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma, Sebastopol (**Pay Mr. A. Clendinning, 19th. Foot**) officially impressed naming, *suspension claw re-affixed, minor edge bruising, good very fine* £300-£400

Andrew Clendinning (also recorded as Clendining) was commissioned Ensign in the 45th Regiment of Foot by purchase on 26 April 1827, and was promoted Lieutenant, by purchase, on 9 April 1829. He exchanged into the 66th Regiment of Foot on 4 January 1833, and thence to the 64th Regiment of Foot on 15 January 1836, and transferred to the Half Pay List on 26 December 1837. He was appointed Paymaster of the 19th Regiment of Foot on 25 January 1850, and served with the Regiment in the Crimea. He retired on 25 January 1858, and died in Paris on 8 March 1858.

Sold with copied research.

- 93 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Midshipman O. W. Hill, I.N.**) *minor edge nicks and contact marks to obverse, good very fine* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2000.

Octavius William Hill was born at sea c.1839, and was appointed a Midshipman in the Indian Navy, seeing active service during the Pegu campaign in 1853. He was commissioned an Ensign in the 58th Regiment of Foot on 1 June 1855, and was promoted Lieutenant on 8 January 1858, and Captain on 13 November 1872. He was appointed Paymaster in the Army Pay Department on 1 April 1878, and was appointed Paymaster of the 2nd Battalion, 6th Regiment of Foot. He died at Fort William, Calcutta, on 15 June 1882.

Sold with copied research.

94



- Abyssinia 1867 (**Capt. E. Boyle H.M. 96th. Regt.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £500-£700

Edward Boyle was born in Dublin on 8 November 1833 and was commissioned Ensign in the 69th Regiment of Foot on 6 July 1855. Promoted Lieutenant on 25 January 1856, and Captain on 18 July 1865, he exchanged into the 96th Regiment of Foot on 20 April 1866, and served with them during the Abyssinia campaign, in command of a Division of the Transport Train, and was Mentioned in Despatches for the 'extent and value of his assistance' (*London Gazette* 10 July 1868). Promoted Brevet Major on 1 October 1877, he transferred to the Army Pay Department on its formation on 1 April 1878, and was appointed Paymaster to the 32nd Regiment of Foot in 1880. Appointed Staff Paymaster with the rank of Honorary Major on 1 June 1882, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 June 1889, and retired on 18 December 1893. He died in Kensington on 10 August 1918.

Boyle's son, Lieutenant-Commander Edward Courtney Boyle, served with the Royal Navy during the Great War, and was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry as a submarine commander in the Sea of Marmora in 1915.

Sold with the recipient's six original Commission Documents; original Record of Services; various letters; and copied research.

- 95 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**Lieut. W. Rutherford, 2nd W.I. Regt. 1873-4**) *one or two edge bruises, polished, very fine* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2003.

William Rutherford was born in Dublin in 1832 and attested for the 83rd Regiment (afterwards the Royal Irish Rifles) in March 1846, aged just 14 years. Appointed a Drummer on 19 May 1848, he served with the Regiment in India from May 1849, and was advanced Paymaster Sergeant on 17 April 1855, and to Colour-Sergeant on 17 April 1858.

Rutherford, described by his C.O., Colonel Hawkes, as 'a man of very superior address, education and manners', was successfully recommended for a commission in 1868, being appointed an Ensign in the 2/West India Regiment that October. Advanced to Lieutenant in March 1871, he served in the Ashantee operations of 1873-74, onetime being based at Elmina, and finally retired as an Honorary Major in June 1879.

Sold with copied research.

- 96 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (**Paymr. C. H. Hignett. 81st. Foot.**) *with replacement retaining rod, heavily polished and worn, fair, the reverse better* £240-£280

Charles Harrison Hignett was born in Stapleford, Cheshire, on 16 September 1837 and was commissioned Ensign by purchase in the 45th Regiment of Foot on 12 February 1858. Promoted Lieutenant on 18 June 1861, he relinquished his commission on 17 September 1861, and, two years later, purchased a commission in the Royal Canadian Rifles on 28 July 1863. Arriving in Canada on 9 December 1863, he was promoted Lieutenant on 7 November 1868, and was posted to Newfoundland on 19 June 1869. Appointed Paymaster in the 3/60th King's Royal Rifle Corps, he exchanged to the 81st Regiment of Foot on 31 October 1874, and proceeded with them to India on 8 January 1875, serving with them as Paymaster during the Second Afghan War. He was promoted Honorary Captain in the Army Pay Department on 1 April 1878, and was promoted Honorary Major on 10 May 1881. Appointed Staff Paymaster on 1 October 1881, he was promoted Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 October 1888, and was placed on the Retired List on 16 September 1897. He died in Hammersmith on 23 May 1909.

Sold with copied research.

- 97 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**Maj. & Paymr. de la P. Robinson, A.P.D.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* £180-£220

de la Pere Robinson was born on 7 February 1842 and was commissioned Ensign in the 16th Regiment of Foot on 24 June 1862. He exchanged onto the 20th Regiment of Foot on 7 April 1863, and was promoted Lieutenant on 28 October 1871. Appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion on 26 February 1876, he was promoted captain on 16 February 1878, and was appointed Paymaster in the Army Pay Department on 29 March 1880. Appointed Paymaster to the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, he served with them in Egypt in 1885, and was promoted Major on 29 March 1885, and Lieutenant-Colonel on 9 August 1896. He retired in 1904, and died in Crewe on 20 October 1918.

Sold with copied research.

98



- East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (**Capt. J. E. Benbow, A.P.D.**) *extremely fine* £300-£400

John Edward Benbow was born at Cowley Hall Mill, Hillingdon, Middlesex, on 19 August 1858 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Dragoon Guards on 22 January 1881. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1891, and Captain on 25 January 1888, he was appointed a Paymaster in the Army Pay Department, with rank of Captain, on 8 May 1894, and served as District Paymaster, West Africa Settlements, at Sierra Leone and on the Gambia from 1899. He was promoted to Staff Paymaster with rank of Hon. Major on 7 February 1902, and was advanced substantive Lieutenant-Colonel on 7 February 1907. He died in London on 2 January 1909, whilst still serving.

Sold with copied research.

- 99 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**7657855 Cpl. G. Hornsby. R.A.P.C.**) *good very fine* £70-£90

George Hornsby was born in Bedford on 2 June 1885 and attested there for the British Army on 24 June 1916. Called up for service on 14 October 1918, he was posted to the Army Pay Corps and was promoted Corporal on 17 October 1919. He served with the Royal Army Pay Corps in Mesopotamia from 2 November 1919 to 18 November 1921, and was appointed Lance-Sergeant on 17 October 1921. He was discharged on reduction of the establishment on 26 June 1922, and died in Eastbourne on 27 May 1959.

Sold with copied research.

- 100 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, Northern Ireland, *second clasp loose on riband* (**23547530 Sgt. K. E. Carpenter. RAPC.**) *with named card box of issue for the NI clasp, extremely fine* £120-£160

Keith Eric Carpenter was born in Littlehampton on 31 October 1939 and attested for the Royal Army Pay Corps at Brighton on 28 March 1958. He was promoted Corporal on 8 April 1959, and Sergeant on 8 April 1964; and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps on 28 August 1965. Promoted Lieutenant on 28 August 1965, Captain on 17 December 1967, and Major on 17 December 1974, he retired on 14 February 1978.

Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Service Red Book; and copied research.

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

x 101



The Victorian K.C.B. group of five awarded to Admiral Sir Edward Rice, Royal Navy, who rose to be Commander-in-Chief of the Nore

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge and breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamels; China 1842 (E. B. Rice, Mate, H.M.S. Dido.) original straight bar suspension; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (E. B. Rice, Commr. "Hastings"); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol unnamed as issued, old repair to clasp face; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, fitted with contemporary silver bar suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (6) *£3,000-£4,000*

Provenance Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

K.C.B. *London Gazette* 21 June 1887.



Edward Bridges Rice was born on 30 October 1819, the son of E. R. Rice of Dane Court, Kent, a Liberal M.P. for Dover.

Entering the Royal Navy in 1832, young Edward was appointed a Mate in 1839 and served in H.M.S. *Dido* during the operations on the Yangtse-Kiang in the First Opium War 1840-42. Having then been advanced to Lieutenant in August 1844 and to Commander in April 1850, he was given charge of flotilla of boats on the Irrawaddy River in the Pegu operations 1850-53. In that capacity he engaged the Burmese at Metha, destroyed their magazines and war boats, and dispersed their troops, following which he commanded the bluejackets and naval guns at the capture of Prome. He was mentioned in despatches and received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

Then in 1854, having taken command of the *Prometheus*, he attacked the Riff pirates on shore near Cape Tres Forcas and recaptured the English brig *Cuthbert Young*. The Governor of Gibraltar, in reporting this service to the Secretary of State and the Admiralty, drew their attention to 'the admirable manner in which this duty was fulfilled.' In consequence, Parliament voted the *Prometheus* £1,000.

On being advanced to post-rank in February 1855, Rice was employed as Flag Captain at Balaklava in the *Leander*, in which capacity he was present in the Sebastopol operations and at the evacuation of the Crimea.

Having then served as an A.D.C. to Queen Victoria in 1869-73, and attained flag rank, he was awarded the C.B. in 1881. His final appointment was as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore in 1882-84, in which latter year he was advanced to Admiral and placed on the Retired List. In retirement, and in common with his late father, he served as a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Kent. Elevated to K.C.B. in celebration of the 50th year of Queen Victoria's reign, he died in October 1902.



A rare Boer War C.B. group of five awarded to Captain F. St. L. Luscombe, Royal Navy, including one of the very few K.S.A.'s awarded to the Royal Navy

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (Lieut. R.N., H.M.S. Hecla); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Capt. R.N., H.M.S. Doris); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. R.N., H.M.S. Doris); Khedive's Star 1884

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's, breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (Lieut. F. St. L. Luscombe, R.N. H.M.S. Hecla); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Capt. F. St. L. Luscombe, R.N. H.M.S. Doris); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. F. St. L. Luscombe, R.N.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884, mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine* £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

One of just eight awards of the C.B. to the Royal Navy for the Boer War. Just 31 King's South Africa medals awarded to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.

C.B. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902: 'For services at Transport Officer at Cape Town.'

Frederick St. Leger Luscombe was born in Moorlinch, Somerset, on 28 April 1857, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in July 1870, aged 13. Appointed a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Sultan* in July 1872, he was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant in April 1876 and served in that rank in the gunboats *Decoy* and *Dwarf* on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa stations. Having then been advanced to Lieutenant in December 1880, he joined the torpedo depot ship *Hecla*, from which he was landed at Suakin in March 1884 in support of the military operations in Egypt.

His subsequent ship appointments over the coming decade included service on the North American and West Indies station, and the Australian station, and he was advanced to Commander in December 1894. Having then served on the China station for several years, he was appointed to the cruiser *Doris*, the flagship on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station.

On reaching Cape Town, he was landed for transport duties in Natal, where he served from October to December 1899. Then, on promotion to Captain in the latter month, he was re-appointed to *Doris* and became Principal Transport Officer, Cape Town, a post he held until November 1902. Favourably mentioned in Kitchener's final despatch, he was also awarded the C.B. On returning to England, Luscombe attended a signals course and was placed on half-pay, and he died suddenly in February 1904.



An Edward VII Civil C.B. group of five awarded to Admiral C. L. Napier, Royal Navy, a 'very strict and excellent disciplinarian' who Jellicoe described as possessing 'an occasional severity of manner which is apt to flurry a nervous subordinate'

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarked London 1912; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (Lieut. C. L. Napier, R.N.) impressed naming; Coronation 1902, silver; Coronation 1911; Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, mounted on card for display, *good very fine* (5) £800-£1,000

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

C.B. *London Gazette* 21 September 1912.

Charles Lionel Napier was born in Chelsea, London, on 16 November 1861, the elder son of Admiral Gerard John Napier, of Pennard House, Shepton Mallet, a younger branch of Lord Napier and Ettrick's family, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in 1875.

Having then been advanced to Lieutenant in June 1884, he was landed from the flagship H.M.S. *Alexandra* for service with the Naval Brigade in the Nile expedition for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum.

A specialist in gunnery, Napier subsequently gained steady promotion, being appointed a Commander in January 1896 and a Captain in December 1902, the latter advancement after his command of the *Cleopatra*. In 1904 he was appointed Flag Captain in the *Euryalus* on the Australian Station, and in 1907-09 was Captain in Charge of the Naval Establishments at Sydney, which had not then been transferred to the Commonwealth Government.

Following his return home, he and his brother had rather a memorable encounter. Charles's *Times* obituary takes up the story:

'It was in 1911 that the rare, probably unique, coincidence occurred of a collision between two capital ships of the Royal Navy commanded by brothers. On 26 May 1911, the *Inflexible*, Captain Charles Lionel Napier, and the *Bellerophon*, Captain Trevylyan Dacres Willes Napier, came into collision off Portland during Fleet exercises, fortunately without any loss of life or serious injury.'

After leaving the *Inflexible* Napier commanded the battleship *Monarch* and was promoted to Rear-Admiral in January 1913, when he also relinquished duty as an A.D.C. to the King. As further noted by his *Times* obituary, 'his advancement to flag rank came rather inopportunistically from the standpoint of war service, as he was on half-pay when hostilities began, and there were no vacancies afloat for Rear-Admirals, but in October 1914 he was nominated for Special Service at the Admiralty where he served during the greater part of the war.'

Napier, who retired on being promoted to Vice-Admiral in January 1918 and four years later was advanced to Admiral on the Retired List, died at his home at La Croix, Var, France in March 1934, aged 72.

Sold with copied research.



The '1911 Coronation' C.B. group of six awarded to Engineer Rear-Admiral J. S. Sanders, Royal Navy, who was present in H.M.S. *Shah's* engagement with the Peruvian rebel turret ship *Huascar* in May 1877, in addition to service as a bluejacket in the Benin River operations in the summer of 1894

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Coronation 1911; South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (J. S. Sanders. Engr. R.N. H.M.S. "Shah"); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (J. S. Sanders, Engr. R.N. H.M.S. Euryalus.); East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin River 1894 (J. S. Sanders, Stf. Engr., R.N., H.M.S. Phoebe.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884, mounted for wear, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (6)* £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

C.B. *London Gazette* 19 June 1911.

John Stocker Sanders was born in Plympton, Devon, on 9 October 1852, and entered the Royal Navy as an Assistant Engineer 2nd Class in September 1873. His first seagoing appointment was in H.M.S. *Black Prince*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron. Having then been promoted to Assistant Engineer 1st Class, he joined the frigate *Shah*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Algernon de Horsey, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Station. And it was during this appointment that he was present in *Shah's* engagement with the rebel Peruvian turret ship *Huascar* in May 1877.

In the course of a not uncommon revolutionary movement in a Spanish American republic, the insurgent candidate for the presidency of Peru, Nicholas de Pierola, sought to gain power by means of naval arms. His supporters and some officers and men from the Peruvian training ship *Maranon* persuaded the officers of the Peruvian turret ship *Huascar* to rebel against the central government. This British built armoured turret ship, armed with two 9-inch 300-pounder rifled Armstrong guns, was seized without resistance in Callao harbour on 6 May 1877 and then sailed south to commence her unlawful adventures with Pierola's son aboard.

Rear-Admiral Algernon de Horsey, who arrived at Callao in his flagship *Shah* shortly afterwards, later heard that the rebels aboard the *Huascar* had committed acts of aggression against ships of the British-owned Pacific Steam Navigation Company. He immediately lodged a formal complaint to the authorities in Lima but the Peruvian government refused to take responsibility for the rebel ship. De Horsey therefore took up the baton himself, informing the president of Peru that he would hunt down the *Huascar*.

The *Shah* sailed south from Callao on the evening of 18 May and met-up with her consort, the corvette *Amethyst*, at Iquique on 23 May. For two or three days they cruised separately without avail but on 28 May the Admiral heard from the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *John Elder* that the *Huascar* had been sighted ten miles south of the town of Pisagua, which place she had recently bombarded.

Just after noon on 29 May, with both ships sailing within signal distance, a vessel was sighted by the *Amethyst* off the port of Ylo. An hour later at 1.15 p.m. it was identified as the *Huascar* flying the Peruvian flag, with decks noticeably cleared for action.

She was 'brought to' by the faster British flagship after trying to escape and a full-blown gunnery action commenced at 3.06 p.m. and continued until 5.45 p.m., an engagement that sometimes closed to ranges as short as a few hundred yards. During the action a Whitehead torpedo was for the first time fired in anger by *Shah* but the *Huascar* managed to avoid it and steamed towards port at 11 knots, this being two knots faster than the torpedo chasing her! The inaccuracy of the gunners aboard *Huascar* led to no hits being scored on the unarmoured hulls of *Shah* and *Amethyst*, and although the *Huascar* was hit some 80 to 90 times, the power of the British projectiles proved to be ineffective against her belts of amour plate; one direct hit from *Shah's* 7-inch gun pierced her armour only to a depth of three inches.

During the night *Huascar* made good her escape and on the following day *Amethyst* was despatched to find her. Admiral de Horsey and Captain Bedford then devised a plan that once *Huascar* was found they would sink her by Whitehead or Spar torpedoes carried by the ship's whaler. *Amethyst* signalled to the flagship on 31 May that she had found the *Huascar* lying at anchor in Iquique, in company with other warships. Aboard *Shah* all was made ready for the torpedo expedition, the whaler in command of Lieutenant Charles Lindsay, R.N., would carry the torpedo and be supported by the ship's cutter and pinnace.

The boats' crews, numbering in total eight officers and 30 hand-picked ratings, were all well-armed with rifles, revolvers and cutlasses and were dropped off after dusk just outside the surf running across the harbour at Iquique. They were to make their own way to the target. Some little while later *Amethyst* hove into sight and signalled to *Shah* that the *Huascar* had surrendered earlier in the day to the Peruvian fleet. The recall signal was immediately made to *Shah's* boats which by this time were only about one mile from their target.

In the following year, the *Shah* returned to England and was recommissioned for service on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa stations. Sanders, who had been promoted to Engineer in March 1879, remained with her and saw active service off South Africa in the Zulu War.

So, too, in his next appointment, the corvette *Euryalus*, the flagship to Admiral Sir William N. W. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron, in which he served in the military operations off the Sudan and was promoted to Acting Chief Engineer in June 1884.

In October 1891, after serving on the staff of the Navy's engineering school and being advanced to Staff Engineer, Sanders joined the *Phoebe*, in which, in August 1894, he was landed for service in the Naval Brigade under the command of Rear-Admiral Frederick Bedford, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa stations. He and his fellow bluejackets were charged with subduing Chief Nanna of Brohemie, who had terrorised a large area of the surrounding countryside and had recently fired on the launch of *Alecto* whilst on her lawful business. Following a heavy bombardment of the Chief's stronghold, the Naval Brigade, comprising 180 officers and men, was landed and, after destroying and burning a stockade, returned to their ships. Later still, on 19 September 1894, the town of Brohemie was shelled and on the following day the Naval Brigade was again landed and stormed the town which was quickly taken. Chief Nanna had however fled, but his guns, gun powder, and other war stores were destroyed.

On returning to England, Sanders was promoted to Fleet Engineer in April 1896, and, following four years at Gibraltar's dockyard, he was appointed an Inspector of Machinery in April 1902; the title of his new rank was subsequently amended to Engineer Captain. Having then enjoyed a brace of appointments in capital ships in the Atlantic Fleet, followed by a stint as Chief Engineer of Gibraltar Dockyard, he was promoted to Engineer Rear-Admiral in March 1909.

Awarded the C.B. on the occasion of the King's Coronation in 1911, Sanders was placed on the Retired List in October 1912. He was not recalled in the Great War and died in April 1936, aged 84.



An inter-war C.B. group of ten awarded to Vice-Admiral W. J. S. Alderson, Royal Navy, one of a handful of naval officers to qualify for the Khedive's Sudan Medal for services in the Dongola expedition in 1896

Of greater note, however, is the fact it was his prompt reactions as captain of the battleship H.M.S. *Dreadnought* that led to her ramming and sinking submarine ace Otto Weddigen's *U-29* on 28 March 1915, thereby avenging the loss of the *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* off the Broad Fourteens in September 1914

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (W. J. S. Alderson. Nav: Cad: R.N. H.M.S. *Agincourt*); 1914-15 Star (Capt. W. J. S. Alderson. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. W. J. S. Alderson. R.N.); Coronation 1902, silver; Coronation 1911; **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, gold and enamels, *some chips to green enamel*; Khedive's Star, dated 1882; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, unnamed, the last nine mounted for display, *the first with light pitting from star, otherwise good very fine or better* (10) £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

C.B. *London Gazette* 2 January 1922.

William John Standly Alderson was born at Angel Hill, Bury St. Edmonds, on 10 June 1867, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in July 1880, aged 13. And he was still a Cadet at the time of joining H.M.S. *Agincourt* in the Mediterranean in the summer of 1882, aboard which he participated in the Egypt operations.



Having then been appointed a Midshipman in January 1883, while serving in the *Northampton* on the North America station, he returned home to an appointment in the Channel Squadron and was advanced to Sub Lieutenant in January 1887.

Next appointed to the *Boadicea*, he was advanced to the acting rank of Lieutenant in January 1889 and served as Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Hon. E. R. Fremantle, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies. Confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant in October 1890, he was ordered home in the following month, Fremantle writing, 'I much regret losing his services as Flag Lieutenant, he is a zealous and capable officer.'

Further seagoing appointment ensued, in the Channel Squadron and further afield, off North America and the West Indies. Then in September 1895 he joined the *Melita* in the Mediterranean, in which he served off the Sudanese coast during the Dongola operations in April-June 1896, thereby qualifying for the Khedive's Sudan medal. And a spate of new appointments in the period leading up to the Great War witnessed his advancement to Commander in December 1902 and attendance of the Senior Officer's Gunnery and Torpedo Course. So, too, services at the Admiralty in 1909-11.

In July 1914, Alderson was appointed to the command of the famous battleship *Dreadnought*, and he remained likewise employed until July 1916. On 28 March 1915, *Dreadnought* claimed a famous German scalp, that of Otto Weddigen, who had overseen the destruction of the *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* off the Broad Fourteens in September 1914. That was in the *U-9* but at the time of his loss to *Dreadnought*, Pour-Le-Merite-holder Weddigen was in command of the *U-29*. Sir Julian Corbett takes up the story in his *Naval Operations*:

'By noon they were within fifty miles of the Firth, and a signal was made to Admiral Sturdee to the 4th Battle Squadron to the southward to proceed to Cromarty, passing under the stern of the other two squadrons. He was just doing so when, at 12:15, the *Marlborough*, flagship of the 1st and southernmost squadron, signalled there was a submarine ahead. A torpedo had just been seen to pass astern, and the enemy was clearly bent on another shot. But as Admiral Sturdee had just started to swing to starboard upon his new course he could not turn away, as laid down in standing orders. The *Dreadnought* was outermost ship to port, the submarine's periscope was on her port bow, and increasing to full speed Captain W. J. S. Alderson made directly for it; the *Temeraire*, which was next in line, did the same. In vain the submarine doubled this way and that; the *Dreadnought*, handled as she was by Commander H. W. C. Hughes, the navigating officer, was too nimble for her, and after a breathless ten minutes the famous battleship crashed over her. For a minute her bows reared out of the water astern of the *Dreadnought*, there was just time to read the number '29' and then she slowly settled by the stern and that was her end. Nothing but oil and a little wreckage came to the surface; every man went down with her, including Captain Weddigen, her commander, and thus was avenged the loss of the three 'Cressy's' and the *Hawke*.'

Alderson received the approbation of Their Lordships and, following a spell in command of Scottish East Coast and Western Coast Guard Districts, he was appointed Captain of Devonport Dockyard. In April 1917, he was appointed Deputy Superintendent and King's Harbour Master. Subsequently awarded the Legion of Honour (*London Gazette* 21 June 1918, refers) and appointed Naval A.D.C. to the King in January 1919, Alderson was advanced to Rear-Admiral in September 1919.

His final appointment was as Commanding Officer of the Reserve Fleet at the Nore in 1921-22, when he flew his flag in the battleship *Erin*, but he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral on the Retired List in 1925. He settled at Ovingham House, Cardigan, where he died in May 1946.

Sold with his original vellum warrant for his appointment to Officer of the French Legion of Honour, in the name of 'Captain William John Standly Alderson, Grand Fleet', and dated 28 August 1918, together with three portrait photographs and miniature medal ribbon bar.



An unusual C.B. group of three awarded to Principal Deputy Director Herbert S. Pengelly, Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, designer of the *King George V* class of battleships

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's, neck badge, silver-gilt, hallmarked London 1951, in its damaged fitted case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (Asst. Constr. 2 Cl. H. S. Pengelly. R.C.N.C.) *minor official corrections to the Victory Medal, otherwise extremely fine and rare (3)* £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2001.

Herbert Staddon Pengelly was born on 1 October 1892, and educated at Stoke Public Higher School, Devonport; H.M. Dockyard School, Devonport; and R.N.C., Greenwich. He was appointed Assistant Constructor 2nd Class, Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, in 1916, and served as Constructor Lieutenant aboard H.M.S. *Renown*, 1917-18. After experience at sea during the Great War, Pengelly became Lecturer at Greenwich and Keyham. By 1923 he had begun his career in battleship design, working for Sir Stanley Goodall on the *Nelson* but remaining visiting lecturer at Greenwich, where he became Professor in 1929. He left in 1934, having been involved with the training of every Constructor entering Greenwich from 1918 to 1933, a remarkable record. On his return to the Admiralty, he designed the *King George V* class, on which *Lion* and *Vanguard* were based. As Fleet Constructor Captain to the Far East Fleet, 1942-44, he had the distinction of serving in uniform in both world wars. He was subsequently appointed Assistant Director of Naval Construction, 1942-51, and Principal Deputy Director, October 1951 to November 1954, when he retired from Admiralty Service and was created a Companion of the Bath.

Sold with a copy of *The History of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors* by D. K. Brown.



The important 'Matabeleland rebellion 1896' C.M.G. group of three awarded to Colonel W. Napier, in command of the Forces in Rhodesia 1895-96

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, lacking ribbon buckle; British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 1 clasp, Rhodesia 1896, clasp loose on ribbon as issued (Capt. W. Napier, Victoria Column.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking (Col. W. Napier, C.M.G. S. Rhod: R.F.) *toned, extremely fine (3)* £2,200-£2,600



Provenance: Christie's, July 1985.

William Napier was born in Scotland in 1861 and entered the service of the British South Africa Company in 1891, having previously served as a Trooper in the Natal Carbineers for four years. He joined the Victoria Rangers as a Subaltern in 1892 and, as Captain, commanded a troop under Major Alan Wilson on the Shangani patrol during the advance into Matabeleland in 1893 and was present at all the engagements which led to the subjugation of Lobengulu's forces. Napier was in command of the whole of the armed forces in Rhodesia, 1895. As Colonel of the Buluwayo Field Force he commanded all local forces engaged in suppressing the Matabeleland rebellion of 1896, up to the arrival of Sir Richard Martin (mentioned in despatches, C.M.G.: 'Colonel Napier, Buluwayo Field Force (Merchant), Commanded the Buluwayo Field Force in early operations, also several patrols, including the column which met that coming from Salisbury to the relief of Buluwayo. Latterly Town Commandant of Buluwayo). During the Second Boer War 1899-1900, Napier commanded 'A' Squadron of the Southern Rhodesia Reserve Force. Colonel Napier died at Hillside, Buluwayo, on 29 January 1920.



A Great War Eastern Mediterranean operations C.M.G. group of seven awarded to Captain Harold Escombe, Royal Navy, who earlier became one of just seven naval recipients of the Khedive's Sudan Medal with 'Sudan 1899' clasp

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Capt. H. Escombe. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. H. Escombe. R.N.) these officially re-impressed; Coronation 1902, silver; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Sudan 1899 (Lieut. H. Escombe, R.N.); **Greece, Kingdom**, Order of the Redeemer, 3rd class neck badge, gold and enamels, *this last with chip to one reverse arm, otherwise good very fine (7)* *£1,800-£2,200*

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

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

Harold Escombe was born in Westend, Hampshire on 16 September 1874, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in January 1888, aged 13. His first seagoing appointment was as a Midshipman in the cruiser H.M.S. *Undaunted* in the Mediterranean, under Lord Charles Beresford. Having then been advanced to Lieutenant in the battleship *Revenge* in June 1897, he was specially selected by the Commander-in-Chief in February 1899 to be one of three naval officers that had been asked for by General Lord Kitchener for services on the Nile during the closing stages of the reconquest of the Sudan. He was subsequently mentioned in despatches by Colonel Sir Reginald Wingate for services in connection with operations against the Khalifa on the White Nile in November 1899 (*London Gazette* 30 January 1900, refers), in addition to receiving the approbation of Their Lordships.

In the period leading up to the Great War, Escombe served as Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Sir G. Noel, Flag Officer commanding Reserves and the Coast Guard, and as Flag Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Sir G. H. U. Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the China station. He also specialised in Signals and Wireless Telegraphy and was serving as an Intelligence Officer at the Admiralty on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. In January 1915, he joined the *Inflexible* as a Commander and staff officer in the Mediterranean Fleet, and in March 1915 he joined *Egmont* as Flag Captain to Rear-Admiral R. E. Wymys, C.M.G., M.V.O. Just a month later, however, he was appointed Senior Naval Officer, Mudros. And he commanded the *Europa* from July 1917, then flying the flag of Rear-Admiral A. Hayes-Sadler, C.S.I. For his services in the Eastern Mediterranean, Escombe was awarded the C.M.G. and the Greek Order of the Redeemer, 3rd Class (*London Gazette* 17 April 1918, refers).

Returning home in the summer of 1918, he received his C.M.G. at Buckingham Palace on 1 June and was appointed Assistant to the Senior Naval Officer, Liverpool at *Eaglet*. Having then inherited that office from his predecessor, he was placed on the Retired List as a Captain in September 1920. He died in March 1933, aged 59.

Sold with copied research including record of service and Wingate's despatches.



The Great War C.B.E. group of five awarded to Rear-Admiral E. Lees, Royal Navy, a pioneer of advancements in submarine design and navigation who had earlier served with distinction in the Boer War as A.D.C. to General Sir Redvers Buller in 1899-1900, where he gained a brace of 'mentions' and received a unique 6-clasp Queen's South Africa Medal from the hands of King Edward VII

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, in its Garrard & Co. fitted case of issue; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp ("E. Lees" Midn. R.N., H.M.S. "Northumberland") name re-engraved; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (Commander E. Lees, R.N.) officially engraved naming; Khedive's Star, dated 1882; Japan, Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd class breast star, silver-gilt and enamels, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £2,200-£2,600

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Although there were 63 Medals with 6 clasps issued to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, just four of which were to officers, this is the only medal with this combination of clasps.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919: 'In recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the war.'

Edgar Lees was born on 11 May 1866, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in July 1879. His first seagoing appointment was as a Midshipman in the old ironclad H.M.S. *Northumberland* in the Channel Squadron. Advanced to Sub-Lieutenant in the corvette *Sapphire* on the China station in October 1885, and to Lieutenant in the gunboat *Orwell* in home waters in August 1888, Lees next came ashore to qualify in torpedo duties at *Vernon*. Duly qualified, he was appointed Torpedo Lieutenant in the cruiser *Immortalité* in the Channel Squadron, but he returned to *Vernon* as a senior staff officer in 1895.

Then in 1897, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Doris*, flagship of Admiral Sir Robert Harris at the Cape, and it was in that capacity that he was landed for service as an A.D.C. to Sir Redvers Buller in the period November 1899 to October 1900. Present at the relief of Ladysmith, and in the actions at Tugela Heights, Laing's Nek and Belfast, he was promoted to Commander in June 1900 and twice mentioned in despatches. Firstly, in Buller's despatch of March 1900, for being 'a thoroughly capable and deserving officer, who rendered me great assistance', and, secondly, in his despatch of June 1900, as being 'strongly recommended for consideration'. Moreover, his Queen's South Africa Medal, which he received from the hands of the King, was a unique naval award on account of its clasp combination.

In January 1903, Lees took command of the gunboat *Hazard*, then employed as a tender to submarines and, on being advanced to Captain in June 1904, he succeeded Admiral Bacon in command of the depot ship *Thames*, then the Headquarters of the 'underwater craft'. In the latter appointment, in addition to his executive and administrative work, he superintended the designs of the early submarine boats.

In November 1906, on being placed on the Retired List as a Rear-Admiral, he became Managing Director of the Whitehead Torpedo Works at Weymouth. And it was in that capacity that he was awarded the C.B.E. for his work during the war, in addition to the Japanese Sacred Treasure in April 1921. He died Harrogate, Yorkshire in September 1925, aged 60.



A post-War 'Civil Division' C.B.E. group of four awarded to Lady Burnham, sometime President of the Girl Guides Association

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E., (Civil) Commander's 2nd type, lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on lady's bow riband, with additional full section of neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Defence Medal; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Voluntary Medical Service Medal, with one 'Geneva Cross' Additional Award Bar (The Lady (Marie Enid) Burnham), the latter three all mounted court-style for wear, *extremely fine (4)* £300-£400

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1957: The Right Honourable Marie Enid, Baroness Burnham, J.P., Chief Commissioner for England, Girl Guides Association.

Marie Enid, Baroness Burnham, was born in Buenos Aires on 27 May 1894, the daughter of Hugh Scott Robson, a British-Argentine polo player, and married Colonel (later Major-General) Edward Frederick Lawson, D.S.O., M.C., on 28 January 1920; her husband had served with distinction during the Great War with both the Royal Bucks Hussars and later the Middlesex Yeomanry, and post-War resumed his newspaper career with the *Daily Telegraph* (which was owned by his uncle, the 2nd Baron Burnham), ultimately becoming the *Daily Telegraph's* general manager. He succeeded his father as 4th Baron Burnham on 14 June 1943.

Lady Burnham (as she became in 1943 following her husband's succession to the peerage) served as President of the Buckinghamshire Red Cross Society from 1936 to 1964, and President of the Buckinghamshire Federation of Women's Institutes from 1947 to 1952. A leading figure in the Girl Guides movement, she served successively as Chief Commissioner for England from 1951 to 1960; as President from 1961 to 1970, and then as Vice-President from 1971 until her death on 29 July 1979. For her services to the Girl Guides movement she was created a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1957 Birthday Honours' List.

Sold with copied research.



A very good Great War D.S.O., M.C., group of four awarded to Major G.L.D. Rewcastle, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry whilst attempting to extinguish a fire at an ammunition store. Subsequently awarded the M. C. for his actions during the German Spring Offensive, he was killed during an ambush in Southern Nigeria on 27 January 1924, whilst an Acting Commissioner with the Nigerian Police

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, the reverse of the suspension bar contemporarily engraved '5/8/16', the reverse of the top riband bar contemporarily engraved 'G. L. D. Rewcastle', in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'G. L. D. Rewcastle. 28/3/18.'; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major G. L. D. Rewcastle.) the last two mounted for wear, *very fine (4)* £3,000-£4,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette*, 12 November 1916.

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Assisted by a Gunner, he extinguished a fire in a store of mortar bombs and ammunition. Although twice knocked down by explosions, he succeeded in preventing the fire reaching the S.A.A. boxes, thus saving many lives.'

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in command of his battery during an enemy attack, he kept all his guns in action despite very heavy shell fire until ordered to withdraw. The withdrawal was carried out in perfect order, gun by gun, fire being maintained until the last moment. His coolness and skilful handling of his command were most marked.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette*, 2 January 1917.

George Lyon Duncan Rewcastle, was born in South Shields on 15 November 1890. He attested into the Royal Garrison Artillery on 27 November 1914 for service during the Great War. Commissioned on 18 October 1915, he served on the Western Front and was awarded the D.S.O. whilst a Second Lieutenant, for gallantry at Trones Wood on 7 August 1916. It was personally presented to him by the King. A Military Medal was additionally awarded to a Gunner for the same action. His wound stripe was authorised on 7 September 1916. An almost identical episode is alluded to in A G Macdonell's, *'England Their England'*, published in London, 1933. Advanced Acting Major on 12 March 1918, he was awarded the M.C. for his actions during the German Spring Offensive. Post War, he joined the Nigerian Police on 19 July 1919. Appointed Acting Commissioner of Police, he was shot and killed during an ambush whilst attending a dispute with villagers on 27 January 1924, at Achima, Onitsha, Nigeria. Two African Police Meritorious Service Medals were awarded to Sergeant Major Adebite Offa and Constable Lawani Idah, Nigerian Police, for distinguished service on this patrol.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card, copied medal roll extract and detailed copied research in relation to the circumstances surrounding his death in Nigeria.



A fine Great War 'Western Front' D.S.O., M.C. group of six awarded to Captain W. P. Wrathall, Royal Highlanders, who was wounded on the Somme in July 1916, was thrice Mentioned in Despatches, and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre.

A prominent Brussels businessman at the time of the Second World War, and a Member of the Brussels Chamber of Commerce, he was co-opted into helping to evacuate the Bank of Belgium's gold reserves – in suitcases – across the Channel for safekeeping in England; on returning to Zeebrugge after one such trip and learning that Brussels was under occupation, he commandeered a lorry, drove to Dunkirk and came back, along with members of his old battalion of the Black Watch, with the Little Ships

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, with *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. W. P. Wrathall. R. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. W. P. Wrathall); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze palm on riband, mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *light contact marks, very fine and better* (6) *£2,200-£2,600*



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 16 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer took over temporary command of the brigade at a time when it was much depleted after 48 hours' fighting, and consisted of small parties of various battalions, holding a line of over 5,000 yards, covering two battalions of another Division who were digging. For the best part of three days he was untiring in his efforts, collecting scattered parties and organising the hastily occupied and extended line. In particular when Brigade Headquarters had been rushed by the enemy and nearly surrounded, it was due to his energy that the personnel was extricated with little loss. His personal reconnaissances and unflinching resource in dealing with difficulties were the mainstay of the line.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916, 4 January 1917, and 20 December 1918.

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 7 January 1919.

William Parker 'Billy' Wrathall was born in 1894, the son of William Wrathall, a stone mason contractor from Grassington, North Yorkshire, and at the age of 11 had moved with his father to Belgium; William Snr, whose trade was stone, had taken lodgings in Brussels, and his plan was to spend his evenings in the bar of the Metropole Hotel, the smartest in the city, until an opportunity presented itself. Running perilously short of funds and about to give up and go home, he fell in with some Irishmen who were working on a building project that called for marble and suggested he approach a company called Garston et Frères in Aalst, a town west of Brussels. William was given a job as a manager, and Billy was enrolled at a Jesuit school, which he attended when he wasn't needed by his father to assist him at work. The business thrived, and in time William set up his own company, Wrathall Père et Fils, boosted by a contract to supply the marble to the fast-growing chain of Lyons Corner Houses opening in England.

On holiday in Scotland in August 1914 when war broke out, Wrathall, then aged 20, immediately enlisted at the nearest recruiting office, which happened to be in North Queensferry, near Edinburgh, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 6th (Perthshire) Battalion, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), Territorial Force on 13 August 1914. He was promoted Lieutenant on 19 December 1914, and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 May 1915, first seeing action at the Battle of Festubert. Mentioned in Despatches for the first time in January 1916, he was promoted Captain on 1 June 1916, and was wounded in action on 31 July 1916, during the Battle of the Somme – the previous day the Battalion was involved in an attack on the eastern corner of High Wood; they advanced within 30 yards of the enemy's front line, but suffered heavy casualties amongst the leading companies, and were held down under heavy fire until ordered to withdraw at daybreak on 31 July. The battalion suffered total casualties of 260, including Wrathall, who retained a shard of shrapnel in his thigh for the rest of his life.

Returning to the Front as soon as he had recovered, Wrathall was Mentioned in Despatches for a second time in January 1917. Seconded to the General Staff on 7 February 1917, he was awarded both the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order. Mentioned in Despatches for a third time in December 1918, and awarded the French Croix de Guerre, Wrathall was appointed Brigade Major on 8 April 1919, prior to being demobilised later that same year.

Following the cessation of hostilities, Wrathall returned to Belgium to work for the family business which, after diversifying into metals, eventually changing its name to the Anglo-Belgian Steel Corporation, which had offices on the Rue Royale in Brussels. He married Alice Mary Pilkington (known as Bunny), who had nursed with the Voluntary Aid Detachment at Etaples during the Great War, in 1922, and lived in a succession of elegant houses as the business grew, with summer holidays on the Belgian coast, a tradition that lasted into old age. A golfer with a not-quite-scratch handicap, he was regularly asked to play by King Leopold. He also retained links with his regiment having been chosen to command the British detachment at the unveiling of the Memorial to the Fallen of the 51st Highland Division at Beaumont-Hamel when it was unveiled by Marshal Foch in September 1924.

Following Germany's invasion of Belgium in 1940, Wrathall, Bunny and their four children fled to England with all they could carry. However, as a prominent member of the Brussels Chamber of Commerce with connections in the United Kingdom (for services to which he was awarded the Belgian Order of the Crown), he was co-opted into helping to evacuate the Bank of Belgium's gold reserves – in suitcases – across the Channel for safekeeping in England. But on returning to Zeebrugge after one such trip and learning that Brussels was under occupation, he commandeered a lorry, drove to Dunkirk and came back, along with members of his old battalion of the Black Watch, with the Little Ships.

Thereafter life was never as good – or as adventurous – again. Too old to serve, he joined the Home Guard and was eventually hired by the London Rubber Company, the first of a succession of jobs he did uncomplainingly in various parts of the country: Baldock, Shrewsbury and eventually Beaconsfield, by which time he was working for a German engineering company. But his marriage was an exceptionally happy one – he lived to be 89, Bunny 88 – and they took great pride in their children. Their eldest son, John, joined the Rifle Brigade and saw action as a Desert Rat in Egypt during the Second World War; their daughter, Sheila, joined the WRNS and became a bombe operator at Bletchley Park; and their younger sons, Richard and Christopher, both did their National Service in the Black Watch.

A bronze model of the monument of soldier in a kilt and Black Watch bonnet – called The Jock – that George H. Paulin designed as the memorial to those of the 51st (Highland) Division who died at Beaumont-Hamel remained prominently displayed in his house until his death in 1983.

Sold with the following archive:

- i) The recipient's original Commission Document, dated 13 August 1914, with War Office enclosure, in original transmission envelope.
- ii) Bestowal Document for the D.S.O., dated 16 September 1918, in original transmission envelope; together with a copy of the Statues of the Order.
- iii) A caricature drawing of the recipient, mounted in a glazed frame; together with four postcard photographs.
- iv) Three Volumes of *History of the Black Watch in the Great War, 1914-1918*; and two Volumes of *Officers of the Black Watch*, in which the recipient is mentioned.



A rare 1939 D.S.O. group of eight awarded to Captain R. I. A. Sarell, Royal Navy, for ramming a U-boat whilst in command of H.M.S. *Broke*, one of the first operational D.S.O's of the Second World War

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamels, reverse officially dated 1939, with integral top riband bar; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, the group mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine (8)* £2,800-£3,400



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2002.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 23 December 1939: 'For successful actions against enemy submarines: Lieutenant-Commander Richard Iwan Alexander Sarell, Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Broke*.' Sold with copied 13-page operational report of probable destruction of a submarine by *Broke* on 10 September 1939, and for an unsuccessful attack on the following day. In addition to the award of the D.S.O. to Sarell, one D.S.C. and two D.S.M's were also awarded for this action. This Gazette contained the very first operational awards of the D.S.O. to the Royal Navy in the Second World War and were the only such awards gazetted in 1939.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 December 1943: 'For gallant and distinguished service in operations which led to the capture of Sicily by the Allied forces: Commander, D.S.O., R.N., H.M.S. *Mauritius*.' The recommendation (originally for an 'award') states: 'During period 9th to 23rd July 1943 H.M.S. *Mauritius* has operated off the East coast of Sicily in close support of the 8th Army. During this period 36 bombardments were carried out and enemy aircraft engaged on 21 occasions. Throughout this time the Ship's Company have spent most of the time at Action Stations. In execution of her duty the ship also came under fire from shore batteries on a number of occasions. [Commander Sarell] Has shown outstanding devotion to duty and endurance by skilful handling of the main armament. From observed results of fire and repeated congratulatory signals from the Army, the bombardments carried out have been timely and accurate. This work has been carried out coolly and quickly at all times and especially so when the ship has been under fire from shore batteries and during air attacks.' Sold with copied 12-page operational report of *Mauritius*' part in operation Husky.

Richard Iwan Alexander Sarell ('Ivan') was born in Dunkirk on 22 February 1909, the son of Philip and Ethel Sarell. His father worked for the Consular service and was at that time British Consul in the town. Sarell was educated at Ashdown House preparatory school before joining the Royal Navy as a 13-year old Cadet in 1922. He left Dartmouth in 1926 and undertook sea training in the battleship *Malaya* and the cruiser *Effingham* before attending Sub-Lieutenants' courses at Greenwich, where he obtained the maximum five first-class certificates. He returned to sea, serving in the battleships *Barham* and *Valiant* and the destroyer *Brilliant*. In 1934 he qualified as a Gunnery Officer and then spent most of the remaining years of peace at sea, in the battleship *Revenge* and the destroyers *Exmouth* and *Whitehall*. Sarell was a keen fencer and during this period took part in many events at the Royal Tournaments when not at sea.

At the outbreak of the war, Sarell had temporary command of the destroyer flotilla leader H.M.S. *Broke* which had recently been reactivated from the Reserve Fleet in Devonport. He was awarded one of the earliest naval D.S.O.'s of the war when she rammed a U-boat in the autumn of 1939. After leaving *Broke*, Sarell joined the cruiser *Mauritius*, still under construction at Swan Hunter on the Tyne. He was Mentioned in Despatches for his part in Operation 'Husky', the Allied landings on Sicily in July 1943. *Mauritius*, of which Sarell was Gunnery officer, was one of several cruisers providing shore bombardment in support of the troops ashore. *Mauritius* went on to support landings on the Italian mainland in September. Promoted Commander in 1943, Sarell was appointed to the Gunnery and Anti-Air Warfare Division at the Admiralty. He returned briefly to *Mauritius* for the Normandy landing, as squadron gunnery officer of Force 'D', in support of the landings on 'Sword' beach.

In 1946 Sarell was appointed as Executive Officer (second-in-command) of another cruiser, H.M.S. *Bermuda*. From there he went to the directing staff of the Joint Services Staff College, and was promoted Captain in June 1948. He served as Naval Attaché in Moscow until 1951, at a time when the Cold War was intensifying. With the Stalin regime at new heights of paranoia in its terminal years, the atmosphere was one of intense secretiveness, repression and suspicion of foreigners. But Sarell's acquisition of Russian and his study of the Soviet Navy led to his becoming acknowledged as a leading expert on the latter among the Western Allies. He was, in particular, hugely respected by the American Intelligence establishment. After attending the Imperial Defence College, and serving as Chief Staff Officer to the Coronation Naval Brigade, Sarell took command of a new Home Fleet destroyer, H.M.S. *Diamond*, in 1953.

In *Diamond* Captain Sarell was responsible for creating a small piece of naval folklore when, in September of that year, *Diamond* took part in a major N.A.T.O. exercise off Iceland, in appalling weather. The ship collided with the flagship, *Swiftsure*, causing extensive damage to both ships. The *Times* subsequently reported an exchange of signals. In response to the flagship's query as to his intentions, Sarell was reported to have signalled back "Buy a farm." The story was later repeated in at least one history of the post-war Navy. In fact, no such signals were ever sent, which the Admiralty directed be entered in *Diamond's* Ship's Book. That Sarell muttered these words is not in doubt, but it was no more than an off the cuff remark, unfortunately overheard and repeated to the press and now embedded in naval folklore. It is certainly true, however, that Sarell's career, hitherto destined for flag rank, never fully recovered from the collision.

After his court martial and consequent reprimand, Sarell returned to the sphere of strategic affairs as the Naval representative of the inter-service Defence Policy Research Staff in 1954. From November 1954 to February 1955, he was the British Naval representative on a joint U.S. Navy and U.S. Air Force study project at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Much of Sarell's post-war work was associated with the development of nuclear weapons and propulsion and, in April 1955, he attended the Nuclear Weapon Trials in Nevada. Realising, however, that advancement beyond the rank of captain was never going to come his way, he retired in 1957 and worked in the analysis department of the stockbrokers J. & A. Scrimgeour, until 1974. Captain Ivan Sarell, D.S.O., R.N., died on 31 October 2001, aged 92.

The group is also sold with the following original documents and photograph: Warrant for the award of the D.S.O., dated 23 December 1939 (Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., H.M.S. *Broke*); M.I.D. Certificate (Commander, D.S.O., R.N., H.M.S. *Mauritius*, 21 December 1943); named award certificate for 1937 Coronation Medal; a fine studio portrait photograph by Janet Jevens of London; Admiralty letter of appreciation upon his retirement, including a career summary, and other information; together with six bronze Royal Tournament prize medals for fencing, all variously named and dated 1930-38; another in silver but unnamed; five other various sports prize medals, including two named; Royal Life Saving Society 'Award of Merit' silvered badge; R.L.S.S. bronze proficiency medal, named and dated July 1923; and an amusing stick-pin fashioned out of a Mauritius silver quarter-rupee of 1934.



The M.V.O. group of seven awarded to Rear-Admiral F. R. W. Morgan, Royal Navy, who won a 'mention' and special promotion for his services in Egypt in 1882, in addition to the Spanish Order of Naval Merit, 2nd Class, for his gallant intervention when the King and Queen of Spain were the victims of a bomb outrage in Madrid in May 1906

The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, the reverse officially numbered '333'; Coronation 1902, silver; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Sub. Lt. F. R. W. Morgan, R.N. H.M.S. "Minotaur"); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (Comdr. F. R. W. Morgan, R.N. H.M.S. Tartar.); **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, gold and enamels, *some light chips to enamel*; Khedive's Star, dated 1882; **Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Naval Merit, 2nd Class breast star, silver-gilt and enamels, in its *Cejalvo, Madrid* case of issue, *this last with chips to blue anchor*, the first six mounted court-style as worn, *generally good very fine or better* (7) *£1,800-£2,200*



Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

M.V.O. *London Gazette* 11 August 1905.

Frederick Robert William Morgan was born in Dover, Kent on 17 November 1861, the son of Captain W. G. H. Morgan, R.N., and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in July 1874. His first seagoing appointment was as a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Sultan*, the command of Captain H. R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., on the Mediterranean Station. Having also in the interim served on the China station in *Iron Duke*, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., young Morgan returned to home continue his studies and was advanced to Sub-Lieutenant in February 1881.

Appointed to the *Minotaur* in May 1882, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, K.C.B., he and his shipmates were subsequently deployed to Alexandria in support of the Mediterranean Fleet during the opening phases of the Egyptian War. Moreover, Morgan was landed for service on shore, where he had charge of the station at Tel-el-Mahuta and served in the Naval Flotilla on the Sweetwater Canal. He was duly mentioned in Admiral Seymour's despatch and was specially promoted to Lieutenant in November 1882.

A lengthy spell in the Far East ensued, in the corvettes *Curacoa* and *Champion*, prior to his gaining his first command, Torpedo Boat No. 70, in the summer of 1887. Having then attended gunnery and torpedo courses at *Excellent*, he served in the battleships *Colossus* and *Camperdown*; in the latter he was Flag Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron.

Morgan then gained the much-coveted post of First Lieutenant in the royal yacht *Victoria & Albert*, in which he served from August 1881 until August 1884 and was advanced to Commander. Clearly marked out for post rank, he next enjoyed a lengthy sojourn in the Admiralty's Naval Intelligence Department from November 1885 until July 1899.

Better still, another stint of active service beckoned when, in July 1899, he was appointed to the command of the cruiser *Tartar* on the Cape of Good Hope station. In the absence of Captain Bearcroft, who was serving on shore with the Naval Brigade, Morgan took temporary command of the *Philomel* in 1900, from which he was landed with the Durban Defence Force and also much employed with the blockade of Delagoa Bay. He was promoted to Captain in June 1900.

In June 1904, the Admiralty appointed him Naval Attaché to France, Spain and Portugal, and it was in that capacity that he was awarded his M.V. O., on the occasion of the French fleet's visit to Portsmouth in 1905. In May of the following year, he attended the marriage of King Alfonso XIII in Madrid, an event that went off with a bang. The diary of the Prince of Wales - later King George V - takes up the story:

'Beautiful day but very hot Bomb was thrown from an upper window at the King and Queen's carriage. It burst between the wheel horses and the front of the carriage killing about twenty people and wounding fifty or sixty, mostly officers and soldiers lining the route The British Ambassador Sir Maurice de Bunsen, General Sir Cecil Lowther and Captain F. R. W. Morgan, R.N., and four officers of the 16th Lancers, who were in a hotel close by, rushed out and stood in protection around the carriage and assisted Ena out of the carriage. Both she and Alfonso showed great courage and presence of mind'

A grateful King Alfonso bestowed decorations on the British officers for their gallant intervention, Morgan receiving the Order of Naval Merit, 2nd Class.

After three years as Naval Attaché, he returned to sea in September 1907, when he took command of the battleship *Britannia* in the Channel Squadron. Promoted to Rear-Admiral in June 1909, he attended the Senior Officers War Course and was looking forward to flying his flag for the first time. Alas, fate intervened, and he died of a heart attack on 13 April 1910, aged 48.

x115 A Great War 'East Africa' O.B.E. group of three awarded to the Reverend W. S. Page, Royal Army Chaplains' Department

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type, breast badge, hallmarked London 1919, in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Rev. W. S. Page.) *extremely fine (3)*

£260-£300

O.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 3 June 1919: 'Valuable services rendered in connection with military operations in East Africa.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 June 1920 (East Africa).

Rev. Walter Sutton Page served as a 4th Class Chaplain with the Royal Army Chaplains' Department in East Africa.

A Second War 'North Africa' O.B.E. group of seven attributed to Colonel R. J. de C. Barber, Royal Corps of Signals, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches, one being for gallantry on 26 May 1940, for saving the life of a wounded Driver

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, reverse officially dated, '1943', with three 'G.V.I.R.' Additional Award Bars, *lacking top brooch bar*, mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine (7)* £300-£400



O.B.E. *London Gazette* 14 October 1943.

The original Recommendation states: 'Since October 1941 Lt. Colonel Barber has commanded in action the Unit which is now 10 Corps Signals. Throughout the withdrawal June-August, 1942 the Battle of Alamein and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, the unit commanded by this Officer has provided communications of the highest order. This has been in a large measure due to Lt. Colonel Barber's personal conduct. No circumstances of danger, discomfort or fatigue affected his enthusiasm, cheerful willingness or efficiency. His forethought and organisation overcame all difficulties and his bearing in action was an example to all ranks.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 December 1940:

'In recognition of distinguished services in connection with operations in the field for the period March-June, 1940.'

The original Recommendation [Earned as a Major as part of 3 Corps Signals] states: 'On 26 May 1940 this Officer was proceeding in a 2-seater car to the Signal Dump to bring up stores. In front of him was a 2 seater car which was suddenly fired at by an enemy tank. The Officer of this car was killed and the driver blown out into the ditch. Major Barber at once pulled up alongside of the wounded man, picked him up, placed him in his car, and though heavily fired at by the enemy tank, he turned his car, and got the wounded man back to Corps H.Q. His prompt and gallant action saved the wounded man's life. Major Barber then proceeded by another route to the Signals Dump to carry out his original order.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 December 1942:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East during the period November, 1941, to April, 1942.'

Robert John de Chair Barber was born in Nottingham 25 July 1905 and was educated at Repton and Hertford College, Oxford, where he played soccer and cricket. A Solicitor by profession, leading his own firm Robert Barber & Sons in Nottingham, he was commissioned into the Royal Corps of Signals, and was promoted Lieutenant in the 3rd Company, 46th (North Midlands) Divisional Signals (Territorial Army) on 2 May 1926, and was promoted Captain on 4 March 1930; Major on 12 December 1938; Temporary Lieutenant Colonel in 1942, and was awarded the Efficiency Decoration (*London Gazette* 19 August 1943). He served during the Second World War with 3 Corps Signals and later 10 Corps Signals, and for his services he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire and was twice Mentioned in Despatches (one for Bravery at Dunkirk).

Promoted Lieutenant Colonel on 1 May 1947, Barber was advanced Honorary Colonel on 1 March 1948, and was awarded three additional award bars to the Efficiency Decoration (*London Gazette* 13 July 1951). He retired on 11 March 1961 having exceeded the age limit. In civilian life he was also the Chairman and President of Trent Bridge Cricket Association (Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club) and was a Committee member from 1935 to 1971. He was also a Military Member of the Nottingham Territorial Headquarters. He died at East Leeke, Nottingham on 23 June 1975.

Sold with the recipient's two original M.I.D. certificates, both mounted in glazed frames with hanging devices; War Office letter, dated 7 September 1945 granting him the honorary rank of Colonel; hand written The National Scheme for Disabled Men, War Office letter, dated 18 September 1945 thanking him for his services to the Royal Signals; four photographs of the recipient in uniform- one showing Sollum Bay in the background and Bardia at the bottom, both being key areas of the Western Desert Campaigns on the Egyptian-Libyan border; and copied research



A post-War 'Civil Division' O.B.E., Great War D.S.M. group of five awarded to Lieutenant R. Connor, Royal Air Force, late Petty Officer Mechanic, No. 8 Seaplane Squadron, Royal Naval Air Service, East Africa

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge; Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (F.4597. R. Connor, P.O. Mech. R.N.A.S.. 1917.); 1914-15 Star (F.4597 R. Connor. A.M.1 R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (F.4597 R. Connor. P.O.M. R.N.A.S.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £2,400-£2,800



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2001.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1955: Director and General Manager, Measurement Ltd., Oldham, Lancashire.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 May 1918: 'Awards to men of the Royal Naval Air Service for zeal and devotion to duty during the period from 1st July to 31st December 1917.'

The recommendation states: 'R.N.A.S. Cattewater 1917. An extremely capable W/T and Observer rating. His devotion to duty is conspicuous and example he has shown has been splendid' (ADM 116/1560 refers).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 October 1917: 'For services on patrol duties and submarine searching in home waters.'

Robert Connor was born at Loss Wade, Midlothian, on 26 March 1894. His occupation is described as 'Wireless' at the time of his volunteering for service with the Royal Naval Air Service on 8 May 1915. He was posted to the seaplane carrier *Laconia*, 22 May to 13 August 1915, East Africa; *Hyacinth*, 14 August 1915 to 12 August 1916, Zanzibar; returned to the U.K. in October 1916 and remained on home stations for the remainder of the war. He transferred to the Royal Air Force in April 1918 and was placed on the unemployed list as 2nd Lieutenant, R.A.F., on 15 April 1919.

Sold with case of issue for O.B.E., named card boxes of issue for trio, and silver school prize medal, Burdiehouse Public School 'Robert Connor, Dux 1904-05'; together with several portrait photographs, and an exceptional and rare contemporary photograph album, 33cm x 25cm, covering the period from May 1915 until late 1916, detailing the events of the war in German East Africa as experienced by Connor and No. 8 Seaplane Squadron, with good photographs of personnel, seaplanes and other aircraft, R.N. armoured cars, armoured trains, aerial shots of the *Koenigsberg* in the Rufiji river, the seaplane carrier *Laconia*, and the monitors *Mersey* and *Severn*, approximately 370 photographs, all neatly captioned.



A post-War 'Civil Division' O.B.E., Second War Indian Police Medal group of five awarded to Assistant Inspector-General of Police W. L. C. G. Cook, Indian Police, later Flight Lieutenant, Royal Air Force, and Superintendent, Federation of Malaya Police

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Indian Police Medal, G.V.I.R., for Distinguished Conduct (W. L. C. G. Cook, I.P., Supdt. of Police, Bengal.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (Supt. W. L. C. G. Cook. O.B.E. F. of M. Pol.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, mounted for display purposes, *lacquered, nearly extremely fine (5)* *£400-£500*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1948: William Louis Charles Gerard Cook, Esq., Indian Police, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

William Louis Charles Gerard Cook was born in Chorlton, Lancashire in January 1904 and was appointed Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Indian Police in Bengal on 13 November 1923, being confirmed in that role on 30 March 1927. He was promoted Superintendent (Additional) on 22 February 1936, and served as Assistant Inspector General of Police (Bengal) From March 1938 until March 1941, and then Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range, from October 1942 to February 1943. He was awarded the Indian Police Medal for Distinguished Conduct on 1 January 1943, and was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1948 New Year's Honours' List.

Returning from India, Cook was commissioned Flying Officer in the Provost Branch of the Royal Air Force on 1 September 1948, and was promoted to Flight Lieutenant on 29 January 1949, being appointed Assistant to the Provost Marshal. He transferred to the Reserve on 12 August 1950, and was appointed Superintendent on contract with the Malayan Police Service on 15 August 1951, seeing further service during the Malaya Emergency until 5 March 1953. He emigrated to Australia the following year, and died in Australia in 1980.



An Inter-War 'Civil Division' M.B.E. group of four awarded to Captain C. W. Mayer, 7th (Cyclist) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, and Army Cyclist Corps, later Secretary and Superintendent of the Royal Western Counties Institution, Starcross

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. W. Mayer.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Capt. C. W. Mayer. Devon. R.); together with 9 Shooting Medals awarded by the Western Counties Asylum Rifle Club 1906-1913 (1 gold (9ct., 7.20g), 5 silver and 3 bronze), 8 engraved to C. W. Mayer, *nearly extremely fine (13)* £400-£500

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1931: Charles William Mayer, Esq., Secretary and Superintendent (non-medical), Mental Deficiency Institution, Starcross.

Charles William Mayer was born in Walthamstow, Essex in 1886, before moving to Littleham, Exmouth. Educated at Hele's School, Exeter, he was later employed as a clerk with the Western Counties Asylum at Starcross, Devon. A member of the Western Counties Asylum Rifle Club, affiliated to the National Rifle Association, he won numerous shooting prizes with them between 1906 and 1913. He served five years with the 1st Volunteer (Rifle) Battalion Devonshire Regiment and following the outbreak of the Great War enlisted as a Lance Corporal in the 7th (Cyclist) Territorial Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, on 7 August 1914. Embodied for Great War service the battalion was employed patrolling the North East Coast between Scarborough and Seaton Delaval and assisted in rescuing survivors from the Hospital Ship *Rohilla* which was wrecked off Whitby on 30 October 1914. The following December they were involved during the German Naval bombardment of the East Coast towns.

Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 7th (Cyclist) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, on 25 November 1914, Mayer was appointed temporary Captain on 1 January 1916, and embarked to join the British Expeditionary Force on 7 March 1917, serving in the Arras Sector with the 19th Corps Cyclist Battalion until being medically evacuated 10 June 1917 due to synovitis of the knee. On recovery he joined the Army Cyclist Training Centre at Chiselden on 26 October 1917 and was promoted Captain on 17 June 1918. Disembodied on 18 November 1919 he was restored to the establishment of the 7th (Cyclist) Battalion Devonshire Regiment. Returning to his civilian appointment at the Western Counties Institution, Starcross, he was appointed Secretary and Superintendent on 4 June 1924, and in recognition of his services to the Institution he was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1931 New Year's Honours' List. He died at the Torbay Hospital, Torquay on 17 January 1960, aged 73.

Sold with copied service record and other research.



A scarce Great War D.S.C. group of five awarded to Commander A. H. S. Casswell, Royal Navy, for services with the Naval Siege Guns on shore in Belgium

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked London 1914 and contemporarily engraved 'A. H. S. Casswell. Nieuport, 1915'; 1914-15 Star (S. Lt. A. H. S. Casswell, D.S.C., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. A. H. S. Casswell. R.N.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, the reverse dated 1914-1916 and the reverse arms contemporarily engraved 'A. H. S. Casswell, Nieuport', with bronze star emblem on riband, *nearly very fine (5)* £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Glendining's, November 1986; Dix Noonan Webb, September 2000.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 7 August 1915: 'For conspicuous coolness and gallantry on the 28th April, 1915, when in charge of a naval gun on shore in Belgium in removing ammunition from a burning building under heavy and well directed fire.'

Arthur Henry Seymour Casswell was appointed Sub-Lieutenant R.N.V.R. on 15 September 1913, and Lieutenant on 15 July 1915. From March 1915 he was borne on the books of H.M.S. *Victory* at Portsmouth, for 'Miscellaneous duties', and from December 1916 he was 1st Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Rosalind*. He was in command of the torpedo boat destroyer *Owl* from October 1918, and subsequently served in *Carlisle* and *Benbow*. Casswell became Lieutenant-Commander in July 1923 and saw further service aboard the aircraft carrier *Pegasus* and the submarine depot ship *Titania*, becoming No. 2 on her in November 1930. In 1934 he was serving as an R.N.V.R. instructor and retired with the rank of Commander on 5 September 1937.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War Dover Patrol D.S.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant H. B. Conby, Royal Naval Reserve, who was killed by a mine explosion in the English Channel in June 1917

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1916; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. H. B. Conby R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. H. B. Conby R.N.R.) *note spelling of surname on the last two, extremely fine (4)*

£1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2002.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 27 June 1917: 'In recognition of services in vessels of the Auxiliary Patrol between 1 February and 31 December 1916.'

The recommendation states: 'For the excellent services rendered by him at all times; he has been present with the Patrol in all the principal operations against the enemy.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 July 1916: 'For services in vessels of the Auxiliary Patrol.'

Henry Brodie Conby was appointed a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve in January 1915 and advanced to Lieutenant in March 1916. He was killed on 3 June 1917, when a mine exploded aboard his command, H.M. Drifter *George V* in the English Channel, off Dover, an incident referred to by Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon in *The Dover Patrol 1915-17*:

'A sad loss was sustained by us in June 1917, when the drifter *H.M. George V* was sunk through the explosion of one of her own mines; Lieutenant H. B. Conby, R.N.R., A. E. Cook, skipper, and seven hands were killed and one man wounded. The case was clearly proved to be one of neglect to carry out regulations through overconfidence, which is always one of the great dangers of handling explosives. Lieutenant Conby was one of the smartest and most gallant and hard working officers in the Patrol. He had been previously recommended for the D.S.C. for his work in 1916; his widow subsequently received it. His loss was greatly deplored by the Patrol.'

Conby has no known grave and is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including M.I.D. certificate, with related Admiralty letter forwarding an original copy of the relevant *London Gazette* entry to the recipient's widow; commission warrant for the rank of Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.R.; memorial scroll (cut down); a printed letter of condolence from the S.N.O., Drifter Patrol, Dover; and an old photograph of the relevant panel on the Chatham Naval Memorial.



A rare Great War 'Mesopotamia river transport' D.S.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Commander T. J. Farrell, Royal Indian Marine, and Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked London 1919; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (Lieut. T. J. Farrell, R.I.M.S. "Lawrence"); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. T. J. Farrell.) mounted as worn, extremely fine (4) £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Sotheby's, March 1980. Dix Noonan Webb, December 2001.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 11 August 1917: 'In recognition of zeal, devotion to duty and gallantry whilst serving in River Steamers for long periods during the operations in Mesopotamia.'

Major-General Sir George Macmunn recommended to the Admiralty that Farrell and another R.I.M. officer be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with this commendation: 'The loyal support of these permanent Royal Indian Marine officers has made the reorganisation of the River Transport comparatively easy.'

Thomas Joseph Farrell was born in London on 26 September 1885. He was employed in R.M.S. Packet Company as 5th, 4th and 3rd Officer prior to joining the Royal Indian Marine as Sub-Lieutenant in September 1907. From August 1916 to February 1917, Farrell was Assistant Marine Transport Officer with "D" Force (Indian Contingent), Mesopotamia. The Mesopotamia Commission Report states: 'A deficiency of River Transport existed from the time the Army left tidal water and advance up-river from Kurna. This deficiency became very serious as the Lines of Communication lengthened and the numbers of the forces increased. Up to the end of 1915 the efforts made to rectify the deficiency of River Transport were wholly inadequate. During the four months of 1916 the shortage of Transport was fatal to the operations undertaken for the relief of Kut. Large reinforcements could not be moved to the front in time to take part in critical battles.'

In 1916 responsibility for Mesopotamia was transferred from India to the War Office and responsibility for transport was transferred to the Inland Water Transport. In February 1917, Farrell was seconded to the Royal Engineers as Temporary Captain and eventually became Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Director, Inland Water Transport, Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. He retired as Lieutenant-Commander on 10 May 1920.

Sold with copied record of service, London Gazette notices and other research.



A fine Second War 'Destroyer Escort Commander's' posthumous D.S.C. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Commander R. S. Howlett, Royal Navy, who commanded H.M.S. *Vortigern* initially for service with Force 'H', including Operation *Catapult*, the destruction of the French Fleet at Mers-el-Kebir, near Oran, on 3 July 1940, and then subsequently as an escort for H.M.S. *Ark Royal* and H.M.S. *Hood* on North Atlantic convoy duties and anti-Submarine patrols.

Howlett was killed in action when H.M.S. *Vortigern*, escorting Convoy *FS-749*, was torpedoed and sunk by the German E-boat *S-104* in the North Sea on 15 March 1942 with the loss of 147 lives, the highest number of casualties suffered by any escort in the North Sea during the Second World War

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1942, hallmarks for London 1942, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (Lieut. R. S. Howlett. R.N.) *surname partially officially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine (7)* £1,800-£2,200

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 11 June 1942:

'For outstanding zeal, patience, and cheerfulness, and for never failing to set an example of wholehearted devotion to duty, without which the high tradition of the Royal Navy could not have been upheld.'

Ronald Stanley Howlett was born in Bristol on 9 May 1907 and was commissioned probationary Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve, on 23 May 1920. Promoted Lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve, on 30 January 1935, he transferred to the Royal Navy on 30 March 1937, with seniority from 9 May 1931, and served initially in the battle-cruiser H.M.S. *Repulse*, before transferring to the destroyer H.M.S. *Douglas*, the flotilla leader of the 1st Submarine Flotilla, Mediterranean, as Executive Officer on 25 November 1938. Promoted Lieutenant-Commander on 9 May 1939, he was appointed Commanding Officer of the destroyer H.M.S. *Vortigern* on 2 January 1940.

Howlett commanded *Vortigern* during her participation with Force 'H', including Operation *Catapult*, the destruction of the French Fleet at Mers-el-Kebir, near Oran, on 3 July 1940, and then subsequently as an escort for H.M.S. *Ark Royal* and H.M.S. *Hood* on North Atlantic convoy duties and anti-Submarine patrols. In November 1940 the *Vortigern* was posted to the 12th Destroyer Flotilla based at Rosyth, Scotland, and was deployed to escort convoys in the North Sea. On 9 December 1940 whilst escorting one convoy, she came under attack by a German seaplane off Aldeburgh, Suffolk. The destroyer continued her patrols and convoy escort duties all through 1941 and into the spring of 1942.

Howlett was killed in action when the *Vortigern* was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea off Cromer by the German motor torpedo boat *S-104* on 15 March 1942, whilst escorting 52 ships of the southbound Convoy *FS.749* en route from the Firth of Forth to its destination of the Thames. The night was dark with no moon, and the sea calm, ideal condition for an attack by E-boats. Waiting inshore of the convoy near Cromer on the North Norfolk coast, the German E-boat attack started shortly before 22:00 hours. *Vortigern* was hit by two torpedoes and sank within minutes, with the loss of 7 officer and 140 ratings, the highest number of casualties suffered by any escort in the North Sea during the Second World War. There were only 12 survivors. For his gallantry Howlett was awarded a posthumous Distinguished Service Cross; his body was recovered from the sea and he is buried in Lowestoft (Beccles Road) Cemetery, Suffolk.

Sold with copied research.



A Second War 'St Nazaire' D.S.C. group of six attributed to Probationary Temporary Surgeon Lieutenant Johnstone Dickie, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, H.M.S. *Atherstone*

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse dated 1942, and additionally inscribed 'Johnstone Dickie'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence & War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *lacquered, otherwise good very fine (6)* £800-£1,200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2001.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 21 May 1942: 'For great gallantry, daring and skill in the attack on the German Naval Base at St Nazaire.' Surgeon Lieutenant Dickie served aboard the *Atherstone* which was responsible for rescuing a great number of survivors, many of them very badly wounded, especially from the Motor Launches.



A rare Second War Coastal Forces D.S.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Commander T. H. L. MacDonald, Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was decorated for his command of the 55th M.L. Flotilla off the Arakan coast in 1944-45

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1945'; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine (4)* £1,400-£1,800



D.S.C. *London Gazette* 10 July 1945:

'For courage, tenacity and devotion to duty whilst serving in Light Coastal Forces, in operations lasting four months, frequently performed under rapidly changing conditions and with difficult lines of communications, on the Arakan Coast.'

The original recommendation states:

'These awards are for the amphibious operations during the early part of the year in Burma and recognise many acts of gallantry on the approaches to landing beaches and among the Chaungs (waterways).

Lieutenant-Commander T. H. L. MacDonald led a M.L. Flotilla that accounted for many Japanese craft trying to escape from Ramree Island.'

One of only eight awards of the D.S.C. to the Royal Indian Navy in the Second World War.

Thomas Henry Lewin MacDonald was born on 25 February 1908, and was educated at Loretto School in Musselburgh and at Cambridge University. Employed as a senior agricultural assistant by Begg Sutherland & Co. in India in the 1930s, he was also a member of the Bihar Light Horse.

In the summer of 1941, on applying for a commission in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve, he reported to Fort William in Calcutta, and on passing his medical he was appointed a Temporary Lieutenant in July. A swathe of specialist courses ensued, from seamanship to signals, and gunnery to navigation, following which he appears to have been employed as a staff officer. Hence his appointment to a staff role in the Royal Indian Navy's Coastal Forces in August 1942.

By February 1944, he was serving as a Naval Liaison Officer to XV Corps on the Arakan front, a role in which he did 'extremely well' and for which he was recommended for promotion. And that advancement arrived in the following month, when he was appointed an Acting Lieutenant-Commander and senior officer of the 55th Motor Launch Flotilla. Here, then, the commencement of active service off the Arakan coast, especially in the period November 1944 to March 1945, when the 55th earned their nickname the 'Nip Nippers'. This was largely on account of the unit's M.L.s ramming numerous small craft which were supporting and supplying the Japanese.

In his capacity as a Flotilla C.O., MacDonald was regularly in action, *The Royal Indian Navy 1612-1950*, by Commander D. J. Hastings, R.I.N.V.R., referring to his part in all manner of operations. Based at Chittagong from October 1944, the 55th's motor launches regularly patrolled off the Arakan coast, mounting hit and run attacks against enemy held harbours, the same tactics used by members of the S.B.S. who were embarked - and disembarked - for like operations.

And the flotilla was also called upon to assist in wider operations, the assault on Akyab in early January 1945 being a case in point. On that occasion, the onerous responsibility of laying buoys to guide the Allied armada assembled on the Mayu River fell to MacDonald, a task successfully accomplished; his M.L. operated to within half a mile of the Japanese batteries but managed to avoid detection. Later in the month, in support of the landings at Myebon, the surrounding waterways were dominated by the presence of his flotilla's marauding M.L.s, which had plenty of exciting encounters with enemy supply-carrying launches. Indeed, according to Hastings, the eastern night sky was often lit up by a massive pillar of flame and smoke as the M.L.s claimed another victim.

But all such major assaults demanded prior reconnaissance work, the proposed attack on Kyaukpyu - Ramree Island - being no exception. Hence MacDonald embarking a party of S.B.S. men under Major Livingstone, in order to carry out a recce. of the island's main harbour and the surrounding area. The S.B.S. party returned safely to a pre-arranged rendezvous four nights later, their mission accomplished.

MacDonald subsequently wrote a personal account of his wartime experiences, an account that resides in the British Library's Asian and African studies centre. He was demobilised at Bombay in December 1945 and died in Cuckfield, Sussex in January 1976.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's named Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for the D.S.C., two related Admiralty letters, a wartime newspaper cutting and card box of issue for campaign awards addressed to the recipient at Barguileau Farm,, Argyllshire.



A Great War 'Third Battle of Ypres' M.C. group of five awarded to Captain D. C. Davis, Machine Gun Corps, late Royal Fusiliers

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved '2nd. Lt. D. C. Davis. M.G.C. III Ypres. 26.10.17.'; 1914-15 Star (Stk -1263 Pte. D. C. Davis. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals, with *copy* M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. D. C. Davis.); Defence Medal, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) *£700-£900*

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 January 1918.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 24 December 1917.

Douglas Card Davis attested for the Royal Fusiliers and served with the 10th (Stockbrokers) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 July 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps on 26 September 1916, and was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry at the Third Battle of Ypres on 26 October 1917. Advanced Captain, for his services during the Great War he was additionally Mentioned in Despatches.

'As in most stories of war this one has heroes, and they are to be found on both sides of the conflict. But for the author Royle is the principal hero. He was an exceptional officer in the Egyptian Coastguard Camel Corps before the war; and during the war he was a Royal Flying Corps officer, in action over Sinai, the Western Desert and Palestine, as well as an intelligence officer throughout the Sanusi campaign. While his presence is woven into the story from beginning to end, the pattern it makes is sometimes bright and obvious; at other times it is but a thread, barely visible. Yet Royle is there at almost every engagement in Egypt, and the denouement of the story – the rescue of the 'Tara' crew from captivity in Libya – was only possible because of his knowledge of the desert and his rapport with his Bedouin guides. Curiously, although he had been an unsung hero in his own country, in the first years of the 21st century the author encountered old Bedouin in the Western Desert who still remembered the name of Leopold Royle.'

The Sanusi's Little War, by Mark McGuirk, refers.



The outstanding Great War R.F.C. observer's M.C. group of seven awarded to Captain L. V. A. Royle, a pre-war Bimbashi in the Egyptian Coastguard Camel Corps who was loaned to the Royal Flying Corps in November 1914 and decorated in the following year for his gallant work over Sinai with 30 Squadron.

But his extensive local knowledge of the desert and its tribesmen temporarily curtailed his flying career, for he was next loaned - at Lord Kitchener's behest - to Cairo's Military Intelligence Department. Subsequently engaged in operations against the rebellious Senussi, his expertise led to a spectacular prisoner rescue operation undertaken by the Duke of Westminster's armoured car section.

In fact, Royle showed every sign of being Egypt's answer to T. E. Lawrence - with whom he was well acquainted - but shockingly his many achievements remained largely unrecognised, even a forceful recommendation for a 'desert D.S.O.' from General Maxwell being reduced to yet another 'mention'.

However, following his death on a fighter patrol over Palestine in August 1918 - after he had belatedly returned to flying duties - it seems the home establishment finally woke up to the significance of his services, *The Times* publishing an extensive obituary in which he was deemed a great loss to the Egyptian Government and the Empire

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse engraved 'Capt. L. V. A. Royle. R.F.C. 29. Oct. 15.'; 1914-15 Star (Capt. L. V. A. Royle. Attd. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. L. V. A. Royle. R.A.F.); **Egypt, Kingdom**, Order of the Nile, 4th Class breast badge, by *Lattes, Cairo*, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's name to reverse, *centre loose and white enamel damage*; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of Osmanieh, 4th Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamels; **Italy, Kingdom**, Al Valore Militare, silver, unnamed as issued, mint mark crowned 'Z, mounted on card for display, in a different order, *edge bruising to last, generally very fine or better unless otherwise stated (lot)* *£4,000-£5,000*



M.C. *London Gazette* 29 October 1915.

Turkey, Order of Osmanieh, 4th Class *Egyptian Gazette* 11 April 1913.

Egypt, Order of the Nile, 4th Class *London Gazette* 21 August 1917.

Italy, Al Valore Militare, silver *London Gazette* 31 August 1917.

Leopold Victor Arnold Royle - known as 'Leo' - was born on 9 April 1882, the eldest child of Dr. Arnold Royle, C.B., who was the personal physician of Prince Leopold, the haemophilic youngest son of Queen Victoria. The prince, who was one of Leo's godparents, died in 1884, leaving a bequest of £1,000 to the doctor and a smaller amount to his godson. Moreover, the Royle family continued to live on the prince's estate - at Albany Lodge in Esher, Surrey - up until 1919.

Desert Adventurer

Educated at Wellington College, Royle joined the Egyptian government service at the turn of the century and remained likewise employed until the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. In the interim, as a member of the Coastguard Camel Corps, he acquired a significant knowledge of the desert and its people, particularly the Senussi.

In fact, against a complex backdrop of Turkish and German intrigue, he was one of a handful of Englishmen to have won the vote of Sayyid Ahmad al-Sharif, the Grand Senussi. And that vote was acquired on the back of Royle's success in entertaining the Grand Senussi's younger brother, Sidi Halal, in splendid circumstances, near Siwa in February 1913. Indeed, it was for his crucial role and diplomacy at that important gathering that Royle was awarded the Order of Osmanieh, 4th Class. His related reports back to Cairo make for fascinating reading, and he received the gift of a goat from the Grand Senussi, in addition to a letter for Lord Kitchener's attention, enclosing 70 Turkish pounds and a shopping list which included a request for 16 Colt 45s!

This association with the Senussi was to prove pivotal in the ensuing machinations of the Great War era, a chapter admirably recounted in the pages of Russell McGuirk's *The Sanusi's Little War*, in which Royle emerges as a key player.

By way of capturing a glimpse of him at work in the pre-war era, in which he received instruction from an expert tracker, Hussein Faris, McGuirk quotes Andre von Dumreicher, then the senior officer of the Coastguard Camel Corps:

'Hussein soon became the favourite with all my young English officers, who admired him immensely; and after saving Royle's life in the mountains when the latter nearly fell over a precipice, the two became inseparable friends ... [Royle] was about the same age as Hussein, and one could not help in delighting in these two boys. Much as they differed in appearance, education, and ideas, they were similar in character, equally fearless, daring and persevering, and they both fell under the spell of the desert. Hussein showed Royle how to live there independently of civilization.

The patrols always took with them provisions for six weeks, but Royle, with Hussein and another Bishari, remained six months in the wilds. They left their camels in shady ravines and climbed the mountains. They hunted gazelle and hare, and shot grouse and partridge. On coral reefs they found lobsters and mussels ... once, as hors d'oeuvre, they partook of an oyster-like mussel a foot long, which would have poisoned twenty ordinary men, but did not upset their ostrich-like digestion, and, to round off their meal, they devoured a whole stork, the toughest of birds, with the exception of beak and legs, and declared both dishes excellent. Royle spent the happiest years of his life with Hussein. He was the only European who could read a track easily, and he could find wells by following the trail of the wild animals going to drink. He naturally became the idol of the Bedouins.'

Six years into his career, Royle was ordered to the Western Desert to combat the illegal trade in hashish. In attempting to curtail the activities of one smuggler, a Maghrebi Arab by the name of al-Hasuna, he spent the astonishing, above-cited six-month sojourn in the wilds, a feat considered to be unprecedented for a European.

In fact, Royle took immense personal risk in combating such criminal activity, so, too, in keeping tabs on the Senussi. Some of the latter, from Yemen, spoke openly of murdering him, but the Grand Senussi wouldn't have it, saying - in parallels with T. E. Lawrence and his Arab compatriots - Royle was better disposed to them than any of his fellow officers.

And that faith resulted in an important meeting between Royle and the Grand Senussi in November 1914, the latter having directly requested his presence. Expectations were high in both Cairo and London, for the threat of Turkish and German support for a Senussi uprising was running high. As it transpired, after a less than friendly reception at their first encounter, the Grand Senussi assured Royle of his distaste for Turks and Germans and presented him with a splendid sable-lined Arab robe. Mission accomplished, or so it seemed.

R.F.C. Observer – M.C.

Earlier, on the outbreak of war, Royle had been loaned to the Royal Flying Corps and undertaken training as an observer at Ismailia. Now, free from his commitments to G.H.Q. Cairo, he joined No. 30 Squadron.

Duly airborne, he experienced his first notable 'prang' in December 1914, in which his pilot broke an arm and he was badly bruised. Posted 'off games' for several weeks, Royle nonetheless entertained Cairo by making another visit to the Grand Senussi.

Having then returned to an operational footing in No. 30 Squadron, he undertook a record flight in March 1915, when his S.E. 5a was fitted with an especially large fuel tank for a 175-mile return trip to attack an enemy encampment at al-Murra. On reaching the target – which comprised some 200 tents and 300 angry Turks - Royle and his pilot carried out a successful bombing attack, all the while under a heavy fire. They then returned to Ismailia in triumph, having flown the longest flight so far made by the R.F.C. in Egypt.

Here, then, the action that prompted the recommendation for his subsequent award of the M.C. In addition, he was mentioned in a despatch in August 1915 (*London Gazette* 21 June 1916, refers), the first of four 'mentions' granted him before his death in action.

Military Intelligence – the T. E. Lawrence connection

Royle was patently settling into a promising operational career in the air, but with the advent of the long-suspected Senussi incursion into Egypt, Lord Kitchener collared him for military intelligence duties in the country's Western Frontier Force (W.W.F.).

One of Royle's first missions was to apprehend a party of Senussi who had attacked the market at Sidi Barani, a mission that entailed a 60-mile journey in two Ford cars. The resultant action was clouded by local politics, and the opposing sides gradually withdrew in confusion.

But Royle went on to obtain far more positive results, for the arrival of some R.F.C. aircraft permitted him to combine his skills as an observer, desert specialist and intelligence officer. And those skills were much in demand in the W.W.F.'s forthcoming actions against the Senussi, a case in point being his discovery of their army in a recce flight in mid-January 1916.

Based at Mersa Matruh, Royle was also responsible for interviewing Arab and Turkish prisoners, the resultant intelligence being forwarded to 'Intrusive' at G.H.Q. Cairo, namely T. E. Lawrence.

And his interrogation work – and a seagoing reconnaissance mission - led to his establishing the whereabouts of over 90 British prisoners. The whole had been handed over to the Senussi by the Germans after they torpedoed the armed boarding steamer *Tara* and the transport *Moorina*, in the first week of November 1915. Russell McGuirk's *The Sanusi's Little War* takes up the story:

'On 10 November, Captain Royle went along the coast to try to find physical evidence that the *Tara* had been torpedoed. He took a small sailboat in the direction of Baqbaq and on the way he found what he was looking for. Among a mass of flotsam off the coast Royle counted some fifty deck rafts. He also found one body ... the *Moorina* had gone down a considerable distance to the north-west of Sollum and far out to sea. This wreckage almost certainly came from the missing *Tara*. Royle hauled the body into his boat and sailed back to Sollum.'

News of Royle's discovery was duly relayed back to the Military Intelligence Office in Cairo, where T. E. Lawrence included it in his daily summary of events for the General Staff. Furthermore, he visited Sollum to confer with the likes of Royle and his boss, Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Snow. Here, then, an early encounter with the future 'Lawrence of Arabia', with whom he shared such a special knowledge of desert life.

At length, Royle was able to locate the whereabouts of the prisoners from the *Tara* and *Moorina*, and a rescue operation swung into action. In his subsequent report, General J. G. Maxwell, the C-in-C., Egypt, wrote:

'It was known that somewhere in Cyrenaica the Senussi held some 95 British prisoners, survivors from the *Tara* and *Moorina*, which had been torpedoed in November 1915. After thorough examination of [enemy] prisoners taken on 14 June 1916, Captain Royle came to the conclusion that these prisoners were to be found at a place some 75 miles west of Sollum. It was decided to make the attempt and, as has already been reported, it was also a complete success. The task was entrusted to the Light Armoured Car Battery under Major the Duke of Westminster, accompanied by the Motor Ambulances. The distance travelled was 120 miles, and the fact the rescue was effected by without loss of life does not, in my opinion, detract in any way from the brilliance of the exploit.'

Royle also advised the Duke and his armoured car squadron in an earlier action. H. A. Jones's *The War in the Air* takes up the story:

'In the afternoon Sollum was occupied without opposition and the news that the Senussi were fleeing from Bir Waer was brought in by an air observer. Thereupon the former Royal Naval Air Service armoured cars, under the command of the Duke of Westminster, were ordered to pursue the enemy, and, after a fine dash across the desert, found the main body of the Senussi at Bir Azziza and routed them, taking three guns, nine machine-guns, and a quarter of a million rounds of ammunition, without suffering casualties.'

The Duke was put forward for the award of a Victoria Cross, a proposition reduced to a D.S.O. And Royle was recommended by General Maxwell in the following terms:

'Temporary Captain L. V. Royle ... received the Military Cross ... in the earlier part of the war. But his services were of value for, besides an intimate knowledge of Bedouins and the desert, he was present in every engagement on the canal and on the western frontier. He was an aeroplane observer of exceptional value, and flew incessantly both in the Canal area and in the West. It was mainly due to him that the armoured cars of the Duke of Westminster were able to locate the prisoners of H.M.S. *Tara*, and he thoroughly deserves the D.S.O.'

Maxwell added that Lord Kitchener knew of the great value of Royle's services and was particularly interested in his case, such commentary receiving the warm approbation of Henry McMahon, the British High Commissioner in Egypt.

For reasons which have defied interested parties since, Maxwell's worthy recommendation was reduced to a mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 21 June 1916, refers). Of some consolation - perhaps - was Royle's subsequent appointment to the Egyptian Order of the Nile, 4th Class and his award of the Italian Al Valore Militare, in silver.

His later services included valuable input in the operations at Girba and Siwa in February 1917, their ultimate success being attributable to his intimate local knowledge. By way of evidence, the pass which the main British force used to surprise the enemy was subsequently christened 'Royle's Pass', and it was recorded as such on Ordnance Survey maps until the 1930s.

Reclaimed by the Egyptian Government after the Senussi campaign, Royle was appointed Governor of the Western Province, which embraced the coastal sector of Alexandria and the Siwa Oasis.

Killed in Action

Finally, in late 1917, after much badgering, he once again escaped government employ and trained as a pilot, in which capacity he joined No. 111 Squadron, a fighter unit equipped with the S.E. 5a, at Ramleh, Palestine, in April 1918.

By all accounts he gained a high reputation for his daring and skill as a Flight Commander. Certainly, the squadron's war diary reveals that he flew regularly on offensive patrols up until his death in action on 17 August 1918, an incident clouded in mystery. Some sources state his aircraft simply broke-up in mid-air, others that it was hit by flak, and yet another that it was shot down by two enemy aircraft.

Whatever the precise fate of Royle's aircraft, he was aged 36 and buried in Ramleh War Cemetery.

Sold with copied research, and a copy of *The Sanusi's Little War*, by Mark McGuirk



A fine and well documented Second War 'Banana Ridge - Tunisia 1943' M.C. and 'Anzio 1944' Second Award Bar group of seven awarded to Brigadier R. S. Streatfeild, 19th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

Military Cross, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated '1943', with Second Award Bar, reverse officially dated '1944'; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Major R. S. Streatfield. R.A.) *unit officially corrected, mounted as worn, contact marks, very fine (7)* £3,000-£4,000



M.C. *London Gazette* 23 September 1943.

The original recommendation states: 'For outstanding courage and devotion to duty. During the whole of the period of the attack and consolidations by 24 Guards Brigade from 23rd April to 4th May 1943. As Battery Commander, 96/97 Field Battery R.A., was in support of, and during this period liaised continuously in person with O.C. 1 Bn Irish Guards to whom he was of great assistance during a very unpleasant time under very heavy fire. After 1 Bn Irish Guards captured Hills 212 and 214 he remained up on the hills, where he was always exposed to every type of danger, and played a conspicuous part in the Infantry defence against constant enemy attacks. At one time, he was in command of the remnants of No. 1 Coy whom he led with great daring and zeal, and all these men were extremely happy at being under his command. He was cool, cheerful and heedless of danger during the whole proceedings and was a great example to the men with whom he was associated.'

M.C. Second award Bar *London Gazette* 15 June 1944.

The following recommendation was submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, D.S.O., Commanding 1st Bn. Irish Guards, to Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. H. Hamilton, O.B.E., Commanding 19th Field Regiment, R.A.: 'During the fighting from the 26th January to 3rd February, Major Streatfeild was in direct support of the 1st Battalion The Irish Guards. He performed his duties with extreme skill and nerve and never allowed any danger to interfere with the performance of his particular task, and he was on all occasions a tower of strength in getting the artillery co-operation which I required. During the morning of the 4th February the positions were seriously threatened by the enemy who had direct observation on Battalion HQ and were shelling it with 88-mm guns. Battalion HQ were ordered to withdraw and contact the Scots Guards, as this decision was made, Major Streatfeild's O.P. had a direct hit. He was wounded himself and also his two wireless operators and his car was put out of action. Although wounded he continued to man the wireless himself calling for smoke to cover our withdrawal. This smoke proved most useful to us. Major Streatfeild moved with Battalion HQ and with them was captured in a small gully before contact could be made with the Scots Guards. Shortly afterwards he escaped and along with four other officers and about a dozen men began to fight his way back to our lines, and eventually managed to reach some of the carriers. It was decided to make a dash through the positions now held by the enemy in three of these carriers. Major Streatfeild drove the second one, and stopped on the way to pick up Major Sir Ian Stewart-Richardson, who was badly wounded. He finally made contact with the Grenadier Guards. Never once did Major Streatfeild complain of his wound. He remained perfectly calm, and gave orders to those with him. His initiative was largely responsible for making good the escape of the other officers and men who came with him.'

Roger Sandeforth Streatfeild was born on 12 April 1918, the second son of the Reverend C. A. C. Streatfeild, Rector of Symondsbury, Bridport. After school at Marlborough College, he attended Pembroke College, Cambridge where he studied Mathematics and Law, graduating MA in 1943. Following his education he immediately joined the Army. It was only a matter of months before he won his first Military Cross whilst fighting in Tunisia as part of a well recorded three day action at Djebel Bou Aoukaz, a 700 ft hill that had been taken by the Irish Guards which became known as the battle of 'Banana Ridge' and during which heavy casualties were taken.

A couple of more 'anecdotal' accounts of this M.C. action are included with the lot, not least one by Streatfeild himself and another by Lieutenant Colin Kennard, grandson of Colonel T. A. Colfox of Symondsbury Manor who was well known to the Streatfeild family, and who won a D.S.O. for this action. In a letter to Streatfeild's mother, Kennard described Roger as 'I can truthfully say that I have more admiration for him, than any other man I met during the campaign... When all No 1 company's officers had been killed and wounded he took over command of the company and he proved to be a constant source of inspiration, energy, zeal and amusement to us all... The men took an instant liking to him (very rare in our type of Irishman) and would do anything for him... it was a wonderful sight to see him joking with them and keeping them in fits of laughter at such a time of strain. Roger was responsible more than anyone for the great success No 1 company had in destroying wave after wave of German infantry attacks.

His second award was in February 1944 when Captain Streatfeild was serving in the Anzio campaign, during the fighting from the 26th January to 3rd February.

Peacetime saw his continual rise through the ranks and eventually, as a Brigadier he was commandant of the United Kingdom's School of Artillery at Larkhill. In later civilian years Brigadier Streatfeild was a well respected county councillor and chairman of Oxfordshire Education Committee, a tough no nonsense man determined to do his very best for the county's education. Brigadier Streatfeild died on 6 December 1980.

Sold with two named shooting medals awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Streatfeild in 1958, miniature medals and ribbon bars, and a comprehensive collection of photographs, letters and documents, including named Buckingham Palace enclosure for M.C., commissions as 2nd Lieutenant and Lieutenant, contemporary copies of award recommendations, Cambridge University qualification certificates for BA and MA, Officer's Record of Service, together a quantity of press cuttings.

Note: The recipient's uniform will be offered for sale in our next auction, to be held on 5 November 2025.



A good Second World War 1942 'Battle of Gazala' M.C. group of eight awarded to Captain P. A. 'Pat' Whorlow, 3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters), Royal Armoured Corps, a dynamic Troop Commander who led his men to destroy 11 enemy tanks, 8 lorries and 3 guns in and around the Knightsbridge Box

Military Cross, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated 1942; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Lt. P. A. Whorlow. R.A.C.) mounted for display, *about extremely fine (8)* £1,400-£1,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 13 August 1942:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East.'

The original Recommendation, dated 18 June 1942, states: 'Throughout the tank actions in the Knightsbridge area Second Lieutenant Whorlow kept his troop of General Grant tanks steadfastly in action for the first 11 days of the battle. Due to his very accurate tank gunnery and ranging, his troop accounted for no fewer than 11 of the tanks knocked out by his squadron, and also destroyed 8 enemy lorries and 3 enemy guns. His leadership was gallant and inspiring and absolutely regardless of personal danger and his cheerfulness during the long days of hard fighting was an inspiration to his men.'

Percy Augustus Whorlow was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Armoured Corps on 22 November 1941 and served with the 3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters) as part of the 22nd Armoured Brigade, 1st Armoured Division, 30 Corps during the Western Desert Campaign. He was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry in and around the Knightsbridge Box, as part of the Battle of Gazala. Whorlow relinquished his commission on 2 July 1946, and was granted the honorary rank of Captain. He was subsequently awarded his Territorial Efficiency Medal in 1950 (*London Gazette* 13 October 1950).

A group photograph entitled '1 Troop' North Africa 1943, including the recipient, is held in the National Army Museum as part of 206 photographs compiled by Major W H J Sale, MC, 3rd/4th County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters).



The extremely rare and possibly unique Second World War '1942' D.F.C. combination group of seven awarded to Wellington pilot Wing Commander L. W. Goodman, Royal Air Force, East Surrey Regiment and Royal Artillery (T.A.), who flew in at least 32 operational sorties with 12 Squadron - including Operation *Fuller* against the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen*, 12 February 1942, and on both of the first 'Thousand Bomber Raids' to Cologne and Essen

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1942'; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated '1950', and additionally engraved 'Major L. W. Goodman D.F.C. T.D. R.A.F.', with G.V.I.R. Second Award Bar, the reverse officially dated '1950', and E.I.I.R. Third Award Bar, the reverse officially dated '1956', with integral top riband bar; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (S/Ldr. L. W. Goodman. D.F.C. R.A.F.) mounted on card for display, *generally good very fine (7) (7)* £2,800-£3,200



Provenance: Christie's May 2001 (medals only, as now listed, with the exception of the T.D. 'E.I.I.R.' bar); Denham's of Horsham, May 2021 (when an unnamed representative group - excluding the T.E.M. but including the T.D. 'E.I.I.R.' bar - appeared alongside the Log Book). The latter lot was withdrawn and then offered offered as two separate lots - medals separately from the log book - in August of the same year. The current vendor bought both lots from Denhams, and made the necessary reunites.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 26 October 1942. The original recommendation states:

'F/Lieut. Goodman completed 32 operational sorties with No. 12 Squadron against such targets as Hamburg, Cherbourg (3), Wilhelmshaven (2), Brest (2), Hanover, Bremen (2), Kiel (2), Essen (6) and Duisberg (2). At all times he carried out determined attacks and has persisted in his endeavours to obtain photographs.

This Officer has at all times shown the keenest enthusiasm and devotion to duty, and has been an inspiration to his Flight and Squadron.

Remarks of Station Commander:

A first-class operational captain. He has a fine sense of judgement and balance, and was always able to make a quick mental appreciation of enemy defences which allowed him to attack from the lowest reasonable height.

He has a high degree of courage and determination, yet always manes to temper dash with discretion, and retain the complete confidence of his crew. He made a most successful temporary Flight Commander in No. 12 Squadron and by his thoroughness and example set a high operational standard.

Strongly recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 January 1944.

Leslie William Goodman was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment (T.A.) in December 1937. He transferred to the Royal Artillery (T.A.) in August 1939, and advanced to Captain. Goodman was granted a Temporary Commission as Pilot Officer on being employed with the Royal Air Force in March 1941. He carried out pilot training at No. 13 E.F.T.S., Peterborough, and at No. 9 F. T.S. Goodman was posted to No. 23 O.T.U., Pershore in September 1941. The following month he was posted as a pilot for operational flying with 12 Squadron (Wellingtons) at Binbrook. Goodman flew in at least 32 operational sorties with the Squadron between November 1941 - July 1942, a good number of which are listed in his D.F.C. recommendation above.

Goodman flew as 2nd pilot to Wing Commander Albert Golding, D.F.C. and Bar, as part of Operation *Fuller* - a daylight operation off the Dutch Coast intended to scuttle the German battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* and the heavy cruiser *Prinz Eugen*, 12 February 1942. Amongst Goodman's other operations with the Squadron, were the first two 'Thousand Bomber Raids' to Cologne and Essen respectively.

Having completed his tour of operations, Goodman subsequently served as an instructor at No. 19 O.T.U., Kinloss and No. 3 F.I.S. He was posted to No. 30 O.T.U. at Hixon and had advanced to Acting Wing Commander by October 1943. Goodman subsequently served at No. 28 O.T.U., prior to be posted to R.A.F. Ingham and R.A.F. Faldingworth. He carried out a 6 month course at the Staff College, Camberley, January - July 1945, prior to being posted to India on Staff Duties, 30 July 1945. Goodman continued to served at H.Q. A.C.S.E.A until January 1946 (awarded his E.M. in May 1947, with the bars to his T.D. being *gazetted* in November 1950 and March 1956).

Sold with recipient's Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book (11 March 1941 - 2 January 1946); portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, and copied research.

131 A post-War A.R.R.C., Order of St. John group of four awarded to Superintending Sister Patricia M. Wilks, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class, E.II.R., silver and enamel, reverse dated 1965; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Sister's) shoulder badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, on lady's bow riband; Defence Medal; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, the first, third, and fourth mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *good very fine (4)* £240-£280

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

Order of St. John, Officer *London Gazette* 30 January 1975.

Sold with the recipient's original Bestowal Document for the Order of St. John, named to Patricia Margaret Wilks, A.R.R.C., Q.A.R.N.N.S., and dated 24 July 1974, this mounted in a glazed display frame; the recipient's Q.A.R.N.N.S. hat; two Nursing Badges, these both named to 'P. M. Wilks'; and other ephemera.

132 An unattributed Order of St. John group of five

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, 1974-84 issue, silver and enamel; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Service Medal of the Order of St John, silvered base metal, with Additional Award Bar, unnamed, mounted for wear, *good very fine*

Pair: O. W. Evans, Mercantile Marine

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Owen W. Evans) *good very fine*

Pair: Private B. W. H. Hall, 6th Dragoons, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 19 June 1918

British War and Victory Medals (D-9943 Pte. B. W. H. Hall. 6-Dns.) *good very fine*

Three: Private G. H. Weller, Royal West Surrey Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (43020 Pte. G. H. Weller. The Queen's R.); Defence Medal, mounted for display in a small glazed frame, *nearly very fine*

Three: Corporal J. H. Mavety, Labour Corps

British War and Victory Medals (158177 Cpl. J. H. Mavety. Labour Corps.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (John H. Mavety.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (15)* £120-£160

Bernard William Hardy Hall attested for the 6th Dragoons and served with them during the Great War on the Western front from 17 February 1915 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star). He died of wounds on 19 June 1918, and is buried in Montigny Communal Cemetery, Somme, France.

Sold with named Record Office enclosure for the 1914-15 Star, addressed to 'Mrs. K. A. J. Flood, 8 Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, SE19'

John H. Mavety attested for the Labour Corps on 10 August 1914, and served with them during the Great War post-1916. He was discharged due to sickness on 28 February 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. B312891.

Sold with a *copy* Air Crew Europe Star with *copy* France and Germany clasp; and an unofficial Hallmarked silver 'For General Service' Cross.



An interesting and rare Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Trooper J. McKenney, Roberts' Horse, later Johannesburg Mounted Rifles and a Sergeant in the Canadian Scouts

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (971 Tpr. J. McKenney. Roberts' Horse) surname officially corrected; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (971 Tpr. J. McKenney. Roberts Horse); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (36817 Serjt. J. McKenney. Candn: Scts:) mounted as worn from rather frayed ribbons, *toned, good very fine (3)* £1,200-£1,600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901: 'Trooper J. McKinry Chadwick, Roberts' Horse.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 April 1901: 'No. 971 Trooper J. McKuiry Chadwick, Roberts's Light Horse.'

Q.S.A. roll for Roberts Horse confirms '971 Trooper J. McKenny' with clasps as listed above and marginal notes 'issued 9-7-13 also D.C.M. & K. medal. 667 JM Rifles. 36817 Can: Scouts.'

John McKenny/McKenney is recorded as being both an English National and an Australian National with a brother, Alfred, listed as next of kin living at Reefton, South Island, New Zealand. The *London Gazette* entry for the D.C.M. appears to be a confusion of Leonard Chadwick and John McKenney (McKinry/McKuiiry). Chadwick was also a Trooper in Roberts Horse and was one of the four recipients of Queen Victoria's scarves. His entry in the D.C.M. files at The National Archives reads 'Chadwick, J. McKinry, Trooper 971 Roberts Horse' but Chadwick has been crossed through with a note '*should be McKenney. This is not Leonard Chadwick, Roberts Horse who was awarded one of the Queen's scarves. Medal returned by O.C. Discharge Depot, Cape Town 12/11/04, no trace.*' Thus, from amongst all this confusion, McKenney finally received his D.C.M. in 1913, one of only five awarded to the regiment according to the *London Gazette*. McKenney had served with Roberts Horse for 14 months and with the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles for 6 months before enrolling in the Canadian Scouts on 19 September 1901.

Sold with copied research including service records, medal rolls and a considerable amount of correspondence relating to the unravelling of this confused story.



Family Group:

A Great War 1916 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private H. Cox, 1st Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, most likely for his gallantry at Delville Wood on 27 July 1916

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (10318 Pte. H. Cox. 1/R. Berks: R.); 1914-15 Star (10318 Pte. H. Cox. R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10318 Pte. H. Cox. R. Berks. R.) with *flattened* lid of named card box of issue for the BWM and VM, *edge bruise and a couple of light scratches to obverse of DCM, light contact marks, very fine and better*

The British War Medal awarded to Private F. Cox, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 2 April 1917

British War Medal 1914-20 (203128 Pte. F. Cox. R. Berks. R.) with *flattened* lid of named card box of issue for the BWM and VM; Memorial Plaque (Frederick Cox) in original card envelope, with remnants of outer OHMS transmission envelope addressed to 'Mrs. E. Cox, Court 24, Ock Street, Abingdon, Berks.', *extremely fine (6)* *£1,200-£1,600*

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

'For conspicuous gallantry in many engagements. On one occasion he repeatedly carried ammunition through a heavy barrage to all parts of the front line, where it was urgently needed.'

Harry Cox attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 January 1915, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his services during the first couple of months of the Battle of the Somme; the 'one occasion' reference in his citation was most likely at Delville Wood on 27 July 1916, on which date the Battalion advanced from South Street to the captured Princes Street, suffering 252 casualties.

Frederick Cox was born in Abingdon, Berkshire, and attested there for the Royal Berkshire Regiment. He served with the 2/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front post-1916, and died of wounds on 2 April 1917. He is buried in Nesle Communal Cemetery, France, and his Memorial Plaque was sent to his mother, Mrs. Emily Cox.

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A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. awarded to Corporal G. Mountain, Machine Gun Corps

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (30175 L. Cpl. -A. Cpl.- G. Mountain. 21/M.G.C.) *suspension broken and crudely re-affixed, edge bruising, heavily polished and worn, therefore fair*

Pair: Gunner H. C. Massingham, Royal Garrison Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (316533 Gnr. H. C. Massingham. R.A.); together with the related miniature awards, these mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £300-£400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 October 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy attack. He continued to inflict heavy casualties with his gun on the enemy until practically surrounded. When the enemy tried to bomb his gun he rushed forward with his revolver, and gave his gun time to withdraw and come into action further back. His courage and determination inspired his men to exceptionally good work throughout the operations.'

George Mountain attested for the British Army at Charlton, Kent, on 9 December 1910 and served with the 21st Battalion, Machine Gun Corps during the Great War on the Western Front post-1916. For his gallantry he was awarded both the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the French Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 7 January 1919). He was discharged, no longer physically fit for war service, on 26 October 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. B142103.

Herbert C. Massingham attested for the Essex Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Forest Gate, London, and served with them during the Great War post-1916. He is listed in the War Office Weekly Casualty List on 13 August 1918.

Sold with copied research.

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A good Second World War immediate 'Italy operations - breakout from Salerno' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Corporal J. L. Coombes, 40th (The King's) Battalion, Royal Tank Regiment, who distinguished himself in his Sherman during the fighting in the difficult mountainous terrain in and around Cava de Tirreni, 25 September 1943 - ultimately losing a running battle with an enemy Anti-Tank gun

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (7915294 L. Cpl. J. L. Coombes. R. Tank R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *some small scratches to obverse of DCM, otherwise extremely fine* (6) £2,400-£2,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 13 January 1944:

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

The original Recommendation, dated 1 October 1943, states: 'On 25th September, 1943, Lance-Corporal John Lathom Coombes was the Gunlayer in the leading tank commanded by a Sergeant supporting the 2/4th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment in an attack at Cava de Tirreni [6 miles north-west of Salerno]. The tank was advancing down the main road which it was unable to leave due to the close precipitous nature of the country. As the tank advanced, it was held up by mines laid on the surface of the road. The Tank Commander got out of the tank to examine the mines when he was immediately shot by two enemy machine guns and fell in front of the tank in the road. Lance-Corporal Coombes immediately assumed command of the tank and engaged both enemy machine gun posts, though they were difficult to locate in the close country.

He then put down smoke from the tank and with great courage got out and ascertained that the tank Commander, who was lying in the road, was dead. He got back into his tank and informed his Troop Leader that he had taken command of the tank and again re-engaged the machine gun posts which then remained silent. With a depleted crew, he kept his tank in action for a further three hours during which time the tank was subjected to intense mortar fire and sniping. After three hours his tank was hit by an Anti-Tank gun which set it on fire and killed another member of the crew. Lance-Corporal Coombes again displaying sterling courage and devotion to duty ordered evacuation of the tank and still under machine gun fire and sniping, he evacuated successfully the remaining two members of the crew.

His sustained courage, great coolness and fighting spirit was a magnificent example and worthy of the finest traditions of the Royal Tank Regiment. I have the honour to recommend he be awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.'

John Lathom Coombes served during the Second World War with the 40th (The King's) Battalion, Royal Tank Regiment as part of the 23rd Armoured Brigade, 46th Division, 10 Corps throughout the campaign in Italy. He distinguished himself during the breakout from Salerno, in the difficult surrounding mountainous terrain. The fighting was tricky and costly; with isolated German outposts with snipers having to be dealt with systematically.

Sold by Order of the Family

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An outstanding Second War George Medal awarded to Mr. Archibald Cook, an Engine Driver with the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company, for his gallantry during an enemy air raid near Duddeston, Birmingham, on 30 July 1942, when incendiary bombs set fire to his train which was carrying high explosives - although wounded by a splinter shell, he succeeded in uncoupling the carriages on fire before driving the rest of the train to safety, all the while 'fully aware of the danger from the explosives to which he was exposed'

George Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Archibald Cook) on original investiture pin; together with the recipient's silver pocket watch, on silver fob chain, the Watch somewhat worn but in apparent working condition; the Medal toned and extremely fine

£3,600-£4,400



(l-r): Henry Harrison, Archibald Cook, and George Simkiss

G.M. *London Gazette* 18 December 1942: Archibald Cook, Engine Driver, London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company (in a joint citation with George Herbert Simkiss, Fireman, London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company [also awarded the George Medal]; and Richard Edward Barrett, Kitchen Porter, Birmingham; George Carter, Warden, Civil Defence Wardens Service, Birmingham; William Eric Deakin, Machinist, Birmingham; and Henry Jacob Harrison, Length Ganger, London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company [all awarded the British Empire Medal])

'Incendiary bombs set fire to a train which was carrying high explosives. Driver Cook brought it to a standstill but could not extinguish the flames. He decided to isolate the burning van and, with the help of Simkiss, uncoupled it and drew the front portion of the train forward. It was then found that a second vehicle in the rear portion was on fire and Simkiss isolated this also.

Carter, Deakin and Barrett, although they were warned of the contents of the wagons and understood the danger, rendered every possible assistance to prevent the fire from spreading. It was eventually brought under control by the N.F.S., and it was then found that boxes of explosive would have to be unloaded. Carter and Deakin helped to pull open the door of one of the vans. As it opened, flames and smoke were emitted from the interior of the truck and Carter, Deakin and Barrett sustained burns to the face and eyes, and all three had to go to a first aid post.

Ganger Harrison entered another van and threw out boxes on to the line. Whilst so doing, one of these fell and pinned him down by the leg but, with help, he freed himself and continued to work until the van was emptied. The lines were blocked with heaped up boxes of explosive and Harrison, though wet through by water from the hoses and suffering from an injured leg and burnt hands, continued to work alone for thirteen hours to clear the lines and allow traffic to proceed.

All the men showed great courage and devotion to duty. Enemy aircraft were operating, a heavy anti-aircraft barrage was in progress at the time and the men were fully aware of the danger from the explosives to which they were exposed.'

The original Recommendation adds some additional information:

'At about 1.45am Thursday, 30th July 1942 an air raid took place while a freight train, with Driver Archibald Cook, Fireman George H. Simkiss and Guard James Reynolds onboard arrived in the goods yard with a load of TNT in 27 wagons and 23 other wagons. Proceeding from Bordesley Junction towards Lawley Street sidings on a journey from Gloucester to Crewe, and shortly after passing Coventry Road Bridge two wagons were struck by incendiary bombs. Fires were caused in these wagons, which were loaded with TNT in boxes of about 50lb per box. The fires were noticed by the driver on the signal at St Andrews signal box, being found to be against the train. The guard, obeying instructions left the train to inform the signal box at Bordesley Junction to inform trains arriving from that direction. The fireman informed the signal box at St Andrews for the same purpose in advising trains from the other direction. The driver, fireman and guard, assisted by the signalmen, then commenced to uncouple the blazing trucks from the main portion of the train.

Civil Defence Warden Carter arrived on the scene almost at once, also the youths W. A. Deakin and R. E. Barratt and although they were warned of the contents of the wagon and understood the danger they remained and rendered every possible assistance. They extinguished fires on the embankment which were caused by fragments thrown from the burning trucks. Carter climbed on to the trucks and did all possible until the arrival of the firemen. It was decided to endeavour to save some of the contents and the seal of one of the vans was broken. Carter and Deakin helped to pull open the door. As it opened, flames and smoke were emitted from the interior of the trucks and Carter sustained burns to the face and eyes. Deakin and Barratt also sustained slight burns to the eyes and all three required treatment at a first aid post. All present helped in removing boxes of burning TNT from the vans.

The works fire service from the New Hudson Works, Garrison Lane arrived and did all they could to hold the fires in check until the arrival of the regular National Fire Service units under D. O. Peters, Bordesley Green and Section Leader Gregory, Station 2.Y.

All the members of the services assisted in removing boxes of burning TNT from the vans on the fire being sufficiently controlled to enable damping down to take place. During this time the air raid continued and there was heavy anti-aircraft barrage.' (*Heroes of the Birmingham Air Raids*, by Michael Minton refers).

Heroes of Road and Rail, By George C Curnock, gives further details:

'Driver Archibald Cook, with a train-load of munitions behind him, 600 tons of high explosives packed in 50 freight vans, was making all the speed he could to reach an ordnance depot during the night, when he found the signal outside a large town against him. Already he had watched the fall of incendiaries and the bursting of AA shells.

George Simkiss, his fireman, climbed down from the footplate and was halfway to the signal box to find out why the train had been stopped, when Cook called him back.

"The so-and-so's have fired the train" bellowed the driver. One van was already alight. Both men did their best to put out the fire. It was too much for them. They did the next best thing. Uncoupling this van, Cook sent Simkiss to look for help, and then pulled the front part of the train clear of it with all the steam he could crowd on.

"Then I ran back" he says. "The blighters had got us again. Simkiss uncoupled once more, and I pulled another section to safety." All this time the raiders were busy overhead and Cook had already had an ankle injured by a shell splinter while running up and down the track.

While this was going on and one van already bursting with small explosions, Ganger Henry Harrison arrived with three Home Defence workers, two only 17 years old. Cook's advice to the youths was: "Clear out. This is our job. There's enough here to blow you as high as a plane"

The three young defenders stayed and helped to open a burning van. Flames burned their faces. Ganger Harrison told them to "get to hell out of here", but, as Cook later stated "he might as well have asked Jerry to stop slinging down bombs. They carried on as calmly as if they were cleaning the kitchen table". So he left them to help the National Fire Service, now at the scene of action, and turned to the task of heaving heavy boxes of explosive out of another wagon on the line, and then to clearing the line after the danger was passed, despite burned hands and soaked clothes.'

Archibald Cook was born in Duddeston, Aston, Birmingham, on 19 January 1905 and was employed as an Engine Driver by the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway Company. Awarded the George Cross, he was invested with his medal by H.M. King George VI at Buckingham Palace on 16 March 1943.

Sold with a large quantity of original documents and letters, including Central Chancery letter regarding the Investiture; London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company letter of congratulations; National Registration Identity Card; various pension letters; the recipient's Birth and Marriage Certificates; a copy of *Heroes of the Birmingham Air Raids*, by Michael Minton, which features a photograph of the recipient; various newspaper cuttings and other ephemera.



The George Medal group of three awarded to Leading Fireman R. D. Forbes, Works Fire Brigade, for gallantry on the occasion of an explosion at the Royal Ordnance Factory at Kirkby, Lancashire, on the night of 15th-16th September 1944

George Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Robert Donald Forbes); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, unnamed as issued, mounted on board for display with two Fire service badges, *good very fine* (3) £2,000-£2,400

George Medal *London Gazette* 18 September 1945:

'15th/16th September 1944; ammunition factory at Kirkby, Lancashire

An explosion occurred at the Royal Ordnance Factory, Kirkby, during the filling of highly dangerous ammunition. The night was exceptionally dark, there was no moon, and it was raining heavily. The major explosion was followed by others. Almost all lights were extinguished and soon the only illumination in and around the shattered bomb-strewn building was given by the fires which broke out. The morale of the factory staff was superb. All the operatives were aware of the dangerous nature of the work and immediately the noise of the explosion was heard, rescuers ran from all the nearby buildings. Girl operatives, who had made their escape from the building, returned to bring out their injured friends. The factory fire brigade were on the spot within a matter of minutes and ran their hose into the building. Whilst the fires blazed and bombs continued to explode, the injured were brought out and desperate attempts made to release a trapped man. They continued until the assistant superintendent, who was in charge in the absence on leave of the superintendent, ordered everyone to leave the building and take shelter behind the mounds. The responsibility laid upon Mr Denny was heavy, but his decision was justified, as in a few minutes another explosion brought down more wreckage. It was nearly day-break when a pile of bombs in their wooden crates, crushed beneath the fallen roof, was seen to be on fire and out of reach of the firemen's hose. The fire was gaining and, had it taken hold, the consequences would have been disastrous over a wide area of the factory.

Mr Denny entered the building alone. He sought some way of getting at the flames and having found this, came out and explained the position to Forbes and Topping. Without hesitation the two men volunteered to enter the building and tackle the fire from within at the proposed angle and range. The three men cautiously groped their way into the wrecked building. Standing among the damaged ammunition, which the rush of water was sufficient to disturb, with consequent risk of detonation, they brought the fire under control and completely extinguished it.

Byron, Christian and Hankin took their hose into another part of the wrecked building. They showed devotion to duty and voluntarily exposed themselves to the danger of death or serious injury.

Mr Gale, who was on leave when the explosion occurred, returned immediately. A preliminary survey was made and a scheme evolved by the Superintendent. It was carried successfully into effect mainly through his initiative and leadership. He organised and thoroughly tested the safety precautions, was present a considerable part of every day when work was in progress and no fresh step was taken until he had personally assured himself that the methods were as safe as his knowledge and ingenuity could make them. By his coolness, ability, courage and inspiring leadership, Mr Gale completed a unique and terrifying salvage task without a single casualty.

Bywater, Edwards, Fitzmaurice, Murdoch, Panton and Rowling formed the team of volunteers who cleared the wrecked building. In a task presenting vast problems they displayed courage and co-operation of the highest order. The ammunition which had caused the accident was anti-personnel and anti-disturbance, and the fuzed time-bombs, scattered over and under the debris, made clearance nearly impossible by detonating without warning and in an absolutely unpredictable manner. A constant risk was the movement of wreckage and any one member of the team could, by ignorance, negligence or a moment's carelessness endanger the lives of the others.

The high standard of the team work at Kirkby is shown by the fact that during the clearance operations there was no casualty.

All members of the team, under the leadership of Mr Gale and Mr Denny, showed high courage and devotion to duty in volunteering for and carrying through over a period of three months, so arduous, unpleasant and dangerous a task.'



An Inter-War K.P.M. awarded to Acting Inspector W. A. P. Hankinson, Madras City Police, for his gallantry and devotion to duty during the Madras Mill Riots of 1920-21 – 'he never swerved from the faithful discharge of his duty though his life was in danger more than once'

King's Police Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (William A. P. Hankinson, Acting Insp. Madras City Pol.) on 'Gallantry' riband, in *slightly distressed* embossed case of issue, *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* *£300-£*

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 31 December 1921.

The following citation was published in the local Madras press: 'William Adolphus Percival Hankinson, Acting Inspector, Madras City Police. Mr. Hankinson was in charge of the Vepery Division during 1920 and 1921 when there was a series of strikes in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and was responsible for most of the precautions taken. He never swerved from the faithful discharge of his duty though his life was in danger more than once. The strikers knew that he was directly responsible for opposing their hooliganism and keeping them in check. He kept his men under admirable control and set them a splendid example of pluck and devotion to duty. It was due to him that murder and looting did not become general.'

Sold with copied research.



A post-War K.P.F.S.M. group of six awarded to Station Officer H. J. Cox, Camberley Fire Brigade, late Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, who was Mentioned in Despatches during the Great War

King's Police and Fire Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, for Distinguished Service (Harold J. Cox, Stn. Off. Camberley, Surrey Fire Bgde.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. H. J. Cox.); Defence Medal; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, bronze, the edge officially impressed '10764' and additionally privately engraved 'Harold J. Cox', the reverse additionally engraved 'Frimley & Camberley U.D.C. Fire Brigade', mounted as worn; together with the recipient's related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, and all housed in a *Gieves, London*, leather case, *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£600-£800*



K.P.F.S.M. *London Gazette* 2 January 1950.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 7 July 1919.

Harold James Cox was commissioned Second Lieutenant initially in the Labour Corps on 12 March 1917, and upon being posted to the Royal Engineers served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 May 1917. Promoted Lieutenant, for his services he was Mentioned in Despatches. He subsequently served as a Fireman, initially with the Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council Fire Brigade, and then with the Surrey Fire Brigade, and was awarded the King's Police and Fire Service Medal in the 1950 New Year's Honours' List whilst employed as the Station Officer at Camberley Fire Station.

Sold with a postcard photograph, believed to be of the recipient; and the recipient's riband bar.



A rare Great War D.S.M. and Bar group of five awarded to Chief Petty Officer Frederick Robinson, Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Milne*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (189448 F. Robinson, P.O. H.M.S. *Milne*. 9 May 1917) with Second Award Bar, the reverse officially dated '1917'; 1914-15 Star (189448, F. Robinson, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (189448 F. Robinson. C.P. O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (189448 Frederick Robinson, C.P.O. H.M.S. *Milne*.) mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (5) £2,400-£2,800



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2002.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 June 1917. The recommendation states:

'Coxswain H.M.S. *Milne*. Ramming of German Submarine *UC26* 9 May 1917. For the prompt and capable way he carried out my orders while at the helm.' (*ADM 137/2098* refers).

Bar to D.S.M. *London Gazette* 26 April 1918: 'For operations on the Belgian Coast.'

Only 67 bars and two second bars were awarded to the D.S.M. during the Great War.

Frederick Robinson joined the Royal Navy in 1897 and served aboard H.M.S. *Milne* during the Great War. *Milne* was one of the first batch of "M" Class destroyers ordered in August 1914. She carried three 4-inch guns, as well as two pairs of 21-inch torpedo tubes, and was capable of 35 knots. The D.S.M. action was for the destruction of the German submarine *UC.26* off Calais and is graphically described by Taprell Dorling in his book *Endless Story*:-

'At dawn on May 9th, *UC.26* was suddenly sighted on the surface north-west of Calais by the destroyer *Milne*, Commander V. L. A. Campbell, D. S.O. The submarine attempted to dive; but delayed a few seconds too long. Campbell, as quick as his look-outs, had instantly altered course and increased to full speed, steadying his ship for her target. *UC.26* was gradually getting lower and lower in the water as she strove to escape. The moments seemed interminable. Would the *Milne* reach her before she disappeared?

She did, striking her just before the conning-tower, when the latter was still clear of the surface. The steel ram at the bottom of the destroyer's stem crashed through the submarine's hull like cardboard. Overwhelmed by a torrent of water spurting in through the great gash, *UC.26* sank in a rush and struck heavily on the bottom, where she was depth-charged by two other destroyers. There was, however, still a chance of escape for the 28 officers and men inside her. As the water rose within the hull, the pressure of air increased and formed various air-locks. Seven men actually managed to open the engine-room hatch, 5 of whom seemed to have come to the surface. But only 2 were picked up alive.

The *Milne* came back into harbour with pieces of the submarine's plating still sticking to her ram, and for this smart piece of work Commander Campbell received a bar to the D.S.O. he had already earned with the Royal Naval Division in Gallipoli. Lieutenant Pearson, the officer of the watch, who had first seen *UC.26*, was awarded the D.S.C., while the coxswain, Frederick Robinson; a leading signalman, Leonard Pearson; and two men of the engine-room department, Ernest Pike and John Reason, were all granted the D.S.M.'

For his continued good services in the *Milne* with the Dover Patrol on the Belgian Coast, Robinson was awarded a well-earned Bar to his D.S.M.

Sold with original parchment Gunnery & Torpedo History Sheet, parchment Certificate of Service to September 1812, and portrait photograph.



A rare Great War submariner's D.S.M. awarded to Acting Chief Engine Room Artificer Robert Mills, H.M. Submarine E12 for services during her gallant exploits in the Sea of Marmora in June 1915

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (271072 R. Mills, Act. C.E.R.A. 2Cl. H.M. Sub. E12) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2002.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916.

The recommendation states: 'H.M. Submarine *E.12*, Sea of Marmora 16 September to 26 October 1915. For the excellent way in which he has run the engines and looked after the machinery under his charge. During the six weeks we were away the engines having run 3,000 miles.'

On 18 June 1915 H.M. Submarine *E12*, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander K. M. Bruce, sailed under orders from Imbros, and on 19th June joined *E14* (Commander E. C. Boyle, R.N., V.C.) in the Sea of Marmora. *E12* had not arrived without difficulty. Since the passage of *E14*, which had entered the Sea a few days before, the minefields in the Narrows had been reinforced by steel submarine nets stretched across the Straits. After diving successfully beneath the first minefield, *E12* became caught in the net and was brought to a stop. Up above her, watching the indicator buoys on the nets, waited the enemy patrol craft ready to fire as soon as the submarine broke surface. They had at this stage of the war no alternative method of attack, for the underwater bomb and its depth charge were still to be invented. Bruce first tried to ease *E12* out of the net by going slowly astern. It was no use and she remained firmly caught. The only way left was to break through, to put so much force on the steel strands of the net that they parted under the strain. *E12* was ordered to go full speed ahead. As she surged further into the net it brought her to a stop. She then went full astern, until the net stopped her again. Back and forth she went at full power on the engines. One by one the steel strands parted and at last she made a hole large enough to let her through. She reached the Sea of Marmora safely but her engines had been damaged in her fight with the nets.

Six days later, on 25 June, *E12* was again in trouble. She had sighted two steamers towing five sailing vessels, and closing on the surface signalled them to stop. One obeyed, the other went on. *E12* was brought close up alongside the stationary steamship and her two towed dhows. She looked unarmed and her crews had already donned life-belts. Bruce ordered his First Lieutenant, T. Fox, to board her and sink her by opening her sea cocks. Just as Fox, followed by two seamen, scrambled over her side, a Turk on board threw a bomb on to the deck of *E12*. It was a dud and bounced harmlessly off into the sea. But it was the signal for the Turkish crew to open fire with rifles, while a small gun concealed aft was unmasked and opened fire. Most awkwardly placed were Fox and his men. On board the steamer they had taken cover and were fighting for their lives. Behind them *E12*'s gun had been manned and was pumping shells into the enemy at a range of nine yards. At the same time the two dhows took a hand in the battle and came in on the disengaged side, firing rifles and attempting to foul *E12*'s propellers by towing a rope across them. For a moment it was touch and go. Bruce, ignoring the steamer for a moment, concentrated on the dhows and drove them off. He then finally silenced the steamer, and recovered Fox and his two men. Then, withdrawing to a more discreet range, he sank all three by gunfire.

With those three settled, *E12* set about overtaking the other steamer. She was well away and making for the shore. Opening fire at a range of 2000 yards, *E12* hit her twice and started a fire forward. The enemy slipped the three dhows she was towing and beached herself. When *E12* closed to finish her off, she was herself fired on by troops ashore with a battery of field guns. *E12* retired, and sinking the three dhows, went in search of quieter waters to carry out repairs to her engines. These had been giving trouble ever since the episode with the submarine net in the Narrows. One of them was completely out of action, the other frequently breaking down. It was more than her crew could manage unaided and, a week after entering the Sea of Marmora, *E12* made her way home on 27 June for the more complete repairs that only a depot ship could carry out.

In September of that year *E12* was again ordered into the Sea of Marmora. She had been to Malta for a refit and came back carrying a four-inch gun, the largest yet fitted to a submarine. She used it to bombard the powder magazine at Mudania and also to silence several batteries of guns ashore. It was the first time that these batteries, set up by the enemy at various points along the shore of the Sea of Marmara, had been seriously engaged and they invariably had the worst of the encounter.

To *E12* is credited the first experiment in underwater signalling, Bruce having worked out a system of communication by tapping on the pressure hull with a hammer. This system was later tried by the first of the later H-boats and these early experiments finally led to the development of the Fessenden gear, an electric apparatus which by sending out a sonic beam into the water allowed submarines to communicate with each other at ranges of up to two or three miles or more.

E12's main excitement came on her way home. She got through the nets fairly easily but in doing so tore away a large portion which draped itself over her bows and got entangled with her forward hydroplanes. It was immovable and the extra weight of the net took the submarine down at a steep angle. She passed 100 feet and the blowing of the forward ballast tanks failed to check her downward plunge.

The hydroplanes were put into hand working, and three men struggled to move them to give her rise helm. *E12* passed 150 feet, and still she went down, already deeper now than any submarine had ever dived. But the three men on the hydroplanes, using all their strength, began slowly to move them, but not enough yet to check her dive. At 200 feet the immense pressure of the water at that great depth began to take effect. The glass scuttles in the conning tower cracked under the weight of water, and the conning tower was flooded, adding yet more weight to *E12*. But by now the forward hydroplanes were beginning to take effect and *E12* levelled off at 245 feet. The hull began to leak and it looked as though the end had come. For several minutes she remained at that depth, in danger of being crushed like the shell of an egg. At last she began to rise, shooting up at an alarming rate. The three men on the forward hydroplanes struggled to give her dive helm, but could not move the hydroplane fast enough. *E12* came up to 12 feet with her conning tower out of the water before she could be got under control. She was fired at and missed. Down *E12* went again, again being forced into a steep dive by the weight of the net. She was steadied at 120 feet, but up she came again as soon as the hydroplanes were set to rise. So she continued, alternately near the surface or in the depths, until she ran into the minefield off Kilid Bahr. Here she got entangled in the mine moorings, and these were to prove her salvation. Putting his helm hard over, Bruce went ahead at full speed. The moorings caught in the portion of net and dragged it clear. With this weight suddenly taken off her bows, *E12* shot to the surface. She came up just under the guns of the shore batteries and was hit three times, once in the conning tower and twice on the bridge. But the pressure hull was not pierced and *E12* was still safe. Two torpedoes, fired from tubes mounted ashore, shot past her without hitting but by this time *E12* was regaining her proper trim and was soon down to 60 feet. At this depth she was safe, and *E12* kept it until she reached Cape Helles, after which it was plain sailing to the base at Mudros. Lieutenant-Commander Bruce was awarded the D.S.O., whilst the D.S.M. went to Acting C.E.R.A. Robert Mills.

x 143



A Great War battle of Jutland D.S.M. group of six awarded to Chief Petty Officer E. G. Temlett, Royal Navy who was decorated for his services in H.M.S. *Erin*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (162765. E. G. Temlett, C.P.O. H.M.S. *Erin*. 31. May, - 1. June , 1916); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (E. G. Temlett, P.O. 1Cl., H.M.S. *Highflyer*.); 1914-15 Star (162765 E. G. Temlett, C.P.O., R. N.); British War and Victory Medals (162765 E. G. Temlett. C.P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (162765 E. G. Temlett, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. *Monmouth*.) *mounted as worn, light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better (6)* £1,400-£1,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 September 1916:

'For services rendered in the action in the North Sea.

Ernest George Temlett was born in Plymouth, Devon on 1 January 1876 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in September 1891. Promoted to Petty Officer 1st Class in March 1902, he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in February 1909 and joined the *Erin* on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. He was to remain similarly employed for the duration of the war, in which period he was awarded the D.S.M. for his services at the battle of Jutland. On that memorable occasion, under the command of Captain the Hon. V. A. Stanley, M.V.O., R.N., *Erin's* main opportunity to engage the enemy was frustrated by Rear-Admiral Leveson's flagship the *Orion*, which straggled out of line and obstructed her arc of fire. When attending a conference immediately after the battle, Jellicoe asked Stanley why he had not engaged the enemy. 'There stands the reason!' Stanley replied, pointing at Leveson.

Temlett was demobilised as a Chief Petty Officer in March 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.



A rare Great War 'sub. on sub.' D.S.M. group of six awarded to Petty Officer T. G. Payne, Royal Navy, who was coxswain of H.M. submarine C-15 in her successful action against the UC-65

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (197277 T. G. Payne, P.O. H.M.S. "C.15" English Channel. 3. Nov. 1917.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (T. G. Payne. Ord: H.M.S. Monarch); 1914-15 Star (197277, T. G. Payne, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (197277 T. G. Payne. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (197277 T. G. Payne, P. O., H.M.S. Forth.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2001.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 28 February 1918: 'For services in action with an enemy submarine.'

The original recommendation states:

'For the excellent manner in which he dived the boat during a long attack.'

Thomas George Payne was born in Alverstoke, Hampshire, on 22 June 1881, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1898. Having then been landed as a bluejacket from H.M.S. *Monarch* for services in Cape Colony, he volunteered for submarines in May 1907 and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. medal as a Petty Officer in June 1914.

Payne joined the *C-15* as her coxswain and he was subsequently present at her 'sub. on sub.' action against the *UC-65* in the English Channel on 3 November 1917. The latter was zigzagging on the surface when sighted. *C-15* fired two torpedoes from a range of 600 yards, one of them hitting the enemy submarine aft. It sank immediately.

There were five survivors, including Kapitanleutnant Claus Lafrenz and Leutnant Diedrich Braue, the latter being described by one of our intelligence officers as 'a typical middle class Hun' who was brutal to his crew, whom he ill-treated.

Payne remained in the *C-15* until January 1919 and was pensioned ashore as a Chief Petty Officer in July 1921.

Sold with copied record of service together with Admiralty report of the action with recommendations for awards, and interrogation report on German survivors.



An outstanding Zeebrugge Raid D.S.M. group of four awarded to Able Seaman T. H. Ripley, Royal Navy, a member of "B" Company of the Seaman Storming Party embarked in *Vindictive*, wounded during the raid and a participant in the ballot for the Victoria Cross

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (J.30094. T. H. Ripley, A.B., NI. Bde. Zeebrugge-Ostend. 22-3 Apl. 1918.) name with official corrections; 1914-15 Star (J.30094, T. H. Ripley, Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.30094 T. H. Ripley. A.B. R.N.) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (4)* *£2,000-£2,400*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2002.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 23 July 1918: 'For services during the operations against Zeebrugge and Ostend on the night of the 22nd-23rd April, 1918.' Able Seaman Thomas Henry Ripley, Seaman Storming Party ('B' Company). Seven D.S.M.'s awarded to 'B' Company for Zeebrugge.

Lieutenant-Commander A. L. Harrison, supreme commander of *Vindictive's* seaman storming parties, and Able Seaman A. E. McKenzie, of 'B' Company, were both awarded the Victoria Cross. All that remained of 'B' Company when the survivors mustered on the pier the following day were thirteen men unwounded out of fifty two. Able Seaman Ripley was amongst those who were wounded and he was subsequently discharged from the Navy in consequence of his gunshot wounds. His service record is stamped 'Participated in ballot for V.C. granted for operations against Zeebrugge & Ostend, 22-23 April 1918. (London Gazette 23/7/18)'.



A Great War 'Mediterranean minesweeping' D.S.M. pair awarded to Petty Officer E. W. Wright, Royal Navy, who was additionally Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (J.5037 E. W. Wright. P.O. "Widnes" Mediterranean. 1918.); 1914-15 Star (J.5037, E. W. Wright, L.S., R.N.); together with erased British War and Victory Medals, *pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine (4)*

£600-£800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 October 1919: 'H.M.S. Widnes, Mediterranean 1918
For services in minesweeping operations between 1 July and 31 December 1918.'

Edward William Wright was born in Leyton, Essex, on 15 May 1893 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 10 August 1909. Advanced Leading Seaman on 1 November 1915, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was promoted Petty Officer on 1 April 1917. He served in the minesweeper H.M.S. *Widnes* from 3 September 1918 to 16 November 1919, and for his services was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and was additionally Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 8 March 1920).



A Great War D.S.M. group of five awarded to Leading Seaman A. S. Stokes, Royal Naval Reserve, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in S.S. *Aracataca*'s spirited action with a U-boat in March 1917

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (D.2158 A. S. Stokes, Lg. Sea. R.N.R. Atlantic Ocean. 10. Mar. 1917); 1914-15 Star (D.2158, A. S. Stokes, Smn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (2158D A. S. Stokes. L.S. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (D.2158 A. S. Stokes, Sean. R.N.R.) *good very fine (5)* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2001.

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

The original recommendation states:

'The gun's crew are reported as having done very good service. The Master specially mentions the Number One of gun No. 1, A. Stokes, provisional Leading Seaman. The conduct of A. Stokes, a senior rating, was highly commendable throughout the action and worthy of recognition.'

Albert Sidney Stokes was born in Plymouth, Devon on 26 November 1878, and joined the Royal Naval Reserve in January 1899.

Having then been awarded his L.S. and G.C. Medal in September 1916, he was serving in the S.S. *Aracataca* at the time of her close encounter with an enemy submarine off the Irish coast on 10 March 1917. On that occasion she expended some 40 rounds from her 12-pounder, a superior rate of fire compared to her adversary's 35 rounds. *Aracataca* was hit three times but survived the encounter, and the enemy submarine broke off the action after itself being hit, thanks to Stokes's good gunnery work.

Stokes was still serving in the *Aracataca* on the occasion of her loss on 18 April 1917, when she collided with the S.S. *Moliere* off Beachy Head on 18 April 1917.

He was demobilised in January 1919.



A Great War Q-ship operations D.S.M. group of three awarded to Deck Hand R. Armstrong, Royal Naval Reserve, who was severely wounded in the Q-17's action with an enemy submarine off Tory Island June 1917

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (S.D.1435 R. Armstrong. Dk. Hnd. R.N.R. Atlantic Ocean. 9. June. 1917) fitted with replacement fixed suspension; British War and Victory Medals (1435 S.D. R. Armstrong. D.H., R.N.R.) *edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine (3)* £600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2001.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 November 1917: 'For services in action with enemy submarines.'

The original recommendation states:

'H.M.S. *Helgoland*. Action off Tory Island, 9 June 1917. This rating joined *Helgoland* on commissioning in September 1916, and his name was inadvertently omitted from the list of officers and men given in paragraph 3 of my letter dated 24 July 1917. That he was not present during the engagement on 11 July between *Helgoland* and an enemy submarine is due to the fact that in the action which occurred off Tory Island on 9 June he was severely wounded. Since this date he has been under medical treatment at the R.N. Hospital, Pembroke Dock, and has only recently been discharged. His wound will leave him a cripple for life.'

Robert Armstrong was enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve in Barrow, Cumbria on 5 June 1915. Having then served at the Falmouth auxiliary patrol base *Dreel Castle*, and in the destroyer *Sabrina*, he volunteered for the clandestine world of Q-ships and was drafted to the Q-17 – a.k.a. *Helgoland* - in September 1916.

Armed with four 12-pounders and one Maxim, *Helgoland* fought two major actions with enemy submarines in the latter half of 1916. And she was back in action off Tory Island off the north coast of Ireland on 9 June 1917, when an enemy submarine obtained a direct hit on the after-gun house of the brigantine, killing one man, wounding four ratings, and stunning the whole of the after-guns' crews. But *Helgoland*, with her charmed life, was not sunk, and she shelled the submarine so fiercely that it had to dive.

Armstrong, as cited above, was one of the four ratings wounded in this action, in his case by 'shell wounds causing loss of ankle by shortening of muscle'.

Awarded the D.S.M., he was invalided from the service in October 1917, later being granted a disability pension, the Silver War Badge, and the King's Special Discharge Certificate.



A rare 1914 'Rufigi Delta' D.S.M. pair awarded to Private T. M. Symons, Royal Marine Light Infantry, H.M. Armed Vessel *Duplex*, a survivor of the sinking of H.M.S. *Pegasus* by the *Königsberg* in September 1914

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (PLY.9603 Pte. T. M. Symons. R.M.L.I., H.M.V. Duplex. E. Africa. 23 Dec. 1914); British War Medal (Ply.9603 L.Cpl., R.M.L.I.) *some very minor official corrections to the first, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (2) £800-£1,200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2001.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 21 April 1917. The only award of the D.S.M. for this action.

The following recommendation was extracted from Admiralty records: 'Reconnaissance in course of *Königsberg*-guarding operations off Rufigi Delta.'

"During the above reconnaissance [into the Simba Uranga mouth of the Rufigi River] on 23 December 1914 Private T. M. Symons R.M.L.I., H.M.S. *Pegasus*, serving at the time in H.M. Armed Vessel *Duplex*, was in charge of a 3-pdr gun. On his No.2 (Private Harbron R.M.L.I., of H.M.S. *Fox*) being mortally wounded, Private Symons after carrying the wounded man to a place of shelter, returned immediately to his gun and under raking fire from the enemy continued to fight it by himself."

Thomas Mitchell Symons was born in St Aubyn, Devonport, on 10 September 1879, and enlisted at Plymouth on 22 February 1899. He joined H.M.S. *Pegasus* in March 1913 and was still serving aboard her when war broke out. On 20 September 1914, *Pegasus* was lying at Zanzibar undergoing repairs to her machinery. The armed tug *Helmuth* was placed on guard, and on board *Pegasus* the men slept at their guns. Steam could be raised at two hours notice. At 5.25 on this morning the *Helmuth* sighted the German light cruiser *Königsberg* approaching, but was not able to warn *Pegasus*. The *Königsberg* opened fire at 9,000 yards, at which range the guns of the British cruiser were impotent. *Pegasus* was put out of action in eight minutes, and sank some time later. Her losses were two officers and 29 men killed and 55 wounded.

On 21 September 1915, Symons was granted a Hurt Certificate for 'Burns on left upper arm, punctured wound in lower part of left biceps, tip of right index finger removed without injury to bone.' As a consequence, he was invalided from the service on 14 August 1916. Symons, who is also entitled to the 1914-15 Star and Victory Medal, was also awarded the French Medaille Militaire *London Gazette* 28 August 1918.



A rare Great War battle of Jutland D.S.M. group of four awarded to Colour-Sergeant L. D. Roberts, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was decorated for his services in H.M.S. *Superb's* 'X' Turret

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (PO.10345 Cr. Sergt. L. D. Roberts, R.M.L.I. H.M.S. *Superb*. 31 May-1 June 1916.); 1914-15 Star (PO.10345. Cr. Sgt. L. D. Roberts, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (PO.10345 Cr. Sgt.L. D. Roberts. R.M.L.I.) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £1,800-£2,200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917: 'The following awards have been approved for service in the battle of Jutland.'

One of just eight D.S.M.s awarded to Royal Marine personnel for Jutland, namely three to the R.M.L.I., four to the R.M.A. and one to a Bandsman.

Leonard Daw Roberts was born in Islington, London in on 24 April 1882, and enlisted in the Royal Marine Light Infantry in Eastney in May 1899. Advanced to Corporal in March 1903, his shore appointments included a tour of duty with the Legation Guard in Seoul in 1904 and he served for several years as swimming instructor at Deal.

Come the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, however, he was serving as a Sergeant in the battleship H.M.S. *Superb*, in which he was awarded his L.S. and G.C. in September 1915. And he was subsequently present at the battle of Jutland, on which occasion he was stationed in the shell room of *Superb's* 12-inch 'X' turret. In total she expended 54 of her 12-inch shells.

Having then departed *Superb* in August 1916, Roberts served in 3rd R.M. Battalion in the Aegean until returning home in December 1918. He was invalided from the service as a Colour-Sergeant in June 1919.

Sold with an original letter from another Marine who served in 'X' Turret with him at Jutland, which states 'his action station was the same as mine that was in the shell room of X Turret which had two 12" guns. The job was the supply of ammunition to the guns above. When he was awarded the Medal, he was told it was for the turret's crew but that he was to wear it for them.'



A fine Second War 'Malta Convoys' D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Chief Stoker W. Senior, Royal Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (K.60780 W. Senior. Ch. Sto.) impressed naming; British War Medal 1914-20 (SS.117833 W. Senior. Sto. 2 R.N.) *small correction to Official number*; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (SS.117833. W. Senior, Sto. 1Cl., H.M.S. Clio.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head, with additional Long Service bar (K.60780 W. Senior. Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Frobisher.) *the earlier medals with edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, otherwise good very fine and a scarce long service group (8)* £1,400-£1,800



D.S.M. *London Gazette* 8 September 1942 "For gallantry, skill and seamanship in H.M. Ships, *Avonvale, Beaufort, Breconshire, Carlisle, Cleopatra, Dido, Dulverton, Eridge, Euryalus, Havock, Hero, Hurworth, Jervis, Kelvin, Kingston, Kipling, Legion, Lively, Penelope, Sikh, Southwold and Zulu* in a brilliant action against strong enemy forces, which were driven off and severely damaged. This action resulted in the safe passage to Malta of an important convoy."

Seedie's Roll confirms the D.S.M. for services in H.M.S. *Cleopatra* whilst escorting Malta Convoy MW10. The following is an extract from a signal sent by the Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander in Chief Mediterranean Fleet:

"I shall be glad if you will convey to Admiral Vian and all who sailed with him the admiration which I feel at this resolute and brilliant action by which the Malta convoy was saved. That one of the most powerful modern battleships afloat attended by two heavy and four light cruisers and a flotilla of destroyers should have been routed and put to flight with severe torpedo and gunfire injury, in broad daylight, by a force of five British light cruisers and destroyers, constitutes a naval episode of the highest distinction and entitles all ranks and ratings concerned and above all their commander to the compliments of the British nation."

Supply convoy MW10 sailed from Alexandria for Malta on 20 March 1942. The cruiser H.M.S. *Penelope* and destroyer H.M.S. *Legion* (Force 'K') left Malta on 21 March to rendezvous with the convoy on 22 March. At 1422 hours on the 22 March the Italian battle group sighted the convoy and covering British force and endeavoured to entice the escort group on to the battleship *Littorio*. The action which followed became known as the 'Second Battle of Sirte' where a vastly superior enemy force of 1 Battleship, 2 Heavy Cruisers, 4 Light Cruisers and a flotilla of Destroyers were beaten off and severely injured in broad daylight by a British force of 5 Light Cruisers and Destroyers.

William Senior was born at Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, on 22 April 1900, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 2 May 1918

Sold with Post Card portrait photograph of the recipient taken whilst serving aboard H.M.S. *Clio*.



A Second War Submariner's D.S.M. and M.I.D. group of seven awarded to Stoker Petty Officer G. J. J. du Preez, H.M. Submarines *Talisman* and *Templar*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Ldg. Sto. G. J. J. du Preez. D/KX.94935) officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *some light contact pitting, otherwise better than very fine* (7) £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2001.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 April 1944: 'For gallantry, skill and devotion to duty in successful patrols in H.M. Submarines.' The official letter accompanying this immediate award states '...for courage and coolness shown while in charge of the diving machinery of His Majesty's submarine *Templar* in successful War Patrols in Far Eastern waters.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 12 May 1942: 'For bravery and skill in successful patrols in H.M. Submarines.' The official recommendation states 'For devotion to duty in the face of the enemy on the night of Monday 8th December 1941, during an action with an enemy destroyer mistaken for a submarine, he was most efficient as No. 2 at the Bren Gun keeping the gun supplied, this materially assisted Able Seaman Morse who is recommended for award of a decoration. In addition his manner and bearing during six depth charge attacks has inspired confidence around him.'

Able Seaman Morse, mentioned above, received the D.S.M. and his citation adds further light on the situation '...during an action with an enemy destroyer mistaken for a submarine he maintained a well directed fire from his Bren Gun on the enemy's bridge personnel. On identifying the enemy as a destroyer attempting to ram when about 70 yards away he continued to fire until the last possible minute thus preventing the enemy from returning *Talisman's* fire and enabling the bridge personnel and gun's crew to get below.'

Gert Johannes Jurgens du Preez was a South African who joined the submarine service at Alexandria on 13 July 1941. He was immediately posted to H.M.S/M. *Talisman*, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander M. Willmott, and left on his first patrol on 21 August 1941. *Talisman* carried out a series of five war patrols from Alexandria and, in addition to the action already noted, she sank three ships totalling 15,000 tons, two schooners by gun action, an escorted enemy supply ship of 15,000 tons, engaged in a gun action with an enemy U-boat scoring a hit on the conning tower, plus reconnaissance and special operations with the Scottish Commando. Lieutenant-Commander M. Willmott was awarded the D.S.O. following this commission.

Du Preez returned to the U.K. in *Talisman* and, after a course at Devonport, joined the newly-built *Templar*. He then travelled via the Mediterranean to the Far East where he remained until 1946. It was during these patrols, on 27 January 1944, that *Templar* encountered the 7,000 ton Japanese cruiser *Kitagami* and fired all eight bow tube torpedoes at long range despite the escort force of three destroyers and was rewarded with two hits. *Templar* also torpedoed a 3,000 ton steamer but the usual targets were schooners with gunfire, in addition to special operations and mine-laying.

Sold with original Admiralty notification of award of D.S.M. as quoted above, together with a good amount of research including copied news cuttings, photographs and Admiralty patrol reports.



A Second War D.S.M. group of six awarded to Petty Officer James Kirtley, Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Launceston Castle*, for his services as captain of the Squid team at the destruction of the *U-1200* in September 1944

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Temp. P.O. J. Kirtley. D/JX.135494); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal, mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2001.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 29 May 1945: 'For courage, skill and perseverance shown while serving in H.M. Ships.. *Launceston Castle*, *Pevensey Castle* and *Portchester Castle* in successful operations against enemy submarines.'

The recommendation states: 'Captain of Squid [H.M.S. *Launceston Castle*]. While patrolling off the South Coast of Ireland contact was gained with a submerged U-Boat, which was forced to the bottom. Contact was held for 72 hours. Two days later a second U-Boat was attacked by *Portchester Castle* and *Launceston Castle* was ordered to join her. Contact was held for 24 hours in bad weather and was regained later in the same position and held for a further 12 hours.

For outstanding ability, determination and devotion to duty during the action, when 15 Squid attacks were carried out. The efficient and rapid reloading of the Squid, particularly in the night attacks, contributed considerably to the success of the action.

The speed and efficiency of *Launceston Castle's* Squid team in carrying out a total of 15 attacks deserves high praise. As Captain of the Squid, Kirtley got the best out of his team by his own hard work and the fine example he set.'

The *U-1200* was commissioned on 5 January 1944 and was commanded by Oblt. Hinrich Mangles. It had been on patrols since 1 September 1944, and was lost with all hands on 11 November 1944.

Sold with copied H. & A. Recommendation.



A Second War landing craft operations D.S.M. group of six awarded to Leading Seaman L. F. Atkin, Royal Navy, who was decorated for gallant services as an L.C.T. coxswain in numerous operations in the Mediterranean

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (A/L.S. L. F. Atkin. C/JX.190877) officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, together with related swimming medals from the early 1930s (5), three of them named, *extremely fine* (11) £800-£1,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1945: 'For distinguished service during the war in Europe.'

The original recommendation states:

'For outstanding courage, leadership and skill in operations in the Mediterranean, namely Sicily, Reggio, Adriatic, Elba, Anzio, and southern France. As Coxswain of an L.C.T. this rating has been outstanding in his leadership both in action and during the long and arduous ferry service period.'

Leslie Frederick Atkin was serving in the landing craft (tank) L.C.T. 364 at the time of being awarded the D.S.M. Family hearsay states that he received his award for getting his landing craft underway after its fuel lines were damaged by enemy fire, but in which of the above listed operations remains unknown.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including Admiralty letter of notification for the award of the D.S.M., dated 1 January 1946, and related Buckingham Palace forwarding letter; his Gunnery History Sheet, with entries from H.M.S. *Carthage*, January 1942; correspondence relating to his repatriation costs and passport, from Marseilles in March 1947; and his Naval Gratuity certificate for £20, dated 2 February 1949; together with case for D.S.M. and original named O.H.M.S. card forwarding box for campaign medals.



A rare Second War clandestine operations D.S.M. group of six awarded to Able Seaman G. W. Smith, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his daring exploits in folboat and caique operations whilst serving in the 1st Anglo-Hellenic Schooner Flotilla in the Aegean

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (A.B. G. W. Smith, P/JX.297815) officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *the first polished, therefore nearly very fine and better (6)* £3,000-£3,600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 August 1945: 'For services in the clearance of the Aegean and the relief of Greece during the period 1944-45.'

The original recommendation, written by Lieutenant N. B. Clegg, D.S.C., R.N.V.R. of the 1st Anglo-Hellenic Schooner Flotilla, states:

'George William Smith, Able Seaman, borne in H.M.S. *Mosquito*. Served in Anglo-Hellenic Schooners engaged in the landing and picking-up of raiding and reconnaissance parties in the enemy-controlled Aegean Islands.

Has shown initiative, coolness and leadership in operations in the Aegean. From my experience of this rating's qualities, I have always entrusted to him the task of reconnoitring the various hostile anchorages in a folboat before entering with the caique. This was frequently done under difficult and dangerous conditions, but he never failed to bring back a full and accurate report on the situation. This rating shows cunning and ingenuity in locating hide-outs on which the safety of the ship's company depends.

In the Symi raid in July, when we were acting as communication ship, camouflaged in the island, he led a patrol ashore in the early stages of the raid to defend our position. He succeeded in diverting five of the enemy into the hands of the S.B.S., who took them prisoners. By doing this he saved the enemy from discovering our hide-out, and so by his resourcefulness under harassing conditions, W./T. communication with the Naval forces in the area was preserved.'

George William Smith, a native of Brickfield, Worcestershire, was patently a volunteer for special forces and may even have been a founder member of the Levant Schooner Flotilla, afterwards re-titled the Anglo-Hellenic Schooner Flotilla.

The activities of the flotilla's schooners, caiques and motor launches are described in detail in *Undercover Sailors* by A. Cecil Hampshire and *Dust Upon the Sea* by W. E. Benyon-Tinker. Their 'human cargo' varied in size from a single S.O.E. agent to a reconnaissance party from L.R.D.G., or as many as 70 S.B.S. and Greek Sacred Squadron raiders, the whole charged with creating havoc amidst the German-occupied Aegean Islands.

Hiding up in inlets on the Turkish coast between operations, the flotilla's assorted craft were otherwise crammed with boxes of ammunition, hand grenades and plastic explosives, leaving scarce open deck space for the crew of five or six men and their own personal arms. And defensive firepower usually comprised a 20mm. cannon forward, Browning machine-guns on each bow, and a Vickers anti-aircraft gun on the quarters.

It is evident from the recommendation for Smith's D.S.M. that he played a key role in numerous operations, his extremely gallant work in a folboat in hostile anchorages permitting his caique to undertake her disembarkation and subsequent re-embarkation of assorted cut throats. And his active part in Operation 'Tenement', the highly successful raid mounted against enemy forces on the island of Symi in July 1944, was especially praiseworthy, leading as he did an onshore patrol to face-off the enemy.

The force allocated to raid Symi comprised 100 men of the S.B.S. led by Major Ian 'Jock' Lapraik and another 225 men from the Greek Sacred Squadron. They were landed from ten Motor Launches and supporting schooners and caiques. The enemy garrison was taken by surprise but nonetheless put up a determined fight, the struggle to obtain dominancy of the island's high points and the castle overlooking the harbour proving especially challenging. At length, however, the situation was brought under control and S.B.S. demolition teams set about placing charges on gun emplacements and in ammunition and fuel dumps. Moreover, 19 German caiques, some displacing 150 tons, were destroyed in the harbour. The raiders then withdrew with assorted prisoners by way of booty.

As it transpired, 'Tenement' was the last such operation undertaken by the S.B.S. in the Aegean. It is worth speculating therefore, given his part in earlier operations, whether Smith was present in the raid on Santorini on 24 April 1944, a particularly violent affair that became known as 'Lassen's Bloodbath'. Either way, he surely crossed paths with the V.C.-winning 'Terrible Viking' at some point, and possibly even got to hear of his memorable summary of the Santorini raid: 'Landed. Killed Germans. F...d off.'

A Second War R.N. Patrol Service D.S.M. group of five awarded to Leading Seaman W. C. King, Royal Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Ldg Sea Walter Charles King LT/JX 194320) naming officially re-impressed and additionally stamped 'R' for replacement; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, together with RNPS silver sleeve badge, *good very fine (6)* £300-£400

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

Seedie's roll confirms award for services in British Yard Mine Sweeper 2278.



A Second War Narvik 1940 operations D.S.M. group of nine awarded to Colour-Sergeant R. D. Page, Royal Marines

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (PO.X.1613 R. D. Page. Cpl. R.M.) impressed naming; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (O.X.1613 R. D. Page. Mne. R.M.) official correction to name; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Marine Forces Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (RMV/8485 R. D. Page. D.S. M. Clr. Sgt. R.M.F.V.R.) minor official corrections; **Norway**, War Cross, mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (9) £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Glendining's, November 2000.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 26 September 1940: 'For services in and around Narvik.'

The original recommendation states:

'After the ship had been hit by bomb splinters on 5 July 1940, Corporal Page showed resource in extinguishing a fire that had started on the catapult platform. He then noticed that a Clarkson's Case was smouldering, the lid having been blow off. He immediately caused the case to be thrown overboard, his prompt conduct thus averting what might have been a serious accident.'

Norwegian War Cross *London Gazette* 13 October 1942: 'For great gallantry and leadership before the enemy during the Norwegian campaign.'

Roy David Page was born on 18 December 1915, and joined the Royal Marines in the early 1930s. And he was serving as a Corporal in the cruiser H.M.S. *Enterprise* on, or about, the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939. As a ship of the Halifax Escort Force, one of *Enterprise's* first missions was Operation 'Fish', the transferral of £10 million in gold bullion to Canada.

Early in 1940, *Enterprise* transferred to the Home Fleet under Captain J. C. Annesley, D.S.O., R.N., and it was in this capacity that she was allocated to the Norwegian campaign. In April-May she supported our troops ashore by carrying out bombardments in and around Narvik, whilst at the end of the latter month she made another 'gold run', sailing from Harstad for Greenock with a third of Norway's National Treasury's gold deposit, an eventful journey in which she was twice attacked by enemy aircraft.

Here, then, the background to Page's awards of the D.S.M. and Norwegian War Cross. He was invested with the former in March 1943 and the latter in October 1942. Details of his subsequent wartime career have yet to be released, but if he stayed in the *Enterprise*, he would have seen further action in Force 'H' in the Mediterranean, including Operation 'Catapult', the attack mounted against the French Vichy fleet at Mers-el-Kebir in July 1940, in addition to operations in the Far East in 1941-42.

Page died in Rugby, Warwickshire in November 1978.

158 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Gunner D. F. Curtis, Royal Field Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (249224 Gnr: D. F. Curtis. R.F.A.) *very fine*

£180-£220

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

Dennis Frank Curtis, a Labourer from Warminster, Wiltshire, attested into the Royal Field Artillery for service during the Great War, and served on the Western Front.

Sold with copied research.

x 159 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to 2nd Corporal A. F. Gray, 400/Highland Field Company, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (400020 2.Cpl. A. F. Gray. 400/High: F. Coy. R.E.-T.F.) *very fine*

£160-£200

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

Alexander F. Gray served in France from 13 October 1915.

x 160 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sapper (Pioneer) R. M. Lyon, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (72851 Sapr. R. M. Lyon. 2/A. Sig. Coy. R.E.); 1914-15 Star (72851 Pnr: R. M. Lyon. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (72851 Pnr. R. M. Lyon. R.E.) *some glue deposits to reverses, otherwise good very fine (4)*

£240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 September 1918.

161 A great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private William Cuthill, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards

Military Medal, G.V.R. (14830 Pte.-L. Cpl. W. Cuthill. 2/S. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (14830 Pte. W. Cuthill. S. Gds.) *very fine (3)*

£240-£280

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

Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

162 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Corporal T. Hogan, Leinster Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (4123 Pte. T. Hogan. 7/Leins. R.) *edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine*

£300-£400

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

Thomas Hogan attested for the Leinster Regiment and served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. Advanced Corporal, he was awarded the Military Medal and saw further service with the 2nd Battalion. He is noted as having received a Gun Shot Wound to his thigh, and was discharged 'Class Z' on 12 June 1919.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and copied medal roll extract.



The superb Second World War Burma 'Nunshigum Ridge - "Tank Battle in the Clouds" ' M.M. group of five awarded to Grant tank driver Trooper F. S. Smith, 3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards), Royal Armoured Corps, who was originally recommended for the D.C.M. for his gallantry during the taking of the ridge, 13 April 1944. This was a remarkable assault carried out on a heavily defended Japanese position at the summit of a 600 feet hill, 'so steep was the slope that one tank somersaulted backwards.... The tanks roared and clattered, slipping and skidding sideways or backwards as they laboriously made their way upwards.... The ridge was only wide enough for one tank at a time, with the hill dropping away precipitously on either side, and clouds pouring across like fast-blowing smoke. Starting forward in line ahead, with the Dogras close behind them, the tanks travelled at only a mile an hour – the fastest they could do. Then heavy fighting started. The Japanese were all around, on the slopes of the hill below and on the bump above, ten yards from the tanks, but only dimly seen through the drifting clouds.... The tank commanders, their heads out of their turrets, were throwing grenades and firing their pistols at the enemy, for the guns could not be depressed to bear on them. First one, then another, then the squadron commander was killed, shot through the head, and one of the British company commanders of the Dogras was wounded, also.... Two more tank commanders were killed, and a corporal and a trooper who took their place were also killed as soon as they put their heads out of the turrets. The other Dogra company commander was wounded, too. No officers remained.

In one tank the gunner's periscope had been smashed, and as the commander had been killed there was no one to direct its fire. So the driver, Trooper F. S. Smith, opened his visor and directed it thus, keeping the visor open, though the enemy was firing from only 15 yards away'

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (7901529 Tpr. F. S. Smith. R.A.C.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style for wear, *extremely fine (5)* £1,600-£2,000

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

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

The original Recommendation, originally for a D.C.M., dated 23 April 1944, states: 'Trooper Frederick Stephen Smith was driver of a tank in the attack on the Nunshigum [Nunshigum] feature, near Imphal, on 13 April 1944. As his tank, which was a leading one, reached the objective, it came under very heavy fire, and the commander and the 37mm Gunner were both killed, while the tank was immobilised through the starter motor becoming jammed. This tank was on the summit of the ridge for 3 hours, generally under heavy fire, and all vision slits and periscopes were soon destroyed. For the greater part of this time, Trooper Smith, though in full view of the enemy, who were within 100 yards of the tank, found targets for the 75mm gun by opening his own visor and giving directions to the Gunner. The fire thus produced had much to do with the repulse of three determined enemy counter attacks. Later, he dismounted under fire, to attach a tow rope to his tank, so that it could be moved and the starter motor freed. Throughout the action his coolness and courage under very trying conditions were beyond praise.'

Frederick Stephen Smith, a native of Wolverhampton, attested for the Royal Armoured Corps on 29 November 1939 and was posted to the 3rd Carabiniers. He served with them as part of the British Expeditionary Force in France from 1 May to 7 June 1940, and then in India and Burma from 10 February 1942 until the cessation of hostilities. For his gallantry during the attack on the Nunshigum feature, near Imphal, on 13 April 1944 he was awarded the Military Medal, one of three awards made for this action (Squadron Sergeant Major W. J. Craddock was awarded the D. C.M., and Sergeant S. A. C. Hannan was awarded the Military Medal). A fuller account of the action was published in the Spring 1945 Regimental Newsletter:

'The Japanese were firmly dug in on the top of a steep hill, rising some 600 feet from the valley. Two troops of the 3rd Carabiniers and two companies of the 17th Dogra Regiment were given the job of capturing the hill. At 10.30 one morning the tanks and infantry started to climb, while the artillery plastered the enemy position above. The tanks roared and clattered, slipping and skidding sideways or backwards as they laboriously made their way upwards. Indian engineers accompanied them to help them over the worst places. So steep was the slope that one tank somersaulted backwards, and, although the crew escaped with a shaking, six Sepoys sitting on top were trapped underneath. The Carabiniers and Dogras reached the top without opposition, and stopped to get their breath before the main assault. There, 100 yards away, was the Japanese position on three bumps on top of the ridge.

The ridge was only wide enough for one tank at a time, with the hill dropping away precipitously on either side, and clouds pouring across like fast-blowing smoke. Starting forward in line ahead, with the Dogras close behind them, the tanks travelled at only a mile an hour – the fastest they could do. Then heavy fighting started. The Japanese were all around, on the slopes of the hill below and on the bump above, ten yards from the tanks, but only dimly seen through the drifting clouds.

The Indians were engaged in furious hand-to-hand fighting below and behind. The tank commanders, their heads out of their turrets, were throwing grenades and firing their pistols at the enemy, for the guns could not be depressed to bear on them. First one, then another, then the squadron commander was killed, shot through the head, and one of the British company commanders of the Dogras was wounded, also. A slight pause, and then the tanks lumbered forward again up the bump. Two more tank commanders were killed, and a corporal and a trooper who took their place were also killed as soon as they put their heads out of the turrets. The other Dogra company commander was wounded, too. No officers remained.

In one tank the gunner's periscope had been smashed, and as the commander had been killed there was no one to direct its fire. So the driver, Trooper F. S. Smith, opened his visor and directed it thus, keeping the visor open, though the enemy was firing from only 15 yards away. Squadron Sergeant Major W. J. Craddock took charge of the tanks, and Subadar Ranbir Singh of the two infantry companies. They held a conference and decided their plan. The tanks, only two now, moved to within ten yards of the Japanese positions and gave covering fire. The Dogras got within only five yards of the first enemy bunker. But the fire was so intense that they could not close. They pulled back, and the two leaders made another plan. One tank, under Sergeant S. A. C. Hannam, went to the very top of the bump a move of only ten yards, but up a slope which seemed practically perpendicular. Craddock took his tank round just below the crest. This let the Dogras in, and they killed every Japanese in those bunkers in a matter of moments. Three and a half hours it had taken to get that hill. Craddock and Ranbir Singh at once got down to consolidation.

Barbed wire, piquets and ammunition had been brought up in and on the tanks, and soon the Dogras were dug in and secure. The counter-attacks which followed were all repulsed. Forty-seven dead Japanese were found in the bunkers, and, in all, the bodies of 277 enemy were counted on the hill. The Dogras had captured a Japanese officer's sword, a coveted trophy. The Dogra C.O. decided that the man who most deserved it was Squadron Sergeant Major Craddock. And who was better qualified to make the presentation than his comrade-in-arms, Subadar Ranbir Singh.'

Sold with the original named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the M.M., with War Office enclosure; 14th Army letter of congratulations to the recipient on the M.M., dated 17 August 1944, together with further letters of congratulations to him from Commanding Officer, 3rd Carabiniers, and the Commander of 'B' Squadron; Regimental Newsletter, dated Spring 1945, giving details of the M.M.-winning action; and a typed record of service.



A good Second War 'immediate' Italian theatre M.M. group of five awarded to Lance Corporal S.A. Waine, 22 Mechanical Equipment Platoon, Royal Engineers, an Armoured Dozer driver who often came under sniper and mortar fire, and on one occasion came under attack from a Tiger tank, whilst preparing the ARK crossings (mobile bridge crossings) for the rivers Senio and Santerno in April 1945

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (2130313 Spr. S. A. Waine. R.E.) *suspension mounted adjusted to retain a pin*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with ribbon bar, cloth shoulder titles, Soldier's Service and Pay Book, photographs of recipient in uniform and other ephemera, *otherwise good very fine (lot)* £1,200-£1,600



M.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1945.

The original Recommendation states: 'On the night 9/10 April 1945 Spr Waine and his partner were operating an armd D7 angledozer in support of "F" Assault Sqn of the Armd Engineer Bde who were placing ARKs in the SENIO for the tank crossing. Due to the poor visibility and the difficulty of seeing from the interior of the armd dozer it was necessary for Spr Waine to stand out in the open to guide his partner at work. Despite snipers, mortaring and shelling the two operators, taking it in turn to stand in the open and guide the other, continued work until the approach had been cut through the bank. When the ARK [Armoured Ramp Carrier - turret-less Churchill tank] was placed, they crossed the river and cut a way through the far bank in a similar manner.

The speed and skill with which this difficult task was done undoubtedly contributed greatly to the success of the tank crossing.

Throughout the 10th and 11th April the two operators continued with the advance filling in ditches and craters under the spasmodic shell and mortar fire with very little opportunity for rest or sleep.

On the night of 11/12 April "F" Assault Sqn sent a Sherman dozer to cut through the bank of the river SANTERNO for an ARK tank crossing. After an hour's work, during which time the enemy became fully aware that a crossing was being made at that place, the Sherman dozer shed a track and became immovable in the half-finished cutting. Spr Waine and partner were brought up and commenced to cut a new approach through the floodbanks to the ARK site under heavy and continuous fire. A Tiger tank also appeared on the far bank and proceeded to shoot at the dozer, one shot carrying a bracket off the side of the machine.

Despite all this interference Spr Waine and partner, each alternately operating the machine and guiding it from the open, continued with the task until the cutting was made. When the ARK was placed they crossed the other bank and cut an exit road through the far bank. The great gallantry and complete disregard of danger shown by Spr Waine and his partner throughout these four days undoubtedly contributed very greatly to the success of these operations and set a standard of conduct which could hardly be surpassed.'

M.I.D. Oak Leaf affixed to 1939-45 Star, but this not confirmed.

Stanley Arthur Waine was born in Putney, London in June 1924. He enlisted in the British Army 14 November 1940 at Manchester, and served with the 22 Mechanical Equipment Platoon, Royal Engineers in Africa and Italy. Waine advanced to Lance Corporal, and transferred to the Army Reserve in July 1946.

Sold with the related family medals:

Pair: Gunner B. Waine, New Zealand Field Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (2/3113 Gnr. B. Waine. N.Z.E.F.) with cap badge, 'Wain' on VM, very fine

Bertie Waine was the father of the above. A trained civil engineer, he was working in New Zealand at the time of the Great War, subsequently enlisting in the NZEF. Waine served on the Western Front with the New Zealand Field Artillery (Howitzer Battery) throughout 1917-18. He was discharged in his native England.

x165

A Second War 'North West Europe' Immediate M.M. group of seven awarded to Lance-Sergeant P. Bayley, 4th Canadian Field Park, Royal Canadian Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (M-41334 Cpl P Bayley R Can Eng) additionally stamped 'R' for Replacement; 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, these last six all unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (7)*

£400-£500

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 August 1945 (North West Europe).

'On 11 April 1945, 2 Canadian Infantry Brigade was making an assault crossing of the IJssel River. The 4th Canadian Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers was responsible for the construction of a 350-foot F.B.E. bridge at this point. Acting Corporal Bayley was in charge of a raft construction site with one section of engineers under his command.

The raft construction site of which Corporal Bayley was in charge was in full view of the enemy. The enemy in an attempt to deny this important crossing to 2 Canadian Infantry Brigade had brought down heavy artillery fire on the immediate vicinity of the bridging site. Corporal Bayley, realizing the importance of his task, carried on with his duties despite the continuous shelling. Under these harassing conditions and at great risk to his own personal safety he organized and maintained the work on the construction site for which he was responsible. By his fine example of courage and leadership, he inspired his section to their maximum effort. At one time, the shelling became so intense that six of his section became casualties within a few minutes, Nevertheless he carried on and by his calmness and steady direction he so inspired his own section and the personnel of two other platoons working beside him that the bridging was completed in record time.

As a result of this rapid construction, 2 Canadian Infantry Brigade were able to quickly continue their advance and to secure their objective on the far side of the river.'

Sold by Order of the Family

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The important Falklands War 'Battle of Goose Green' M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal B. J. 'Baz' Grayling, 11 Platoon, 'D' Company, 2nd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, for the epic frontal assault on the Argentine held Coronation Point; which the nineteen year old carried out alongside his best friend 'Gaz' Bingley. Their Company commander Major Phil Neame stated, 'The assault led to four casualties. One of those killed was Corporal Bingley who was very brave.

He'd gone to ground not really knowing quite where these machine-guns were and found himself virtually overlooking the position. He and Grayling just went in and did an immediate assault and the two of them took the five-strong position between them.

But Bingley was killed in the process and Grayling slightly injured. It was that sort of immediate get up and go and flair that really got us out of a very sticky situation.'

Lance-Corporal 'Bill' Bentley M.M., 2 Para medic, later retrieved Bingley's body from the battlefield, 'It was a moving moment for everyone. Gaz was the first of our dead to be recovered. The story of his last few minutes of life had already reached us through Baz Grayling. They had been making a frontal charge on an Argie machine-gun post. Grayling was hit at close range in his water bottle; it exploded shattering his hip. As Grayling collapsed, still firing, they silenced the Argie MG. But as fate would have it the last few rounds squeezed off by the Argie gunner ripped through Gaz Bingley's head, killing him instantly. Both Bingley and Grayling were awarded the Military Medal for their heroic effort.'

Military Medal, E.I.R., 2nd issue (24521305 Pte B J Grayling Para); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24521305 Pte B J Grayling Para) *with official corrections*; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24521305 Pte B J Grayling MM Para) mounted as originally worn, *very fine (lot)* *£50,000-£70,000*



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

'In the dark early hours of Friday 28 May 1982, the 2nd Battalion The Parachute Regiment launched a night attack on an enemy bunker system in the area of the Goose Green settlement on the Island of East Falkland.

Private Grayling and Lance Corporal Bingley were members of a machine gun team when two enemy machine gun posts opened up on the Company's right flank. The enemy's heavy rate of fire threatened to stop the advance.

Private Grayling and Lance Corporal Bingley moved to a position where they thought they could put down suppressive fire. Instead, they found themselves within ten metres of the enemy. With a total disregard for their own safety they immediately attacked and destroyed the enemy machine gun position. Lance Corporal Bingley was killed and Private Grayling continued and successfully pressed home the assault.

Their heroic action ensured that the company could continue its advance. For his part in this attack in which his conduct, bearing and determination were of a very high order indeed.'

Corporal G. D. 'Gaz' Bingley, listed above, was awarded a posthumous M.M. for his gallantry at Goose Green (this medal group appearing at public auction in 2018)

Barry James Grayling was born in January 1963, and resided in Felixstowe, Suffolk. He joined the British Army in May 1979, and subsequently attended selection for the Parachute Regiment. Having completed his recruit training and initial jumps training, Grayling gained his wings and was assigned to 2 Para. After a very brief posting to Germany, Grayling served in Kenya, 13 November - 18 December 1981.

Grayling embarked for the South Atlantic on Operation *Corporate* on 26 April 1982, upon the successful completion of which he returned to the U.K. and then served in Belize, April - October 1983. Grayling served a tour of operations in Northern Ireland, 5 November 1984 - 19 March 1985, with other postings including to the U.S.A., Belize, Cyprus and Canada. He was discharged, 8 January 1990, having served 10 years and 230 days with the Colours.

Britain's Elite Airborne Infantry - With 2 Para in the Falklands

Grayling was a member of 11 Platoon, 'D' Company, under the command of Major Phil Neame. His Platoon Leader, and best friend, being Lance-Corporal 'Gaz' Bingley. 2 Para were due for a proposed tour of Belize, the latter being cancelled as the situation in the South Atlantic unfolded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Keeble, D.S.O., who assumed command of 2 Para at the Battle of Goose Green following the death of Colonel 'H' Jones V.C, gives an insight into the ethos of the men of the Battalion as they embarked for a 21 day voyage of training and preparations for war whilst afloat:

'I was enormously attracted to the Parachute Regiment because of this wonderful feeling of comradeship. We all have to go through a traumatic selection process, which weeds out a great number of people. We are united in our hardship, by what we have done. It is a very good way of preparing for the actual trauma of war. Soldiers do not fight for Queen and country, or even for Maggie - they fight for each other. But they need to know that their comrades would do the same. Selection produces that mutual trust. That's how it is in 2 Para. We had spent our practice-training fusing the individuals together. The fire of war merely tempered that process. We would never have given up. We would have fought to the last man rather than not achieve the mission.'

Little wonder, then, that the Parachute Regiment has been actively deployed for almost every year of its existence and its men have been decorated out of all proportion to their number; their accolades including two Victoria Crosses each for Arnhem, and in more recent years, Afghanistan. Most pertinently though, and perhaps, unsurprisingly, both V.C.s awarded for the Falklands War also went to men from the Parachute Regiment; one being to Sergeant Ian McKay, 3 Para, for Mount Longdon. The other, awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. Jones, O.C. 2 Para, was for Goose Green and it is hard to find a better example of the Parachute Regiment's aforementioned qualities than in 2 Para's celebrated and epic battle on 28 and 29 May 1982 on the cold, boggy and treeless terrain of the isthmus of the Darwin and Goose Green settlements. Indeed, a signal, sent to 2 Para after the battle from the Chief of the General Staff stated that the Battalion had 'executed a feat of arms and gallantry probably unsurpassed in the glorious history of the British Army PD it will certainly rate with the other great examples of courage by the Parachute Regiment such as the Normandy Landings and Arnhem'.

The main body of the Battalion embarked in the requisitioned North Sea ferry, the MV *Norland*, from Portsmouth on 26 April 1982. Major Phil Neame, Officer Commanding D Company, 2 Para, describes the changing atmosphere among the members of the battalion during their 21 day journey to the South Atlantic:

'There was a lot of training and sorting out of stores and so on. But no one took the exercise seriously, it all looked likely that we would go for a nice South Atlantic cruise, a big show of arms and maybe even go ashore, but no one really thought that we were going to shed blood at that stage - they were all hoping we would, but didn't really believe it was going to happen.

I suppose it all started to change when the *Belgrano* was sunk. That of course got everyone chauvinistic and excited; then a couple of days later the *Sheffield* was sunk. It was at this point that the ship became rather more quiet than it had been, everyone wrapped up in their own thoughts, but probably not until then had it dawned really that this could be a rather bloody business and that we might not all be coming back.' (Major Phil Neame's personal account of the action at Goose Green published in *Above All, Courage* by Max Arthur, refers.)

Although late to depart from the U.K., the men of 2 Para were among the very first of the Task Force to be put ashore, landing on 'Blue Beach' in Bonner's Bay, San Carlos Water, on the dark, early morning of 21 May, whence they were ordered, laden down with extremely heavy bergens, to move up to the top of the dominating feature of the area, Sussex Mountain, to ensure no Argentine force had any chance of disrupting the landings, 'D' Company at the rear:

'As we moved off we ended up at the rear of the battalion snake going up Sussex mountain. I suppose everyone was carrying about 80 lbs but the guys with the mortars must have been carrying around 120 lbs and of course were holding us up at the back. With Argentine air strikes expected at daybreak this was a little trying. Knowing our rear was by then secure, I overtook them, but we were still left struggling up the mountain when the first strikes came in' (*Ibid*)

Fortunately for 2 Para, the Argentinian aircraft were focussed mostly on the large number of ships in the bay, some of which were hit, to devastating effect. The battalion could only stare as successive Mirage or Skyhawk attacks went in, while in the Command Post work had to continue regardless of feelings of vulnerability. The 2 Para position was quite unique in that most of the enemy aircraft had to pass over the battalion before getting to the ships.

Their grandstand on Sussex mountain allowed the Machine-Gun Platoon to produce a barrage of bullets which resulted in a claim of at least three hits. Similar stories were repeated often in the rifle companies. Soon the combination of inactivity and frustration at the carnage being wreaked below began to take effect. Above all, there was no clear direction given to the proceedings, and as yet no decision had been made for a breakout. The constant wind did little to boost spirits either - at this stage, for 2 Para, the major cause of casualties was the effect of cold and wet on the feet. Trench foot put numbers of men out of action.

The Fight Back - 2 Para Unleashed

Under pressure to strike back after the air attacks in the bay, Command HQ finally ordered 2 Para to break out of their entrenched but impotent position on Sussex Mountain and raid the Argentine Garrison holding Goose Green - a settlement situated 15 miles south of Sussex Mountain on an isthmus connecting the Northern and Southern parts of East Falkland. Despite Goose Green not seeming to have much strategic value, it was a valid fear that later in the campaign Argentine forces might use its airfield and troops to deliver strikes on the British troops closing in on Stanley. In addition, and probably more significantly, the British government now badly needed a ground offensive victory for political and propaganda purposes.

A period of agonising frustration now followed in which, on two separate occasions, 2 Para were primed to raid Goose Green only to have the operation aborted. On the first occasion, 12 Platoon had even gone ahead and secured Canterra House, a dwelling approximately half way between Sussex Mountain and the start of the Goose Green isthmus. Linking up with the remainder of 'D' Company, chosen as the advance guard for the raid, they had then set off for their immediate objective, Camilla Creek House, before hearing that the operation had been shelved. 12 Platoon returned to Canterra House and the rest of D Company, including Grayling, trudged back over the 7 or so miles of trackless moorland, arriving back, late into the night, at Sussex Mountain wet, tired and miserable. A lack of air support due to SAS prioritisation had been the cause of the cancellation and Colonel H Jones was furious, exclaiming 'I've waited twenty years for this, and now some f----- marine's cancelled it'. He showed little sympathy, however, for the men of D Company, such were his high expectations, telling them to 'stop whinging and get on with it'. The following morning a second planned operation was also cancelled, this time due to bad weather, and so 12 Platoon, by now tired and hungry themselves, 'tabbed' back from Canterra House to rejoin 2 Para in the trenches on Sussex Mountain.

Goose Green and 'The Red Machine'

Finally, on 26 May, to his great relief, Jones was informed by Brigadier Julian Thompson, O/C 3 Commando Brigade, that the mission was back on. This time it was not to be just a raid however; the orders now were for 2 Para to actually capture Goose Green and its garrison of close to 1100 well-armed troops who were in prepared positions, protected by minefields. And so, just after dusk on 26 May having already lost the equivalent of a platoon of men to the ravages of frostbite and exposure, the paratroopers of 2 Para Battalion (approximately 450 men), once again led by 'D' Company, moved off the mountain and navigated, in pitch darkness, the 8 mile trek through the marshy and rock strewn terrain towards the unoccupied Camilla Creek House, in the environs of which the entire battalion, bar those on patrols, spent the following day resting and preparing their equipment. The men, now in light fighting order, were carrying their weapons, including ammunition, two water bottles and food for forty-eight hours. The 2 inch mortars were left behind since H.M.S. *Arrow* would be on hand to provide starshell illumination but at the last moment 'H' agreed to bring two 81mm mortars. Radio equipment, three Milan missile firing posts and 17 missiles were also taken.

Then, in a rather shameful turn of events, the Signals Platoon, tuning into the 10am BBC World Service, realised their mission had been compromised; the news reader announcing to the world: 'A parachute battalion is poised and ready to assault Darwin and Goose Green'. Their incredulous Colonel raged incandescently, fulminating that he would sue the Corporation and the government in due course. The culprit was never found but political expediency from within Thatcher's war cabinet was always suspected. Nonetheless, working with very little fire support and limited information about his target, 'H' gave the orders for the attack to his company commanders and battalion specialists late on 27 May, shortly after which the various companies moved into their start line positions at the top of the isthmus, highly motivated for a fight.

It was known that the Argentine defences comprised of at least three rifle companies, in addition to some Air Force personnel. Mixed intelligence gathered from previous patrols in the area did little to clarify the situation. It was, however, known that there was a system of at least 16 trenches near Darwin Hill, with more in and around Boca House and Darwin itself.

What resulted was a six-phase, night/day action, with the ground and numbers both in favour of the defenders. This did not deter the 'Red Machine'. 2 Para were tasked with covering 14km, capturing Goose Green and its garrison, all within 14 hours. Grayling's 11 Platoon was commanded by the nineteen year old Second Lieutenant Chris Waddington, known by the nickname 'Boy Wonder'. The latter was the same age as Grayling. The 24 year old 'Gaz' Bingley being the Platoon Leader.

Grayling's 'D' Company started as the reserve for the attack, moving through the night with the firefights growing in noise as the day broke. It would be at Coronation Point after daybreak that 'D' Company would come to the fore. As often occurs in the heat of battle, the original plan for Major Neame's men had to be adapted. They had followed 'C' Company as directed to their start line. However, in the darkness and with '... this enormous gaggle of bodies' it soon became clear they had overshot the mark, finding themselves not only in front of the RV, but ahead of Colonel 'H' Jones.

Major Neame's account offers further detail of his Company's action:

'The last thing I wanted was to end up ahead of 'A' and 'B' Companies and get caught up in their crossfire. So we trod a very careful path back to a known start point, found the track and sat down to wait for our battle to start.

Fortunately 'A' and 'B' Companies were still ahead of us, but what I hadn't taken into account was that we had got ahead of H's Tactical H.Q. He came stomping down the track, found us and took this as a most immense personal affront that his reserve company was actually closer to the battle than he was. Suitably chastened we just sat where we were and watched him go stomping further down the track only to find himself caught in crossfire further down. By this time both 'A' and 'B' Companies had put in an attack of sorts. H. came stomping back and having been shot at, identified one position where he thought the fire came from and directed me to go and destroy it. My only difficulty was that I couldn't really see where this position was and he didn't really know where it was on the map. So we called up a fire mission from the ship that was offshore, hoping it was one of the pre-targeted objectives. They gave us about two rounds and then the gun jammed on the ship, so that was a great start! We were already underway so it just became an advance to contact and hope for the best.'

Coronation Point - a Fatal Charge, but Saved by a Water Bottle

Grayling's company found themselves thrust up against a trench system held by the Argentine Lieutenant Manresa's Company:

'By then we were ahead of the other two companies. We dimly saw a position on the skyline ahead of us which offered no opposition at all. So we just went straight into a frontal assault which was the first time I'd been in action in my life. It all seemed to be going well, when suddenly two machine-guns opened up on us from the right.... By now we were suddenly caught flat-footed. There was already one platoon clearing the position in front of us, the platoon on my right was completely pinned down by two machine-guns and the difficulty was getting any troops available to manoeuvre around and actually assault this position....

My other force available was my third platoon and any direction they were likely to attack from would mean assaulting straight in towards the direction I thought 'B' Company was. After... sucking of teeth and wondering what the hell to do, I saw Chris Waddington [11 Platoon Commander] had already started bringing his platoon across so that they could assault. I was still concerned that they'd be shooting up 'B' Company in the process, but there was no option.

By this time H. was yelling to find out what the hell was holding us up. So I told Chris to go in and assault and in he went. I got a few expletives from John Crosland about the number of rounds that were coming his way and I answered with expletives about the number of rounds that were coming my way and we just got on with it.

The assault led to four casualties. One of those killed was Corporal Bingley who was very brave.

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

He'd gone to ground not really knowing quite where these machine-guns were and found himself virtually overlooking the position. He and Grayling just went in and did an immediate assault and the two of them took the five-strong position between them.

But Bingley was killed in the process and Grayling slightly injured. It was that sort of immediate get up and go and flair that really got us out of a very sticky situation.' (Ibid)

Bingley and Grayling's frontal assault on the position is further described by the 2 Para medic Lance-Corporal 'Bill' Bentley (who was also awarded an M.M. for his gallantry during the Falklands conflict) in *Goose Green, A Battle Fought to be Won*, by M. Adkin:

'As daylight approached, we started to search for those of 'D' Coy still missing. Padre Cooper called me over, he had found Gaz Bingley. Gaz had been shot through the head. I helped the Padre carry Gaz back to the RAP in a poncho. I will never forget that short walk, his head kept banging against my knee... It was a moving moment for everyone. Gaz was the first of our dead to be recovered. The story of his last few minutes of life had already reached us through Baz Grayling. They had been making a frontal charge on an Argie machine-gun post. Grayling was hit at close range in his water bottle; it exploded shattering his hip. As Grayling collapsed, still firing, they silenced the Argie MG. But as fate would have it the last few rounds squeezed off by the Argie gunner ripped through Gaz Bingley's head, killing him instantly. Both Bingley and Grayling were awarded the Military Medal for their heroic effort.'

Grayling returned to the UK:

A war veteran at 19 - that's Barry Grayling, who has been settling in for a few days' relaxation at his parents' home in Philip Avenue [Felixstowe] after his return from the Falklands... Barry, who flew into RAF Brize Norton earlier last week, was able to reveal his life was probably saved by his water bottle, which deflected bullets fired by the Argentines... He arrived to a rapturous welcome... Barry was reluctant to talk in detail of his war experiences - but said he had difficulty in adjusting to the warmth of summertime Britain after the zero temperatures of the South Atlantic...' (Newspaper cutting included with the lot refers)

Grayling later added in another newspaper interview:

'It was hard and tiring. My company kept attacking positions and pushing forward until we got to the airfield... I lost some very good friends out there. I am just glad the job is over and glad to be home.'

Grayling was invested with his M.M. at Buckingham Palace, 25 November 1982, and a reception was held in his honour by the Mayor of Felixstowe.

Sold with the following archive of related items and documents: Recipient's Identity Disc; Short brimmed Jungle Bush Hat, 'Grayling' written in marker pen inside; Regular Army Certificate of Service; typed copy of M.M. citation, this glazed and framed; a number of letters of congratulation written to the recipient on the occasion of the award of his M.M., these including from Brigadier M. J. A. Wilson, O.B.E., M.C., Headquarters 5 Infantry Brigade, Colonel G. D. Farrell, M.B.E., Regimental H.Q., The Parachute Regiment, Major J. S. Williams, D.C.M., Para, Major (Q.M.) F. J. Miller, 29 Commando Regiment Royal Artillery, and Mr T. L. Savage, The Mayor Felixstowe; an annotated scrap book compiled by the recipient, replete with photographs from service career, including with 'Gaz' Bingley, and labelled 'Kenya 1981'; another scrap book replete with contemporary newspaper cuttings relating to the recipient's investiture and 2 Para throughout the Falklands War; pair of framed and glazed photographs of recipient in uniform; copies of *Goose Green, A Battle is Fought to be Won*, by M. Adkin and *2 Para Falklands, The Battalion At War*, by Major-General J. Frost.





A Second War 'Bomber Command' D.F.M. group of four awarded to Air Gunner Flight Sergeant W. R. McIntyre, 218 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who flew 31 Operational Sorties, including many to the most heavily defended areas in Germany

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1561906 F/Sgt. W. R. McIntyre. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine (4)* *£1,400-£1,800*

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 13 April 1943.

The original Recommendation, dated 18 January 1943, states: 'Flight Sergeant McIntyre has completed 31 operational sorties including many of the most heavily defended areas in Germany. His keenness and skill have at all times been an inspiration to his crew and a fine example to the less experienced Air Gunners of the squadron. On three occasions he saved his aircraft from damage and possible destruction by sighting enemy fighters first and driving them off by his accurate shooting before the enemy aircraft opened fire. I wish to recommend Flight Sergeant McIntyre for the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Remarks by the Station Commander: This Air Gunner has maintained a high standard of keenness and devotion to duty throughout his tour and has set an excellent example to other gunners in the squadron. I strongly support his Squadron Commander's recommendation.'

William Roy McIntyre served during the Second World War as a Flight Sergeant in 218 (Gold Coast) Squadron, flying 31 Operational Sorties in both Wellingtons and Stirlings.

Sold with an R.A.F. cap badge.



A Great War A.F.M. group of three awarded to Chief Mechanic A. J. Woolhead, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force

Air Force Medal, G.V.R. (218546 Chief Mech. Woolhead, A. J. R.A.F.); British War and Victory Medals (218546 Cpl. Mech. A. J. Woolhead. R.A.F.) mounted on card for display with various R.F.C./R.A.F. metal and cloth insignia, *good very fine (3)*

£1,000-£1,400

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Approximately 102 A.F.M.'s awarded for the Great War.

Albert James Woolhead was born in Loughton, Buckinghamshire in July 1898. He enlisted as Acting Air Mechanic I in the Royal Naval Air Service, 20 July 1916. Woolhead served at H.M.S. *President II*, and subsequently at R.N.A.S. Killingholme (seaplane base). He was serving at the latter when he transferred as Corporal Mechanic to the Royal Air Force in April 1918. Woolhead served at the seaplane base at South Shields, October - December 1918, before returning to Killingholme. He transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve in March 1919.



A post-War A.F.M. group of seven awarded to Master Navigator R. Watmore, Royal Air Force

Air Force Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (1625536 Sgt. R. Watmore. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (1625536 F. Sgt. R. Watmore. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (M. Nav. R. Watmore (1625536) R.A.F.) *good very fine (7) (7)* *£1,200-£1,600*

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 5 June 1952.

Reginald Watmore served with the Royal Air Force, and advanced to Master Navigator, 14 August 1954. He still appears as serving in the Air Force List of 1964.



A 1920 Constabulary Medal (Ireland) awarded to Constable T. Huggard, Royal Irish Constabulary, for his gallantry in the defence of the Police Barracks at Ballinamuck, Co. Longford, in June 1920

Constabulary Medal (Ireland), 2nd type, 'Reward of Merit Royal Irish Constabulary' (Constable Thomas Huggard 69823 1920) with integral top silver brooch bar, and housed in outer *West & Son, Dublin*, card box, *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine*
£2,400-£2,800

Thomas Huggard, a native of County Kerry, was born on 25 February 1899 and worked as a farmer before joining the Royal Irish Constabulary on 5 August 1919 and served as a Constable with Tipperary Police. He transferred to Longford in early 1920, and was stationed at the R.I.C. barracks at Ballinamuck. It was a formidable building, which had been constructed early in the 19th century to overawe the surrounding area, where Irish rebels aided by French troops had been defeated during the 1798 Rebellion, giving it an iconic status in republican tradition.

The most comprehensive account of the attack on the R.I.C. at Ballinamuck is that of Francis Davis (I.R.A. Witness Statement 496): 'Early in June [Sean] Connolly contacted me and told me he was going to attack Ballinamuck R.I.C. barracks. I told him that it was a regular fortress. It was a cut stone building surrounded by a high wall with round towers which were loopholed; one tower on the north-west corner and one on the south-east corner. On the west side there was a fifteen foot wall with a spiked railing on top. On the north side there was a ball-alley about twenty-five feet high. This stood back on the outside from the barrack wall which was about fifteen feet high with a passage between. On the south side the wall was about twenty feet high with approximately a four-foot growth of ivy on top. Entrance to the barracks was guarded by an iron gate about twelve foot [sic] high. On the east of the yard there were out-office buildings. The building or barracks proper was of double construction with a valley roof.

On the following two nights Connolly and I made a detailed reconnaissance of the building and I gave him all the information I had about it and the garrison. After the second visit he told me his plan of attack and that he would require a ladder that would reach to the top of the Ball Alley wall and asked if I could find a suitable ladder. I knew a house that had such a ladder and on the night of the attack I procured it. The plan was to throw home-made bombs - Cartwheel boxes filled with gelnite - onto the valley of the roof, followed by bottles of petrol and more bombs to set the place ablaze.

On 10 June 1920, between the local I.R.A. and the men of our Battalion I estimate that there was somewhere between eighty and one hundred men engaged on our side in this operation. Elaborate precautions were taken to guard all roads leading to the area. We had about six service rifles for the job, the remainder were armed with shotguns and revolvers. The rifles were used to fire on the windows in opening the attack and so keep the police engaged, and this, with the noise created, would distract them from the operations on the roof. The attack went off as planned - Connolly, McEoin and others got into the ball alley and threw the bombs and petrol on the valley roof, setting the place ablaze. It was breaking day when the fire started. When the R.I.C. found the roof on fire and in danger of falling on them they retired to one of the out-offices and remained there until we withdrew. There were no casualties and no arms were captured.'

For their gallantry in the defence of the Police Barracks at Ballinamuck, Sergeants Michael Flanagan and Hugh McGuire, and Constables Thomas Huggard, Thomas Collins, Patrick Kenny, and Michael Morrisroe were all awarded the Constabulary Medal. Huggard was further Commended the following year for courageous conduct in the Granard area. Falling ill soon after, he died of tuberculosis (likely exacerbated by wounds) in Dublin on 5 February 1922, aged 22, and is buried in Mount Jerome Protestant Cemetery, Dublin.

Sold with copied research.



A 'Royal Household' R.V.M. group of four awarded to Mr. H. J. Neil, Thatcher and General Labourer, Windsor Royal Farms

Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, silver, unnamed as issued, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; Royal Household Faithful Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue, suspension dated '1910-1930', with 'Thirty Years' bar (Neil, Herbert J.) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* (4) £500-£700

Herbert James Neil (also recorded as Neal) was employed as a Thatcher and General Labourer on the Windsor Royal Farms, and, as an outdoor worker, was initially awarded the Royal Household Long Service Token in 1930. Subsequently exchanging it for the Medal (hence why he received a 2nd type medal), he was awarded the 'Thirty Years' Bar to his Royal Household Faithful Service Medal in 1940, and was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal in silver on 11 June 1942.

172 A Second War 'Civil Division' B.E.M. awarded to Mr. W. A. Hill, Motor Mail Van Driver, McNamara and Company, Ltd.

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (William A. Hill) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 15 June 1945: William Albert Hill, Motor Mail Van Driver, McNamara & Company, Ltd.

173 A post-War 'Civil Division' B.E.M. group of four awarded to Mr. J. H. Tapley, Postal and Telegraph Officer, Head Post Office, Wrexham, late Sapper, Royal Engineers

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.I.I.R. (Joseph H. Tapley.); British War and Victory Medals (326017 Spr. J. H. Tapley. R.E.); Imperial Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Joseph Harold Tapley B.E.M.) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *good very fine* (4) £160-£200

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1955: Joseph Harold Tapley, Postal and Telegraph Officer, Head Post Office, Wrexham, Denbighshire.

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 28 November 1958: Tapley, Joseph Harold, B.E.M., Postal and Telegraph Officer, Wrexham.

174 A post-War 'Civil Division' B.E.M. awarded to Mrs. Phoebe Bradley, Centre Organiser, Henley Municipal Borough, Women's Voluntary Service, for Civil Defence

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.I.I.R. (Phoebe, Mrs. Bradley) with lady's bow riband, *this detached*, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £140-£180

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1959: Phoebe, Mrs. Bradley, Centre Organiser, Henley Municipal Borough, Women's Voluntary Services.

Sold with a newspaper cutting reporting on the presentation of the B.E.M. to the recipient by the Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, the Earl of Macclesfield, dated 17 July 1959, with a photograph of the investiture

175 A post-War 'Civil Division' B.E.M. pair awarded to Mr. A. T. Kay, Telephone Officer, Telephone Exchange, Pitlochry, General Post Office

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.I.I.R. (Alexander Thain Kay) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Imperial Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Alexander Thain Kay) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *about extremely fine* (2) £120-£160

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1967: Alexander Thain Kay, Technical Officer, Telephone Exchange, Pitlochry, General Post Office.

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 27 August 1963: Kay, Alexander Thain, Technical Officer, Dundee, General Post Office.

Single Orders and Decorations

x 176



Baronet's Badge of Nova Scotia, a magnificent late 18th Century neck badge, 41mm x 34mm, gold and enamel, fitted with small ring suspension, complete with a fine and rare Georgian silk neck cravat, 50mm wide, 825mm overall length, complete with gilt 3 pronged fastening buckle, *some very minor enamel chipping, otherwise extremely fine and rare* £3,000-£4,000

177



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 18 carat gold and enamel, hallmarks for London 1871, complete with swivel-bar gold suspension and integral gold riband buckle, *this lacking one prong, some light enamel damage to reverse wreath and solder repair to suspension, otherwise good very fine* £1,400-£1,800

178 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 1st type, breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1917, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

179 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Civil) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* £80-£100

- 180** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; mounted court-style for wear alongside a 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; and War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine (5)* £80-£100
- 181** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100
- 182** The Imperial Service Order, G.V.R., silver, gold and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 1923, *minor blue enamel damage to central cypher, otherwise good very fine* £160-£200
- 183** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 1st type, breast badge, silver, unmarked, *with poor quality replacement suspension ring, otherwise nearly very fine* £70-£90
- 184** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Civil) Member's 1st type, lady's shoulder badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* £80-£100
- 185** **A post-War 'Civil Division' M.B.E. attributed to E. C. Kidson, Esq., Chief Estimator, Silley Cox and Company, Ltd.**
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; together with the related miniature award, *extremely fine* £100-£140
M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1961: Edward Coleby Kidson, Esq., lately Chief Estimator, Silley Cox and Company, Ltd., Falmouth.
Sold with named Prime Minister's Office letter to the recipient informing him of the award of the M.B.E., dated 29 November 1960.
- 186** 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; together with a Coronation Medal 1953, unnamed as issued, on lady's bow riband; a Uganda Independence Medal 1962, unnamed as issued; and a Hallmarked silver 'Overseas Nursing Association' cape badge, *extremely fine (4)* £120-£160
- 187** 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 *Spink, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100
- x 188** Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1941, in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, *this scuffed and hinge defective, otherwise good very fine* £1,000-£1,400
- 189** **The A.R.R.C. badge attributed to Sister Gladys M. Burroughs, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve**
Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class, G.V.R., silver and enamel, unnamed as issued, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; together with the recipient's Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve cape badge, the reverse privately engraved 'Gladys Mursell Burroughs April 17th. 1915', *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 24 October 1917: Miss Gladys Burroughs, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R., Alexandra Hospital, Cosham.
Gladys Mursell Burroughs was invested with the insignia of the Royal Red Cross by H.M. King George V at Buckingham Palace on 27 April 1918.
- 190** The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (2), Commander's (Brother's) neck badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; Serving Brother's breast badge, 1948-73 issue, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, in card box of issue; together with the related miniature award for the latter; Service Medal of the Order of St. John (**23340. A/Sis. A. Nickless. No. 7 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1941.**) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £120-£160
Sold with a St. John Ambulance Association Re-examination Cross, bronze, the reverse engraved '**324744 Mary Deedes**'.
- 191** Royal Victorian Medal, E.VII.R., bronze, unnamed as issued, in case of issue, *light pitting, good very fine* £100-£140
- x 192** Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver, unnamed as issued, mounted on investiture pin, *extremely fine* £100-£140
- 193** Royal Victorian Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, silver, unnamed as issued, on lady's bow riband, *extremely fine* £120-£160

Campaign Groups and Pairs

x 194



The outstanding Baltic, Crimea and Indian Mutiny group of four awarded to Mate H. P. Garvey, Royal Navy, 'a gallant young fellow as ever stepped'

Favourably 'mentioned' on two occasions, 19-year-old Garvey was decapitated by mortar fire at Lucknow on 11 March 1858, while serving as an A.D.C. to Sir William Peel in Shannon's Naval Brigade, one of two officers from the brigade to be killed in action

Baltic 1854-55 (Henry P. Garvey. Mid. H.M.S. Dragon) contemporary engraved naming; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Hy. P. Garvey, Mate. Shannon.); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed, mounted for display, *good very fine* (4) £6,000-£8,000

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Henry Pepper Garvey was born on 6 June 1837, the son of George Garvey of Thorn Vale in the parish of Ballycormick, Co. Offaly, and entered the Royal Navy as a 1st Class Volunteer in 1851.

As a Midshipman he subsequently witnessed active service in the Baltic in H.M.S. *Dragon*, and in the Black Sea in the *Odin* during the Crimean War. For his services in the latter conflict, he was favourably mentioned in Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons's despatch, dated 11 July 1855, and noted for early promotion.

Having next been appointed a Mate in the *Shannon*, Garvey was landed in Calcutta for service in the Naval Brigade during the Indian Mutiny, in which he distinguished himself as A.D.C. to Captain William Peel, V.C. Up until his untimely death in March 1858, he participated in all of the brigade's actions and was once more 'mentioned' and recommended for early promotion.

His part in those actions is the subject of due recognition in Commander W. B. Rowbotham's history of the bluejackets in the Mutiny, including at the action at Cawnpore on 27 November 1857, when he took command of his detachment after Lieutenant Edward Hay was wounded. On that occasion, outnumbered by ten to one, the bluejackets had to retreat to their entrenched camp, young Garvey gallantly covering that retreat with the brigade's rearmost gun. Moreover, it fell to him to recover a capsized gun from within enemy occupied Cawnpore. Rowbotham takes up the story:

'For a guide they had a native who said that he knew exactly where the gun was; he was promised a substantial reward if he brought them to the spot, but at the same time he was warned that, if he led them into a trap, a soldier was in readiness at 'full-cock' to blow his brains out. All went well. They passed the outer pickets and then entered the narrow streets of the city; but the enemy were presumably also tired out, for no one was encountered nor was a single shot fired on either side. The march was made in perfect silence, and at last they arrived at the capsized gun, lying just as it had been left. The pickets were posted, and the job of clearing away the stones and other obstructions was commenced, also without an unnecessary word being uttered. When enough had been cleared away Garvey ordered the gun and wheels to be manned; when everyone was ready and knew exactly what he had to do, he whispered 'Heave!' and up she righted. Limbering up and calling to the escort to follow, the party marched back with the gun into the entrenchments and without a shot having been fired. On arrival Lieutenant-Colonel Adye, R. A., who had commanded the escort, returned his best thanks to the sailors and gave them instructions to 'splice the main brace,' though he probably did not say those exact words.'

Garvey's own account of the Cawnpore actions appeared in *The Times* on 11 February 1858. He wrote, according to Rowbotham, with all the enthusiasm of a young officer, the following extract – which describes an action fought on 6 December 1857 – being a case in point:

'We took our time from the right, and such a crash of artillery you never heard; houses fell, trees disappeared, and the air rang again with the whistling of shot, fizzing of shells, etc. It was noble fun. In little more than an hour, I fired 75 rounds from each of the guns in my battery.'

The circumstances of Garvey's subsequent fate, near Dilkusha Palace on the outskirts of Lucknow on 11 March 1858, are best described by Captain O. J. Jones, R.N., in his *Recollections of a Winter Campaign in India 1857-58*:

'Here we had a sad accident. A fine young fellow, called Garvey, a Mate of *Shannon*, came down with some message to Vaughan on horseback, and, as he turned to go away, rode in front of a mortar battery, which was on the road of the compound leading to the gate. Just before he passed, the quick match with which they are fired had been lit; the officer in charge of the battery called to him, but too late – the mortar went off just as he passed, and knocked his head clean off. He was a most amiable fellow, fine young man, and his unfortunate death was much deplored by all his messmates and friends.'

An impressive memorial tablet was erected to his memory by his father in Borrisnafarney Church, Moneygall, Co. Offaly, Ireland. It survives there to this day.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

x 195



Four: Gunner Alexander Ellis, Royal Navy

Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (A. Ellis, H.M.S. *Gladiator*) contemporary engraved naming; Abyssinia 1867 (A. Ellis Gunr. H.M.S. *Nymphe*); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, *contact marks*, nearly very fine or better (4) £700-£900

Alexander Ellis was born at Fareham, Hampshire, on 4 October 1838, and joined the Navy as a Boy 2nd Class at the Gunnery School H.M.S. *Excellent* on 8 October 1853. Posted to *Gladiator* on 13 April 1854, he saw service in the Baltic during 1854-55, and as Boy 1st Class in the same ship in the Crimea and the siege of Sebastopol. Leaving *Gladiator* in May 1857, he returned to *Excellent* for the following 14 months before joining *Victor Emanuel* from July 1858 to May 1862, advancing through the rates of Able Seaman and Leading Seaman to that of 2nd Captain of the After Guard in May 1861. He returned to *Excellent* in May 1862 and then joined *Lyra* as Gunner's Mate from December 1863 to June 1865, when promoted to Warrant Officer as a Gunner 3rd Class and served in this rank during the Abyssinian expedition of 1867-68; Gunner 2nd Class from May 1870 to December 1872, and Gunner 1st Class from 1 January 1873 in H.M.S. *Thalia*. He transferred to the R.N. Gunnery School, at Plymouth, H.M.S. *Cambridge* for one week before returning to *Excellent*, where he remained until 31 March 1882. He then served aboard the Royal Yacht *Victoria & Albert* until 23 November 1889, during which period he may well have received the Jubilee Medal for attending the Spithead Fleet Review on 23 July 1887. His final posting was back to *Excellent* on 24 November 1889 prior to his discharge on 31 December 1889 following, having completed in excess of 33 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll entries.

x 196



Pair: Ship's Cook Henry Westerman, Royal Navy

Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, suspension re-affixed; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (Hy. Westerman Ship's Cook. H.M.S. *Terrible* 27 Yrs.) *light contact marks*, otherwise very fine and better £600-£800

Henry Westerman was born at Devonport, Devon, in 1813 and joined the Navy on 24 July 1839, aboard the *Belleisle* as an Able Seaman, indicating prior sea service, probably in the Merchant service. He joined *Hogue* as Captain of the Foretop in September 1852 and served in this ship until May 1856, including service in the Baltic 1854-55. His last ship was H.M.S. *Terrible* in which he served as Ship's Cook from May 1865 to May 1869 and received his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 12 May 1869.

Sold with copied record of service.

197

Pair: Garrison Sergeant Major J. Campbell, General Staff Regiment, late 71st Highlanders, who as Port Sergeant in Gibraltar would have taken part in the Ceremony of the Keys

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (260. Sergt. J. Campbell. H.Ms. 71st. Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (Port Sergt. J. Campbell, Genl. Staff) *contact marks, the IGS polished and worn, therefore good fine; the LS&GC better and scarce to unit (2)* £240-£280

James Campbell attested for the 71st Highlanders and served with them during the Umbeyla Campaign in 1863. Advanced Sergeant, he was stationed with the Regiment at Gibraltar in 1871, and soon afterwards transferred to the General Staff Regiment as a Port Sergeant in Gibraltar. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal as a Port Sergeant, which was unusual as most Port Sergeants were appointed when already in possession of the medal, and often awarded whilst with another unit. As Port Sergeant he would have taken part in the yearly Ceremony of Keys in Gibraltar. By 1879 he was a Garrison Sergeant Major still in Gibraltar.

198



Four: Major C. F. Murray-MacGregor, Cape Police, late Commissariat and Transport Staff

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Actg. Comst: Officer C. F. M. MacGregor.) *a somewhat later issue with impressed naming*; Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Capt. C. F. M. McGregor [sic]. C. Pol.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, Defence of Kimberley (Major C. F. Murray-MacGregor, Cape Police) engraved naming; Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar, *minor edge bruising, generally very fine (4)* £1,600-£2,000

C. F. Murray-MacGregor served as an Acting Commissary Officer with the Commissariat and Transport Staff in South Africa during the Zulu War, before joining the Cape Police, and served with them in Bechuanaland, and then with 'C' Squadron during the Defence of Kimberley



Nine: Admiral B. Currey, Royal Navy, an old shipmate of King George V who served as a bluejacket at Tel-el-Kebir

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Lieut. B. Currey, R.N., H.M.S. *Téméraire*); 1914-15 Star (R. Adm. B. Currey, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (V. Adm. B. Currey, R.N.); **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, Fifth Class breast badge; **Italy, Kingdom**, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, gold and enamel, and breast star, silver, gold and enamel, by *Cravanzola, Roma*; **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Commander's neck badge, gold and enamel, in its *Aucoc, Paris*, case of issue; **Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Naval Merit, 2nd Class breast star, silver-gilt and enamel; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine or better* (10) *£1,200-£1,600*



Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Bernard Currey was born in Lewes, Sussex, on 11 May 1862, and attended Malvern College prior to entering the Royal Navy as a Cadet in January 1875. His first seagoing appointment was in H.M.S. *Alexandra*, flagship on the Mediterranean station and in which he was appointed Midshipman.

In July 1879, he joined the corvette *Bacchante* as her senior Midshipman. And it was in that capacity that he accompanied the naval cadets Prince George and his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, on their memorable voyage around the world. As it transpired, that close royal association continued when he was appointed a Lieutenant in the corvette *Canada* on the North America station on 1 May 1883, the same day that Prince George joined her as a Midshipman. They served together for the next 12 months.

In the interim, as a Sub-Lieutenant, Currey had been landed from the battleship *Temeraire* for duty with the Naval Brigade in Egypt and clearly distinguished himself at the battle of Tel-El-Kebir, for he became youngest recipient to be appointed to the Order of Medjidie, 5th Class. Moreover, in passing for Lieutenant, he not only took three 'firsts' but also won the Beaufort Testimonial and Goodenough Medal and thus was promoted at the age of just 20 years.

He subsequently specialised as a torpedo officer and served in several ships on the Australia, China and Mediterranean stations, gaining advancement to Commander in June 1895 and to Captain in June 1901. And he neared the pinnacle of his specialisation on his appointment to the Admiralty as Assistant Director of Torpedoes, in which post he was instrumental in starting the trawler reserve for minesweeping.

Two years later he resumed sea duty as Captain of the battleship *Agamemnon* in the Home Fleet, and in April 1910 he became Chief of Staff to Admiral Sir Edmund Poe, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, until he was himself promoted to flag rank in March 1911. In addition, from 1909 to 1910 he was A.D.C. to King Edward VII, and from 1910 to 1911 to his old shipmate, King George V.

By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Currey was in command of the Home Fleet at Portsmouth, flying his flag in the battleship *Prince of Wales*, and it was in that capacity that he conveyed the Portsmouth Battalion of the Royal Marine Brigade to Ostend. Then in September 1915, he was appointed Senior Naval Officer in charge at Gibraltar, in which post he was advanced to Vice-Admiral and served until June 1917.

As noted by his *Times* obituarist, 'although his work did not receive the recognition that it warranted from the British Government, it was appreciated by the greater Allied Powers, as shown by his appointment as Commander of the Legion of Honour and as a Grand Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Italy.'

Currey was placed on the Retired List on his promotion to Admiral, a few weeks after the Armistice, and he died in Sussex in June 1936, aged 74. His papers are held in the collection of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

Sold with an original photograph of a wedding party, including the Admiral wearing his awards.



An Egypt and Sudan group of three awarded to Admiral W. H. B. 'Ginger' Graham, Royal Navy, who was mentioned in despatches and specially promoted for his services as second-in-command of the Naval Brigade at the battles of El-Teb and Tamaai; known for his 'wrathful outbursts', he nonetheless rose to flag rank and served as A.D.C. to King Edward VII at his coronation in 1902

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai (Lieut. W. H. B. Graham. R.N. H.M.S. "Seagull."); Coronation 1902, silver; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, mounted for display, *good very fine* (3) £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Walter Hodgson Bevan Graham was born on 13 October 1849, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in January 1864. Advanced to Lieutenant in April 1874, he enjoyed a protracted appointment in the gun vessel H.M.S. *Seagull* in the period January 1877 to January 1883, including active service in the Egypt operations of 1882.

Next appointed Flag Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, he was landed from the flagship *Euryalus* for operations in the Eastern Sudan. He subsequently served as second-in-command of the Naval Brigade at the battles of El-Teb and Tamaai. In the former engagement he commanded a half a battery with two Gatling and one Gardner machine-guns and led the Naval Brigade in the storming of a large brick building with loopholed walls, surrounded by rifle pits. And at the battle of Tamaai, in which three of his fellow naval officers were killed, Graham's conduct attracted the praise of Commander Rolfe, R.N. He was mentioned in both naval and military despatches for his services, in addition to being specially promoted to Commander in May 1884.

It was during the campaign that a Sub Lieutenant G. A. Ballard, R.N., ended up on the sharp end of one of Graham's 'wrathful outbursts':

'At last we got the camels along to where the gear they were to carry was lying in readiness more than an hour late, only to find the column had long since started anyway. One solitary figure was impatiently waiting on a pony, Flag Lieutenant Graham, who was second-in-command of our battery and rightly known as "Ginger" Graham. He was in a devil of a rage at my delay and deaf to explanations. I thought I had done pretty well to snatch any camels at all in the circumstances, but he cursed me as unfit to whack a camel's stern with other remarks of the kind, and then galloped off to catch up the column after ordering me to load up at once and follow on as fast as possible.'

Graham next accompanied Admiral Hewett on his mission to King John of Abyssinia, following which he was given command of the gun vessel *Ready* on the North America station and advanced to Captain in June 1891. During the next ten years he had a practically continuous spell of sea service, commanding successively the cruiser *Wallaroo* on the Australia station, the cruisers *Blenheim* and *Diadem* in the Channel Squadron, and the battleship *Royal Oak* in the Mediterranean.

In January 1901, Graham took charge of the Medway Dockyard Reserve and in August 1902 he was appointed Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, where he remained for a time after his promotion to Rear-Admiral in February 1904. Around this time, he also served as an A.D.C. to King Edward VII, in which capacity he attended the Coronation in 1902.

One of his final appointments was in the *Resolution*, in which he hoisted his flag in January 1905 and commanded the reserve division at the Nore. He was promoted Vice-Admiral in March 1908 and retired in January 1911, in which year he also became an Admiral on the Retired List.

On his death in August 1931, aged 81, his *Times* obituarist noted that Graham 'preferred active commands at sea to shore appointments', a preference which clearly dominated his remarkable career of nearly 50 years.

Sold with copied record of service and other research

x 201



Seven: Vice-Admiral C. H. Morgan, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (C. H. Morgan. Midsn. R.N. H.M.S. "Tourmaline"); 1914-15 Star (Capt. C. H. Morgan. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (R. Adml. C. H. Morgan. R.N.); Coronation 1902, silver; Coronation 1911; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, mounted on card for display, *the first with light pitting from star, otherwise very fine or better* (7)

£500-£700

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Charles Herbert Morgan was born in London on 16 November 1865, the son of Captain E. E. Morgan, R.N., and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in July 1878, aged 12. His first seagoing appointment was in the corvette *Tourmaline*, in which he was appointed Midshipman in February 1881 and served off Egypt in 1882.

Back home, and having specialised in navigation, he was advanced to Sub-Lieutenant in June 1885, and, a tour of duty having ensued in the *Swinger* on the Australian station, he was promoted to Lieutenant in October 1888. Morgan subsequently served in the *Porpoise* on the China station and in the *Orlando* on the Australia station and was advanced to Commander in December 1901. Then, in the following year, he was given a much-coveted appointment in the royal yacht *Osborne*, in which he remained employed for three years.

In fact, Morgan now embarked on a succession of senior commands, not least after his advancement to Captain in June 1907, and by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was in command of the battleship *Venerable* in the 5th Battle Squadron. And he remained likewise employed until early 1915, when he was found to be medically unfit and placed on the Retired List.

Notwithstanding those findings, he was quickly employed by the Admiralty in a Coast Guard role, following which, in June 1915, he was loaned to the Australian Government as Senior Naval Officer for duty at the Royal Australian Naval College at Jervis Bay. And there he remained until October 1917, when he returned home to assume command of the cruiser *Terrible*.

Advanced to Vice-Admiral on the Retired List in July 1932, Morgan died in May 1942.

Sold with copied research.

x 202

Pair: Ordinary Seaman G. Sheddick, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, The Nile 1884-85 (G. Sheddick. Ord: H.M.S. "Monarch"); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2)

£300-£400

George Sheddick was born in Portbury, Somerset, on 22 March 1863 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 19 September 1879. He served in H.M.S. *Monarch* from 7 March 1882 to 5 September 1884, and was promoted Able Seaman on 1 April 1884; after a brief period in H.M.S. *Invincible* in September 1884, he reverted back to *Monarch* from 1 October 1884 to 18 August 1885, and saw further service during the Nile campaign, being past of the Nile Flotilla. He was shore discharged, time expired, on 8 April 1891.

x 203

Pair: Colour Sergeant W. Musgrove, Scots Guards, who died of dysentery at Alexandria on 2 October 1882

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1363. Cr. Sergt. W. Musgrove. 1/Scots Gds.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display, *extremely fine* (2)

£280-£340

William Musgrove attested for the Scots Guards as a Drummer boy in 1864, aged just 11, and was advanced Colour Sergeant in 1881. He proceeded with the 1st Battalion to Egypt, and having survived the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir died of dysentery at Alexandria on 2 October 1882. He is commemorated on the Scots Guards Memorial tablet at St. Columba's Church, where he is the most senior ranked casualty of the 21 Scots Guardsmen who died from wounds or sickness during the Egyptian Expedition 1882.

x 204

Pair: Private J. Milles, Highland Light Infantry

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (256. Pte. J. Milles, 2/High: L.I.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued but with some light scratched identification to reverse, *pitting and contact marks, good fine* (2)

£180-£220

James Milles was born in Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire, in October 1859 and attested for the Highland Light Infantry on 8 August 1881. He served with the 2nd Battalion in Egypt from 1882 until 18 February 1883, and then in India from 1884 to 1889. He transferred to the Reserve on 21 February 1889, and was discharged on 7 August 1893, after 12 years' service. His service record confirms that this is his full medallion entitlement.

x 205 *Three: Company Quartermaster Sergeant G. Davis, Army Service Corps*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (3792 ... G. Davis. 10th. Co. ...); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3792. C:Q:M: Sgt. G. Davis. A.S.C.) mounted for wear in this order, *heavy pitting that has partially obscured naming on first and edge bruising, therefore good fine, the last better (3)* £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2011.

George Davis was born in Manchester in 1862 and attested for the Army Service Corps on 4 December 1880, having previously served with the Hampshire Engineering Militia. He served with the 10th Company, Commissariat and Transport Corps, in Egypt from 27 July to 24 October 1882, and again from 25 August 1884 to 5 July 1886. Promoted Corporal on 11 April 1885; Sergeant on 1 April 1887; and Company Quartermaster Sergeant on 19 August 1891, he was injured, suffering concussion, whilst off duty on 9 January 1896, reputedly from having fallen off his bicycle whilst intoxicated. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1899, and was discharged on 3 June 1899.

Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.

x 206*Pair: Inspector of Machinery W. H. White, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (W. H. White, Chf. Engr. R.N. H.M.S. Dryad.) impressed naming; Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, *good very fine (2)* £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

William Henry White was born on 31 July 1846, and, aged 20, enrolled as a student at the Royal Naval School of Architecture, Kensington. Appointed as Assistant Engineer 2nd Class in August 1866, he joined the Indian Marine's troopship *Crocodile* and was likewise employed when advanced to Assistant Engineer 1st Class in August 1869. Having then served in the *Asia*, the flagship of Rear-Admiral George G. Wellesley, C.B., at Portsmouth, he rejoined the *Crocodile* and was advanced to Engineer 1st Class in September 1871. As it transpired, his association with Indian Marine troopships continued over the coming decade or so, his subsequent appointments including the *Malabar* and *Jumna*, in which latter he was promoted to Chief Engineer in September 1883.

White also served on the China station in this period, including a spell of employment in Hong Kong dockyard. But he was serving on the East Indies station when appointed to the steam sloop *Dryad* in November 1883, in which he participated in the naval and military operations in the Sudan.

Subsequently appointed to the *Racer*, for service on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station, he was promoted to Staff Engineer in September 1887. In the following year, *Racer* was detached to relieve *Condor* on the Mediterranean Station, but whilst proceeding up the Red Sea she received orders to divert to Suakin. On 19 December 1888, the Senior Naval Officer at Suakin dispatched *Racer* to Merse Kuwai, six miles north of Suakin and opposite Osman Digna's camp at Handoub. *Racer*, in company with the Khedive's ships *Noor-el-Bahr*, *Damanhour* and *Hodeidah*, departed Suakin harbour at night without lights, a not insignificant achievement. Then, on arriving at their allotted position, the ships opened fire at daybreak on 20 December, the accuracy of *Racer's* guns contributing greatly to the success of the attack. And the Naval Brigade, which landed under Commander Henry May, R.N., Senior Naval Officer, did excellent work, too. One and all duly qualified for the 'Gemaizah 1888' clasp, a rare distinction for the Royal Navy.

His subsequent appointments included a further tour of duty in the *Crocodile* and a protracted commission in the cruiser *Active*, in which period he was advanced to Fleet Engineer. And he was placed on the Retired List as an Inspector of Machinery in September 1899. Sadly, however, his retirement was short-lived, for he died in the following year.

Sold with copied record of service.

207 *Pair: Private J. Field, 5th Lancers*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (2533. Pte. J. Field. 5th. Lancers.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *pitting and contact marks, with abrasive scratches to obverse field of first, nearly very fine (2)* £260-£300

Only one squadron (102) of the 5th Lancers was present at Tofrek.

x 208



Pair: Boatman J. Wright, Ottawa Contingent, Canadian Voyageurs

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (285 Boatn. J. Wright. Ottawa Contgt.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *toned, nearly very fine (2)* £1,600-£2,000

Approximately 392 Canadian boatmen received the medal for the Nile campaign, of whom 169 served in the Ottawa Contingent.

x 209



Three: Bandsman G. J. Miles, Royal Grenadiers, late Constable, North West Mounted Police

North West Canada 1885, no clasp (732 Constable G. Miles) impressed naming, fitted with unofficial ribbon clasp inscribed 'North West'; British War Medal 1914-20 (767141 Pte. G. J. Miles. 123-Can. Inf.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, G. V.R. (Bandsman G. J. Miles. Royal Grenadiers) mounted as worn, together with ribbon bar, one large and two small N.W.M.P. buttons, 123 Bn. cap badge and two collars, and 10 Bn. cap badge, *a little polished, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* £1,000-£1,400

George James Miles was born on 13 April 1861 and enlisted into the North West Mounted Police at Toronto on 22 April 1881, aged 21, having been a member of the 10th Royal Battalion of Active Militia. He served for 5 years with "D" Division N.W.M.P. and was discharged at Regina on 22 June 1887. In August 1916 he enlisted into the C.E.F. and was attached to 123rd Battalion Royal Grenadiers, stating his trade as a Musician. He served with the 123rd in England from September 1916 until February 1918, being discharged at Toronto on 4 April 1918. The award of his C.A. F. L.S. medal was announced in G.O. 209 of 1921. George Miles died on 10 February 1946.

Sold with copied records of service and photograph of his grave.



Three: Chief Stoker T. F. Hurrell, Royal Navy

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1892 (T. F. Hurrell, Lg. Stoker H.M.S. Racer.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (T. F. Hurrell, Ch: Sto: H.M.S. Doris); Royal Navy L.S. and G.C., E.VII.R. (127761 T. F. Hurrell, Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Cornwallis.) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and very rare (3)* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Just nine East and West Africa Medals with clasp '1892' were awarded to the Royal Navy, 6 to *Racer* and 3 to *Sparrow*.

Thomas Frederick Hurrell was born in Devonport on 18 November 1864 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in May 1884. Having been advanced to Leading Stoker 2nd Class in the interim, he joined H.M.S. *Racer* in October 1890, and it was in that capacity that he witnessed active service on the west coast of Africa in April 1892. Among a handful of ratings landed as bluejackets, he participated in the attack on Chief Suliman Santa's stronghold at Toniataba. The town was well-fortified and the enemy resisted strongly and only after a hard fight was it taken and destroyed. Hurrell was advanced to Leading Stoker 1st Class in March 1893.

Subsequently appointed a Chief Stoker in March 1896, he joined the flagship *Doris* on the Cape of Good Hope station in the following year and was likewise employed at the time of the Boer War. Pensioned ashore in May 1904, he was enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve the following month but, somewhat unusually, he was allowed to rejoin the Royal Navy for a further period of five years. Whilst serving aboard *Cornwallis* Hurrell was awarded the L.S. and G.C. medal before coming ashore for a final time in the summer of 1909, being discharged as medically unfit.

Sold with copied record of service.



A fine campaign group of six awarded to Major G. H. I. Graham, 44th Merwara Infantry, late Devonshire Regiment, a veteran of Elandslaagte and the Defence of Ladysmith, who went on to serve in Mesopotamia during the Great War and was killed in action near Butaniyeh, 7 February 1916. On the latter date his regiment were involved in a rearguard action, and he likely fought to the death greatly outnumbered by local Arab tribes previously thought to be friendly. The 44th Merwara Infantry disobeyed orders and abandoned their positions in panic, leaving officers such as Graham left to face over 5,000 hostile Arabs

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Lieut G. H. I. Graham. 1st Bn Devon. Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (Lieut. G. H. I. Graham. Devon. Rgt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. G. H. I. Graham. Devon Rgt.) *surname officially corrected*; 1914-15 Star (Capt. G. H. I. Graham. 44 - Merwaras.); British War and Victory Medals (Major G. H. I. Graham.) *minor edge bruising overall, generally very fine (6)* *£1,200-£1,600*



George Humphrey Irving Graham was born in Benares, India in 1873, and was the son of Major General G. F. I. Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, and later resided at Stewart-town, Rosemount. He initially served in the ranks of the 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), and advanced to Sergeant before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment in July 1897. Graham served with the Battalion in India, including as part of the capture of the Sempagha and Arhanga Passes. He went with the Battalion to South Africa, being one of the first regiments to arrive and engage in the Second Boer War.

Graham served in the operations in Natal during 1899 including Battle of Elandslaagte, Reilfontein, and Lombards Kop. He was also present during the Defence of Ladysmith including the action on 6 January 1900, known as the Battle of Wagon Hill (Platrand). On this day Boer Storming Parties under General C. J. De Villiers began climbing Wagon Hill and Caesar's Camp, after being spotted by British working parties who were emplacing guns, the Boers captured the edges of both areas but could not advance any further, the British also failed in their counter attacks.

At noon, de Villiers made another attack on Wagon Hill, some of the exhausted defenders panicked and fled, but Hamilton led reserves to the spot and recaptured some empty gun pits. Late in the afternoon a terrific rainstorm broke out, leading the Boers to withdraw under the cover of it. The British suffered casualties of 175 Killed and 249 wounded, with 52 dead Boers left in British Positions they had attempted to capture.

Graham then took part in the operations in Natal from March to June 1900, followed by operations in Transvaal, including the battle of Belfast & Lydenburg.

The Morning Post, London 12 December 1900, reports Graham on their casualty list as having been discharged from Hospital to duty during the week ending 2 December 1900, for an unknown reason. Having returned to duty, Graham served as Officiating Intelligence Officer at Machadodorp, September 1901 - November 1901. He then returned to India with the Regiment, and served there January 1902 - February 1903. Graham advanced to Captain, and was seconded for service as Adjutant of the East Indian Railway Volunteers in March 1906.

Graham subsequently transferred to the Indian Army in March 1911, and served with the 44th Merwara Infantry during the Great War. He served with the Regiment in the Mesopotamian theatre of war from 1915, taking part in the Battle of Shaiba, actions in Southern Iraq and other actions leading up to the campaign to relieve Kut.

Major Graham was killed in action during a rearguard action near Butaniyeh, 7 February 1916:

'In the first days of February, 1916, Sir Percy Lake, who had succeeded Sir John Nixon to the chief command of the British forces in Mesopotamia, dispatched General Brooking from Nasariyeh with a column up the River Shatt-el-Har, a branch of the Tigris, to make a reconnaissance. On February 7, 1916, on his way back, General Brooking was attacked by hostile Arabs near Butaniyeh. He was also attacked by tribesmen who had been considered friendly to the British and who issued from villages along the route. There was some sharp fighting in which the losses were heavy on both sides. The British had 373 men killed or wounded, while the Arab dead numbered 636. On the 9th a small punitive expedition was sent against the treacherous tribesmen, and four Arab villages were destroyed. The incident offered another striking proof that no dependence could be placed on the faith of the Arabs.' (*The Story of the Great War* by Churchill, Miller and Reynolds refers)

An inquest into this disastrous action was held by Lake, including a scathing report of the Native regiments (including the 44th Merwaras) who disobeyed orders and abandoned the line leading to massive casualties. Major Graham is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

Sold with 2 portrait photographs of recipient in uniform, one of which is framed and glazed; with copied research and service papers.

212 *Pair: Sergeant J. G. McLean, Royal Army Medical Corps*

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (6874. Sgt. J. G. McLean. R.A.M.C.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (6874 Sgt J. G. McLean R.A.M.C.) contemporarily engraved naming, *very fine* (2) *£260-£300*

John George McLean was born in St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, around 1862 and attested into the Medical Staff Corps in 1885. Advanced Sergeant, he served in the Sudan during the 1896 campaign.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts, confirming no entitlement to the Khartoum clasp on the Khedive's Sudan medal.



A rare Naval group of four awarded to Captain F. K. C. Gibbons, Royal Navy, a recipient of the Chinese Order of the Striped Tiger

Mentioned in despatches for his command of the boat expedition to Fort Lokko in Sierra Leone in March 1898, he afterwards commanded the bluejackets embarked in the colonial yacht *Countess of Derby* on the Bumpé River in Sierra Leone East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (Lieut. F. K. C. Gibbons, H.M.S. Fox); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Commr. F. K. C. Gibbons, R.N., H.M.S. Merlin); British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. F. K. C. Gibbons, R.N.); **China**, Order of the Striped Tiger, 3rd Class neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with neck cravat in case of issue, *clasp defective on this, otherwise good very fine (4)* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Frederick Kenrick Colquhoun Gibbons was born in Paddington, London, on 14 June 1865, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in July 1878. His first seagoing appointment was as a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Cleopatra* in 1880-84. Having then been advanced to Lieutenant in July 1886, and specialised in gunnery, he saw service on the Pacific station and obtained his first command, Torpedo Boat 51.

But it was as a First Lieutenant and gunnery officer in the cruiser *Fox* that he first saw action. Stationed off the west coast of Africa, *Fox* was enlisted by Sir Frederick Cardew, the Governor of Sierra Leone, to assist in quelling what became known as the 'Hut Tax War'. A Naval Brigade was duly raised and its members took part in several boat expeditions in March-May 1898. Gibbons had command of the expedition sent to Fort Lokko in the former month, where he shelled and destroyed the town prior to landing his bluejackets and troops. Then in early May he joined a relief expedition to Sherbo, he and his bluejackets being embarked in the colonial yacht *Countess of Derby* on the Bumpé River. In his subsequent despatch, Sir Frederick thanked Gibbons for his 'opportune services' at Fort Lokko 5 March, his actions having contributed in no small measure to the success of the expedition. 255 clasps were awarded to members of the Naval Brigade, 87 of them to *Fox's* crew.

Promoted to Commander in June 1899, he was appointed to the sloop *Merlin*, in which he saw further active service off Somaliland in 1903-04, followed by several years on secondment to the Coast Guard. Having then been placed on the Retired List as a Captain in July 1913, Gibbons was recalled in October 1914, but remained employed in the U.K., hence appointments in connection with an auxiliary patrol area and as Senior Naval Officer, Tyne in the period March 1915 to March 1916. He was also employed on the staff of the Inspector of Merchant Shipbuilding. Finally, in November 1917, he was appointed to the Chinese Mission to England, in which capacity he was awarded the Order of the Striped Tiger, 3rd Class (*London Gazette* 17 January 1919, refers).

Placed back on the Retired List, Gibbons died in September 1954.

x 214



Six: Leading Seaman J. Keating, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (J. Keating. Ord: H.M.S. Monarch); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Aro 1901-1902 (200936 A.B. J. Keating. H.M.S. Thrush.); 1914-15 Star (200936. J. Keating. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (200936 J. Keating. L.S., R.N.); Naval L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (200936 Jeremiah Keating, Boatman, H.M. Coast Guard.) mounted as worn, *contact marks to the first two but generally very fine or better and rare (6)* *£1,200-£1,600*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2001.

Only 46 clasps for Aro issued to the Royal Navy, all to *Thrush*.

215 pair: Private A. Richards, 5th Lancers

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Belfast (3979 Pte. A. Richards. 5/Lcprs.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3999 [*sic*] Pte. A. Richards. 5th. Lancers.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* *£200-£240*

Alfred Richards was born in Birmingham in 1873 and attested there for the 5th Lancers on 16 November 1891. He served with them in India from 10 March 1894 to 4 March 1898, and then in South Africa from 5 March 1898 to 9 June 1899. Transferring to the Army Reserve on 13 June 1899, he was recalled to the Colours on 13 November 1899, and saw active service in South Africa during the Boer War from 10 February 1900 to 8 July 1902. He re-transferred to the Reserve on 22 February 1903, and was discharged on 15 November 1903, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied service papers, which confirm that his Regimental Number was 3979.



Eight: Sergeant J. Goode, Imperial Yeomanry, later Transvaal Mounted Rifles and Imperial Light Horse

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (15136 Tpr. J. Goode. 74th. Coy. Imp. Yeo.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (15136 Pte. J. Goode. Imp: Yeo.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (... J. Goode. Transvaal Mtd. R...); Coronation 1911 (Tpr. J. Goode. I.L.H. No. 709) contemporarily engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (Sjt. J. Goode 5th M.R.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Sjt. J. Goode 5th M.R.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Sgt. J. Goode I.L.H.) mounted as worn, *heavy contact marks that has partially obscured naming on Natal Medal, generally good fine and better (8)* £600-£800

Five: Saddler Corporal, late Bombardier Collar Maker W. J. Gooda, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (18096 Bomb. Cr. Mr. W. J. Gooda, 20th Batt. R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (18096 Bmbr. C.M. W. J. Gooda, 20th Batt. R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (11247 Sd: Cpl. W. J. Gooda. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (11247 Cpl. W. J. Gooda. R.A.) *some edge bruising, slightly polished, nearly very fine and a scarce rank (5)* £240-£280

William James Gooda, a Shoemaker from Norwich, and a former member of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, attested into the Royal Field Artillery on 18 January 1897. He served in South Africa during the Boer War and was advanced Saddler Corporal on 14 September 1903. Transferring to the Army Reserve on 15 January 1904 he was recalled for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 25 February 1915.

Sold with copied service papers and copied medal roll extracts.

Five: Corporal J. Whitcroft, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (78224 Bomb: J. Whitcroft. R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (78224 Bombr. J. Whitcroft. R.F.A.); 1914 Star (94272 Bmbr: J. Whitcroft. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (94272 Cpl. J. Whitcroft. R.A.) *KSA and VM both officially renamed, lacquered, nearly very fine (5)* £160-£200

John Whitcroft attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and subsequently with the 22nd Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 October 1914.

Pair: Gunner W. Milner, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (29632 Gnr: W. Milner, 74: B, R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (29632 Gnr: W. Milner. R.F.A.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £140-£180

William Milner, a Labourer from Northallerton, Yorkshire, attested into the Royal Field Artillery on 22 August 1898. He served in South Africa during the Boer War and afterwards saw further service in India, and at Home. He was discharged on 21 August 1910.

Sold with copied service papers and copied medal roll extracts.



Pair: Captain E. S. Broun, Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action at Ypres on 30 October 1914, and was posthumously Mentioned in Despatches

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (Lieut. E. S. Broun. York. Rgt.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. E. S. Broun. York. Rgt.) engraved naming, mounted court-style as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these mounted as worn; and the recipient's riband bar housed in an outer silver frame, *light contact marks, good very fine (2)*

£400-£500



Ernest Scott Broun was born at Orchard Carluke on 7 December 1879 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Yorkshire regiment on 4 February 1899. He served in South Africa during the Boer War, and was present at the operations near Colesberg in January 1900, and in the march along the Modder River, including the Relief of Kimberley, actions at Paardeberg, Kitchener's Kop, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, and occupation of Bloemfontein. He was also with the advance on Dewetsdorp and action at Leukop; in the march to Pretoria and the actions at Brandfort, Vet nad Zand Rivers, Kroonstadt and Johannesburg; and in the advance eastwards, in the actions at Diamond Hill and Belfast. (Queen's South Africa Medal with 6 clasps; and King's South Africa Medal with 2 clasps).

Promoted Lieutenant on 29 December 1900, and Captain on 6 April 1906. Broun served as Aide de Camp to Sir L. Probyn, K.C.M.G., Governor of Barbados, from 19 July 1911, before proceeded to France with 2nd Battalion on 5 October 1914, and was killed near Ypres on 30 October 1914. The *Bridgetown Paper* gave the following obituary: 'He was a very popular member of society in Barbados, possessing an exceedingly genial disposition and urbanity of manner. His early death is greatly to be deplored, but consolation is to be taken from the fact that he died at the post of honour where a good soldier loves to die.'

For his services during the Great War Broun was posthumously Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915). He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

221 *Four: Major E. C. Barnes, Indian Army, late Scottish Rifles and Bedfordshire Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Orange Free State, *clasps mounted in this order with top lugs removed* (Lieut. E. C. Barnes Scottish Rif.) engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (Capt. E. C. Barnes, 1/19/Pjbs.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. C. Barnes.) mounted as worn, *the QSA cleaned, very fine (4)*
£300-£400



Edward Christian Barnes attested for the Scottish Rifles and served with the 2nd Battalion in the ranks in South Africa, being present at the Battles of Colenso and Spion Kop, before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Bedfordshire Regiment in the field on 5 May 1900, in succession to Lieutenant H. D. Selous, killed in action. He was promoted Lieutenant on 16 February 1901, and transferred to the Indian Army on 12 December 1902. Posted to the 19th Punjabis, he was promoted Captain on 5 May 1909, and served with both the 1/19th Punjabis and 59th Scinde Rifles during the Great War, being promoted temporary Major on 5 May 1916. He was still serving with the 19th Punjabis when they were presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his Visit to India in 1922.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.

222 *Pair: Lieutenant W. H. H. Paul, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, late Imperial Yeomanry*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. W. H. H. Paul. L. N. Lanc: Rgt.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. W. H. H. Paul. L. N. Lanc. Rgt.) engraved naming, *slight edge bruising, otherwise extremely fine (2)*
£260-£300

W. H. H. Paul attested into the 54th (2nd Belfast or North Irish Horse) Company, Imperial Yeomanry, and served in South Africa during the Boer War, where he was commissioned into the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, serving with both the 1st and 2nd Battalions. He resigned his commission on 20 September 1902.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

×223 **Four: Corporal S. R. Yule, 25th (Frontiersmen) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, late Royal West Kent Regiment, and 3rd Battalion (Toronto Regiment), Canadian Infantry**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5923 Pte. S. Yule. R. W. Kent R.); 1914-15 Star (12833 Pte. S. R. Yule. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (12833 Pte. S. R. Yule. R. Fus.); mounted for display; together with duplicate British War Medal 1914-20 (9640 Pte. S. R. Yule. 3-Can. Inf.) and Royal Frontiersmen cap badge, shoulder title and button, *polished, nearly very fine (lot)* £200-£300

Samuel Richard Yule was born in Camberwell, London. He served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment during the Second Boer War, and was 'Invalided'. Yule emigrated with his wife Margaret to Toronto, Ontario, Canada in 1911, and was subsequently employed with his wife by the Grand Union Hotel, 174 Front Street, Toronto. Yule was employed as a waiter at the Globe Hotel, Collingwood, Ontario, when he enlisted in the 3rd Battalion (Toronto Regiment), C.E.F. in August 1914. He had been already serving as member of the 2nd Regiment Queen's Own Rifles (Militia).

Yule went with the 3rd Battalion to the UK, where he was employed as a Batman. He transferred to the newly formed 25th (Frontiersmen) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, and served with them during the Great War in the East Africa theatre of operations from 10 April 1915. Yule was hospitalised in Nairobi and Cape with Malaria and an enlarged spleen in August 1915. He was invalided to Cape Town the following year, having suffered multiple relapses of Malaria. The unit was dissolved in 1917, and Yule was subsequently transferred to the Gloucestershire Regiment. He returned to Toronto, Canada in March 1919, and re-enlisted for service with the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Yule advanced to Corporal, and was posted to the Dominion Orthopaedic Hospital. He was discharged at the age of 40 in October 1920.

Sold with copied research.

224 **Four: Private W. J. Beattie, Cameron Highlanders, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the First Battle of Ypres, on 11 November 1914**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (5662 Pte. W. Beattie. Cam'n Highrs.); 1914 Star (5662 Pte. W. Beattie. Cam'n Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (5662 Pte. W. Beattie. Cam'n Highrs.) mounted for wear across two pairs, *very fine (4)* £240-£280

William James Beattie, a Labourer from Shankhill, Belfast, Co. Antrim, was born in 1879. He attested at Glasgow into the Cameron Highlanders on 18 December 1900 and served in South Africa during the Boer War from 28 April 1902 to 14 September 1902. Transferring to the Army Reserve on 13 August 1904, he was mobilised for service during the Great War on 5 August 1914 and served on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 13 September 1914. He received a Shrapnel Wound to his left side and was taken Prisoner at the action near Nonne Bosschen Wood during the First Battle of Ypres on 11 November 1914 and was subsequently held at Gardelagen Camp. He was discharged 'Class Z' on 22 April 1919.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

×225 **Pair: Private C. Leadbeater, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6831 Pte. C. Leadbeater, A. & S. Highrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6831 Pte. C. Leadbeater, A. & S. Highrs.) *dark toned, good very fine (2)* £100-£140

226 **Pair: Lance-Corporal J. Grant, Lovat's Scouts, later New Zealand Expeditionary Force**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (37307 Pte. J. Grant. Lovat's Scouts.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (8/3597 L/Cpl. J. Grant. N.Z.E.F.) *number officially corrected on latter, lacquered, very fine (2)* £100-£140

227 **Four: Sergeant R. W. Foley, 3rd South African Mounted Rifles, late Natal Police**

Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Tpr. R. W. Foley. Natal Police.); 1914-15 Star (Cpl. R. W. Foley. 3rd. S.A.M.R.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Sjt. R. W. Foley. 3rd S.A.M.R.) mounted for wear, *claw rivet on BWM filed down, light contact marks, generally very fine (4)* £180-£220



Five: Vice-Admiral V. G. Gurner, Royal Navy, who was twice mentioned in despatches in the Great War, his commands including the ex-White Star liner H.M.S. *Laurentic* and the Hong Kong establishment *Tamar*

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (Comdr. V. G. Gurner, R.N., H.M.S. *Philomel*.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-14 (Comdr. V. G. Gurner, R.N. H.M.S. *Philomel*.) official correction to last part of ship; 1914-15 Star (Capt. V. G. Gurner. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Commre. 2 Cl. V. G. Gurner. R.N.)
good very fine (5) £800-£1,000

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Victor Gallafort Gurner was born at 16 St. Edmunds Terrace, Regents Park, London, on 10 October 1869, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in January 1883, aged 13. His first seagoing appointment was as a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Opel* on the Australian station. Returning home to continue his studies, he was advanced to Sub-Lieutenant in July 1889, following which he enjoyed three further seagoing appointments on the Australian station and was advanced to Lieutenant in April 1892. He received his first command, the *Seal*, in March 1900. A spell as First Lieutenant in the *Cressy* on the China station having ensued, he was then advanced to Commander in June 1904. His next command was the *Philomel* on the East Indies station, in which capacity he participated in operations off Somaliland and in anti-gun-running patrols in the Persian Gulf in 1909-10. On his subsequent promotion to Captain in December 1910, he attended a war course and the Military Staff College at Camberley.

On outbreak of war in August 1914, Gurner was appointed to the command of the requisitioned White Star liner *Laurentic*, then converting for use as an armed merchant cruiser, and he remained likewise employed until transferring to the cruiser *Antrim* in the summer of 1916. He was subsequently mentioned in despatches 'for valuable services in patrol cruisers during the period 1 January to 31 December 1917.' (*London Gazette* 21 June 1918, refers). Then in March 1918, on being promoted, he was appointed Commodore 2nd Class with command of the Hong Kong establishment *Tamar*; in which role he remained employed until March 1920. He was again mentioned in despatches, 'for valuable services in the prosecution of the war' (*London Gazette* 16 September 1919, refers), in addition to receiving the thanks of the Admiralty for his 'energy and initiative displayed in connection with West River Patrols, Canton, China.'

Placed on the Retired List as a Rear-Admiral in July 1921, he was advanced to Retired Vice-Admiral (Retd.) in October 1926. He died in October 1950, aged 82.

229 Three: Private W. Baker, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 9 July 1915

1914 Star, with clasp (L-11431 Pte. W. Baker 4/Middx. R.); British War Medal and Victory Medals (L-11431 Pte. W. Baker Midd'x. R.) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

Walter Baker attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 4th Battalion from 11 November 1914. He was killed in action on 19 July 1915; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

230 Three: Private H. G. Smith, Hertfordshire Regiment and Machine Gun Corps

1914 Star, with clasp (2556 Pte. H. G. Smith. 1/1 Herts. R.); British War Medal and Victory Medals (2556 Pte. H. G. Smith. Herts. R.) mounted for wear, *contact marks, slight staining, very fine (3)* £100-£140

Herbert G. Smith attested into the Hertfordshire Regiment and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1/1st Battalion from 6 November 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card confirming the issue of the clasp to his 1914 Star.

- 231** *Three: Driver E. Benfield, Army Service Corps*
1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (T-34174 Dvr: E. Benfield. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (T-34174 Dvr: E. Benfield. A.S.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine*
- Pair: Captain E. F. Clowes, Royal Army Medical Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. F. Clowes.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private H. L. Coulson, Royal Army Medical Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (8174 Pte. H. L. Coulson. R.A.M.C.) *good very fine*
Victory Medal 1914-19 (**72034 Pte. J. W. Brunger. R.A.M.C.**) *good very fine (8)* £120-£160
- Edward Benfield** attested for the Army Service Corps non 15 August 1914 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 October 1914 (although there is no mention on his Medal Index Card of him receiving a clasp to his 1914 Star). He was discharged due to sickness on 30 July 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. B320279.
- Ernest Francis Clowes** was commissioned temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 7 June 1915 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916. He was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. 240311.
- John William Brunger** was born in Faversham, Kent, and attested there for the Royal Army Medical Corps on 9 October 1915. He served with the 133rd Field Ambulance during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916, and was killed in action on 3 September 1916. He is buried in Hamel Military Cemetery, Beaumont-Hamel, Somme, France.
- Sold with copied research.

- x 232** *Four: Bandmaster M. H. Lane, Royal Marines Band*
1914 Star (R.M.B.1344 Bd. Cpl. M. H. Lane); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.B.1344 Bd. Cpl. M. H. Lane); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension ((R.M.B.1344 M. H. Lane. Bd. 2 R.M.B.) mounted court-style, *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (4)* £200-£240
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2001.
- M. H. Lane** enlisted into the Royal Marines in 1907, and was promoted to Band Corporal in 1913. He was serving aboard H.M.S. *Africa* at the outbreak of the war in 1914, and subsequently transferred to H.M.S. *King Edward VII*. He was among those saved when the *King Edward VII* struck a mine off Cape Wrath on 16 January 1916. Lane later served as Bandmaster 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Furious* in 1925, and subsequently as Bandmaster 1st Class in the *Hood*, *Pembroke*, and *Renown*. He died on 22 January 1950.

- 233** *Three: Private F. G. Pattison, 18th Hussars*
1914 Star (3914 Pte. F. G. Pattison. 18/Hrs.); British War Medal and Victory Medals (3914 Pte. F. G. Pattison 18-Hrs.) *slight edge bruising, very fine (3)* £100-£140
- Frank G. Pattison** attested into the 18th Hussars and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914.
- Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

- 234** *Three: Private C. F. Jamieson, Grenadier Guards, who died of wounds on 4 September 1914, likely received during the Battle of the Marne at Villers Cotterets Forest on 1 September 1914*
1914 Star (14671 Pte. C. F. Jamieson G. Gds.); British War Medal and Victory Medals (14671 Pte. C. F. Jamieson. G. Gds.) mounted for display, *very fine (3)* £120-£160
- Charles Fisher Jamieson**, from Ramsgate, Kent, was born in 1892. He attested into the Grenadier Guards and served during the Great War with the King's Company of the 2nd Battalion, on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. He died of wounds on 4 September 1914, most likely received during the Battle of the Marne at Villers Cotterets Forest, and is buried in The Guards Grave, Villers Cotterets Forest, France.
- Sold with Medal Index Card confirming the issue of the clasp to his 1914 Star, and copied research.

- x 235** *Three: Private F. R. Mills, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who died in November 1914*
1914 Star (385 Pte. F. Mills. 1/North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (385 Pte. F. R. Mills. North'd Fus.) *good very fine (3)* £80-£100
- Frederick Robert Mills** was born at Eltham, Kent, and enlisted at Woolwick, Kent. He served in France with 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, from 8 August 1914, and died on 1 November 1914. He is commemorated by name on the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres.

- 236** *Three: Private A. E. Lazonby, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 25 April 1915*
1914 Star (513 Pte. A. E. Lazonby. R. War: R); British War Medal and Victory Medals (513 Pte. A. E. Lazonby. R. War: R) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140
- Albert E. Lazonby** attested into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 22 August 1914. He was killed in action on 25 April 1915; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.
- Sold with copied research.

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- 237** *Three: Private H. Newby, Lincolnshire Regiment, later Northumberland Fusiliers*
 1914 Star (8165 Pte. H. Newby. 2/Linc: R.); British War Medal and Victory Medals (8165 Pte. H. Newby. Linc. R.) *good very fine*
 (3) *£100-£140*
- Herbert Newby** attested into the Lincolnshire Regiment and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion from 5 November 1914. He saw further service with the Northumberland Fusiliers and was discharged as a consequence of Shell Wounds on 12 April 1918, being awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 401,731.
- Sold with copied Medal Index Card and copied Silver War Badge roll extract.
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- 238** *Three: Private W F. Longman, Devonshire Regiment, late Somerset Light Infantry*
 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (9733 Pte. W. F. Longman. Som: L. I.); British War Medal and Victory Medals (9733 Pte. W. F. Longman. Som. L. I.) *contact marks, edge bruising, good fine* (3) *£70-£90*
- William Frank Longman** attested into the Somerset Light Infantry and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 11 November 1914. He subsequently transferred into the Devonshire Regiment on 9 September 1916.
- Sold with copied Medal Index Card.
-
- 239** *Three: Private L Farmery, East Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front during the First Battle of Ypres, on 18 October 1914*
 1914 Star (3-5300 Pte. L. Farmery. 1/E. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-5300 Pte. L. Farmery. E. York: R.) *some staining to the first, otherwise good very fine* (3) *£140-£180*
- Louis Farmery** attested into the East Yorkshire Regiment and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 10 September 1914. He was killed in action the following month on 18 October 1914, during the First Battle of Ypres; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 240** *Three: Private J. Salmon, Bedfordshire Regiment, later Northumberland Fusiliers*
 1914 Star (4-6898 Pte. J. Salmon. 2/Bedf: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6898 Pte. J. Salmon. Bedf. R.) *very fine* (3) *£100-£140*
- James Salmon** attested for the Bedfordshire Regiment and served on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion from 11 November 1914. He saw further service with the Northumberland Fusiliers.
- Sold with copied Medal Index Card.
-
- 241** *Three: Private F Westmore, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 26 September 1917*
 1914 Star (9561 Pte. F. Westmore. 1/R: Sc: Fus.); British War Medal and Victory Medals (9561 Pte. F. Westmore. R. S. Fus.) *good very fine* (3) *£100-£140*
- Frederick Westmore**, from Kentish Town, London, attested into the Royal Scots Fusiliers and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 14 August 1914. He was killed in action on 26 September 1917; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.
- Sold with copied research and a regimental sweetheart brooch with regimental tartan backing.
-
- 242** *Three: Private E. A. MacLean, Scottish Rifles, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 20 July 1916*
 1914 Star (6894 Pte. A. E. [sic] MacLean. 5/Sco: Rif.); British War Medal and Victory Medals (6894 Pte. E. A. MacLean. Sco. Rif.) *some staining to the reverse of the star, otherwise good very fine* (3) *£120-£160*
- Ewan Alexander MacLean** attested into the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 5th Battalion from 5 November 1914. He was killed in action on 20 July 1916 during the Battle of the Somme; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 243** *Three: Corporal J. S. Whyte, Royal Highlanders*
 1914 Star (630 Pte. J. Whyte. 1/5 R. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Cpl. J. S. Whyte. R. Highrs.) *very fine* (3) *£90-£120*
- James Smith Whyte** attested into the 5th Battalion Royal Highlanders, Territorial Force, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 November 1914. Discharged, he re-enlisted into the Royal Field Artillery and was advanced Corporal.
- Sold with copied research.

-
- 244** *Three: Private W. McCallum, Royal Highlanders*
 1914 Star (168 Pte. W. McCallum. R. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (168 Pte. W. McCallum. R. Highrs.) *contact marks, very fine (3)* *£90-£120*
William McCallum attested into the Royal Highlanders and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 13 August 1914.
 Sold with copied Medal Index Card and copied medal roll extracts.
-
- 245** *Three: Sergeant W. Stapleton, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment*
 1914 Star, with clasp (10842 Pte. W. Stapleton. 2/Notts: & Derby: R.); British War Medal and Victory Medals (10842 Sjt. W. Stapleton. Notts. & Derby. R.) *contact marks, otherwise very fine (3)* *£90-£120*
William Stapleton attested into the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment on 20 June 1908 and served on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion from 8 September 1914. Advanced Sergeant, he was discharged on 17 July 1917 as a consequence of sickness and was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 226,824.
 Sold with copied Medal Index Card and copied Silver War Badge extract.
-
- 246** *Four: Lance-Corporal E. W. Ford, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, who was taken Prisoner on the Western Front on 20 October 1914*
 1914 Star (10139 L. Cpl. E. W. Ford. 2/Notts: & Derby: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10139 Pte. E. W. Ford. Notts. & Derby. R.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (Elijah William Ford), *very fine (4)* *£140-£180*
Elijah William Ford attested into the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 September 1914. He was captured and taken prisoner of War at Lille on 20 October 1914 and was subsequently held at Hameln Camp, Germany. Post War he worked as a Postman in Alfreton, Derbyshire, and was awarded his Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement (*London Gazette* 21 November 1947).
 Sold with copied research.
-
- 247** *Three: Private G. V. East, Royal Berkshire Regiment*
 1914 Star (8609 Pte. G. V. East. 2/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8609 Pte. G. V. East. R. Berks: R.) *contact marks, very fine (3)* *£90-£120*
George Victor East attested into the Royal Berkshire Regiment on 12 November 1907 and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 6 November 1914. Additionally entitled to the clasp for the 1914 Star, he was discharged as a consequence of wounds on 23 December 1916 and awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 105,605.
 Sold with copied research.
-
- 248** *Three: Private W. F. Faulkner, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 May 1915*
 1914 Star (8413 Pte. W. F. Faulkner. 2/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8413 Pte. W. F. Faulkner. R. Berks: R.) *contact marks, good very fine (3)* *£140-£180*
William Frederick Faulkner attested into the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion from 6 November 1914. He was killed in action on 27 May 1915 and is buried in Royal Irish Rifles Graveyard, Laventie, France.
 Sold with copied research.
-
- 249** *Three: Private F. Godfrey, Royal Berkshire Regiment*
 1914 Star (8919 Pte. F. Godfrey. 1/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8919 Pte. F. Godfrey. R. Berks: R.) *contact marks, slight edge bruising, very fine (3)* *£90-£120*
Frederick Godfrey attested into the Royal Berkshire Regiment on 17 June 1908. He served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 13 August 1914 and saw further service with both the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment. He was discharged on 30 May 1919 and awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 459361.
 Sold with copied research.

250 *Three: Private H. Rowles, Royal Berkshire Regiment*

1914 Star (8321 Pte. H. Rowles. 1/ R. Berks: R.); British War Medal and Victory Medals (8321 Pte. H. Rowles. R. Berks. R.) *good very fine (3)* £70-£90

Harry Rowles attested into the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front from 30 August 1914. He subsequently saw further service with the Royal Engineers.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

251 *Three: Private F. Carter, Middlesex Regiment*

1914 Star (L-9350 Pte. F. Carter 1/Middx. R.); British War Medal and Victory Medals (L-9350 Pte. F. Carter Midd'x. R.) *good very fine (3)* £70-£90

Frank Carter attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 11 August 1914; he subsequently saw further service with the 4th Battalion.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card confirming the issue of the clasp to his 1914 Star.

252 *Pair: Private J. W. Fielding, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 21 December 1914*

1914 Star (736 Pte. J. W. Fielding. 1/Manch: R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (736 Pte. J. W. Fielding. Manch. R.) *very fine*
Victory Medal 1914-19 (13969 Pte. J. Fielding. Manch. R.) *very fine (3)* £80-£100

John William Fielding attested into the Manchester Regiment and served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front from 21 December 1914. He was killed in action on 21 December 1914; he has no known grave and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

Joseph Fielding, from Moss Side, Manchester, attested into the Manchester Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 16 July 1915. He saw further service with the Royal Defence Corps and the Labour Corps. His Medal Index Card notes the issue of a duplicate British War and Victory Medal.

Sold with copied Medal Index Cards.

253 *Three: Corporal J. Milburn, York and Lancaster Regiment and Machine Gun Corps*

1914 Star (9143 Cpl. J. Milburn. Y. & L.R.); British War and Victory Medals (9143 Pte. J. Milburn. Y. & L.R.) *very fine (3)* £90-£120

John Milburn attested into the York and Lancaster Regiment and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion from 9 September 1914. He transferred into the Machine Gun Corps on 25 January 1916 and was discharged, as a Private, on 10 March 1919.

Sold with copied research and the recipient's card dog tags stamped '18938 J Milburn MGC CE'.

254 *Three: Private J. Jarvie, Cameron Highlanders, who was killed in action on the Western Front during the Battle of the Aisne on 26 September 1914*

1914 Star (6433 Pte. J. Jarvie. Cam'n: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (6433 Pte. J. Jarvie. Camerons.) *very fine (3)* £140-£180

James Jarvie attested into the Cameron Highlanders and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 14 August 1914. He was killed in action during the Battle of Aisne on 26 September 1914; he has no known grave and is commemorated on La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research.

x 255 *Pair: Staff Sergeant R. Herbert, Royal Army Medical Corps*

1914 Star (1097 Cpl. R. Herbert. R.A.M.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (1097 S. Sjt: R. Herbert. R.A.M.C.) mounted for display, *extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 9 November 1916.

Reuben Herbert served in France and Flanders from 16 August 1914.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card which notes that British War and Victory Medals returned unclaimed (K.R. 1743).

x256

Six: Engineer Captain T. J. Foulkes, Royal Navy, who was mentioned in despatches and awarded the French Croix de Guerre for his gallantry in the destroyer H.M.S. *Onslow* at the battle of Jutland

1914-15 Star (Eng. Lt. Commr., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Eng. Lt. Commr., R.N.); Defence & War Medals 1939-45; France, Croix de Guerre, with palm (6)

1914-15 Star (Eng. Lt. Cr. T. J. Foulkes. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Eng. Lt. Commr. T. J. Foulkes. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre 1914-17, with bronze palm, *good very fine* 2800 £400-£500

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 2 November 1917.

Thomas Johnston Foulkes was born at Airdrie, Lanarkshire, on 20 December 1881, and was a direct entry candidate to the Royal Navy as an Engineer Sub-Lieutenant in July 1904.

By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was serving in the battleship H.M.S. *Exmouth*, in which he served in the Dardanelles and was advanced to Engineer Lieutenant-Commander. Coming ashore to attend an engineering course in September 1915, he returned to sea in the destroyer *Onslow* in the following month and it was in that capacity that he saw action at the battle of Jutland.

On that occasion, under Lieutenant-Commander Jack Tovey, R.N., *Onslow* served with distinction, engaging the S.M.S. *Wiesbaden* with around 60 rounds of 4-inch shells and torpedoing her in the stern. But *Onslow's* audacity came at a price, for she was hit by three 5.9-inch shells from the *Lutzow* and two 4.2-inch shells from the *Rostock*. Remarkably, in the circumstances, her casualties were surprisingly light, namely two killed and three wounded, but the resultant damage was substantial. A large section of her deck and side was torn away and the likes of Foulkes had to deal with the consequences of a hit in her boiler room. Taken in tow by the *Defender*, and largely thanks to Foulkes's efforts, *Onslow* managed to make Aberdeen.

Tovey, later Admiral of the Fleet Sir Jack, was promoted Commander, 'for the persistent and determined manner in which he attacked enemy ships as occasion offered, even though his destroyer was disabled by shell fire and unable to proceed at more than 10 knots.' And Foulkes was likewise 'mentioned' for his part in raising what little steam was available to take the ship out of action (*London Gazette* 15 September 1916, refers).

Remaining in the Royal Navy after the war, Foulkes was finally placed on the Retired List as an Engineer Captain in December 1931. Recalled on the renewal of hostilities, he appears to have been employed as an assistant to the Admiralty's senior engineer in Glasgow for the duration of the war. He was released from service in August 1946 and died in August 1952.

Sold with copied research.

x257

Three: Commander M. Dasent, Royal Navy, who was second-in-command of H.M.S. *Hampshire* when she struck a mine off the Orkneys on her way to Russia with Lord Kitchener in June 1916

1914-15 Star (Commr. M. Dasent, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Commr. M. Dasent. R.N.) *extremely fine* (3)

£1,200-£1,600

Manuel Dasent was born in London on 13 May 1879, the son of Sir John and Lady Ellen Dasent and a grandson of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry John Codrington, K.C.B. Following in his grandfather's footsteps, he entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in July 1892. By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was serving as a Commander in H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh*, in which capacity he saw action at the storming and capture of the Turkish Fortress of Sheik Seyd at the entrance to the Red Sea in November 1914. Then, back in home waters, he was appointed second-in-command of the *Hampshire* in June 1915.

On 5 June 1916, *Hampshire* departed Scapa Flow with Earl Kitchener embarked on a secret diplomatic mission to Russia. She encountered heavy seas, lost her destroyer escort and, on reaching the area of Marwick Head, about a mile and half off the mainland of Orkney, struck one of several mines that had earlier been laid by the *U-75*.

The rest, as they say, is history. Of the 655 crew and seven passengers aboard, only 12 managed to reach shore on Carley floats; Dasent was not among them. His body was later washed ashore in the Orkneys and buried at the Lyness Royal Naval Cemetery on Hoy.

x 258

Four: Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Kenworthy, Royal Navy, 10th Baron Strabolgi, a controversial politician and historian who pulled no punches in his autobiography *Sailors, Statesmen & Others*

1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. M. Kenworthy, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. The Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, R.N.); Defence Medal 1939-45, mounted for display, *very fine (4)* £600-£800



Provenance: Spink N.C., December 2000.

Joseph Montague Kenworthy was born in Leamington on 7 March 1886, the son of the Rev. Cuthbert Kenworthy, who in 1916 successfully established a doubtful claim to the ancient Barony of Strabolgi, which had been in abeyance since 1788. Direct from Harrow, the boy Kenworthy entered the Royal Naval Academy, near Winchester, and afterwards *Britannia*, and subsequently served as a Midshipman in a succession of 'big ships' on the China Station, prior to returning home and joining H.M.S. *Glory* in the Channel Squadron in 1905.

Described as a youth of massive proportions, but 'somewhat lacking in tact' and of 'a rather bullying nature', he asserted himself early on as a powerful boxer and ultimately bludgeoned his way to become Heavyweight Champion of the Navy.

Advanced to Sub-Lieutenant in April 1906, he was appointed to the torpedo gunboat *Hussar*, which in defiance of naval cutbacks had been converted for use as the yacht of the C.-in-C. Mediterranean, Admiral Sir C. Drury. Thus, as a young 'Sub' in *Hussar*, the ever 'inquisitive' and 'zealous' Kenworthy would buttonhole many eminent guests – even six-year-old Dicky Mountbatten didn't escape his attention. He also received the Gold Medal of the Order of Liakat on the occasion of an official visit to Sultan Abdul Hamid at Constantinople.

Kenworthy next served in the Home Fleet cruisers *Arrogant* and *Achilles* and, in June 1911, obtained his first command, a torpedo boat at Queenstown in Southern Ireland. In January 1913, he succeeded to the command of the destroyer *Bullfinch* in the 7th Destroyer Flotilla and was likewise employed on the outbreak of war, when she was deployed to patrol duties in the North Sea.

Whilst occupied in such work *Bullfinch* was rammed by a Dutch merchantman Kenworthy suspected of being a German minelayer. The ensuing Court of Enquiry absolved him and even congratulated him on getting *Bullfinch* into Grimsby, but, the finding notwithstanding, his record was indelibly marred. He had already been cautioned for steering a dangerous course after one of *Bullfinch's* shells had struck the destroyer *Leopard*. This time, the Admiral Commanding, Orkneys' and Shetlands', concluded 'Lieutenant Kenworthy is not a fit person to be in command of a destroyer' and he was superseded in *Bullfinch* on account of his unsatisfactory conduct.

'Young Turk' – Prime Ministerial meetings

Undaunted, Kenworthy applied for the command of 'a rigid airship', but no such offer was forthcoming. A month or so later his father succeeded in his baronial claim and Kenworthy was pleased to inform Their Lordships that henceforth he would enjoy the courtesy title of 'The Honourable'. In November 1915, he was appointed Lieutenant and Fore Turret Officer of the battleship *Commonwealth* in the Third Battle Squadron of the Grand Fleet, but it was not a success and his Captain suggested Staff work. Kenworthy agreed and, having delivered several thought-provoking lectures concerning the progress of the Naval war, stood on the threshold of his political career.

He became a confederate of 'The Young Turks', a group of forward-thinking Naval officers who were 'in mental revolt against the policy of the Board of the Admiralty'. No means the least of Kenworthy's value to the group was his acquaintance with the powerful press baron Lord Northcliffe, through whom direct access to Prime Minister Lloyd George was possible. In his autobiography, Kenworthy wrote:

'Northcliffe asked me if I dared go with him to Downing Street and tell the Prime Minister himself some of the things we had been discussing face to face? He was good enough to warn me that the visit would be known and reported to the Admiralty; that there were spies everywhere, and that the arm of the Board was long. This interview with Lloyd George was exactly what I had hoped for for months. I knew that he had had no direct contact at any time with officers from the sea going Fleet, and the possibility of reprisals did not worry me in the least ...'

Kenworthy duly met the Prime Minister on two occasions in May 1917, and in so doing believed 'Whatever happened to me before or since, whatever part I have played in politics, I did then perform a service to my profession, my country and to the Allied cause, which I can look back on with satisfaction'. His autobiography stresses that he was far more than a mere messenger - 'Certain of the strategical plans afterwards adopted originated in my own head'.

And with an eye to the future, he applied to the Admiralty to serve as a Liaison Officer with the American Fleet. Among the points he raised with the P.M., he asked what plans had been made for utilizing the U.S. Navy, then the third largest in the world after the British and German. None had, and his request was noted. Then in the 'great naval shake-up' he found himself to his surprise lent, if only temporarily, to the 'very hub of naval affairs', this being Captain Dudley Pound's Section 16 of the Admiralty Operations Division. Together with Colonel Halliday, V.C., R.M., of Pekin Legations fame, and Captain Carpenter, R.N., he was involved in devising plans for blockading U-boat bases and the epic Zeebrugge and Ostend Raids of 1918, in which Carpenter was awarded the V.C.

At the end of this five month attachment to the newly named Plans Division he felt sufficiently confident to fire off a bold missive to Their Lordships, but was deflatingly 'Informed T.Ls take exception to tone of his letter applying for retention in the Plans Division, and are surprised he should attempt to dictate to them'. Accordingly, in December 1917, he was sent to Gibraltar as Assistant Chief of Staff, where he was to remain until the penultimate month of the war.

Politician

Whilst Executive and Gunnery Officer of the *Blake*, Kenworthy had received permission to stand for Parliament, and, following a failure at Rotherham in December 1918, won a by-election at Kingston-upon-Hull for the Liberal Party in March 1919, slashing the former Tory majority by 9,000 votes. He was released from the Navy in the same month.

Kenworthy entered the House of Commons with characteristic gusto and initially annoyed brother officers with his advanced radical views. In the House itself he was at first remarked upon as a boxer, the Members with a sense of history commenting upon the fact that 'this accomplishment had been unknown among the representatives of the people since Gully, the prize-fighter, sat in the House in the thirties of the last century. Kenworthy's *Times* obituary otherwise notes:

'Had he consulted any old and experienced Member as to success ... he would have been advised to go slow to acclimatize himself to the atmosphere of the House, to master its rules of procedure, and to conciliate the Members by speaking rarely and with diffidence on a few subjects well informed. That is still the tradition of the House of Commons. But Kenworthy, if he ever heard of it, entirely ignored it. He took all subjects to be his province. He spoke in almost every debate'.

In 1926, after differences of opinion with the Liberal Party, he resigned his seat and was adopted by the Labour Party as a candidate for Central Hull. Then, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the Barony and was removed to the Upper House. From the Lords he called for action against Italy during the conquest of Abyssinia and proved to be a determined opponent of General Franco.

Kenworthy was widely travelled. In 1923 curiosity took him to Bolshevik Russia, and in 1930 he survived an air crash when returning from a fact finding mission to India. He was also an early advocate of Indian Independence and in 1930 had a four-hour discussion on the subject with Mahatma Gandhi. He found no difficulty in being on equally cordial terms with several leading Indian princes and in 1930, the Council of Princes of India nominated him as their choice for the next Viceroy of India.

Lord Strabolgi further enjoyed a successful career as an author of the History-up-to-the-Minute series, his best known effort perhaps being *The Battle of The River Plate*. Critics, however, preferred his *Sea Power in the Second World War*, 'which was redolent of his professional training and demonstrated that in spite of his questing mind and almost too wide interests, his naval upbringing had been the foundation of his character'. Lord Strabolgi died in 1953.

Sold with copied research and a quantity of photographs.

x 259 *Family Group:*

Three: Chief Gunner R. C. Ide, D.S.C., Royal Navy, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for having saved the gun from the Russian Trawler T19 after she had run aground in the Shetland Islands

1914-15 Star (Ch. Gnr. R. C. Ide, R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Ch. Gnr. Ide. R.N.) Victory Medal 1914-19 (Ch. Gnr. R. C. Ide. R.N.) *good very fine*

Seven: Engine Room Artificer First Class L. L. Ide, Royal Navy, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches, the latter for gallantry during the Anzio Landings

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L. S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (MX.47718. L. L. Ide. E.R.A.1 H.M.S. Drake 1V.) *rate partially officially corrected on last, mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine*

Imperial Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (**Francis William Ide**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine (11)* *£240-£280*

Reginald Cardwell Ide was born in East Lavant, Sussex, on 8 April 1871 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 16 June 1887. Promoted to Acting Gunner on 7 January 1900, he was advanced Chief Gunner on 8 January 1915, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Griffon* from 24 March 1915 to 18 December 1917, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross 'for the zeal and ability he has shown at all times, and especially when salving the gun's cradle and mounting from the Russian Trawler *T19*, when she was ashore in Queendale Bay, Shetland Islands, the trawler having a list of forth degrees at the time.' (*London Gazette* 23 May 1917). He retired on 12 August 1922, having reached the age limit, with the rank of Lieutenant.

Leonard Leslie Ide was born in Devonport on 22 March 1908, and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Chief Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class on 18 April 1929. He saw active service throughout the Second World War, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 8 September 1942, and 1 August 1944), the first for service in H.M.S. *Carlisle* during the Malta Convoys, the second for service in *LST 319* in Operation *Shingle*, the Anzio Landings. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 March 1944, he was promoted Chief Engine Room Artificer on 5 May 1945, and was shore pensioned on 15 March 1952.

Francis William Ide served as a Chageman of Ship Fitters at H.M. Dockyard Devonport, and was awarded his Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement (*London Gazette* 8 December 1961).

Sold with copied research.

260

Nine: Commissioned Gunner W. G. Cotgrove, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (J.24265, W. G. Cotgrove, Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.24265 W. G. Cotgrove. L.S. R.N.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the first four mounted as worn, the Second War awards all loose, with Admiralty enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. W. G. Cotgrove, 90 Woodhurst Rd, Abbey-Wood, London SE2'; together with the pre-Second War related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *heavy contact marks to the Great War trio, these therefore fine; the Coronation and Second War awards extremely fine (9)* £160-£200



William George Cotgrove was born in Lambeth, London, on 18 January 1898 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 29 April 1913. He served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, including H.M.S. *Arethusa* from 7 November 1914, and was advanced Leading Seaman on 1 August 1918. Remaining in the Service post-War, he was promoted Petty Officer on 1 November 1920, and was commissioned Acting Gunner on 1 January 1920. He saw further service during the Second World War as a Commissioned Gunner in H.M.S. *Hornet*, and was placed on the Retired List on 18 January 1948, aged 50. He died on 30 July 1966.

Sold with a model of a torpedo, 225mm in length, mounted on a display base; and a Second War-era stopwatch, the perspex cover detached but present.

x 261

**Four: Stoker Petty Officer P. D. Ellender, Royal Navy, who took part in the Victoria Cross ballot for the Zeebrugge-Ostend raid**

1914-15 Star (K.99. P. D. Ellender. S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.99. P. D. Ellender. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.99. P. D. Ellender. S.P.O. H.M.S. *Pembroke*) mounted as worn, *contact marks, otherwise very fine (4)* £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2001.

Phillip Daniel Ellender was born in the Parish of Northbourne, Dover, Kent, on 3 February 1889, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 16 January 1908. At the time of the Zeebrugge Raid on 22-23 April 1918, he was a Stoker P.O. borne on the books of H.M.S. *Pembroke*, the R.N. Barracks at Chatham and his papers give no clue as to his actual employment during the raid itself but he was no doubt a volunteer aboard one of the participating ships which led to his nomination for the subsequent V.C. ballot.

Sold with two bullion trade sleeve badges and original Parchment Certificates of Service and Qualifications which carry the annotation: "Participated in Ballot for award of the Victoria Cross granted for operations against Zeebrugge and Ostend on the night of the 22nd-23rd April 1918 (London Gazette 23 July 1918)".

x 262

Three: Petty Officer Frank Johnson, Royal Navy, who died in H.M. submarine E. 47 in the North Sea in August 1917

1914-15 Star (235231 F. Johnson, L.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (235231 F. Johnson. P.O. R.N.), together with his Memorial Plaque (Frank Johnson) *extremely fine (3)* £240-£280

Frank Johnson was born in Llandudno, Wales, on 4 July 1889 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in November 1905.

Having then volunteered for the 'Silent Service', he was serving as a Leading Seaman in the *C. 15* on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, and he remained likewise employed until the end of the following year.

His date of joining the *E. 47* is not known, but he was certainly serving in her by the summer of 1917. Based at Harwich in the 9th Flotilla, she was engaged in carrying out patrols off the Dutch and German coasts. And it was on just such a patrol off Texel Island on 20 August 1917, that she was lost with all hands.

Aged 29, Johnson left a widow, Emma, and is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

x 263

**Four: Petty Officer S. R. Parry, Royal Navy, who was commended for his gallantry as a gunlayer in H.M.S. Tiger in the battle of Jutland**

1914-15 Star (186440. S. R. Parry, P.O. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (186440 S. R. Parry. P.O., R.N.); Naval Good Shooting Medal, G.V.R. (186440 S. R. Parry, P.O. H.M.S. Bulwark, 1911. 12 In. B.L.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* £600-£800

Stanley Richard Parry was born in Liverpool on 10 November 1879, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in November 1895. Advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class in December 1908, his pre-war appointments included the battleship H.M.S. *Bulwark* (April-September 1911), in which he was awarded the Naval Good Shooting Medal for good work as a gunlayer on her 12-inch guns.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he joined the cruiser *Tiger* and he remained likewise employed for the remainder of the war. He was consequently present at the battle of Dogger Bank on 24 January 1915, when her eight 13.5-inch guns did great execution, not least in a protracted duel with the *Moltke* and the *Seydlitz*. However, the *Tiger*, in common with Beatty's flagship the *Lion*, did not escape unscathed, as evidenced by her Captain's description of the time when she received her third hit from a large calibre shell:

'*Tiger* steered in the direction of the fleeing enemy and then, at this very critical moment, when quick decision had to be made, when the great speed of the Germans meant that every second brought them nearer to safety, there occurred a very large explosion which rattled us all in the conning-tower very considerably. It appeared that a shell had entered the Intelligence Office, which was immediately below the conning-tower, and having exploded there, blew up through the gun control tower, rendering everybody in it *hors de combat* and killing Engineer Captain Taylor and six men, and wounding three officers and six men.'

Tiger sustained yet greater damage and losses at Jutland. Hit a total of 17 times during the battle, she suffered a loss of 24 men killed and 46 wounded. Notwithstanding such severe punishment, she delivered over 300 shells from her main armament and a further 136 rounds from her 6-inch guns, inflicting telling damage on the *Moltke*, *Wiesbaden* and *Von der Tann*. Parry served as a gunlayer in 'B' turret throughout the action, *Tiger's* gunnery officer noting: 'Checked the ammunition used, and found that 'B' turret, which as far as I know never missed a salvo throughout the action, had fired five or six common shells, as the shell-room parties had not been able to get the armour-piercing shells into the cages quickly enough.'

Parry was duly commended for his good work, his service record being endorsed, 'Showed great coolness in gunlaying of 'B' turret throughout the action of 31st May 1916.' Having finally departed *Tiger* in April 1919, he was pensioned ashore in February 1920.

Sold with the recipient's original parchment Certificate of Service, H.M.S. *Tiger* cap tally and medal ribbon bar.

×264 **Six: Electrical Artificer First Class S. C. Jones, Royal Navy**
1914-15 Star (M.721, S. C. Jones, E.A.3., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.721 S. C. Jones. E.A.2 R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *contact marks, nearly very fine*

Three: Gunner W. Vilette, Royal Garrison Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (40288 Gnr. W. Vilette. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1049436 Gnr. W. Vilette. R.A.) mounted as worn, *very fine*

An unattributed Second War pair

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted together, *good very fine (11)*

£120-£160

Sidney Collin Jones was born in Southampton on 30 February 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Electrical Artificer Fourth Class on 27 October 1908. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Superior* from the outbreak of War until 1 February 1915, and then for the rest of the war in H.M.S. *Dolphin*, and was shore discharged in the rate of Electrical Artificer First Class on 28 June 1922. He re-entered the service on 14 September 1939, and was finally retired on 18 May 1949.

×265 **Three: Lieutenant-Commander D. R. Mason, Royal Naval Reserve, killed whilst Captain of H.M.S. *Osmanieh* in December 1917; he had earlier been mentioned for services when attacked by two enemy submarines**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. D. R. Mason, R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Commr. D. R. Mason. R.N.R.) *extremely fine (3)*

£600-£800

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 September 1917. Sold with copy of recommendation for this award, which is shared with two other officers of H.M.S. *Osmamaneih*. '...for good services on the occasion of an attack by the *Raccoon* on an enemy submarine, when the action taken by the *Osmanieh* was of material assistance to the *Raccoon*. On 23 June 1917 the *Osmanieh* was attacked by two enemy submarines and the promptness with which fire was opened and the ships course altered undoubtedly led to the failure of the attack.'

Lieutenant-Commander David Richard Mason was lost on 31 December 1917, whilst in command of H.M.S. *Osmanieh*, when she struck a mine at the entrance to the harbour at Alexandria. At the time she was carrying troops and medical staff, she sank very quickly taking with her the Captain (Lt.-Cdr. Mason), two other officers, 21 crew, one military officer, and 166 other ranks and eight nurses. Lieutenant-Commander Mason is commemorated on the Alexandria (Hadra) War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.

Sold with a copy of a detailed report regarding the loss of the *Osmanieh*, from which the following information is extracted. Statement of Su Lieut. H. S. Barnes: '...At about 10:20a.m. I received the pilot on board. Following him up on to the bridge I questioned the pilot as to the ship docking. The order "slow ahead" had just been given when the explosion occurred.

The Captain [Lt.-Cdr. Mason] and myself standing together were blown through the roof of the wheel house and back on to the deck. He immediately gave orders "stop engines" telling me to clear away the boats...'

Statement of Lieut. Col. P. R. C. Groves, D.S.O.: 'When the explosion occurred I was standing looking over the rail on the promenade deck, on the port side, close to the steps leading up to the bridge. I immediately ran up these steps on to the bridge and asked the Captain [Lt.-Cdr. Mason] how much time we had. He replied "A few minutes". I said "Is the order to be, into the water?" He said "yes"... The Captain pointed out to me that the ship was going down by the bow and also told me to get everyone forward. He was apparently thinking of the boilers exploding... Finally, when the boat was level with the water and the forward well deck was nearly full, I turned to the Captain and said "what about it now". He said "yes, we must be off". He then ran to the port side of the bridge whilst I went to the starboard...'

The court of enquiry stated the following in their summing up of the incident: 'We consider the loss was occasioned by striking a mine or mines. For this no blame is attributable to the Captain or officers of the *Osmanieh*, and their conduct throughout, and that of the crew, with a few exceptions was marked by courage and devotion to duty

266 **Three: Stoker G. C. Cunningham, Royal Naval Reserve**

1914-15 Star (S.6665 G. C. Cunningham. Sto., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (6665S G. C. Cunningham. Sto. R.N.R.) *very fine*

Pair: John Wallace, Mercantile Marine

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (John Wallace) *very fine*

1914 Star (34489 Gnr. J. Garrett. R.F.A.) *very fine (6)*

£80-£100

John Garrett, a Labourer from Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire, attested into the Royal Field Artillery on 14 October 1904. He served during the Great War on the Western Front with 15th Brigade from 19 August 1914 and died wounds on 5 September 1917. He is buried in Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

×267 **Three: Engineman A. J. Upcraft, Royal Naval Reserve, who was killed in June 1916 when H.M. Trawler *Tugela* struck a mine**

1914-15 Star (TS.1955, A. J. Upcraft. Engn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (1955TS A. J. Upcraft. Engn., R.N.R.) *extremely fine (3)*

£100-£140

Alfred John Upcraft was born at Southwold, Suffolk, on 15 June 1880, and enrolled into the Royal Naval Reserve at Lowestoft on 26 January 1915. He was killed on 26 June 1916, when H.M. Trawler *Tugela* was sunk as a result of hitting a mine. He is recorded by name on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied record of service.



A scarce Naval Good Shooting Medal with Second Award Bar group of five awarded to Sergeant A. P. Warner, Royal Marine Artillery, who served in H.M.S. *Monarch* at the battle of Jutland

1914-15 Star (R.M.A. 9197. Cpl. A. P. Warner.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. Sgt. A. P. Warner.); Royal Navy L.S. & G. C., G.V.R., 1st issue (9197. A. P. Warner, Corporal R.M.A.); Naval Good Shooting Medal, G.V.R. (9197 Gunr. A. P. Warner, R.M.A. H.M.S. *Invincible*. 1911. 4 In. Q.F.) with Second Award Bar 'H.M.S. "Monarch" 1914. 13.5" B.L.', *extremely fine* (5) £1,000-£1,400

Albert Phillip Warner was born at Portsmouth, Hampshire, on 17 May 1881, and enlisted for the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney Barracks on 31 December 1900, a fitter's mate by trade. He served at sea as a Gunner in H.M. Ships *Benbow*, April 1902 to April 1903; *Albion*, May 1904 to April 1906; *Queen*, March 1907 to December 1908; *Invincible*, March 1909 to September 1911; *Monarch*, April 1912 to August 1917, in which ship he was present at the battle of Jutland. Promoted to Sergeant in January 1918 and passed for Director Layer 5 months later, his last seagoing service was aboard H.M.S. *Warspite* from October 1918 to 11 February 1919. He was discharged on 19 May 1919 in consequence of having been invalided from R.N. Hospital Haslar.

Sold with parchment Certificate of Service which confirms all medals and prize bounty for Jutland, Certificate of Discharge, named card box of issue for B.W.M. and V.M., copied photograph of him in uniform wearing Naval Good Shooting medal, and a silk pendant with painted crest of H. M.S. *Monarch*.

Six: Sergeant J. R. T. Sumner, Royal Garrison Artillery

1914-15 Star (53782 Gnr. J. R. T. Sumner. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (53782 Sjt. J. R. T. Sumner. R.A.); Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (John R. T. Sumner); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (6) £100-£140

Belgian Croix de Guerre, *London Gazette* 12 April 1918.

John Robert Taylor Sumner, a Rigger from Fleetwood, Lancashire, attested into the Royal Garrison Artillery on 19 November 1914 for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 15 July 1915 to 13 July 1918. He was presented with the Belgian Croix de Guerre by Lieutenant General T. D. Snow, G.O.C. Western Command, at Blackpool Military Hospital, whilst he was being treated for Kidney Stones. Discharged 'Class Z' on 14 May 1919, he joined the Special Constabulary, serving during the Second World War.

Sold with copied service papers and copied medal roll extracts.

Three: Lieutenant C. R. N. Groom, East Kent Regiment, late 28th (County of London) Battalion (Artist's Rifles), London Regiment
1914-15 Star (3660. Pte. C. R. N. Groom. 28-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. R. N. Groom.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private C. W. Banes, Bedfordshire Yeomanry

British War and Victory Medals (2431 Pte. C. W. Banes. Bedf. Yeo.) *very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (44363 Pte. E. Bettany. Suff. R.); together with a Suffolk Regiment cap badge; Memorial Plaque (**William Herbert Sadler**) in original card envelope, *suspension claw re-pinned on first, minor edge nicks, very fine* (7) £100-£140

Charles Robin Napier Groom attested for the 28th (Artist's Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 January 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the East Kent Regiment on 18 November 1916, and saw further service during the Great War with the 1st Battalion.

Ernest Bettany was born in Stoke, Staffordshire, and originally attested for the South Staffordshire Regiment at Burslem. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front post-1916, and was killed in action on 27 September 1918. He is buried in Lowrie Cemetery, Havrincourt, France.

Sold with copied research.

x 271 **Three: Private J. Hargreaves, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

1914-15 Star (R-11048 Pte. J. Hargreaves. K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-11048 Pte. J. Hargreaves. K.R. Rif. C.) *extremely fine*

Three: Sergeant J. E. Smith, Manchester Regiment

1914-15 Star (1383 Cpl. J. E. Smith. Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1383 Sgt. J. E. Smith. Manch. R.) *good very fine* (6) £60-£80

John Hargreaves served with the King's Royal Rifle Corps in France from 16 July 1915.

John E. Smith served with the Manchester Regiment in the Balkan theatre of war from 5 May 1915.

Sold with copied Medal Index Cards.

x 272 **Three: Captain Samuel Watts, Manchester Regiment, who was wounded in the 2nd Battalion's attack at Joncourt on 1 October 1918, and died of his wounds on 28 October 1918**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. S. Watts. Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. S. Watts.) *good very fine* (3) £70-£90

Samuel Watts was born in Manchester, and was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He served in France with the Manchester Regiment, originally with the 20th Battalion and later with the 2nd Battalion, attached 96th Trench Mortar Battery. He was wounded in the 2nd Battalion's attack at Joncourt on 1 October 1918, an action in which Wilfred Owen was recommended for the M.C. Captain Watts died of his wounds at Millbank Military Hospital on 28 October 1918, and is buried in Heaton Mersey Congregational Cemetery.

273 **Three: Private J. Ringland, Royal Irish Rifles, who was wounded on the Western Front during the Battle of Cambrai on 23 November 1917**

1914-15 Star (17-1323 Pte. J. Ringland. R. Ir. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (17-1323 Pte. J. Ringland. R. Ir. Rif.) mounted for wear, *very fine* (3) £50-£70

John Ringland, a Carter from Shankhill, Belfast, Co. Antrim, attested, aged 32, into the 17th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles on 21 July 1915 and served on the Western Front with the 15th Battalion from 17 December 1915. He received a Gun Shot Wound to his right arm during the Battle of Cambrai on 23 November 1917, and, upon recovery, saw further service with the 17th Battalion at Home. He was discharged 'Class Z' on 15 March 1919.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and an empty Princess Mary Christmas 1914 Gift Tin, in good condition.

x 274



M. Henderson

Three: Private A. Bremner, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

1914-15 Star (3484. Pte. A. Bremner, A. & S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (3484 Pte. A. Bremner. A. & S.H.) *very fine*

Five: Attributed to Private M. Henderson, 48th Highlanders of Canada

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; together with two 48th Highlanders cap badges; cloth unit insignia; and a photograph of the recipient in uniform, the reverse inscribed 'Pte. Murray Henderson A59742, 48th Highlanders of Canada, B Company, 12 Platoon, Canadian Army, Central Mediterranean Forces, 6th May 1944', *extremely fine* (8) £90-120

Alexander Bremner attested for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 May 1915.

275 **Four: Private E. Baxter, Army Veterinary Corps, later Royal Field Artillery**

1914-15 Star (SE-3633 Pte. E. Baxter. A.V.C.); British War and Victory Medals (SE-3633 Pte. E. Baxter. A.V.C.) with named card box of issue for the BWM and VM; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (Edwin Baxter) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, and outer cardboard transmission box, *extremely fine* (4) £60-£80

Edwin Baxter attested for the Army Veterinary Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 January 1915, subsequently transferring to the Royal Field Artillery. In civilian life he was employed as a Leading Storeman at the Air Ministry, and was awarded his Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement (*London Gazette* 27 November 1951).

- 276** *Pair: Staff Nurse I. T. Grant, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve*
1914-15 Star (S/Nurse I. T. Grant. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (S. Nurse I. T. Grant.); together with the recipient's Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve cape badge, silver, *nearly extremely fine*
- Three: Private R. Morton, Grenadier Guards*
British War and Victory Medals (31007 Pte. R. Morton. G. Gds.); Defence Medal, mounted as worn; together with the recipient's Grenadier Guards Comrades Association cloth blazer badge and gilt and enamel lapel badge, *light contact marks, polished, very fine*
- Pair: Captain R. Park, Royal Army Medical Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. Park.) *nearly extremely fine*
- Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'B177908', complete with original hook, pin, and hinge, *very fine (8) £100-£140*
- Isabella T. Grant** joined Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve and served with them as a Staff Nurse during the Great War initially on the island of Malta from 8 June 1915, before being posted to the Hospital Ship *Re d'Italia* in the Mediterranean on 15 September 1915.
- Note:* Two officers with the name R. Park received British War and Victory Medals inscribed with the rank of Captain: Roswell Park, and Robert Park, both of the Royal Army Medical Corps.
- The Silver War Badge no. B177908 was awarded to **Private George Edward Hibbs, Worcestershire Regiment**, who attested on 28 June 1916, and was discharged on account of wounds on 9 May 1919.

- 277** *Three: Corporal W. H. Frame, Royal Flying Corps, later Second Lieutenant, Royal Air Force*
1914-15 Star (11336 2.A.M. W. H. Frame. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (11336. Cpl. W. H. Frame. R.F.C.) *good very fine (3) £80-£100*
- Walter Harvey Frame** attested for the Royal Flying Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 December 1915. He was subsequently commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Administration Branch, Royal Air Force on 22 May 1918.

- x278** *Family group:*
- Three: Lieutenant W. M. Scougall, 24th Battalion (Victoria Rifles), Canadian Infantry, late Trooper, Lord Strathcona's Horse, who was killed in action near Lens, 15 August 1917*
1914-15 Star (2572 Tpr: W. M. Scougall. Ld: S'Cona's H.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. M. Scougall.); Memorial Plaque (Walter Mowbray Scougall) last in card envelope of issue, and remainder with named *damaged* card boxes of issue, *extremely fine*
- Pair: Warrant Officer Class 2 G. H. Scougall, Canadian Field Artillery*
British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (331927 W.O. Cl. 2 G. H. Scougall. C.F.A.) with recipient's identity discs, named card box of issue, photographs and other ephemera, *BWM planchet only, otherwise extremely fine (lot) £360-£440*
- Walter Mowbray Scougall** was born in Quebec, Canada in August 1884. He was the son of Willoughby Scougall, and was a rancher prior to the Great War. He had two years prior service with 8th Regiment, Royal Rifles of Canada, before enlisting as a Trooper in the Lord Strathcona's Horse. Scougall was subsequently commissioned in to the 24th Battalion (Victoria Rifles), Canadian Infantry, and was killed in action whilst serving on the Western Front, 15 August 1917. CEF Burial Registers gives, 'Killed in Action. Killed instantly by a "whizz bang" shell when going over the top in the vicinity of Lens on the morning of August 15th, 1917.'
- The Regimental History records 'the first three waves of the Battalion's manoeuvre passed through Cite St. Edouard in safety; but the 4th wave, composed of two platoons of "D" Company, was caught in the blast of the German barrage, which wounded Capt. P. I. Walker, the Company Commander, killed Lieuts. W. M. Scougall and H. S. Ritchie, commanding Nos. 16 and 15 Platoons, and killed or wounded a number of their men.'
- Lieutenant Scougall is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, France.
- George Hamilton Scougall** was the younger brother of the above, and was born in Quebec, Canada in July 1885. He was a Estate Agent, who resided in Macleod, Alberta prior to the Great War. Scougall had prior service with the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Quebec, prior to enlisting in the Canadian Field Artillery. He served during the Great War with the 61st Battery, 15th Artillery Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery (M.I. D. *London Gazette* 11 July 1919, and awarded Silver War Badge).

- x279** *Three: Midshipman J. J. G. Poole, Royal Naval Reserve*
British War Medal (Mid. J. J. G. Poole. R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal (John J. G. Poole); Victory Medal (Mid. J. J. G. Poole. R.N.R.) together with memorial plaque (John Jeffery Graham Poole), *extremely fine (4) £300-£400*
- John Jeffery Graham Poole** was appointed a Midshipman in the Royal Naval Reserve in November 1917, and was killed in action aboard H.M.S. *Almazora* in the English Channel on 24 October 1918. Aged just 17 years, he was buried in Margate, Kent, his hometown.
- Sold with original Board of Trade forwarding letter for the recipient's Mercantile Marine War Medal, addressed to his mother; and three recent photographs of his grave.

x 280 *Eight: Commander W. G. L. Cooper, Royal Navy, who was awarded the Polish Cross of Valour for services at Dunkirk*

British War and Victory Medals (Mid. W. G. L. Cooper. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence & War Medals 1939-45; **Poland**, Cross of Valour, *the first two with contact marks and edge bruising but generally very fine or better (8)*

£500-£700

Polish Cross of Valour *London Gazette* 21 October 1941: 'In recognition of services to the Polish Navy and in Polish ships. Lieutenant Commander William Guy Loy Cooper, R.N., O.R.P. *Blyscawica*.'

The recommendation states: 'In recognition of the gallantry and bravery shown during operations on board Polish ships, in the Mediterranean, in Norwegian waters, at Dunkirk and during the evacuation of the Polish Army from France to England in British ships.'

The Polish destroyer *Blyscawica* was heavily engaged in the withdrawal of troops from Dunkirk in May 1940. On 27th May she was attacked by a bomber which came down to less than 1000 feet, spraying her decks with machine-gun bullets. The Polish ship opened fire in reply and the plane crashed shortly afterwards. Still under desultory attack she put her boats in the water to pick up men from the beaches in obedience to instructions. On 29th May she was in a division of four destroyers, hurrying across, when they were attacked by a U-boat. The torpedo missed and *Blyscawica* carried out an immediate depth-charge attack and the leading destroyer, circling, attacked in her turn. While they were taking up position to drop a fresh pattern of depth charges they were attacked from the air; a bomber dived on *Blyscawica* out of low cloud, dropping a stick of bombs and machine-gunning the destroyer's decks. In the early evening of the same day, *Blyscawica* took the badly damaged destroyer *Greyhound* in tow to Dover. Even off Dover she was by no means safe for German planes dropped magnetic mines about 3000 yards ahead of the ships on their course. They avoided the dangers, however, and the cripple was taken safely in. On 31st May she came under torpedo attack from an E-boat which she engaged with gun fire but without success.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

x 281 *Pair: Chief Petty Officer 3 F. R. Moore, Royal Naval Air Service*

British War and Victory Medals (F.135 F. R. Moore. C.P.O.3 R.N.A.S.) *very fine*

Pair: Major G. Davidson

British War and Victory Medals (Major G. Davidson.) together with related Victory Medal (M. F. Davidson. V.A.D.) *good very fine (5)*

£50-£70

282 *Family Group:*

Pair: Driver W. Somerset, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (Dvr. E. Somerset. R.A.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine*

Pair: Corporal D. Somerset, Royal Signals, later Fire Brigade

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (22954236 Sigm D Somerset R Signals) laser engraved naming; Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Fireman Donald Somerset) mounted court-style for display together with an unofficial 'Suez Canal' Medal, gilt (22954236 Cpl Somerset D. 1953-1956. Royal Signals); and an unofficial National Service Medal 1939-60 (22954236 Cpl Somerset D. 1953-1956. Royal Signals), *about extremely fine (6)*

£140-£180

283 *Pair: Private C. Buck, Grenadier Guards, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 28 September 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (26979 Pte. C. Buck. G. Gds.) *surname officially corrected on both (see footnote), very fine*

Pair: Private W. R. Beeken, Coldstream Guards

British War and Victory Medals (18981 Pte. W. R. Beeken. C. Gds.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'B256097'; and the recipient's cap badge, *very fine and better*

Erased Medals: British War Medal 1914-20; Victory Medal 1914-19, *both erased, nearly very fine (6)*

£60-£80

Cyril Buck was born in Cobham, Surrey, and attested for the Grenadier Guards at Guildford. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front post-1916, and died of wounds on 28 September 1918. He is buried in Grevillers British Cemetery, France. His Medal Index Card originally recorded his surname at Butt; this has been crossed out and corrected, and the card is annotated 'BW&VM returned for adjusting (name) 13.8.1921 and re-issued 17.9.1921'.

William Reginald Beeken attested for the Coldstream Guards on 13 September 1916 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front. Wounded by gun shot to the right leg, he was discharged due to his wounds on 14 July 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. B256097.

Sold with copied research.

x 284 *Pair: Second Lieutenant L. A. Webber, 9th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, who died of wounds on 9 July 1916*

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. L. A. Webber.) in named card box of issue, together with Memorial Plaque (Leonard Alexander Webber) in its original card envelope with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *extremely fine (3)*

£120-£160

x 285



Pair: Second Lieutenant J. C. Jones, 7th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, who was taken prisoner of war on the Western Front, 25 October 1918

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. C. Jones.); with Poetry Society Prize Medal, bronze, reverse engraved 'D. Jones (S) 13.7.40', and 2 portrait photographs of recipient in uniform, *good very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**13537 Pte. A. A. Osipa. 5-Can. Inf.**) *suspension claw crudely re-affixed, very fine*

Special Constabulary Long Service, G.V.R., 2nd issue (**Edward T. Arnold-Forster.**) *nearly extremely fine (lot)* £70-£90

Joseph Cartmell Jones initially served during the Great War in the ranks with the 7th Battalion, Border Regiment in the French theatre of war from 2 September 1916. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 7th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, 25 June 1918. Jones was taken prisoner of war along with 2 other officers and 22 other ranks near Bossuyt on the Western Front, 25 October 1918. He was repatriated 24 November 1918.

Andrew Anton Osipa was born in Zbaroz, Austria in June 1890, and was the son of Mrs. Mary J. Osipa of Parkdale, Manitoba. He served during the Great War with the 5th Battalion (Western Cavalry), C.E.F. on the Western Front. Private Osipa was killed in action on the Western Front, 2 June 1916, and is commemorated on the Menin Gate (Ypres) Memorial and the Saskatchewan Virtual War Memorial.

286

Pair: Private R. Brentnall, East Lancashire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (30771 Pte. R. Brentnall. E. Lan. R.); together with the recipient's cap badge, *staining to reverse of VM, nearly very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**2. Lieut. R. Aldwinckle.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**57380 Pte. J. Boyd. L'pool R.**) *good very fine*

The Victory Medal awarded to Private W. Marsh, South Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on
Victory Medal 1914-19 (31398 Pte. W. Marsh. S. Lan. R.); Memorial Plaque (William Marsh) *light pitting to reverse of plaque, otherwise good very fine (6)* £100-£140

Ralph Aldwinckle was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, before transferring to the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, and served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from May 1916. He was killed in action on 15 November 1916, whilst attached to the 10th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and is buried in Frankfurt Trench British Cemetery, Beaumont-Hamel, Somme, France.

John Boyd was born in Urr, Kirkcudbright, and attested for the Lowland Divisional Cyclist Company at Glasgow. Transferring to the Liverpool Regiment, he served with the 20th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 9 April 1917. He is buried in Henin Crucifix Cemetery, France.

William Marsh was born in Wigan, Lancashire, and attested for the South Lancashire Regiment at Earlstown, Lancashire. He served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916, and was killed in action on 21 October 1916. He is buried in Regina Trench Cemetery, Grandcourt, France.

Sold with copied research.

287

Four: Second Lieutenant R. Anderson

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. R. Anderson.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear; together with a matching contemporary miniature medal group of four, in a leather case, *very fine (4)*

£100-£140

x 288

Pair: Private C. S. Roper, 75th Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 1 March 1917

British War and Victory Medals (681770 Pte. C. S. Roper. 75-Can. Inf.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Sidney Roper) with Buckingham Palace enclosure and original receipt notification card, in card envelope, and outer transmission envelope, addressed to 'Mrs. Barbara E. Roper, c/o The Sec'y Soldiers Aid Comm., 116 College St., Toronto, Ont.', *extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

Charles Sidney Roper was born in London, England, on 5 November 1888 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 26 April 1916. He served with the 75th Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 December 1916, and was wounded by gun shot to the shoulder on 27 December 1916. Recovering, he was killed in action on 1 March 1917, and is buried in Zouave Valley Cemetery, Souchez, France.

x 289 *Five: Sergeant F. C. Phillips, Highland Light Infantry, later Royal Army Service Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches for the Evacuation at Dunkirk*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (3304932 Pte. F. Phillips. H.L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *the first lacquered, good very fine and better* (5) £140-£180

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

The original Recommendation states: 'For devotion to duty during he period of and immediately before the evacuation from the British Expeditionary Force. Sergeant Frederick Charles Phillips carried on his duties as Chief Clerk, destroyed secret correspondence, and saved essential documents during the withdrawal, frequently under fire. He did not abandon his office equipment, despite great difficulties, until ordered to do as at Dunkirk. He kept and preserved a full record of his unit's work until its arrival in England.'

x 290 *Five: Stoker Petty Officer J. E. Parrot, Royal Navy, who died in H.M.S. Janus when sunk during the Anzio landings in January 1944.*

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-39 (K.61106 J. E. Parrot. S.P.O., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £180-£220

Stoker Petty Officer J. E. Parrott was killed in action, aged 38, whilst serving aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Janus* on 23 January 1944.

The destroyer *Janus* took part in the British and American landing at Anzio, 22 January 1944. The following day, when off Nettuno, she was hit by a torpedo from a German dive-bomber and foundered in 22 minutes, taking with her, the Captain, Lt. Cdr. W. B. R. Morrison, six officers and 155 ratings.

291 *Four: Leading Stoker J. W. Carr, D.S.M., Royal Navy, who was awarded the D.S.M. for his services in H.M.S. Jaguar during Operation Dynamo, the evacuation of Dunkirk*

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (K.63042. J. W. Carr. L. Sto. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, the Second War awards both contemporarily engraved 'J. W. Carr. S.P.O., D.S.M. D.K.63042 1939-1945'; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.63042 J. W. Carr. L. Sto. H.M.S. Protector.) mounted court-style for display alongside a copy D.S.M., *lacquered, minor edge bruising and contact marks, good very fine* (5) £160-£200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1940: Acting Stoker Petty Officer James William Carr, D/K.63042, H.M.S. *Jaguar*.

'For good services in the withdrawal of the Allied Armies from the beaches at Dunkirk.'

James William Carr was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 12 November 1905 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 23 November 1923. Promoted Stoker First Class on 23 November 1924, and Leading Stoker on 6 May 1936, he served in H.M.S. *Protector* 20 December 1936 to 21 June 1939, and was awarded his Long Serviced and Good Conduct Medal on 28 October 1938. He saw further service during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Jaguar* from 12 September 1939, and was awarded the D.S.M. for his gallantry during Operation *Dynamo*, the evacuation of Dunkirk, being promoted Stoker Petty Officer on 18 August 1940. He was invested with his D.S.M. on 29 February 1944.

x 292 *Three: Private A. Cartwright, Seaforth Highlanders, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at St. Valery-en-Caux on 12 June 1940*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2819009 Pte. A. Cartwright. Seaforth.) *minor official correction to surname*; 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *the Second War awards both slightly later issues, good very fine* (3) £120-£160

Andrew Cartwright was born in Glasgow on 12 July 1911 and attested for the Seaforth Highlanders, serving with the 1st Battalion in pre-War Palestine, and then with the served with the 2nd Battalion, as part of the 51st (Highland) Division, during the Second World War in France from 18 October 1939. After the evacuation at Dunkirk, the 51st (Highland) Division was the last complete division remaining in France and continued to fight a rearguard action until forced to withdraw to St. Valery-en-Caux, where they were to be collected. But no boats came to meet them, nor was there food or ammunition. Surrounded by the 7th Panzer Division under Rommel, the Division was forced to surrender on the morning of 12 June. Some 10,000 men of the division, including Cartwright, were captured along with thousands of French troops. He was held as a prisoner of war at Stalag IXC Bad Sulze, with Prisoner of War number 1891. Repatriated following the cessation of hostilities, he died in Glasgow in 1991.



Six: Private J. A. Kennedy, Special Air Service, late Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (7012809 Pte. J. A. Kennedy. Bedfs. & Herts. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *edge bruise to first, otherwise very fine* (6) £1,600-£2,000



Joseph Alexander Kennedy was born in 1918. He attested into the 18th (London Irish) Battalion, London Regiment, Territorial Army, as a Bugler, on 15 October 1935 and was discharged after 231 days service on 2 June 1936 before his attestation into the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment the following day. He saw pre-war service at Home, in India and in Palestine from 11 October 1938 to 18 July 1939. Afterwards serving in Egypt at the outbreak of the Second War, he returned with his Battalion to Palestine on 26 November 1939 until 28 February 1942. Returning to India, he transferred into the Special Air Service on 25 April 1944 and returned home for training before service in North West Europe presumably during *Op Wallace*, in the Dijon area of France from 19 to 30 August 1944. After further service at Home, he was further deployed to North West Europe from 16 April to 10 May 1945 presumably for service with 1st S.A.S., who acted as the reconnaissance element for the 4th Canadian Armoured Division. He saw further service in Norway, presumably during *Op Doomsday* from 15 May to 30 August 1945 before returning to the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment for further service at home before his discharge on 22 June 1946, with his military conduct noted as 'Good'.

Sold with the recipient's original 'Red Book' Certificate of Service, his S.A.S. association cloth covered membership card, with corresponding enamelled lapel badge, both numbered '912'; four original small photographs of the recipient, including two Second War era wearing S.A.S. insignia, an original S.A.S. association rule book, an S.A.S. association constitution booklet dated 1997 and research paperwork.

Six: Warrant Officer R. Y. Ford, Royal Air Force

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (518038 Cpl. R. Y. Ford. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (W/O R. Y. Ford. (518038) R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue (W/O R. Y. Ford. (518038) R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £200-£240

Raymond Yerbury Ford was born in 1915 and served with the Royal Air Force, being advanced Warrant Officer in 1942. He died in Hastings in January 1999.



Six: Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Bonner, Royal Navy, who was mentioned in despatches for his services as gunnery officer of H.M.S. *Consort* during the Yangtze incident

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Yangtze 1949, Malaya, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. W. H. Bonner. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted on card for display, *good very fine* (6) £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 November 1949: 'For outstanding courage and devotion to duty while serving in H.M. Ships LONDON, CONSORT, and BLACK SWAN during their attempts to assist H.M.S. AMETHYST while under very heavy gun-fire on 20th-21st April, 1949.'

William Henry Bonner was commissioned as a Temporary Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in July 1941, the same month in which he joined the anti-submarine trawler *Man of War*; he had previously served 18 months as a rating.

Advanced to Temporary Lieutenant in February 1944, Bonner was appointed to *Monck*, the Combined Training H.Q. at Largs, Ayrshire, which establishment also covered Combined Operations Carrier Training at Port Glasgow.

Having then been granted an extended commission in the Royal Navy as a Lieutenant after the war, he qualified as a Gunnery Officer and joined the carrier *Venerable* in December 1947. But it was in his next seagoing appointment – in the destroyer *Consort* – that he was to distinguish himself under fire, having joined her at Nanking in August 1948.

Yangtze M.I.D.

On 20 April 1949, the frigate *Amethyst* was proceeding upriver to relieve *Consort* at Nanking, when, famously, she was engaged by Communist forces on the north bank. Repeatedly hit and with heavy casualties, she ran aground near Rose Island. At Nanking, Commander I. G. Robertson, D. S.C., R.N., picked up the stricken *Amethyst's* flash signal and immediately proceeded down river to her assistance.

Of all the attempts made to reach and rescue *Amethyst*, *Consort's* was beyond doubt the most determined. Flying seven White Ensigns and three Union Jacks, she steamed down from Nanking at an incredible 29 knots, coming under heavy fire as she neared her goal. Her 4.5-inch guns – under Bonner's able command - managed to silence some of the opposition on the north bank, but she remained under fire from a concentrated number of 37mm. anti-tank guns as she attempted to take *Amethyst* in tow on two separate occasions. When, at length, she was compelled to abandon her mission, she departed the scene after taking 56 direct hits and 39 casualties, ten of the latter fatalities.

Bonner – who gave as good as he got with his control of *Consort's* 4.7-inch guns – was mentioned in despatches, one of a dozen or so such distinctions for the incident; Robertson was awarded the D.S.O.

Subsequent career

On departing *Consort* in early 1950, he joined the carrier *Ocean*, in which capacity he was awarded the U.N. Korea Medal for services in the Sea of Japan in the early stages of the Korean conflict.

Later still, following his promotion to Lieutenant-Commander in May 1951, he commanded a succession of M-class minesweepers. And he was transferred – at his own request – to the List of Emergency Officers in January 1956.

Sold with copied research and a Post Card image of H.M.S. *Consort*.

x 296



Six: Petty Officer E. M. Bartlett, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; France and Germany Star, 1 clasp, Atlantic; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, G.V.I.R., 1 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-53 (C/JX 128764 E. M. K. Bartlett. P.O. R.N.) *good very fine (6)* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Approximately 145 medals or clasps were issued for six months consecutive work in the disposal of bombs and mines in different parts of the world. The medal was issued with three obverse types, viz. G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, and E.I.R., 1st and 2nd issues.

x 297

Four: Engine Room Artificer Second Class A. N. J. Bowhay, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; *copy* Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (M.36690 A. N. Bowhay. E.R.A.2. H.M.S. Drake.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £80-£100

Alfred Norman John Bowhay was born in Devonport on 16 March 1906 and joined the Royal Navy as an Engine Room Artificer's Apprentice on 6 August 1921. Advanced Engine Room Artificer Second Class on 1 July 1934, he served in H.M.S. *Devonshire* and *Resolution* during the Spanish Civil War, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 March 1939. Posted to H.M.S. *Courageous* on 2 June 1939, he served in her during the Second World War, and was present in her when *Courageous* was torpedoed and sunk by *U-29* on 17 September 1939, the first British ship lost to enemy action during the Second World War. He survived the sinking and provided the following summary of his experience to a local newspaper shortly afterwards:

'I was in the engine-room at 7:45 on Sunday evening, when I heard a terrific impact on the port side of the ship. The ship immediately listed and all the lights went out. We shut off the turbines in the engine-room and then rushed up to the upper deck. The order was afterwards given to abandon the ship, and I jumped into the sea and swam to a merchant vessel. After being pulled aboard, the crew provided the men they rescued with blankets and clothes and anything else they could get hold of. Later another ship took us into a port. There was no panic whatever among the men.'

Bowhay was discharged, Permanently Unfit of Naval Service, suffering from Parkinson's Disease, on 2 April 1941.

x 298



Six: Attributed to Stoker J. Johnson, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 *copy* clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with Admiralty enclosure, with *flattened* named card box of issue, addressed to Mr. J. Johnson, 13 Turner Street, Bollington, Macclesfield, Cheshire; together with a the recipient's official fibre identity disc and private identity tag, both inscribed 'J. Johnson. Stoker. D/KX.126965. C.E. 2.A.', *extremely fine*

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (10/2688. **A. E. Read, A.B. R.N.V.R. London. Divn.**) *good very fine (7)* £90-£120

Sold with a postcard photograph of J. Johnson; and other ephemera.

x 299

Acting Captain J. S. Cole, Royal Marines, accidentally killed when H.M.S. *Curacoa* was run down by the liner *Queen Mary* in October 1942

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal, with named Admiralty condolence slip (Acting Captain John Simcoe Cole, R. M.) and card box of issue addressed to his mother; together with the Defence Medal awarded to his sister Miss C. E. Cole, in its named card box of issue addressed as before, *extremely fine* (5) £300-£400



John Simcoe Cole was the 21 year old son of Francis Simcoe and Phyllis Evelyn Cole, of Starcross, Devon. An Acting Captain in command of the Royal Marine detachment, he was on board the cruiser *Curacoa*, leading the special Royal Naval task force of six destroyers whose job was to escort the giant Cunarder *Queen Mary*, carrying 10,000 American troops, on the final leg of her journey to Gourock on the Clyde. In these dangerous waters the *Queen Mary's* only defence against the omnipresent threat from attack by submarines was her speed, combined with her zig-zag course. Every few minutes, to a pre-set but secret schedule, she changed her heading, sometimes to port, sometimes to starboard, sometimes by 25 degrees, sometimes by 50, confusing any submarine commander who might find himself briefly within range, yet always making good her course for Britain.

The main problem for Captain John Boutwood in the *Curacoa*, was that his aged Great War cruiser was marginally slower than the *Queen Mary*. An even greater problem lay with the other six destroyers in his force; they could only muster 20 knots, 5 less than the *Curacoa* herself. In order to give the *Queen Mary* his maximum possible protection he decided to take up station ahead of her, and then, before she overtook him, to increase to maximum speed, staying as close as he could for as long as possible. By these means he would be able to offer reasonable protection until she came within the cover of shore-based fighters.

At 14.04 on Friday 2nd October 1942, the *Queen Mary* made her scheduled change of course, of 25 degrees to starboard, and to some of those officers on board it seemed that the *Curacoa* had been holding a roughly parallel course for some time, also zig-zagging in order to hold her position with the giant liner. This was not in fact the case and the ships were actually converging on a collision course. Thus, twenty miles off the Irish coast, in bright sunshine and perfect visibility, two ships that had been in company and in regular contact by signal for many hours, with no enemy forces threatening, and with nothing else in sight except the masts of friendly destroyers, seemed about to annihilate each other.

Both Captains believed that they had right of way and that the other vessel would be the 'give-way' ship. Captain Illingworth understood that it was an escort's duty to keep clear of the escorted vessel and not to add to her hazards by getting in the way. Article 21 of the Collision Regulations made that abundantly clear. Captain Boutwood, for his part, knew that the *Queen Mary*, as the overtaking ship, was under an obligation to keep clear of him. Article 24 of the Collision Regulations made that abundantly clear. Thus the captains of the two ships, in their separate ways, both had marine law on their side.

After some doubts and hesitation on the part of both captains, each believing that the other was about to alter course, it suddenly became abundantly clear to each of them that collision was inevitable. With the two ships just 150 yards apart, Robinson, the officer of the watch, ordered the *Queen Mary* 'Hard a-port!', but such a large ship would not respond in the short time available. On board *Curacoa*, Captain Boutwood's only chance seemed to be to steady his helm and even to port at the last in the hope that the *Queen Mary* might miss him astern. Several seconds before the impact he saw the impossibility of escaping. Not until the last five seconds did the *Queen Mary* appear to steady up and begin her swing to port. Then, towering above the cruiser like a leviathan, she crashed into her at an acute angle just forward of her after-director, about two thirds of the way down her port side. With 81,000 tons opposed to a mere 4,500, the bows of the *Queen Mary* pushed the cruiser round to make an angle of 90 degrees, then rode straight over the top of her, and within seconds those knife-edged bows had cut right through. The two halves of the *Curacoa*, writhing like some severed worm, were separated by the vast bulk of the *Queen Mary* as she bulldozed inexorably on.

Whatever the effect might be on the *Queen Mary*, the *Curacoa* was surely doomed. The forepart lay on her beam ends, the stern turned turtle, baring her screws to the sky. Clouds of smoke enveloped both sections and the hiss of escaping steam was deafening. When the *Queen Mary* finally passed through the gap, the two sections were separated by over a hundred yards. Of the *Curacoa's* complement of 430 men, some were already dead, others were dying, others were drowning, many were trapped. But the vast majority of them were clinging tenaciously but precariously to life. Any hope of immediate rescue, before exposure in the icy seas began to claim its victims, lay with the *Queen Mary*. But Captain Illingworth was faced with an appalling choice. Either he turned back to pick up survivors, deliberately hazarding his ship with its many thousands of passengers, or he steamed on, leaving hundreds of men to their fate. In the end his choice was inevitable.

Seamanship must come first, humanity second, the safety of his 10,000 passengers, and of his ship, must be his only consideration. Even though it would be several hours before they could reach the area against the heavy seas, Illingworth gave orders for the escorting destroyers to move in and pick up survivors. Thus, he had virtually passed sentence of death on scores of men who might otherwise have survived. The wake of the *Queen Mary* did not deviate as she sailed straight on for the Clyde.

The total loss of life amounted to 329 officers and men, including Captain John Cole. There were 101 survivors in all, including two officers, one of whom was John Boutwood. The survivors were ordered to say nothing of the incident and they kept their word so well that the sinking of the *Curacoa* became one of the best-kept secrets of the war. It was not until 1945 that the loss was revealed and the Admiralty initiated action against Cunard for damages. If the Admiralty won their case, the relatives could also sue Cunard for damages. It was a highly publicised and emotional case that dragged on for many months but eventually, on 21 January 1947, Mr Justice Pilcher delivered his judgement. He found *Curacoa* entirely to blame.

300 *Six: Major (Quarter Master) E. G. Pearson, Royal Artillery, late Battery Sergeant Major, who was mentioned in despatches for service with the B.E.F. in France 1940*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (Lieut. (Q.M. E. G. Pearson. R.A.) *cleaned, generally nearly very fine or better (lot) (6) £260-£300*



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

Sold with following related items: M.I.D. Certificate, dated 20 December 1940, this laminated; Commission appointing recipient as Lieutenant (Quarter Master), dated 23 July 1943; Commission appointing recipient as Captain (Quarter Master), dated 16 May 1947; Regular Army Certificate of Service; typed transcript of recipient's diary whilst serving in North Africa and Italy during the Second World War, 1 January 1944 - 28 December 1944, the original of which is held by the National Army Museum; and 2 photographic images of recipient in uniform.

Edward George Pearson was born at 16 Coronation Street, Darlington, County Durham in May 1912. He enlisted in the Royal Artillery at Durham in August 1927, and served in Egypt, January - December 1938, and then with the British Expeditionary Force in France, 8 November 1939 - 15 June 1940. Pearson returned to Egypt, and served there July 1940 - May 1943. Having advanced to Warrant Officer, Pearson was commissioned Lieutenant (Quarter Master) in July 1943. Whilst serving in North Africa, Pearson was hospitalised after being involved in a car crash. He subsequently recuperated, went on to serve in Italy and advanced to Major (Q.M). He was discharged in 1947, and died at the Derby City Hospital in March 1973.

x 301

Four: Private J. Whittaker, 13th Battalion, Parachute Regiment, Army Air Corps, who was part of the platoon which mistakenly dropped deep behind the lines on D-Day, 6 June 1944. With a broken arm he evaded capture for 3 months living with three others in a French barn near Port L'Eveque, and after recovery he dropped again into Germany in Operation Varsity on 24 March 1945 and was badly wounded during the battle of Wunstorf airfield on 10 April 1945

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (14410473 Pte J Whittaker AAC) mounted for wear, *the medals all somewhat later issues, minor edge bruise to last and light contact marks, nearly extremely fine (4)* £400-£500

Joseph Whittaker was born in Salford, Lancashire, on 4 November 1924 and initially enlisted into the General Service Corps on his 18th birthday. After initial training was posted to 70th Welch, he transferred into the 13th (Lancashire) Parachute Battalion on 13 October 1943. He was part of 9 Platoon, 'C' Company that jumped into Normandy on the night of the 5-6 June 1944. Aboard aircraft 325 were 19 Paratroopers and a motorcycle belonging to 9 Platoon, 'C' Company. The story is taken up in *13 - Lucky For Some: The History of the 13th (Lancashire) Parachute Battalion* by Andrew Woolhouse, quoting the following Paratroopers:

'Private Len Cox (9 Platoon, 'C' Company):

"We emplaned and were waiting in the aircraft for take-off when the engines spluttered and then went silent. We had a mad de-bus and were loaded into another Dakota. The flight as far as the French coast was OK, but then we ran into heavy flak and seemed to fly on and on. It wasn't until the third run in that we actually jumped; something or other went wrong on the first two."

Corporal John Mescki (9 Platoon, 'C' Company)

"Our officer, Tiger Lee, was the first out. No. 2 was his batman, Dougie Sharp from Cheadle, No.3 was a fellow called "Nutter" [Private Charles Hadley from London] who had a water diviner strapped to his leg and this got stuck in the door and the dispatcher kicked him out. I said, "Don't kick me out, don't push me," because I didn't want to spiral. So just jumped out and when I jumped out it was very quiet, beautiful, and quiet, just the noise of the aircraft and my chute popping open. After landing carried on about another 50 yards and I'm lost here, because I thought there was electric and telephone wires going across the field and I knew from the photographs of the DZ that there was no such thing, so I was pretty lost I to came another hedge and intended to jump through it, but got stuck half-way. Then I heard some footsteps and I thought, 'Oh, hell, I've had it,' but it turned out to be 2 friends, one who had broken his arm [Private J. Whittaker] and the other who had burned his fingers on his chute [Pte S. Fell].

We went straight down this road together and heard a noise like a tank, so said, 'Let's get behind the hedge and throw some grenades.' So we pulled the pin from our grenades, ready to throw them over the hedge, and who should come riding past were a man and a woman. Luckily, we kept the pins and rings and pushed them back on, peeked out and they disappeared round the next crossroad.

We got back on the road, realising we should go in a northerly direction, when a Typhoon came over. I thought it was going to strafe us, so we dived in the hedgerow and found a little path along into a wood. I said, 'If we stay off the road, we'll make it.' After a while I saw this farmhouse, and got my binoculars out and looked at it. There, was smoke coming out of the chimney, but it was well protected from the road. I thought we could get round the back without anyone noticing and I went round and saw the door was open. It was now getting on for about 6 o'clock in the morning. knocked on the door and this French lady came. She didn't look surprised; she just looked at me and said, 'M'sieur?'

I asked her if there were any Germans in the house and she said no and so I said, 'I've got 2 wounded comrades, can you look after us?' She said yes, enter if you wish. I said can you give us any idea where we are and she showed us on a little tiny railway map where we were. I said the British will be here in 3 days, will you hide us? She said yes, and took us out 3 months".

Whittaker, Fell and Mescki remained in the barn for three months and were eventually liberated when their battalion reached Pont L'Everque. Fell would later be killed in Operation Varsity.

After liberation, Whittaker returned to the UK malnourished and he was sent to Swansea to recover from his ordeal. He was to rejoin his battalion in February 1945. On 24 March 1945, he would jump into combat in Operation Varsity, when the battalion advanced into Germany, and by 7 April had reached Petershagen, in between Osnabrück and Hanover. It continued to proceed east by motor transport and encountered enemy forces defending Wunstorf airfield at around 14:30 hours, although earlier reconnaissance reports had indicated that it had been abandoned, resulting in the ambush of the leading elements crossing the bridge to approach it, and heavy casualties. Whittaker was wounded by a high explosive shell to his left arm.

After the surrender of the Japanese, Whittaker sailed to Singapore and the Far East and was involved in the round up of 'stray' Japanese servicemen on the Malay-Siam border. In November and December 1945 he served in Java to help put down the Indonesian Rebellion. There was an infamous mutiny of the 13th (Lancashire) Parachute Battalion in May 1946 due to poor conditions. He was discharged in November 1946, his services no longer required; it is not known if he was one of the 251 mutineers whose charges were later dropped.

In 1958 Whittaker rejoined the Territorial Army and the Royal Artillery for a year. He subsequently applied for the Efficiency Medal (Territorial), but this was refused, with his records stating 'Very Naughty Boy'. He died in Salford on 1 September 1991.

Note: The recipient's Second War medals were issued in November 1980; and his GSM in December 1982.

x 302

Six: Warrant Officer Class II L. F. C. Cooper, Royal Army Service Corps, later District Commandant, Kenya Police Reserve

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, with '8' emblem on riband; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (M.1091 A.S.P. (R) L. F. C. Cooper.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (6)* £120-£160

Lawrence Frederick Charles Cooper was born in London in 1918 and served with the Royal Army Service Corps during the Second World War, being advanced Warrant Officer Class II. He was also a member of the Civil Air Guard, having obtained his civil pilot's licence in 1939. Moving to Kenya in 1952, he was appointed a District Commandant in the Kenya Police Reserve in September 1953. He returned to the U.K. in July 1956.

303

Six: Craftsman R. Smail, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, later Fire Brigade

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (75098. Cfn. R. Smail. R.E.M.E.); Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (Fireman Ronald Smail) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £100-£140



The particularly fine campaign group of seven awarded to Master Pilot, later Flight Lieutenant E. K. Leyden, Royal Air Force, a veteran of the Second World War, who completed a tour of operations as a Flight Engineer in Halfaxes prior to retraining as a pilot. Becoming a Master Pilot in all senses of the rank, Leyden initially flew Valettas before to converting to helicopters. Seeing service in Whirlwinds for search and rescue operations off home shores, and in Sycamores for Medevac and Casevac operations over Malaya and Borneo - he expertly navigated both ditching a helicopter in the sea (becoming a member of the Goldfish Club in the process), and crash-landing in the jungle. Having been mentioned in despatches for Borneo, and amassing a very large number of flying hours in helicopters - it was tragically a case of third time unlucky, when Leyden was killed in a mid-air collision between two Wessex helicopters over Odiham, 12 November 1970

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (1823520 F. Sgt. E. K. Leyden. R.A.F.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo, with M.I.D. oak leaf (M. Plt. E. K. Leyden (1823520) R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (M. Plt. E. K. Leyden. (1823520). R.A.F.) mounted for wear, *light contact marks, very fine (lot)*

£1,400-£1,800



Leyden (in towel) with crew, post rescue from the sea

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 November 1964:

'In recognition of distinguished services in the Borneo Territories.'

Eric Kerr Leyden was born in March 1925, and enlisted in the Royal Air Force in September 1943. Leyden carried out his initial training as a Flight Engineer at No. 4 S. of T.T., R.A.F. St. Athan in May 1944. He was subsequently posted to No. 1652 C.U., before being posted for operational flying with 462 Squadron (Halfaxes) at Driffield in August 1944. Crewed with Flight Sergeant Carthy as his pilot, Leyden flew in at least 22 operational sorties with the Squadron. His crew then transferred to 466 Squadron, also at Driffield, in December 1944, and carried out the remainder of their operational tour on targets all in Germany.

Leyden stayed in the R.A.F. after the war, with postings to Cranwell and then No. 230 O.C.U., Lindholme. He commenced pilot training in 1948, and gained his 'Wings' the following year. Leyden was posted as a pilot to 70 Squadron (Valettas) at Fayid, Egypt in April 1951. He transferred to 683 Squadron (Valettas) at Khormaksar, Aden in February 1952. Leyden returned to the UK in April 1953, and was posted to No. 6 F.T.S., Ternhill. After a stint with the Maintenance Command Communication Squadron at Andover, and having advanced to Flight Sergeant, Leyden was posted for helicopter training at A.S.T. Hamble in November 1956. He was subsequently posted to 705 Squadron (Whirlwinds) at Lee-on-Solent, before being posted for overseas service with 155 Squadron (Whirlwinds) at Kuala Lumpur in May 1957.

Leyden returned to the UK in April 1958, and was posted to 22 Squadron (Whirlwinds) at St. Mawgan in June of the same year. He moved with the Squadron to Valley, and advanced to Master Pilot. Befitting of his new rank, an 'Instance of Avoidance by Exceptional Flying Skill or Judgement of Loss or Damage to Aircraft or Personal' was recorded by Group Captain W. D. Hodgkinson, O/C R.A.F. St. Mawgan (and is affixed in Leyden's Log Book):

'On 10 November 1959, Master Pilot Leyden was captain of a Whirlwind aircraft returning to Royal Air Force Valley after completing an instrument flying detail. During the descent, and at 1500 feet Master Pilot Leyden experienced loss of cyclic control of the aircraft due to the failure of a bracket on the main rotor head. This resulted in complete loss of flying control, but with great perseverance and skilful handling of the collective lever and engine during which time the aircraft descended through 1000 feet, he managed to regain sufficient control to fly back slowly to base and carry out a running landing without damage to the aircraft. Throughout the incident Master Pilot Leyden displayed cool judgement and exceptional flying skill.'

Leyden moved with the Squadron to Chivenor, and then with 'D' Flight to Manston in June 1961. They were engaged in search and rescue, as well as public demonstrations. One of the latter is recorded by Leyden's winchman Sergeant M. Dane in *The Goldfish Club* by D. Danziger:

'... I [Dane] went to search and rescue helicopters. We used Whirlwinds.... There were three crew; I was the winchman, the one who goes down on the cable to rescue the person in trouble; the winch operator was Flight Lieutenant David Crawford, and Eric Leyden was the pilot.

We were stationed at Manston in Kent. We'd sit in the crew room, and when the scramble bell went off we would rush out to the helicopter, and you never knew what you were going to find. You could do land or cliff rescues, mountain rescues, or someone might be in the sea, clinging on to a boat, or they might even be in the boat, but in distress...

In October '61, we were doing a demonstration for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, in particular the Ramsgate Lifeboat, who were having a flag day to collect money. Our search and rescue unit had only been going for three months, and this was our first exercise with the lifeboats. We were doing a winching exercise just off the beach at Ramsgate, where I would go down to the lifeboat, pick up a 'survivor', who was one of the squadron pilots, in this case an R.A.F. guy called Reynell, take him up to the helicopter and put him back down again.... it was the sort of thing we did for real and a lot of people had assembled on the shore to watch.

When the demonstration was over, the lifeboat shot off... and we went further out to sea, and started wet-winch training. After that was finished, we were in the harbour, about fifty feet above the sea, stationary. I was sitting in the doorway with my feet outside the aircraft - in those days the waterproofing in the helicopters was very basic, and we used to hang outside as long as we could to drain off the seawater to try and avoid getting salt-water in the aircraft, which was made of aluminium, and would just corrode.

As the helicopter started to move away and climb, Dave Crawford clambered up into the left-hand seat next to the pilot - accidentally turned the fuel cock off, and the engine stopped right away, because it had no petrol. I can tell you it's very quiet when the engine stops, unbelievably silent.

A helicopter has to take account of height-velocity ratio, or 'dead man's curve' as it's called by some pilots. A helicopter can still be controlled if the engine stops, but you need one of two things: you either need plenty of height, at least four hundred feet, because then, as it falls through the air, the wind through the rotors will keep them turning, which means the pilot can still fly it; or, you need plenty of forward speed, something like a hundred miles an hour. It's got to be one or the other.

The problem was we had no height and no speed, so we were always going to do what we did, which was fall straight into the sea. We were in the sea within seconds. I was still sitting in the open door, and as we hit the sea the water washed me into the cabin, and I could see nothing but millions and millions of little bubbles. Very fortunately, there was an air pocket in the back of the cabin into which we were thrown.

The blades hit the sea, and, because they were high, as they came around they chopped the tail off the helicopter and one of the rotor blades was embedded even further down the body in the side of it, and the front end was smashed. Well, I thought I was going to die, because when we hit the water the helicopter then rolled over - helicopters invariably turn upside down because all the weight is in the roof. But there is a little plastic window in the back, which is an escape window really. I just punched it out... and I can vividly remember the relief that came over me as my body slid through the gap. Reynell came next, and we both had immersion suits on, which were buoyant, so naturally we floated to the surface. We found the winch operator already in the sea; he had got out through the top left-hand window. I was very glad to see him.

The aircraft then sank in about thirty seconds, with the pilot [Leyden] in it, and he went a long way down too, thirty or forty feet, but fortunately he was a sub-aqua person and kept his wits about him, and managed to free himself. He'd already blown up his life jacket, and he came out of the water like a cork from a champagne bottle, almost up to his knees - we actually saw him shoot up.

So there we all were, and as we floated in the water we asked each other if we were OK, and we were all OK, and I remember the four of us laughing our heads off in the water, waiting for the lifeboat to come.'

The above took place off Pegwell Bay, 11 October 1961. The helicopter was salvaged by the *Rangemoor*, but ultimately written-off and scrapped. Leyden continued to fly in the same capacity, and carried out multiple search and rescue operations with the Squadron over the next year. He converted to Sycamores with 110 Squadron at R.A.A.F Butterworth, Penang, Malaysia in January 1963, and flew many Medevac and Casevac operations during the Borneo conflict. His Log Book for the period contains the following hand written Commendation from the Officer Commanding, R.A.A.F. Butterworth:

'On 6th May, 1963, M. Plt. Leyden flying a Sycamore aircraft, was engaged on operations in support of the Far East Air Force Jungle Rescue Team who had been winched in to the wreckage site of a crashed Belvedere in the Trusan Valley.

He was about to drop food and other supplies to the team and was just coming to the hover, when his engine failed. Reacting quickly and correctly to this emergency M. Plt. Leyden turned his aircraft to port and dived towards the nearby river in order to maintain his rotor R.P.M.

When he was level with the tops of the trees which closely bordered both sides of the river his engine partially picked up and he made his way with great difficulty up the river to the helicopter landing pad at Long Mererap. The pad was unfortunately occupied by another Sycamore and he was therefore committed to landing with intermittent power in the surrounding area which was only partially cleared and contained numerous tree stumps approximately 3 feet high every 5 or 6 feet.

As he circled to position for his landing, smoke poured from his engine and it almost failed completely. His crewman, Sgt. Fitton jettisoned the freight as the turn was steepened but as the aircraft touched down, a tree stump fouled the starboard undercarriage and the aircraft rolled over breaking off the main rotor blades.

There is no doubt that M. Pilot Leyden's instinctive reaction, knowledge of the aircraft and flying skill saved the lives of his passenger, crewman and himself and that but for the fact that the landing pad was occupied he would have landed his aircraft safely.'

Leyden moved with the Squadron to R.A.F. Seletar in January 1964, and now flew Whirlwinds. He returned to the UK in August 1965, and was posted to C.F.S. Ternhill (Sioux). Leyden was commissioned Flying Officer in September 1966, and advanced to Flight Lieutenant in September 1969. Subsequent postings included to A.A.C. Middle Wallop and H.O.C.F. Odiham. Having progressed to the Wessex helicopter, Flight Lieutenant Leyden was killed in a mid-air collision, 12 November 1970:

'Five R.A.F. men were killed yesterday when two Wessex helicopters collided in the air over an airfield. It all happened in an overcast sky at Odiham, Hampshire, while the Wessex Mark II helicopters were on a short local training flight.

On board: four R.A.F. officers and one N.C.O. - instructors and pupil pilots on a conversion course. There was low cloud and a little drizzle but "quite fair" visibility. And everything was normal - strictly routine.

Then at 200ft. - disaster. The helicopters touched, locked together, and exploded in balls of fire. Then they dropped to the main runway of the R. A.F. station from which they had taken off just a short time before.

Said Mr. George Collins, of nearby Manor Farm: "There were flames 50-60ft. into the air and a large mushroom of black smoke high over the runway."

.... The five men killed were named last night. They were: Flight Lieutenant Richard Symons.... Flight Lieutenant Eric Leyden, 45 of Southampton... Flight Lieutenant Desmond Rees... Pilot Officer Donald Bell.... and Master Signaller David Williams...' (*The Daily Express*, 13 November 1970, refers)

Flight Lieutenant is commemorated on the Armed Forces Memorial.

Sold with the following related items: Royal Air Force Flying Log Book For Navigators, Air Bombers, Air Gunners, Flight Engineers (19 June 1944 - 28 January 1948); 7 R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Books (14 September 1948 - 30 October 1970); copy of *The Goldfish Club*, by D. Danziger, in which the recipient is mentioned and pictured; with copied research.

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Family group:

Three: Sergeant R. W. Yarwood, 115 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who was killed in action when his Wellington was shot down whilst on a sortie to the Marshalling Yards at Hamm, 29/30 December 1940

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named condolence slip (*laminated*), named and numbered medal entitlement ticker-tape end (*laminated*), and 2 annotated photographs of recipient in uniform, one of which as part of his crew, *cleaned, last a little tarnished to reverse, otherwise very fine or better*

Four: attributed to Gunner J. E. 'Jack' Yarwood, Royal Artillery

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with medal enclosure slip (*laminated*) and a photographic image of recipient in uniform, *cleaned, a little tarnished in places, therefore very fine (lot)* £300-£400

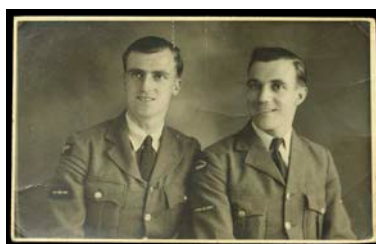
Reginald William Yarwood was born in Wandsworth, Surrey in May 1914, and was the son of Mr and Mrs Joseph Yarwood. He served during the Second World War as a Wireless Operator/Air Gunner with the Royal Air Force. Sergeant Yarwood flew operationally with 115 Squadron (Wellingtons) from Marham. He was killed in action whilst flying an operation to attack the Marshalling Yards at Hamm, 29/30 December 1940. The entire crew of Wellington IC T2465 KO-O, piloted by Pilot Officer P. G. H. Salmon, were killed and are buried together in the Reichswald Forest War Cemetery, Germany.

John Edward Yarwood was born in Newington, Southwark, London in September 1909, and was the elder brother of the above. He served during the Second World War as a Gunner (1700997) with the Royal Artillery. Having enlisted in November 1940, he went on to serve with the 16th Field Regiment, R.A. in Burma. Yarwood died at 313 Battersea Park Road, Battersea, London in March 1999.

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Four: Sergeant H. R. Renwick, 75 (New Zealand) Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a Stirling and Lancaster mid-upper gunner who flew in at least 26 operational sorties and was wounded in combat with an Me. 110 off Terschelling, 28 January 1944

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr H. R. Renwick, 50 Kirkwood Drive, North Kenton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne', *extremely fine (lot)* £400-£500



Harry (left), with his brother Tom

Harry Robinson Renwick was born in April 1921. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, 5 June 1940. He carried out training as an Air Gunner at No. 4 A.G.S., Morpeth from June 1943. and was subsequently posted to No. 1483 Bomber Conversion Flight, Newmarket. After converting to Stirlings at No. 1665 C.U., Woolfox Lodge, Renwick was posted for operational flying as a mid-upper gunner to 75 (New Zealand) Squadron at Mepal, in November 1943. He flew in at least 26 operational sorties with the Squadron, 18 November 1943 - 20 July 1944, converting to Lancasters after the 7th operational sortie. Renwick's ops, primarily flown with Pilot Officer C. R. Baker, D.F.C., R.N.Z.A.F., included: Mannheim/Ludwigshaven, 18 November 1943, 'Heavy Flak. Severe Icing. Formated on by Ju. 88 3 times' (Log Book refers); Mining La Rochelle; Flying Bomb sites near Abbeville (2); Mining Biarritz, 4 January 1944, 'Heavy Flak at La Rochelle. Turret Hit by Flak. Engine Cut Successful 1603 Miles' (Ibid); Heligoland; Mining in Kiel Bay, 28 January 1944, 'Baltic Combat Off Terschelling. F/E and Myself Wounded. Crash-land at Coltishall Successful. Me. 110' (Ibid); Le Mans; Duisburg; Dortmund; Trappes; Calais, 3 June 1944; Cherbourg, 6 June 1944; Lisieux, 6 June 1944; Fougeres, 8 June 1944, 'Combat by Me. 110. No Hits Seen. Light Flak. Successful' (Ibid); Dreux; Gelsenkirchen; Le Havre; Valenciennes; St. Omer; Villers-Bocage; Linzeux and Homberg Oil Plant, 20 July 1944, '1x4000. 16x500lb. Plenty S/LS, Fighters. Heavy Flak. Hit by Flak' (Ibid).

Renwick advanced to Sergeant, and subsequently served at R.A.F. Tuddenham. He was discharged, 25 April 1946

Sold with the following related contemporary items: Buttons and cloth insignia; Royal Air Force Navigator's, Air Bomber's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (14 June 1943 - 20 July 1944) *slightly distressed condition*; Royal Air Force Service and Release Book; Pilot's Notes General; R.A.F. Travel Warrant, dated 4 March 1945; R.A.F. Flying Clothing Card; photograph of recipient in uniform sitting next to his brother, also in service uniform, and other ephemera.

307 An unattributed group of four

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *light contact marks, good very fine (4)* £200-£240

x 308 An unattributed Second War group of four

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, mounted court-style for display, *the 1939-45 Star a slightly later issue, all heavily lacquered/ plated, nearly extremely fine (4)* £160-£200

309 Six: Warrant Officer Class II C. A. W. Treuer, Australian Forces

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed 'NX17616 C. A. W. Treuer', *nearly extremely fine*

Four: Lieutenant Lorraine Martin, Australian Forces

Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed 'VFX59378 L. Martin', *extremely fine (10)* £120-£160

Cecil Alexander Wellington Treuer was born in Enfield, New South Wales, on 25 March 1906 and enlisted in the Australian Army at Paddington, New South Wales, on 27 May 1940. He served with the 2/4th Field Ambulance during the Second World War, embarking for overseas service on 19 October 1940, and transferred to the Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit on 7 November 1943. He was advanced Warrant Officer Class II on 6 August 1945, and was discharged on 13 November 1945.

Lorraine Martin was born at Melbourne, Victoria, on 27 August 1914 and enlisted in the Australian Army Nursing Service as a Staff Nurse at Bonegilla, Victoria, on 9 July 1941. She embarked for overseas service on 30 September 1941, disembarking at Colombo, Ceylon, on 24 October 1941, and was promoted Sister on 1 December 1941, and was commissioned Lieutenant on 23 March 1943. She was discharged on 29 January 1946.

Sold with copied service papers for both recipients.

310 Six: Sergeant H. E. Driscoll, Australian Forces

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed 'SX3101 H. E. Driscoll', *extremely fine*

Six: Gunner M. D. Winkle, Australian Forces

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed 'NX36946 M. D. Winkle', *nearly extremely fine (12)* £100-£140

Henry Edward Driscoll was born in Peterhead, South Australia, on 24 October 1914 and enlisted in the Australian Army at Adelaide, South Australia, on 21 May 1940. He served with the 2/27th Battalion during the Second World War, embarking for overseas service on 20 October 1940, and was promoted Corporal on 28 July 1941, and Sergeant on 23 June 1942. He was discharged on 9 October 1945, and died on 22 August 1981.

Matthew Donald Winkle was born in Waverley, New South Wales, on 26 March 1913 and enlisted in the Australian Army at Paddington, New South Wales, on 19 June 1941. He served with the 2/4th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment during the Second World War, embarking for overseas service on 1 November 1941, and was discharged on 29 March 1946.

Sold with copied service papers for both recipients.

311 Six: Lance-Sergeant G. F. Heinrich, Australian Forces

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed 'SX7561 G. F. Heinrich', *nearly extremely fine*

Six: Private W. A. Whyatt, Australian Forces

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed 'QX17387 W. A. Whyatt', *lacquered, extremely fine (12)* £100-£140

Gerald Friedrich Heinrich was born in Kapunda, South Australia, on 19 April 1902 and enlisted in the Australian Army at Adelaide, South Australia, on 2 July 1940. He served with the 2/8th Field Ambulance during the Second World War, embarking for overseas service on 29 December 1940, and transferred to the Headquarters, 9th Australian Division, on 29 August 1941. He was promoted Corporal on 10 October 1941, and was appointed Lance-Sergeant on 28 May 1942. He was discharged on 23 June 1944, and died on 12 June 1960.

William Alfred Whyatt was born at Brisbane, Queensland, on 4 February 1914 and enlisted in the Australian Army at Kelvin Grove, Queensland, on 29 July 1940. He served with the 2/3rd Field Ambulance, Australian Army Medical Corps during the Second World War, embarking for overseas service on 27 June 1941, and was discharged on 22 December 1945.

Sold with copied service papers for both recipients.

- 312** *Six: Corporal E. Johnson, Australian Forces*
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed 'NX7513 E. Johnson.', *nearly extremely fine*
- Six: Private A. J. Smith, Australian Forces*
1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed 'VX20067 A. J. Smith.', *nearly extremely fine (12)* £100-£140
- Ernest Johnson** was born in London on 1 May 1910 and having emigrated to Australia enlisted in the Australian Army at Paddington, New South Wales, on 22 October 1939. He served with the 2/1st Battalion Reinforcements during the Second World War, embarking for overseas service on 10 January 1940, and was promoted Corporal on 11 July 1941. He was discharged on 3 June 1944.
- Alfred Joseph Smith** was born in Queenstown, Tasmania, on 11 July 1905 and enlisted in the Australian Army at Albury, New South Wales, on 20 February 1940. He served with the 2/8th Battalion during the Second World War, embarking for overseas service on 14 April 1940, and transferred to Headquarters, 6th Division, on 26 January 1942. He was discharged on 1 February 1944.
- Sold with copied service papers for both recipients.

- 313** *Six: Private J. D. Murray, Australian Forces*
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed 'NX71870 J. D. Murray', *nearly extremely fine*
- Six: Private B. T. Wright, Australian Forces*
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed 'SX2571 B. T. Wright', *nearly extremely fine (12)* £100-£140
- James Dot Murray** was born in Aberdeen on 31 July 1905 and having emigrated to Australia enlisted in the Australian Army at Paddington, New South Wales, on 25 March 1941. He served with the 1st Training Battalion during the Second World War, embarking for overseas service on 27 June 1941, and saw further service with the 2/2nd Battalion. He was discharged on 11 January 1946.
- Bernard Thomas Wright** was born in Kent Town, South Australia, on 28 October 1910 and enlisted in the Australian Army at Wayville, South Australia, on 29 April 1940. He served with the 2/10th Battalion during the Second World War, embarking for overseas service on 28 August 1942, and after a service career punctuated by numerous charges, was discharged on 5 October 1945.
- Sold with copied service papers for both recipients.

- 314** *Seven: Lieutenant G. J. Rackstraw, Union Defence Force*
1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '109060 G. J. Rackstraw'; **United States of America**, Bronze Star, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *good very fine (7)* £120-£160
- United States Bronze Star *London Gazette* 14 May 1948:
'In recognition of distinguished services in the cause of the Allies.'
- The original citation states: 'Gordon J. Rackstraw, First Lieutenant, Artillery, 6th South African Armoured Division. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy of the United States and the Allied Nations in Italy from 14 October to 6 November 1944. While serving as Liaison Officer between the 6th South African Armoured Division and the 1st United States Armoured Division in the Apennine Mountains, south of Bologna, First Lieutenant Rackstraw travelled over shell-torn, muddy roads both day and night, often under direct enemy observation and artillery fire, in order to co-ordinate the efforts of the two divisions. He succeeded in obtaining the most accurate and recent information for the benefit of both organisations and on several occasions voluntarily visited lower units of his division to procure information which was a great value in planning future operations. His example of courage, tactical skill, and aggressiveness reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.'

- x315** *Four: Gunner A. J. Pretorius, 1st Field Artillery, Union Defence Force, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at the Fall of Tobruk in June 1942; he later escaped captivity and evaded capture in Italy for over 50 days*
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '114438 A. J. Pretorius', mounted for wear, *good very fine*
- Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**George C Garrick**); together with a Tank Corps cap badge, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £80-£100
- Anthony Johannes Pretorius** was born in the Transkei, South Africa, on 21 January 1917 and served with the 2nd Battery, 1st Field Artillery, Union Defence Force during the Second World War. A veteran of Operation *Crusader*, Halfway Pass and the Battle of Gazala, he was captured and taken Prisoner of War at the Fall of Tobruk on 21 June 1942, and was held at PG.54 at Fara-on-Sabina, Italy. He escaped captivity on 8 September 1943, and successfully evaded capture for over 50 days, hiding himself in a cave; he was recaptured by German troops on 1 November 1943, and after being interrogated at gunpoint was sent to Stalag VII-A at Moosburg. He was liberated by American forces on 30 April 1945.
- Sold with copied research, including transcripts of this M.I.9 Questionnaire.
- George C. Garrick** was not entitled to any Great War medals but was a key specialist in developing the tanks used in the Great War.

x316

Three: Captain H. R. G. Duckham, Royal Engineers, late Cameronians

France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, with Army Council enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Capt. H. R. G. Duckham, 9 Langham Mans., London SW5', *extremely fine*

Pair: Attributed to A. Lukaszuk

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Army Council enclosure (which gives entitlement to just the War Medal), in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. Alexsy Lukaszuk, 172 Newcastle St., Perth, West Australia', *extremely fine*

Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; New Zealand War Service Medal; Australia Service Medal (**NX52512 G. J. Reilly**) *nearly extremely fine (10)* £100-£140

Henry Richard Godwin Duckham was born in London in 1920 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Cameronians on 15 December 1943. He transferred to the Royal Engineers as a Second Lieutenant in October 1943, and saw active service with them during the final months of the Second World War in North West Europe; his Army Council enclosure slip indicates that he was Mentioned in Despatches, but no trace of this award has been found in the *London Gazette*. He died in Westminster in July 1996.

Gavan John Reilly was born in Paddington, Sydney, on 20 May 1920 and attested for the Australian Military Forces on 4 July 1940, and was posted as a Trooper to the 2nd/7th Cavalry (Commando) Regiment. He served with them in Papua New Guinea in the defence of Port Moresby, and was killed in action in the vicinity of the Huggins Roadblock on the Sananada Track on 19 December 1942, one of 54 fatal casualties the Regiment suffered in Papua New Guinea. He is buried in Port Moresby (Bomana) War Cemetery, Papua New Guinea.

317

Three: Flight Lieutenant J. R. Ross, D.F.C., Royal Australian Air Force, who was Mentioned in Despatches

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed '401721 J. R. Ross.' in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. J. R. Ross, D.F.C., 37 George Street, Belmont, N.S.W., and over stamped 'Unclaimed', *extremely fine*

Pair: Private Edna Benn, Australian Women's Army Service

War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, both officially impressed 'NF460395 E. Benn'; together with the recipient's Australia Service Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'A316250', *extremely fine*

Pair: Corporal Jean M. Keeling, Royal Australian Air Force

War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, both officially impressed '93634 J. M. Keeling'; together with the recipient's identity discs '93634 Keeling J. M. W.A.A.F. Meth.:'; and Australia Service Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'AF94881', *nearly extremely fine (7)* £120-£160

John Richard Ross was born at Warragul, Victoria, on 12 November 1915, and enlisted into the Royal Australian Air Force at Melbourne on 28 March 1941. Proceeding to the U.K., he was commissioned Pilot Officer on 20 June 1942, and served as a Navigator with 456 Squadron, Royal Australian Air Force, flying Mosquitos. For his services during the Second World War was both Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 14 May 1945) and awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (*London Gazette* 19 October 1945) – the original Recommendation for the D.F.C. states: 'Flight Lieutenant Ross has completed two tours of operational duty and has assisted in destroying three enemy aircraft and three flying bombs. As senior Navigator in the Squadron, this officer has shown efficiency and determination and has set a fine example to all.' He was discharged on 19 September 1945.

Sold with copied research.

Edna Benn was born in Marrickville, New South Wales, on 28 March 1914, and enlisted in the Australian Women's Army Service at Paddington, New South Wales, on 18 May 1943. She was discharged on 23 February 1945.

Sold with a hand-written letter from the recipient.

Jean Mary Keeling was born at Broken Hill, New South Wales, on 2 March 1908, and enlisted for the Royal Australian Air Force at Sydney, New South Wales, on 11 April 1942. She served at 2 Recruit Depot, Cootamundra, and was discharged on 29 August 1945.

318

Pair: Private N. H. Taylor, Royal Engineers

War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2217512 Spr. N. H. Taylor. R.E.) *very fine*

Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (2), Territorial (**22220896 Fus. T. Young. R.N.F.**); T. & A.V.R. (**22680050 Sgt. M. D. J. Dalley RA**) *very fine (4)* £90-£120

Nelson Henry Taylor, from Tunbridge Wells Kent, attested into the Royal Engineers and served at Home during the Great War with 314th Company. Post war he transferred into the Royal Artillery, Territorial Army and served with 455 H.A.A. and 894 F.C. Bty. (T.A.).

Sold with copied Second War Medal Card and copied Royal Artillery Tracer Card.

x319

Pair: Fusilier J. R. Tremblay, Fusiliers Mont-Royal and Victoria Rifles of Canada

Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (D.503 978 J. R. Tremblay); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (D.503 978 J. R. Tremblay); Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (Fus R. [sic] Tremblay) *campaign awards officially renamed in 1970's style, generally very fine (3)*

£70-£90

Joseph Romeo Tremblay (also known as Romeo Tremblay) was resided in Montreal, Canada. He served with the Victoria Rifles of Canada (Militia), July 1943 - October 1945; with the Fusiliers Mont-Royal, October 1945 - June 1950; the V.R.C., June 1950 - October 1955, and back with the F.M.R. until his discharge in November 1965 (awarded C.D. in December 1963).

Sold with copied service papers.



Pair: Sub-Lieutenant R. R. Sinclair, Royal Australian Navy, who was killed in action on 7 December 1951

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (R. R. Sinclair R.A.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (R. R. Sinclair R.A.N.) mounted court-style for display, *UN Korea partially officially corrected, lacquered, nearly extremely fine (2)* £400-£500

Richard Roslyn Sinclair was born in Nedlands, Western Australia, on 14 May 1929 and was commissioned Sub-Lieutenant (Pilot) in the Royal Australian Navy on 31 August 1951. He served with 805 Squadron in Korea, and was killed in action on 7 December 1951 – serving as a Sea Fury pilot from H.M.A.S. *Sydney*, he was hit by flak northwest of Chinnampo, North Korea, and although he successfully bailed out of his burning aircraft, he hit the falling aircraft's tail, and was found dead when recovered by helicopter. His body was committed to the deep with full Naval honours, and he is commemorated on the U.N. Memorial in Pusan, South Korea.

Sold with copied research.

321 Pair: Major R. C. Hutton, Australian Forces

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (1/7004 R. C. Hutton); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (1/7004 R. C. Hutton) *good very fine (2)* £160-£200

Roger Canning Hutton was born on 13 April 1929 and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Australian Infantry on 13 December 1950. Posted to the 3rd Royal Australian Regiment on 30 September 1951, he saw active service in Korea, and was promoted Captain on 13 December 1954, and Major on 12 December 1960.

Sold with copied research.

322 Pair: Leading Aircraftman G. la Grasta, Royal Australian Air Force, who was stabbed to death by a South Vietnamese Soldier in Vietnam on 19 June 1967

Vietnam 1964-73 (A222023 La Grasta G.); South Vietnam Medal 1964, no clasp (A222023 La Grasta G.) *extremely fine (2)* £300-£400

Gaetano la Grasta was born in Genoa, Italy, on 22 September 1946 and attested for the Royal Australian Air Force on 28 October 1966. He served as a Cook's Assistant at the Base Support Flight in Vietnam, and was mortally stabbed by a South Vietnamese soldier at Vung Tau, South Vietnam, on the night of 18-19 June 1967. He was pronounced dead in the 36th Evacuation Hospital at Vung Tau, and is buried in Rockwood Cemetery, New South Wales.

Sold with copied research.

x 323 Pair: Petty Officer (Radio Operator) J. A. Hall, Royal Navy

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Dhofar, Northern Ireland (D082959U J A Hall ALRO RN); Royal Navy L.S. and G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (ALRO J A Hall D082959U HMS Mercury) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £400-£500

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

John Anthony Hall entered the Royal Navy in 1963, when he elected to join the communications branch. In 1972, he joined H.M.S. *Jufair*, the shore base in Bahrain, from which he was seconded for services at the Headquarters Communication Centre in Dhofar Province. And he added the 'Northern Ireland' clasp to his Campaign Service Medal for services in the patrol boat *Cygnat* in 1979, the same year in which he was awarded his L.S. and G.C. Medal. Hall was promoted to Petty Officer (Radio Operator) in 1980 and retired from the service in 1982.



Three: Petty Officer S. Appleton, Royal Navy, who saw action in the type-42 destroyer H.M.S. Glasgow in the Falklands War

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (LMEM (M) S Appleton D148580H HMS Glasgow); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Mine Clearance - Gulf of Suez (POMEM (M) S Appleton D148580H RN); Royal Navy L.S. and G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (POMEM (M) S Appleton D148580H RN) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Stephen Appleton was born on 9 August 1958, and entered the Royal Navy as a boy rating in November 1974. Electing to join the marine engineering branch, he served as a Leading Marine Engineering Mechanic in the type-42 destroyer H.M.S. *Glasgow* during the Falklands War. She was damaged off Port Stanley on 12 May 1982, by a bomb dropped by A-4B Skyhawk jets of Grupo 5. The bomb passed through the hull but failed to explode. Nonetheless, *Glasgow's* fuel tanks were ruptured and her gas turbine intakes and high-pressure airlines damaged, in addition to her propulsion system. After minor repairs, *she* limped back to Britain.

Following his advancement to Petty Officer status, Appleton served in mine clearance operations in the Gulf of Suez and added the L.S. and G.C. Medal to his accolades in 1992. He finally came ashore in June 1995, after a career spanning 21 years.

Sold with copied Certificate of Discharge.

A Collection of Medals for South Africa 1877-79, Part 1

x 325



South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**F. Ponsford. Stoker. H.M.S. "Boadicea."**) *dark toned, nearly extremely fine*

£300-£400

x 326



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**G. T. Binell. Dom: 3.CI: H.M.S. "Boadicea."**) *toned, extremely fine*

£500-£700

Duplicate medal issued 18 July 1917, which would have been impressed. The above medal is the correctly engraved original issue.

x 327



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**"Shah" J. A. Littlejohn. A.B. H.M.S.**) naming separated by suspension post, *toned, nearly extremely fine*

£500-£700

x 328

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**1891, Pte. W. Warren, 1st Dn. Gds.**) *traces of brooch marks to obverse, suspension re-affixed, good fine*

£300-£400

x 329



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (2259 Pte. J. Bradley. 2/3rd Foot) *toned, extremely fine*

£400-£500

x 330



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (833. Pte. D. Robertson. 2-21st Foot.) *good very fine*

£500-£700

x 331



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (284. Pte. W. McNulty. 1-24th Foot.) *lightly polished and minor edge bruises, otherwise very fine*

£600-£800

William McNulty was born in the Parish of Wrexham, Denbighshire, and enlisted at Wrexham on 16 June 1874, aged 21 years 10 months, a collier by trade. He served 25 years 137 days and was discharged as a Colour-Sergeant on 31 October 1899.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 332



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1525. Pte. T. Driscoll. 2-24th Foot.) *a few light edge bruises, otherwise good very fine* £800-£1,000

Thomas Driscoll was born in the Parish of Dawlais, Glamorgan, and enlisted for 25th Brigade at Brecon on 29 January 1878, aged 18 years 6 months, a fireman by trade. He served in the 2/24th in the South African campaign of 1879 and in the Bechuanaland expedition of 1884-85. He was discharged on 21 March 1890.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 333

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (50/1235. Pte. H. Gooden. 57th Foot.) *surname officially corrected, two small edge bruises, otherwise very fine* £400-£500

x 334



South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (1400. Cpl. J. McCracken. 58th Foot.) *good very fine* £300-£400

x 335



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (29/81. Pte. A. Stewart. 58th Foot.) *toned, extremely fine* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Glendining's, December 1989.

Private A. Stewart served with the 58th Regiment of Foot in South Africa, and was severely wounded at Laing's Nek on 28 January 1881.

x 336



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**802. Pte. R. Kirk, 91st Foot.**) *a few small edge bruises, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

£500-£700

x 337



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**2111. Pte. A. Watmore. 91st Foot.**) *small edge bruise and lightly polished, otherwise very fine*

£500-£700

x 338



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**735. Pte. G. Newman. 99th Foot.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine*

£500-£700

x 339



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Tpr. W. Carton. A/3rd Cape Yeory.**) *small edge nick and scratch to obverse, otherwise toned, good very fine* *£400-£500*

x 340



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (**Corpl. F. Bahlmann, German Burgr. Contgt.**) *minor edge bruises, otherwise toned, good very fine* *£400-£500*

A Collection of Medals for Tel-el-Kebir

x 341



Pair: Troop Sergeant-Major W. Burgin, 7th Dragoon Guards

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (958 Tp: Sergt. Maj: W. Burgin. 7/Dn. Gds.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *clasp face slightly bent, otherwise good very fine* (2) £200-£240

x 342

Pair: Driver J. Penny, "J" Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (6404. Driv: J. Penny. J/3 Bde. R.A.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* £140-£180

x 343



Three: Sapper T. Cooper, Royal Engineers

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (13744. Sapper T. Cooper. R.E.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (13744 Sapr. T. Cooper, C. Tp: R.E.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks and pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* (3) £500-£700

x 344

Pair: Private H. Bower, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1885 (5042 Pte. H. Bower, 2/Cdm. Gds); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, reverse impressed '5042 C.G.', *edge bruising and pitting from star, therefore good fine* (2) £160-£200

x 345



Six: Sergeant C. H. Preece, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, later Warrant Officer, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (2602 Pte. C. H. Preece. 2/R. Ir. R.) regiment a little weak from contact with star; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (2602 Sergt. C. Preece 2nd Bn. R. Ir. R.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (3716 Serjt. C. Preece 2d Bn. Ryl. Ir. Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (10313 A.W.O. Cl. 2 C. H. Preece. Notts. & Derby. R.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, reverse impressed '69B 2602 RIR', edge bruising and contact wear, therefore good fine or better (6) £300-£400

Sold with medal roll verification which also shows entitlement to 1914-15 Star.

x 346



Pair: Private G. Crago, 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1187. Pte. G. Crago. 2/D. of C.L.I.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, lower reverse point impressed '1187', good very fine (2) £180-£220

x 347



Three: **Quarter-Master Sergeant J. Lockhart, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1887. Cr. Sgt. J. Lockhart. 1/R. Hrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2197 Q.M. Sgt. J. Lockhart. R. Highrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks from star, otherwise good very fine (3)* £220-£260

x 348



Pair: **Private H. Bungay, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85 (1858. Pte. H. Bungay. 1/Gord: Highrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, reverse impressed '1858 75', *pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* £380-£460

Henry Bungay was born in the Parish of Wareham, Dorset, and enlisted for 39th Brigade at Weymouth on 11 October 1879, and served with the 1st Gordon Highlanders in Egypt 1882, in the Eastern Soudan 1884, and in the Nile Expedition 1884-85. He was discharged on 10 October 1891.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 349



Pair: **Private T. Hardiman, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85 (1843 Pte. T. Hardiman. 1/Gord: Highrs); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) £400-£500

Thomas Hardiman was born in the Parish of St Thomas', Birmingham, and enlisted for 39th Brigade at Walsall on 26 December 1879, aged 18, a brass founder by trade. He served with the 1st Gordon Highlanders in Egypt 1882, in the Eastern Soudan 1884, and in the Nile Expedition 1884-85. He was discharged at Aberdeen on 25 September 1891.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 350

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**A. T. Chambers, Gunner, R.M.A.**) later impressed naming as for East and West Africa 1887-1900, fitted with scroll suspension, *pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* £60-£80

x 351

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**5025 Pte. L. Rimmer. Coldm. Gds.**) *extremely fine* £140-£180

x 352

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**21. Pte. E. Gallagher. 2/York & Lanc: R.**) *pitting from star, therefore good fine* £100-£140

x 353



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**839. Pte. J. Metcalf. 2/High: LI.**) *toned, good very fine* £140-£180

x 354



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**374. Pte. J. Ingles, 1/Sea: Highrs.**) *pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* £140-£180

x 355

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**1404. Pte. O. Shanley. 1/R. Ir: Fus.**) *pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* £120-£160

x 356

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**Sepoy Soondur 20th Punjan Infy.**) *pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* £80-£100

x 357



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai (**2674. Pte. F. Nelson. 1/R. Hrs.**) *edge bruise over last part of unit, pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* £140-£180

x 358

Khedive's Star, dated 1882, the reverse impressed '**34 J. C. 1st Bn. the R.S. Regt.**', *nearly very fine*
1st Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment.

£50-£70

Single Campaign Medals

359



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Egypt (**William Smallridge.**) *obverse edge bruise and light marks, otherwise good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

William Smallridge (also recorded as Smallbridge) is confirmed on the reconstructed roll for Egypt as Coxswain aboard H.M.S. *Romulus*, a 36-gun fifth rate frigate, converted to a troopship in 1799 for the Egyptian campaign and landed troops for the battle of Aboukir on 8 March 1801.

One of five clasps issued to this ship.

x 360



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**John Roaf, .**) 'Carpenter' erased after name, *clasp with small cut and a little bent, re-affixed to carriage, some edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2001.

John Roaf is confirmed on the rolls as Carpenter aboard the *Polyphemus* at Trafalgar. Only 22 medals to this ship.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 4 Novr 1805 (**John Ryan.**) *toned, extremely fine*

£1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Spink, August 1959; Glending's, March 1989; Dix Noonan Webb, February 1998; Colin Message Collection, August 1999.

John Ryan is confirmed as an Able Seaman aboard *Caesar* on 4 November 1805. Two other men with this name are shown on the rolls, one for Trafalgar and one for Java, both as Privates in the Royal Marines.

Ryan served aboard the *Caesar*, Sir Richard Strachan's flag-ship. He came from Waterford and was aged 30 in May 1805. A landsman, he was advanced to ordinary seaman on 7 July 1805, and to Able Seaman on 1 February 1806. Like most of *Caesar's* crew, followers of Sir Richard, he had joined from *Renown* when she was paid off.

Four French ships, under Rear-Admiral Dumanoir Le Pelley, had escaped to the south after the battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805, and eventually decided to make for one of the Atlantic ports. It so happened that at this time Rear-Admiral Allemand was at sea with the French Rochefort squadron and was playing havoc with British commerce, and several British squadrons were looking for it.

On 2 November, the frigate *Phoenix* had sighted four large ships which she supposed to be from the Rochefort squadron and conveyed this news to Sir Richard Strachan, who at once gave chase. He found the French squadron but lost them again during the night of the 2nd/3rd. But at 9.00 a. m. next day, north-west of Cape Ortegal, Strachan, in company with three ships of the line and the frigate *Santa Margarita*, made contact once more.

The four French ships were continually harassed by the *Santa Margarita* and the *Phoenix* which had also come up. The British vessels gradually overtook Dumanoir Le Pelley, who realising by the 4th November that he could not avoid action, formed his command into line, *Duguay Trouin* 80, *Formidable* 74, *Mont Blanc* 74, and *Scipion* 74.

Strachan in *Caesar*, now had with him only *Hero* and *Courageux*; the *Bellona*, being a poor sailer, having parted company. Just after midday the battle began. At 2.45 the general action was also joined by the *Namur*, and the *Revolutionnaire* had also come up. The French suffered severely from the superior British gunnery and soon the *Formidable* and the *Scipion* struck their colours. By 3.55 the other French 74's had also capitulated. Total French casualties were over 750 killed and wounded. The four prizes were brought back to Plymouth where they were added to the British navy.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Basque Roads 1809 (**Geo. Phillips.**) *minor edge nicks, about extremely fine*

£1,200-£1,600

George Phillips served as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *L'Aigle* during Lord Cochrane's successful destruction of a number of French ships, including four ships of the line, in the Basque Roads, off St. Nazaire, on 11-12 April 1809; two other men with this name appear on the Admiralty Claimants' List, as single clasp awards for Algiers and Syria respectively.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Guadeloupe (**John Hardy**) *very fine*

£1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Glendining's, December 1984; Dix Noonan Webb, February 1998.

John Hardy was born in Thoroton, Nottingham, in 1791, and joined the Royal Marines on 12 September 1809. He joined H.M.S. *Sceptre* (74 guns) in October 1809 and served as a Private, Royal Marines, aboard H.M.S. *Sceptre* during the operations off (and subsequent capture of) the island of Guadeloupe between 28 January and 6 February 1810.

Under the command of Captain S. J. Ballard, H.M.S. *Sceptre* took part in the attack of two French flûtes, *Loire* and *Seine*, anchored in Barque Cove, about nine miles to the northwest of the town of Basse-Terre. The French were forced to abandon their ships and set them alight. Later, whilst other troops were landed on the island, Ballard created a diversion off Trois-Rivières before landing Bluejackets and marines from the *Sceptre* between Anse à la Barque and Basse-Terre, with the fighting with the broadsword in order to capture Guadeloupe.

Two other men with this name appear on the Admiralty Claimants' List; a single clasp award for 'Anholt 27 March 1811'; and a single clasp award for 'Syria'.

Sold with copied research.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Hawke 18 Augt 1811, the impressed naming almost completely erased except for faint traces of the first and final letters (W and S.) *otherwise as issued, nearly extremely fine and very rare* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Jubilee Collection, Glendining's, May 1992; Dix Noonan Webb, July 2001.

William Perkins/Perkis is confirmed on the rolls as an Ordinary Seaman aboard *Hawke* at the capture of the French brig *Heron* near Barfleure on 18 August 1811. Only 6 clasps issued for this frigate action and no other William Perkins or Perkis are shown on the rolls.

Sold with full report from the Home Office Forensic Science Laboratory, Chorley, which concludes:

"An impressed inscription has been removed from the bottom, circumferential edge of the medal by a filing action. The only visible remains of the inscription are what may be part of a letter 'W' at the start of the inscription and what may be part of a letter 'S' and a full stop at the end of the inscription. The bottom edge of the medal has been chemically treated and the following parts of the inscription have been recovered: W I L - - - P E - K - N S.

Examination of the Naval General Service Medal submitted confirmed the opinion that the original recipient was William Perkins."

William Perkis/Perkins was born at Ryde, Isle of Wight, in 1789, and entered the Navy aboard H.M.S. *Dryad* as a Boy 3rd Class, aged 14, in 1803. He joined *Hawke* in July 1809 and took part in the successful action against the French National brig *Heron*, and was severely wounded on that occasion. Consequently, he entered Haslar Hospital suffering from gun shot wounds on 23 August 1811, remaining there until the end of October. His subsequent service appears to have been as a Ship's Cook, the effects of his wounds not doubt preventing him from carrying out the normal duties of a Seaman. He was finally discharged from H.M.S. *Victory* as Supernumerary Cook on 11 April 1837. He died as a Greenwich out-pensioner on 24 May 1855, after hanging himself at his home at Southsea, Hampshire.

Sold, in addition to the forensic reports, with a large quantity of related research.

365



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Northumberland 22 May 1812 (**Abraham Mogridge**.) *heavy edge bruising, nearly very fine* £1,800-£2,200

Abraham Mogridge (also recorded as Mogdridge) was born in Crediton, Devon, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Third Class in H.M.S. *Ethalion* at Portsmouth on 3 July 1810. He was paid off a month later and joined H.M.S. *Royal William*, before moving to H.M.S. *Northumberland* in September 1810 as a Boy Second Class. He was present for the action on 22 May 1812 when, in the company of the gun-brig H.M.S. *Growler*, the *Northumberland* destroyed the French 40-gun frigates *L'Arienne* and *L'Andromaque*, and the 16-gun brig *Mamelouck*, whose united fire together with that of a destructive battery, had killed 5 and wounded a further 28 of the crew.

Mogridge joined H.M.S. *Puissant* in January 1813 and was drafted to H.M.S. *Gladiator* in March 1813. Raised Ordinary Seaman in August 1813, he was paid off in October 1815 and it is reasonable to assume he left the service at this point.

Sold with a typed biography.

366



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Java (**Patrick Carroll, 89th Foot**) *slight contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Eaton Collection 1880; Dalrymple White Collection, Glendining's, July 1946; Elson Collection 1963 and Dix, Noonan Webb, November 2007.

Patrick Carroll was born at Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, and enlisted there on 24 March 1806. He served in the East Indies continuously from December 1808 until his discharge in India on 6 December 1822, due to rheumatism and general debility with a rupture. The recipient is also entitled to an Army of India medal, clasp Ava. Another man of this name received a medal for Chrystler's Farm.

367



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Nive (**James Morrist, 84th Foot.**) *contact marks, very fine*

£700-£900

Provenance: Glendining's 1975; Spink 1987.

James Morrist enlisted for the 2/84th Foot on 11 May 1807, and was discharged at Fermoy on 6 October 1814, in consequence of 'disabled left hand from gun shot wound in action of the eleventh of Decr. 1813 near Bayonne.' A plasterer by trade, he was admitted to out-pension at Kilmainham Royal Hospital on 17 December 1814.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

368



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (**J. Shannon, 89th. Foot.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *suspension slack, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine*

£1,000-£1,400

369 Ghuznee 1839, unnamed as issued, a late striking from worn dies on a thicker flan, fitted with straight bar suspension; together with *defective* Maharajpooor Star 1843, reconstituted with a silver plate soldered to the reverse, this with contemporarily inscribed (**Pte. Thomas Finegan 40th Foot**) *fair condition, the first very fine (2)*

£100-£14

370 China 1842 (**Richard Fagan, 18th R. Irish Reg. Infantry.**) original straight bar suspension, *some edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine*

£500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2007

371 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**2954 John Fitzgerald, 57th. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine*

£360-£440

John Fitzgerald was born in St. Michael's, Limerick, Ireland, around 1839. He attested into the 57th Regiment of Foot and served in New Zealand during the 1861-66 campaign. He appears in the England 1871 census roll as a Labourer resident at 1 Blacklands Street, London, within the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Sold with copied research.



The Punjab Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir N. W. Elphinstone, Bt., 4th Bengal Native Infantry, who, for his work in caring for the sick and wounded of the three combatant armies during the Franco-Prussian War, was subsequently honoured by the French, German, and Russian states

Punjab 1848-49, no clasp (Ensign N. W. Elphinstone, 4th Bengal N.I.); together with representative examples of the recipient's other honours and awards, viz. Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp, *naming erased*, **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel; **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Vladimir, Fourth Class breast badge, gilt base metal and enamel, reverse stamped 'K'; **Germany, Prussia**, War Merit Medal 1870-71, non-combatant's type, iron; **France, Third Republic**, French Red Cross Medal for the Franco-Prussian War 1870-71, bronze, with original embroidered ribband, *edge bruising, contact marks and some enamel damage in parts, generally nearly very fine (6)* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Roger Perkins Collection, Sotheby's, December 1990 (when sold as just the single Punjab Medal).

Nicolai William Elphinstone was born in Riga, Latvia, in 1825, his family being long established in the service of Imperial Russia. Educated on the family estate at Wattram, and later in Germany (Dresden and Bonn University), he was accepted by the Honourable East India Company on the recommendation of his cousin, Mountstuart Elphinstone, and arrived in India at the end of the Sutlej Campaign in 1845 (too late to qualify for the medal). He served with 4th Bengal Native Infantry during the Punjab Campaign in at least one well documented skirmish, but in none of the three major battles. Promoted Lieutenant in 1852 and hand-picked by John Lawrence as one of his subordinates in the Punjab Commission, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner, Gujranwala District in 1856, and then Settlement Officer at Gugera. Following the outbreak of the Great Sepoy Mutiny, he raised and despatched several units to assist in the siege of Delhi, but was then himself besieged by 10,000 dissidents at Gugera. With Lawrence's support, he pacified the District and subsequently received the Mutiny Medal (without clasp). He remained in various senior administrative appointments in India until 1865 when, as Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur District, he retired to Tours in Western France.

Following the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871, Elphinstone was invited to organise the work in Western France of 'The British National Society' (which eventually evolved into the British Red Cross Society). As the Prussian Army swept across France, Elphinstone and his wife created a 'British Ambulance' which dealt with thousands of French, Prussian and Bavarian casualties. He also agreed to act as local correspondent for *The Times* newspaper, and made several journeys to view the fighting in his role as journalist. These adventures led to his arrest and imprisonment by the French on spying charges. For his work in caring for the sick and wounded of the three combatant armies, he was subsequently made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by the new French Government. From the Municipal Council of Tours he received a Vote of Thanks. A year later, by the Emperor of the new Germany, he was awarded the Order of the Crown, 4th Class. At the same time he received the Order of Military Merit from the King of Bavaria. It is believed that he was entitled also to a Russian Order, presented to him by the Tsar of Russia (who was godfather to Elphinstone's son).

In 1877 Elphinstone succeeded to the Baronetcy of Lopness and Blytheswood on the death of his elder brother, Major-General Sir John Elphinstone, and became the 10th Baronet. He died at Wiesbaden on 3 February 1907, aged 81, without an heir, at which point the Baronetcy became extinct.

Sold with copied research, including a 24pp typed account 'The Life and Times of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Nicolai Elphinstone, Bt.' compiled by Roger Perkins.

x 373



Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Chilianwala (**C. Egelton, 24th Foot.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine*

£500-£700

Charles Egelton was born at Swindon, Wiltshire, and enlisted into the 21st Fusiliers at Bath on 21 December 1842, aged 20 years 3 months. He volunteered to the 24th Foot on 1 November 1847, and served with that regiment until discharged on 8 October 1861, when it is stated 'he is in possession of Four Good Conduct Badges - Served with the Army of the Punjab in 1848/49. Battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwala and Goojerat - Sabre Cut on left shoulder at Chillianwala, & is in possession of Medal and two Clasps for Punjab Campaign.'

Medal roll confirms entitlement to clasps Chilianwala and Goojerat.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 374 South Africa 1834-53 (**Moses Gutteridge. 43. Lt. Infantry.**) *re-impressed in small upright capitals, heavy contact marks, good fine*

£100-£140

Moses Gutteridge (also recorded as Guthridge) attested for the 43rd Light Infantry and served with them in South Africa during the Third Kaffir War, 1850-53. He saw further service in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny (entitled to a no clasp Indian Mutiny Medal).

375 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *minor edge nicks, good very fine*

£100-£140

376 Crimea 1854-56, no clasp (**J. Stevenson. Gr. & Dr. RI. Arty.**) *officially impressed naming, slight edge dig, very fine* £160-£200

John Stevenson attested into the Royal Artillery and served with the 11th Battalion during the Crimean War. He is additionally entitled to the clasps Alma and Inkermnan. A unique rank and name to the regiment confirmed on the medal roll, however, it should be noted that another recipient, Joseph Stevenson, served as a Bombardier with 'N' Battery, Royal Artillery, who was additionally entitled to the Sebastapol clasp and died during that siege on 21 June 1855.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

377 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**No. 3141. Dins. Henessey. 89th Regt.**) *Depot impressed naming, contact marks, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £140-£180

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

378 Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (**Francis Sutherland Capt 2nd. Drags Scots Greys.**) *contemporary engraved naming, with a silver claw and suspension ring, somewhat polished, otherwise very fine* £400-£500

Francis Sutherland purchased a Cornetcy in the 2nd Dragoons in September 1847 and a Lieutenancy in April 1851. His advancement to Captain in November 1854, however, was without purchase, and possibly reflected his part in the previous month's action at Balaklava. During that celebrated engagement, he served as one of four Troop Leaders in the Scots Greys, and was memorably called upon to 'dress the ranks' as the Russian cavalry swept down on the Brigade - This entailed turning his back on the enemy and facing the men in his Troop and no-one moved until the second-in-command considered the regiment ready and brought them round. He resigned his commission in February 1856 and appears to have settled in Herefordshire, before a suggestion that he finally retired to Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

His contemporarily engraved exactly named Crimea Medal, together with an unnamed Turkish Crimea Medal and a quantity of original documentation and related artefacts, were sold in these rooms in September 2006.

379 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Corpl. Peter Ashton, 2nd Beng. Eur. Fusrs.**) *a somewhat later issue with impressed naming, good very fine* £140-£180

Peter Ashton, a Fustian Cutter from Warrington, Lancashire, attested into the East India Company's Infantry at Brompton Barracks, Chatham in June 1839, aged 18 years. Allocated to the Bengal Army, he sailed for India in August and was posted to the 2nd Bengal European Fusiliers on arrival at Calcutta. He subsequently saw active service in the Punjab operations of 1848-49, when he was present at Chilianwala and Goojerat, and in the Pegu operations of 1853. He was invalided Home in January 1854.

Sold with copied research.

x 380



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**Capt. H. J. Willoughby, 2nd Bombay Eur. Regt. LI.**) *toned, good very fine*

£500-£700

Retired as Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1859.

x 381 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7, *clasps remounted in this order, with unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**Mr. E. G. Durrant, Inspector of Police**) *very fine*

£160-£200

Edward George Durrant was born in India on 27 July 1861 and served as Inspector of Police at Pynmana in 1888; Assistant Superintendent in Lower Chindwin in 1890; Assistant Superintendent in Maubin and Thongwa in 1895; and Assistant Superintendent in Mandalay in 1905. He died at Dehra Dun, India, on 6 February 1909, aged 48.

x 382 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Thos. Salt, 6th. Dragn. Gds.**) *light contact marks, very fine*

£240-£280

Thomas Salt was born in Worcester and attested for the 6th Dragoon Guards at Birmingham on 25 April 1855, aged 19. He served with them in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny and was 'wounded twice, on 16th November 1857 at Narnoul, in the chest, and in the left arm' (recipient's discharge papers refer). He was discharged on 10 December 1867, after 12 years and 77 days' service, of which 4 years and 7 months were spent soldiering in India.

383 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Pte. Giles Williams, 54 Ft.**) naming officially impressed in a later style, *toned, nearly extremely fine*

£100-£140

x 384 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**1776 Cr. Sergt. E. Smith H.Ms. 81st Regt.**) *very fine*

£120-£160

Edward Smith was born in the Parish of Killmore, near Killishandea, County Cavan, and attested there for the 81st Foot on 19 January 1843, aged 19 years. Promoted to Corporal in June 1845, to Sergeant in December 1850, and to Colour Sergeant in March 1856, he was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal with a gratuity of £5 on 24 June 1861. He reverted to Sergeant in December 1863 and was discharged at Chatham on 25 January 1864, having served just over 21 years, including 6 years 10 months in the East Indies.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 385 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Rh. Rider Jas. Sorrell, 1st. Bde. Bengal H. Art.**) *good very fine*

£200-£240

James Sorrell was born in Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, in 1832 and attested for the East India Company Artillery at Westminster on 21 January 1852. Posted to 3 Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, he was awarded a Rough Rider on 1 April 1856, and served with them during the Great Sepoy Mutiny.

Promoted Bombardier on 7 September 1859, he volunteered for the Royal Artillery on 6 March 1861, and was promoted Corporal on 4 December 1861. He transferred to C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, on 6 January 1863, and was promoted Sergeant on 21 January 1864. He transferred to the Coast Brigade, Royal Artillery, as a Gunner on 1 May 1868, and was promoted Bombardier on 19 May 1869. He was discharged on 8 June 1872, after 22 years and 140 days' service, of which 13 years and 10 months were spent soldiering in India.

Sold with copied record of service.

x 386



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**John Brown, 1st. Bn. 8th. Regt.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine*

£500-£700

John Brown attested for the 8th (King's) Regiment of Foot and served with the 1st Battalion in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny. He distinguished himself before Delhi on 9 July 1857, as recorded in the Regimental History:

'on the 9th July the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, with outer troops, was sent to dislodge a large rebel force which had occupied some gardens beyond the extreme right of the British position. These gardens were thickly wooded and enclosed, and they contained some houses which had been converted into defensive posts. After a severe contest, lasting several hours, the enemy was forced to retire on Delhi, but being reinforced they rallied, and again advanced, and surrounded a serai which had been occupied by the regiment. As the ammunition was beginning to run short, and as the enemy had effected a lodgement close under the walls, and had begun to pierce openings for firing into the serai, it became necessary to evacuate the place. Lieutenant Greathed (the brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed), Bengal Engineers, with a small party, volunteered to hold the gate of the serai next the town, whilst Colonel Greathed and the main body retired by another gate. Colonel Greathed met with no serious opposition, but when Lieutenant Greathed's party prepared to follow the found a considerable number of rebels barring their way out of the serai, and had to force a passage by a determined charge through the gateway. No. 2041 [*sic*] Private John Brown greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry in the charge, and in consequence was promoted to the rank of Corporal.'

A further contemporary account states: 'Private John Brown greatly distinguished himself. Seizing the barrel of his musket with his two hands he whirled it round and brought the butt down with terrific force on the dark heads before him. When at last the butt broke off, he used the barrel with one hand while he deftly wielded the bayonet with the other. He did such execution and seemed so immune from fire and sword, that the rebels gave way and ultimately he and his party won their way through.'

Further advanced Sergeant, Brown was wounded in the hip at Delhi on 23 July 1857, during an attack on Ludlow Castle.

Note: Brown's service number on the casualty roll and on the medal roll is 3087, not 2041 as listed in the Regimental History. However, there is only one J. Brown, 8th Foot listed on the published medal roll, and there is no 2041 Brown from any unit on the roll.

Sold with copied research.

x 387 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**C. Collyer, 52nd L.I.**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine*

£360-£440

Charles Collyer died in India on 5 October 1857.

388 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Darl O'Sullivan, 3rd Bombay Eurpn. Regt.**) *edge bruising and light contact marks, very fine*

£160-£200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2002.

x 389



The important Indian Mutiny medal awarded to Lieutenant-General F. A. Willis, K.C.B., who commanded the 84th Regiment at the First Relief of Lucknow and during the subsequent defence of the Lucknow, being himself wounded and awarded the C.B. for his services

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (Capt. & Bt. Major F. A. Willis, C.B. 84th Regt.) *good very fine*

£2,000-£2,400

Frederick Arthur Willis was born in Kensington on 16 July 1827, the son of Lieutenant-General Browne Willis of the Royal Artillery. He was commissioned as Ensign in the 70th (Surrey) Regiment in 1844, rising to Captain in 1852, and exchanged to the 84th (York and Lancaster) Regiment the following year.

During the Indian Mutiny in Bengal, Willis was present with Major-General Sir Henry Havelock's Field Force in the actions of Oonao and Buseerut Gunge in July 1857, and he commanded the 84th Regiment in the actions of Buseerut Gunge, Boorbeake Chowkee and Bithoor in August, and Mungawar and Alum Bagh in September. Captain Willis was also in command of the 84th contingent of 191 men at the First Relief of Lucknow on 25 September, during which his Regiment suffered very severe losses (27 killed, 59 wounded), and where he himself was wounded in action by grape-shot in the left knee and by a musket ball in the right thigh. On account of the heavy casualties sustained, the Relief Force was too weak to break out of the Residency and had to remain inside, under siege, along with the original defenders. Captain Willis commanded the 84th throughout the epic 53-day defence of the Lucknow Residency which ensued. The Second Relief Force finally arrived on 16 November, when Willis led a party of men issuing from the Residency to meet its Commander, General Sir Colin Campbell. Later that day, Captain Willis commanded the Right Column at the storming of the Hirn Khannah (the King's Deer Park and Buildings), for which he was thanked in Division Orders by Major-General Havelock. Captain Willis's activities during the period 19 September-22 November are described in great detail in a long letter written by him and dated Lucknow, 21 November 1857 (this letter is reproduced in *The York and Lancaster Regiment*, Vol. 1, pages 278-289, copy sold with Lot).

After the final Relief of Lucknow, Willis was with Major-General Sir James Outram's Force at the Alum Bagh, commanding the 84th until late January, and was present at the capture of Lucknow in March 1858. He later accompanied Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard's Force and was present at the Relief of Azimghur. He subsequently proceeded with Brigadier Douglas's column in pursuit of the rebel chief Koer Singh and was present at the actions of 17 and 20 April.

Captain Willis was thanked in Council by the Governor-General of India for his invaluable services in connection with the relief of Lucknow and, on 24 March 1858, he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In addition, he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 17 February 1858), was awarded Brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, was granted an additional year's service for the defence of Lucknow, and received the Indian Mutiny medal with two clasps.

Willis returned to England in 1859, was promoted to Major later that year, and exchanged to the 38th (Staffordshire) Regiment in 1860. On 13 September 1860 he married Augusta Emma Young, the daughter of Mr. John G. Young of Brighton, at Aston Church in Yorkshire. Willis was promoted to Colonel in 1865 and assumed command of the 38th later that year.

Colonel Willis subsequently saw further service in India when he commanded the Durbund Field Column during the Hazara Expedition of 1868. Although he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 15 June 1869) he did not qualify for the India General Service medal with 'North West Frontier' clasp which was awarded to some participants of this expedition.

In 1870, following his return to England, Willis was promoted to Major-General and did not see any further campaign service. He was exchanged to command the 26th (Cameronians) Regiment in 1871, and in 1882 assumed command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. Between 1884 and 1886, when he was promoted to Lieutenant-General, Willis commanded the Northern District, with headquarters at York. He was placed on retired pay in 1891 and became Colonel of the Northumberland Fusiliers in 1895.

Lieutenant-General Willis died on 28 May 1899, at his residence in Worplesdon near Guildford. He was promoted K.C.B. (Military Division) in the Birthday Honours List of 1899 but, sadly, the official announcement was not made until a few days after his death (*London Gazette* 3 June 1899).

x 390 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Drmr. Geo. Cull, 1st Bn. 23rd R.W. Fusrs.) *edge bruising and polished, otherwise nearly very fine*

£360-£440

391 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Wm. McKelvey, 53rd Regt.) *suspension slack, contact marks and edge bruising, good fine*

£300-£400

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming the recipient's additional entitlement to an Indian General Service Medal 1854-95 with the clasp 'North West Frontier'.

- 392** China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (**John Dempsey, 2nd Bn. 60th Regt.**), officially impressed naming, *suspension re-affixed, edge bruising and contact marks, very fine* £140-£180
-
- 393** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Pte. S. L. Freeman, 18th Bn.**) officially impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280
Provenance: Dix, Noonan Webb, September 2006.
-
- x 394** Canada General Service 1866-70, 2 clasps, Fenian Raid 1866, Red River 1870 (**Gr. R. Forsyth, N.B.G.A.**) Canadian style impressed naming, *good very fine* £400-£500
Clasp for Fenian Raid 1866 confirmed in Thyen's roll under St. John Volunteer Battalion but not entitled to Red River clasp.
-
- x 395** South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**29/968. Pte. S. Biles. 58th. Foot.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £300-£400
-
- 396** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**1190 Pte. T. Corley. 88th Foot.**) *very fine* £400-£500
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
-
- x 397** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Pte. J. Vietz. Frontr. Mtd. Rifles**) *good very fine* £300-£400
Approximately 261 South Africa medals with clasp 1877-8 awarded to the Frontier Mounted Rifles.
-
- x 398**
-
- South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**G. Viney. Pte. R.M. H.M.S. "Active".**) *edge bruising, very fine* £700-£900
Approximately 30 South Africa medals with clasp 1877-8-9 awarded to the Royal Marines.
-
- 399** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**1347 Pte. C. McArthur. 90th Foot**) *extremely fine* £400-£500
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
-
- x 400** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (**Tpr. R. F. de Beer, Wodehouse True Blues**) *traces of brooch mounting to obverse, suspension claw re-affixed, edge bruising, cleaned, very fine* £300-£400
Approximately 28 South Africa medals with clasp 1878 awarded to the Wodehouse True Blues.
-
- x 401** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Tpr. J. D. Kock. 1st. Cape Yeory.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £300-£400
-
- x 402** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Tpr. P. J. Muller. E/3rd. Cape Yeory.**) *acid cleaned, suspension claw re-affixed, nearly very fine* £260-£300
-
- x 403** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Troopr. X R. Lewis. Lydenng. Rifles.**) *first initial unofficially obliterated with a X, traces of brooch mounting to obverse, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £260-£300
Approximately 56 South Africa medals with clasp 1879 awarded to the Lydenburg Rifles.
During the First Boer War, Lydenburg was the scene of a siege, 6 January-30 March 1881; the British Garrison of some 100 men being commanded by Lieutenant Walter Long.

404 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Capt. F. E. Lloyd. 1/25th Regt.**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* £360-£440

Francis Elliott Lloyd was born at Bath, Somerset, on 13 December 1842, and was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned Ensign in the 76th Foot on 3 July 1860, and was promoted Lieutenant on 5 July 1864, and Captain on 9 May 1872. He transferred to the 25th Foot on 12 June 1878, and served with the Regiment in Afghanistan during the Bazar Valley Expedition. Promoted Brigade Major, he subsequently served as a Field Engineer with the Kurram Valley Force, and retired with the rank of Major on 1 January 1881.

Sold with copied Statement of Services.

405 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (**1653. Pte. H. Thorne, 66th Foot.**) *minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* £220-£260

406 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**639. Pte. J. Marron. 2/R. Ir: R.**) *very fine* £160-£200

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

407 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**2437. Pte. J. Plevin. 2/Manch: R.**) *edge bruising and light pitting, nearly very fine* £120-£160

408 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**2249 Pte. C. Richmond. 5th Lancers.**) *very fine* £140-£180

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

409 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**1118 Pte. J. Smith. 1/RI. Ir: Regt.**) *contact marks with heavy pitting from star, good fine* £100-£140

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

410 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**2056, Sergt. P. Gibbons, 5th Lancers.**) *good very fine* £200-£240

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

411



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (**2463 Pte. J. Taylor. 5th Lancers.**) *good very fine* £800-£1,000

Sold with copied medal roll extracts, annotated that the recipient was discharged as a consequence of misconduct.

412 Khedive's Star (2), dated 1882; dated 1884-6, both unnamed as issued, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £100-£140

413 Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, the reverse impressed '1883 R I', *severe contact bruise to a point of the star from contact with an Egypt and Sudan Medal, otherwise nearly very fine* £50-£70

Sold with copied medal roll extracts for **1883 Pte. James Norris, Royal Irish Regiment**, who was additionally entitled to an Egypt and Sudan Medal with the clasp The Nile 1884-85.

x414 North West Canada 1885, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *toned, nearly extremely fine* £260-£300

x 415



North West Canada 1885, 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (**David Hartley B.M.I.**) contemporary engraved naming, *toned, extremely fine*
 £800-£1,000

David Hartley is confirmed on the roll of No. 1 Troop, Bolton Mounted Infantry at Russell, Manitoba.

Sold with copied Land Grant application and certificate, and picture of headstone recording his death in 1944.

x 416



North West Canada 1885, 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (**William J. Meacham 90th Battn.**) contemporary engraved naming; together with Army & Navy Veterans medal, silver and enamels, the reverse inscribed '408 W. J. Meacham 48th Batt. 1880 - 90th Rifles 1883 to 1889', *toned, nearly extremely fine (2)*
 £1,000-£1,400

William James Meacham is confirmed on the roll of 90th Winnipeg Battalion.

x 417

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (**J. Jennings, Sto., H.M.S. Boadicea.**) *nearly very fine*

£200-£240

John Jennings was born at Landport, Portsmouth, on 9 November 1869, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 2 March 1888. He joined *Boadicea* on 10 May 1888, and served on board for 3 years including the Witu campaign of 1890. Following extensive further sea service in a variety of vessels and eventual promotion to Stoker Petty Officer in July 1906, he was shore pensioned on 10 April 1910, joined the Royal Fleet Reserve a few days later and was discharged on 25 July 1910, to join the fledgling Naval Service of Canada. He emigrated to Canada later that year and is confirmed on the crew list of H.M. Canadian ships *Kestrel* and *Rainbow* in 1911.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll entry and other research relating to the early days of the Royal Canadian Navy.



The British South Africa Company Medal awarded to 'Jameson raider' Trooper L. C. Kennedy, a member of "C" Troop, Matabele Mounted Police, in Jameson's notorious raid through the Transvaal and mentioned in the diary of Major White, Jameson's Chief of Staff; he afterwards served as a Gunner in the Maxim Detachment of the Matabeleland Relief Force during the Matabele rebellion in 1896

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Trpr. L. C. Kennedy, M.R.F.) *good very fine and scarce to a Jameson Raider* £900-£1,200

Note: Kennedy was issued with an official replacement B.S.A. Company medal in 1908, having lost his original medal in 1905 while taking part in the Duke of Connaught's Review. The medal offered above is his original 'lost' medal. Kennedy's replacement medal, together with his full group entitlement was sold by Spink in July 2019.

Leslie Coleridge Kennedy was born at 26 Walton Road, Kirkdale, Lancashire on 8 January 1876, the son of a physician. He enlisted into the Matabele Mounted Police at Cape Town in October 1895, and was encamped at Pitsani on the Bechuanaland/Transvaal border one month later, when Dr. Leander Starr Jameson began recruiting for a raid into Transvaal. The discovery of gold at Johannesburg in 1884 had caused an influx of British settlers into the Boer territory of Transvaal. The Boers responded by protecting their gold mines with trade restrictions, and limiting the voting rights of non-Boers. The British Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, and the President of Cape Colony, Cecil Rhodes, drew up plans for a martial show of force to deter Paul Kruger's government from further discriminating against 'Uitlanders' (outsiders). Some 600 men, including The Matabele Mounted Police, were placed under the command of Dr. Jameson, whose orders were to support an anticipated Uitlander uprising in Johannesburg. When the uprising never transpired, Rhodes sent an urgent telegram to Jameson, ordering him to stand down. It was too late.

During the early hours of 29 December, the Jameson Raid began. The nominal roll of the Jameson Raiders (*TNA, CO 179/193*) confirms Kennedy as having entered the Transvaal as a member of 'C' Troop, Matabele Mounted Police. Jameson hoped for a 3-day dash to Johannesburg, before the Boer commandos could mobilise. To cover his tracks, he ordered all telegraph wires to be cut. Unfortunately, the telegraph wires to the Boer capital of Pretoria remained intact, enabling the Boers to track Jameson's movements from the moment he crossed the border. The Raiders were fired upon by a Boer outpost at 6 a.m. on 1 January. Six hours later, having advanced twenty miles, they fought a sharp skirmish with Boer marksmen in entrenched positions at Krugersdorp. They withdrew south-east in an attempt to outflank the Boers, but were confronted by a far larger force waiting for them at Doornkop. After an initial firefight in which thirty Raiders were killed, Jameson saw the hopelessness of his situation and surrendered. His entire column was imprisoned by the Boers at Pretoria, with international repercussions. The German Kaiser, sympathetic to the Boer cause, sent a telegram to Paul Kruger congratulating him on his success.

Kennedy was briefly imprisoned by the Boers, before being deported to England. His name appears on a list of deported Raiders compiled at the time (*TNA, CO 179/193*). He sailed aboard S.S. *Harlech Castle* on 24 January 1896, along with many other 'Mounted Policemen', and is mentioned on the ship's passenger list, which incorrectly gives his age as 22 (*TNA BT 26 Piece No 89*). He reached Plymouth on 26 February 1896.

The Raid's ringleaders were less fortunate. Despite being lionised in the British press, Dr. Jameson and Major White, his Chief of Staff, were put on trial in London in 1896. Joseph Chamberlain publicly condemned the Jameson Raid, and Cecil Rhodes was forced to resign as Prime Minister of Cape Colony. Major White's pocket diary, captured by the Boers and sent to London for the trial, was used as evidence to incriminate him. One of the excerpts read out in court was a roll call of men recruited by White at Pitsani in November 1895. Kennedy's name appears on this list. The diary, which includes hand-drawn maps of the actions at Krugersdorp and Doornkop, is held at The Bodleian Library (*MSS. Afr. S. 220, p132*).

Bulawayo to the Dardanelles

He may have been spared the trial, but Kennedy was still under contract to the British South Africa Company. He sailed back to Cape Town with nineteen other Mounted Policemen aboard S.S. *Norman* on 28 March 1896, disembarking in mid-April. In March 1896, while the British were distracted, the Matabele people of Rhodesia saw a chance to gain their independence. Hundreds of white farmers were massacred by the tribesmen, the survivors making their final stand at Bulawayo. Colonel Plumer was given command of the Matabeleland Relief Force, in which Kennedy served as a trooper. Several years later, Kennedy wrote a letter to Major Gordon, the Military Secretary at Cape Town, claiming to have served: 'all through the Matabele Campaign as a Gunner in Maxim Detachment M.R.F.' The Maxim Detachment played a vital role in suppressing the Matabele. An armed clash in the Umlugulu Valley on 5 August was reported by *The Times* in the following terms:

'The natives fought steadily and well up to the moment of the arrival of the British reinforcements, but then they broke and ran for their lives, the Maxims doing great execution among them as they fled.'

The Matabele Relief Column was then disbanded, having achieved its mission, and Kennedy resided at 2 Adams Street, Cape Town. He enlisted into Kitchener's Horse on 2 February 1900, serving during the Second Boer War, but avoided the fate of approximately 100 men of that unit who were overwhelmed by General Christiaan de Wet's forces at Paardeberg and forced to surrender. He transferred to the South African Light Horse at Maitland, Cape Town on 3 January 1901, becoming Sergeant Major of the Regiment. He was discharged as 'time expired' on 5 September 1901, receiving £8 5s 8d in back pay. He retired to Arklow Villas, Upper Buitenkant Street, Cape Town.

Re-entering military service, Kennedy joined the Cape Field Artillery as a driver on 5 July 1905. While taking part in the Military Review held by His Royal Highness the Duke Connaught in September 1905, Kennedy lost his original British South Africa Company Medal. He paid 8 shillings for an official replacement, which was sent out to him by the Military Secretary on 29 September 1908. Kennedy's application for a replacement Medal is held at the Cape Archive Repository (*KAB GH 35/250*).

Kennedy emigrated to Australia in 1908, working as a painter in Sydney. He married a widow, Harriet Armstrong, fathering two children. The family lived at 15 Trafalgar Street, Enmore. At the outbreak of war in August 1914, he immediately enlisted as a Driver in the 1st Field Artillery Brigade Ammunition Column (BAC), First Australian Imperial Force. He sailed with the first A.I.F. convoy, leaving Sydney on 18 October 1914. After a wait at Albany in Western Australia, he boarded S.S. *Argyllshire*, bound for Egypt, reaching Alexandria on 5 December. Billed at Mena Camp, he joined the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force on 4 April. His unit boarded S.S. *Indian* and sailed for Lemnos in preparation for the Gallipoli landings. He appears to have been wounded at Gallipoli, for he embarked T.S. *Ballarat* at Alexandria on 5 July, 'for transport to Australia for the purpose of discharge', and was described as 'medically unfit'. He was discharged on 5 December 1915. He died on 2 June 1945, his occupation given as 'book keeper'.

Sold with copied research including full roll of the Jameson Raiders.

See also Nigel Robson's definitive article, '*Leslie Coleridge Kennedy: a Raider Revealed*', OMRS Journal, December 2011, Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 207-214.

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- 419** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**3035 Corpl. H. Hill 1st. Bn. Som Lt. Infy.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £80-£100
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- 420** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (**4692 Pte. W. Fowler 2nd Bn Ryl Ir. Regt.**) *edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- William Fowler**, a Labourer from Mayglass, Co. Wexford, attested into the Royal Irish Regiment in 1893 and served in India with the 2nd Battalion during the Punjab Frontier and Samana campaigns of 1897-98.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract.
-
- x 421** India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98, bronze issue (**180 Driver Moti Jhind I.P. Transport Deptt.**) *traces of verdigris to top clasp, otherwise good very fine* £140-£180
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- 422** Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £140-£180
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- 423** Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (**Pte. T. Nicholls. Gren. Gds.**) Regimentally impressed naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140
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- x 424** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**5589 Pte. G. Jones, W. York: Regt.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £60-£80
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- x 425** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**3793 Pte. G. Jones. S. Staff: Regt.**) *edge bruise, nearly very fine* £60-£80
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- x 426** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**10492 Dr. W. A. Jones, A.S.C.**) *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £60-£80
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- 427** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**10585 Bomb: G. Johnson. 2nd W.D. R.G.A.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £120-£160
- Sold with copied medal roll extract annotated that the recipient was invalided to England.
-
- x 428** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**6286 Cpl. E. L. Jones, Devon: Regt.**) *polished, very fine* £100-£140
- E. L. Jones** served with the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and died of dysentery at Kroonstad on 16 September 1900.
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- 429** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (**21114 Bomb: W. Jones. 6th Coy. W.D. R.G.A.**) *very fine* £80-£100
- William Jones**, a Labourer from Preston, Lancashire, attested into the Royal Garrison Artillery, from the Lancashire Artillery Militia, on 15 July 1897. He served in South Africa during the Boer War and was advanced Bombardier on 1 February 1902. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 14 July 1905.
- Sold with copied service papers and copied medal roll extract.

x 430 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (**1545 Pte. J. Jones, K.R.R.C.**) *number officially corrected, light pitting, very fine* £70-£90

x 431 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**4558 Serjt: H. Monks. S. Lanc: Regt.**) *toned, extremely fine* £260-£300

Lance-Sergeant Hezekiah Monks was killed in action at Wynne's Hill, Natal, on 22 February 1900.

432 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Transvaal (**1635 Pte. T. Hyland. Leinster Regt.**) *very fine* £120-£160

Approximately 74 Natal clasps were awarded to the Leinster Regiment.

Sold with copied medal roll extract and research.

433 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**2588 Pte. M. Guilfoyle. 5th RI: Irish Regt.**) *slight edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £140-£180

Michael Guilfoyle attested into the 5th (Kilkenny Militia) Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, and served in South Africa during the Boer War.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

434 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**3041 Pte. J. McTiernan, Leins: Regt.**) *suspension slack, very fine* £120-£160

J. McTiernan attested into the Leinster Regiment and served in South Africa with the 3rd Battalion during the Boer War. Advanced Lance Corporal, he died of disease at Vrede, on 17 November 1900. He is erroneously referred to as 'McFiernan' on the casualty roll.

Sold with copied medal roll extract and copied casualty roll extract.

435 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**2974 Pte. W. Pratt. Scot: Rifles**), *contact marks, edge bruising, good fine* £70-£90

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

x 436 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**290 Cpl. H. Wilmott, E. Surrey Regt.**) *heavy edge bruising, suspension claw re-affixed and re-pinned, good fine* £60-£80

437 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**939 Gnr: G. Henry. Cape G.A.**) *slight scratches, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming the issue of all clasps and that the medal was sent to Mrs. D. Henry, Crossfield Road, Cleaton Moor, Cumberland in 1908.

438



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (**4780, Pte. T. H. Bowman. 5/Lcprs.**) *engraved naming, good very fine* £500-£700

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming additional entitlement to a Cape Colony clasp.

- x 439 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**4551. Pte. G. F. Jones. 13/Hussars**) engraved naming, *edge bruising, slightly abrasively cleaned, very fine* £100-£140
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- x 440 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, South Africa 1902 (**16790 Pte. T. Jones. R.A.M.C.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 441 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**5310 Pte. J. Spence. Munster Fus:**) *slight contact marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming the recipient's additional entitlement to a two clasp King's South Africa Medal.
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- 442 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**4557 Pte. W. McCarthy, RI. Dublin Fus:**) *light contact marks and scratches, otherwise good very fine* £240-£280
W. McCarthy attested into the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and served in South Africa with the 2nd Battalion during the Boer War. He received a Gun Shot Wound to his back on 23 February 1900, during the action at Hart's Hill, Tugela Heights. He is additionally entitled to a two clasp King's South Africa Medal.
Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
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- 443 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**2769. Serjt. W. B. Chapman. 14/Hrs.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £200-£240
W. B. Chapman served with the 14th Hussars in South Africa during the Boer War, and is shown on the medal roll as 'Discharged, Time expired.'
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- 444 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3041 Corpl: F. Adams. 10th. RI. Hussars.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £50-£70
Sold with the recipient's riband bar for the QSA and KSA.
-
- 445 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4936 Gnr: P. O'Berines. R.F.A.**) *suspension slack, very fine* £50-£70
Patrick O'Berines attested into the Royal Field Artillery and served in South Africa with 78th Battery. He is additionally entitled to a Queen's South Africa Medal with the clasps Cape Colony, Transvaal, Tugela Heights and Relief of Ladysmith.
Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
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- x 446 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2) (**4205 Pte. G. Jones. RI: Scots Fus;; 1675 S.S. Mjr: H. Jones. 1/Kitchener's F.S.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £70-£90
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- 447 Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'b', unnamed as issued, *lacking integral top riband bar, good very fine* £200-£240
-
- 448 Ashanti 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi (**48 Pte. Matakenya, 1st K.A.R.C.**) *suspension slack with suspension claw re-affixed, edge bruising, contact marks and somewhat polished, therefore fair* £140-£180
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
-
- 449 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**22157705 Sgt. D. Chester. RAPC**) *extremely fine* £70-£90
Sold with the named card box of issue for the recipient's General Service Medal with Cyprus clasp.
-
- x 450 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**I.P.I. A. Robinson**) *good very fine* £60-£80
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- 451 Natal 1906, no clasp (**Mpunyu, Amafunze Tribe.**) *fitted with a replacement copy suspension, traces of fire damage, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore fine* £60-£80
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- x 452 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, bronze issue (**73 Grass Cutter Kharku 21t Cavv**) *suspension slightly slack, polished and worn, good fine* £70-£90

- 453** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (2) (**L-20254 Pte. A. Strickland. 21 Lrs.; 121391 Cpl. G. Simkins. M.G.C.**) *first officially re-impressed, edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140
- Albert Strickland** attested for the 21st Lancers and served with them during the Great War on the Frontier Regions of India from 5 September 1915. He saw further service during the Third Afghan War attached to No. 8 Cavalry Combined Field Ambulance.
- George Simkins** attested for the 21st Lancers and served with them during the Great War on the Frontier Regions of India from 8 October 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry), and saw further service with the 22nd Squadron M.G.C. during the Third Afghan War.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 454** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**7177472 Pte. A. Cullen, Leins. R.**) *suspension slack, very fine* £160-£200
- Sold with copied medal roll extract annotated that the recipient had transferred to the South Staffordshire Regiment.
-
- x 455** India General Service 1908-35 (3), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (2) (**7441 Sep. Ram Singh, 3-11 Sikh R.; Tailor Mast Ram, 2-17 Dogra R.**); 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Mahsud 1919-20, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps (13 Barber Kirpa Ram 2. K. Rfls.) contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* £60-£80
-
- 456** 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (**71334 Dvr. W. H. Chalmers. R.F.A.**); 1914-15 Star (2) (**57404 Sjt. S. Agnew. R.E.; 111439 Pnr. A. Swan. R.E.**) *very fine and better (3)* £100-£140
- Walter Henry Chalmers** was born in Rochester, Kent, and attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Chatham, Kent. He served with the 29th Battery, 42nd Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 August 1914, and was killed in action on 4 July 1915. He is buried in Ramparts Cemetery, Lille Gate, Ypres, Belgium
- Samuel Agnew** attested for the Royal Engineers on 12 September 1914, and was promoted Corporal on 9 November 1914, and Sergeant on 19 February 1915. He served with the 121st Field Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 October 1915, and was discharged due to sickness on 24 April 1918, being awarded a Silver War Badge, no. 389804.
- Alfred Swan** attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1915. Subsequently transferring to the Labour Corps, he was discharged, Class 'Z', on 27 March 1919.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- x 457** 1914 Star (2) (**No. 1173 Dvr. Fateh Khan, 9/Mule Corps.; No. 1206 Sadlr. Mohd Raj, 28/Mule Corps.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (**920 L-Nk. Mira, 16 Mule Cps.**) *generally very fine (3)* £70-£90
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- x 458** 1914-15 Star (2) (**104053 T. Jones. Ldg. Sto. H.M.S. Tarantula.; 72347 Tptr. F. J. Edwards, R.F.A.**) *first officially re-impressed*; British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**K.54061 W. E. Bytheway. Sto.2 R.N.; Lawrence Mulligan; 229241 Gnr. A. W. Jones. R.A.; 2/Lieut. C. O. L. Jones. R.A.F.**); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**George Jones**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) (**48225 Pte. W. Jones. R.A.M.C.; 4191 LCpl. W. S. Proctor. M.F.P.; M. Boswell. B.R.C. & St. J.J.; 408760. 2.A.M. G. Wilmott. R.A.F.**) *nearly very fine and better (11)* £120-£160
- C. O. L. Jones** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force on 12 September 1918, and transferred to the Unemployed List on 6 March 1919.
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- x 459** 1914-15 Star (**14337 Cpl. W. Richards. R.W. Fus.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (6) (**42374 Pte. E. G. Burton. R. War. R.; 290948 Sjt. J. M. Jones. R.W. Fus.; 202539. Pte. H. Burnett. Glouc. R.; 242865 Pte. W. Pickles. W. Rid. R.; 17308 Pte. A. Peach. Dorset. R.; 74282 Pte. I. Jones. Welsh R.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (5) (**59210 Pte. J. Findlay. R. Scots; 32911 Pte. J. Watson. The Queen's R.; 4614 Pte. S. Jones. Leic. R.; 5893 Pte. T. McNamara. R. Ir. Regt.; 5259 Pte. G. E. Jones. 5-Lond. R.**) *nearly very fine and better (12)* £120-£160
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- 460** British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (**58954 A. H. C. Stevens. P.O. R.N.; K.18270 J. O. Galloway. Sto. 1. R.N.; 108615 W. W. Sissen. Sto.1 R.N.; M.17368 W. Brown. S.R.A. R.N.; S.Z. 119 B. W. Knight. P.O. R.N.V.R.**); together with Brown's two card identity discs, *generally nearly very fine and better (5)* £60-£80
- William Walter Sissen** was born in Leatherhead, Surrey, on 7 February 1890 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in May 1909. He died of pneumonia at Haslar Hospital on 8 November 1918, and is buried in Haslar Cemetery.
- Sold with copied research.

- 461 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (127731 Spr. J. J. Armstrong. R.E.; 45456 Pte. C. J. Bloomfield. The Queen's R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (9802 Pte. W. Grady. 8-Hrs.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue, in its case of issue (William Blackett Wood) *edge bruising contact marks, generally nearly very fine and better (4)* £50-£70
- I.S.M. *London Gazette* 7 September 1937.
'Wood, William Blackett, Postman, North and South Shields.'
- Sold with copied *London Gazette* entry, a copy clasp for a 1914 Star, an L.C.C. King's school attendance medallion (A. J. Stringer), a commemorative Coronation 1902 medallion, and two commemorative Coronation 1911 medallions.
-
- x 462 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (Lieut. N. L. Mayle. R.A.F.) *first initial officially corrected, very fine* £60-£80
- C.M.G. *London Gazette* 1 January 1951.
- Norman Leslie Mayle** was born on 19 September 1899 and attested for the Royal Flying Corps on 19 September 1917. After training as a Third Class Mechanic, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps on 27 February 1918, and served with 1 Squadron. He transferred to the Unemployed List on 6 September 1919, and resumed his career as a Civil Service Clerk in the Colonial Office. He rose through the ranks, served briefly as Head of the East Africa Department in 1943, and was appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in the 1951 New Year's Honours' List, whilst serving as Assistant Secretary, at which time he was tasked with providing support for Australian and Commonwealth Prisoners of War during the Korean War. He died in 1980.
- Sold with a photographic image of the recipient; and copied research.
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- x 463 British War Medal 1914-20 (424 L-Cpl. A. G. Myall. 2 Bn. A.I.F.) *very fine* £50-£70
- Ambrose Geoffrey Myall** was originally born in Surrey, England, and was working as a mechanical engineer in Young, New South Wales, when he enlisted in the A.I.F. in August 1914. He left Sydney in October 1914 on H.M.A.T. *Suffolk*, and arrived in Egypt in December 1914. In February 1915 he contracted pneumonia and died on the 11th, being buried in the British Protestant Cemetery in Cairo.
- On 27 July 2015, Lance-Corporal A. G. Myall was the subject of the Last Post Ceremony at the Australian War Memorial. A transcript of the ceremony is included with the Lot.
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- x 464 Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (363917 P. Jenkinson. O.S.1 R.N.; 2/Lieut. W. N. Formby. R.A.F.) *nearly very fine and better (2)* £70-£90
- Percy Jenkinson** was born in Hasborough, Norfolk, on 18 June 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Domestic Third Class on 6 September 1905. He served in H.M.S. *Cressy* from 4 September 1913, and survived her sinking in the North Sea on 22 September 1914 after she had been torpedoed by *U-9*; he continued to serve during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 24 May 1921. He was shore pensioned in the rate of Petty Officer Steward on 10 April 1928. Recalled for War service during the Second World War, he served predominately in H.M.S. *Ganges*, and was invalided out of the service on 17 January 1944.
- William Nixon Formby** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force upon its formation on 1 April 1918, and served as a Motor Boat Officer; he had previously served as a technical engineer with the Royal Naval Air Service in both Malta and at East Fortune.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- x 465 Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (S-7637 Pte. S. Overend. E. Surr. R.; 6917 Pte. G. Burrows. S. Lan. R.; 14-452 Pte. E. Phillips. York & Lanc. R.) *minor edge bruising, very fine (3)* £120-£160
- Samuel Overend** attested for the East Surrey Regiment and served with the 3rd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and then with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 October 1914. He was killed in action during the battalion's epic stand at Hill 60 on 20 April 1915, during which the Battalion suffered 7 officers and 106 other ranks killed, and 8 officers and 158 other ranks wounded, and was awarded 3 Victoria Crosses, 2 Military Crosses, and 9 Distinguished Conduct Medals. He is buried in Oosttaerne Wood Cemetery, Belgium.
- George Burrows** was born in St. Helens, Lancashire, and attested for the South Lancashire Regiment at Warrington, Lancashire. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914, and was killed in action at Frameries during the Battle of Mons on 24 August 1914. He has no known grave and is commemorated on La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.
- Edward Phillips** was born in Hanley, Staffordshire, and attested for the 14th (2nd Barnsley Pals) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment at Barnsley. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916, and is recorded in *Soldiers Died* as having been killed in action on 8 July 1916; however, another source states that he was in fact mortally wounded during the Battalion's assault on the German line at Serre on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, and was captured and taken prisoner of war, dying in captivity a week later. He is buried in Caudry Old Communal Cemetery, France; in July 1916 the town of Caudry was in German hands and was a centre of various medical units, which gives further credence to this latter suggestion.
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- x 466 Naval General Service 1915-62, E.II.R., 2nd issue, 2 clasps, Malaya, Near East (Lieut. G. F. N. Knox, R.N.) *extremely fine* £260-£300
- Provenance:* Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.
- Gerald Francoids Needham Knox, the 7th Earl of Ranfurly**, was born in Marylebone, London in January 1929, the son of Captain J. N. Knox, R. N., and attended Wellington College prior to entering *Britannia* as a Cadet in September 1946. Appointed a Sub-Lieutenant on passing out of the college, and advanced to Lieutenant in June 1951, he witnessed active service off Malaya in command of the Seaward Defence Motor Launch 3514 in 1953-55. And he undertook like service in the destroyer *Undine* at the time of the Suez Crisis in 1956. In the following year, Knox took up appointment as Senior Communications Officer at *Falcon*, the Royal Navy Air Station at Halfar, Malta, in which capacity he was advanced to Lieutenant-Commander in June 1959. Having then resigned his commission, he succeeded to the family title as 7th Earl of Ranfurly in 1988 and died one month before his 90th birthday in December 2018.

- x 467 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (3), Iraq (**Cook Shankar 12-Pioneers.**); S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**26231 Hav/Cik. Pritam Singh, Bengal Engr. Gp., R.I.E.**); Arabian Peninsula (**8213 L/Cpl. Handy Serisena, A.P.L.**) *contact marks, the first and third nearly very fine; the second good very fine (3)* £120-£160
- Handy Serisena** served with the Aden Protectorate Levies.
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- x 468 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**2359 B. Const. S. E. Turnbull. Pal. Police**) *nearly extremely fine* £50-£70
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- 469 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**19066420 Tpr. H. Denyer 17/21 L.**) *cleaned, good very fine* £50-£70
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- x 470 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (2) (**4841 SC Hussein B Rasol F of M Pol; 5112 SC Jawi Bin Mohamed Spore Pol**) *extremely fine (2)* £60-£80
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- 471 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2) (**23483524 Gnr. J. Dickman. R.A.; 22933335 Gnr. J. M. Farry. R.A.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24268452 Gnr I A D Wren RA**) *the first two with edge digs, otherwise nearly very fine, the third nearly extremely fine (3)* £90-£120
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- 472 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2) (**22653442 Pte. G. Heyworth. R.A.M.C.; Lt. F. E. Williscroft. Q.A.R.A.N.C.**) *surname on latter partially officially corrected, extremely fine, the latter scarce to a female recipient (2)* £120-£160
- Fred Allen Williscroft** was commissioned Lieutenant in Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps on 16 May 1949, and served with them in Malaya. She transferred to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers on 16 May 1955, and relinquished her commission on 15 May 1959.
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- 473 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**23607246 Pte. J. Provis. R.A.M.C.**) *edge nick, nearly extremely fine* £50-£70
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- 474 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**22704644 Gnr R S Harris RA**) *impressed naming, extremely fine* £80-£100
- Sold with a Royal Artillery cap badge.
-
- 475 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**22911121 Pte J A Shaul RAOC**) *laser-engraved naming, in named card box of issue, extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 476 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**Searcher. G. A. Farnsworth.**) *good very fine and rare to a female searcher* £140-£180
- Geraldine Anne Farnsworth** was born in Kensington, London, in 1942. The daughter of an officer in the Royal Air Force, she was living on Cyprus during the Cyprus campaign, and was recruited as a female searcher by the Cyprus Police (female searchers were specifically recruited by the all-male Cyprus Police in order to search female suspects). She qualified for the General Service Medal with clasp Cyprus by having undertaken the required 822 hours of duty. She was subsequently commissioned Acting Pilot Officer in the Women's Royal Air Force on 7 September 1961, and was confirmed in that rank on 7 December 1961. Promoted Flying Officer on 7 December 1963, she relinquished her commission on 27 January 1965.
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- x 477 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (2) (**39274 Gunner Nahar Singh, 12 Mtn. Bty.; 5938 Reservist Mohd. Fazal, I.S.C.**); India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**8164. Sepoy Akram Khan, S.W. Scouts.**) *edge bruise to first, otherwise nearly extremely fine (3)* £70-£90
-
- 478 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star (2), 1 with clasp, 8th Army; Pacific Star; Burma Star (2); Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *some staining, generally very fine (12)* £60-£80
- Sold with *copy* Battle of Britain, 1st Army and Atlantic clasps.
-
- 479 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45, all unnamed as issued; together with a small quantity of miscellaneous World medals and other ephemera, *generally nearly very fine and better (lot)* £60-£80
-
- 480 Air Crew Europe Star, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220
-
- 481 Air Crew Europe Star, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220

- 482 Air Crew Europe Star, *contact marks to the reverse, some staining, nearly very fine* £160-£200
-
- 483 Defence Medal, unnamed as issue, with silver Anti-Submarine and Minesweeping lapel badge affixed to riband; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24306326 Gdsm A Williamson Coldm Gds**) mounted court-style as worn; **Ireland, Free State**, Emergency Service Medal 1939-46, Army, Air Corps, Navy issue, with one 1939-1946 clasp, bronze, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar, in card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140
-
- x 484 Newfoundland Volunteer War Service Medal, officially numbered '1825', in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine and scarce* £600-£800
-
- 485 U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; U.N. Medal (9) UNTSO; ONUC (3), 1 with clasp Congo; UNDOF, 1 clasp OSGAP; UNIFIL (2); UNPROFOR; UNTSO (2); UNPSG; N.A.T.O. Meritorious Service Medal; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994 (3) 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; another, 1 clasp, Kosovo; another, 1 clasp, Non Article 5, *some staining, generally very fine (15)* £80-£100
-
- x 486 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**Lieut. Comdr. K. R. J. Arnold. R.N.**) *extremely fine* £160-£200
Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.
- Keith Richard John Arnold** entered the R.N.C. Dartmouth as a Cadet in March 1949 and first went to sea in the cruiser H.M.S. *Gambia*, in which he was appointed a Midshipman in May 1950. On completion of his studies in May 1951, he was confirmed in the rank of Sub. Lieutenant, and his subsequent appointment to the *Teredo* in 1952-53 would suggest probable consideration of employment in the submarines. Instead, however, he returned to regular seagoing duties in the minesweeper *Marvel*, in which ship he was advanced to Lieutenant in December 1953.
- Subsequent appointments in the lead-up to Arnold's part in operations off South Arabia included time aboard the surveying ship *Dampier* and he was advanced to Lieutenant-Commander in December 1961. Then in March 1963 he was appointed First Lieutenant of the frigate *Zulu* and it was in that capacity that he served in the Red Sea, Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, and qualified for his Medal and clasp.
- Following a posting to R.N.A.S. *Goldcrest* in the mid-60s, Arnold joined *Sheba*, the R.N. base at Aden. He had earlier qualified as an interpreter in Russian, in which discipline he re-qualified in September 1967, shortly before taking up his final appointment at N.A.T.O. He retired at his own request in 1971.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 487 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24019991 Spr. F. Lane. RE.; 24748246 Pte J Hipgrave ACC**) the second in its *damaged* named card box of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £70-£90
-
- 488 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Gulf (**POMEM (L) F L Bristow D178610R RN**) *extremely fine* £180-£220
F. L. Bristow served in H.M.S. *Southampton*.

489



General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, N. Iraq & S. Turkey (**Mne S E Kirkcaldy P047661Q RM**) *extremely fine* £360-£440

Stuart Edwin Kirkcaldy was born on 29 November 1967 and attested for the Royal Marines on 18 January 1988. Selected to specialise as a Signaller, he saw active service in Northern Iraq and Southern Turkey, and was discharged on 10 March 1994, his character deemed to be 'exemplary'.

Sold with copies of the recipient's Royal Marines Interim Certificate of Discharge and Royal Marines Testimonial.



General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, South Arabia, Borneo, Radfan, *unofficial retaining rods between clasps* (23875690 Tpr. J. V. Hobbs 4th R.T.R.) *good very fine* £100-£140

Joseph Victor Hobbs was born on 1 October 1944 and served with the 4th Royal Tank Regiment. He subsequently emigrated to Australia under the Assisted Passage Migration Scheme on 6 January 1968 (which explains why he was not awarded the Northern Ireland clasp), and subsequently served with the 2nd Special Air Service Squadron, part of the Australian Special Air Service.

Sold with the following items, all of which appear to have been removed (along with the medal) from a glazed display frame:

- i) A wooden plaque with S.A.S. winged dagger insignia to the centre, with '2nd Special Air Service Squadron' above this and to the side, brass/enamel S.A.S. wings, a canoe and skydiver. Below is a helicopter and to each side of the centre winged dagger the recipient's details: 'Joe Hobbs, 23875690, Borneo, Vietnam, B.A.O.R., Aden, Persian Gulf, Malaysia.'
- ii) A set of S.A.S. wings which show signs of having been worn; together with a metal S.A.S. lapel or shoulder strap insignia.
- iii) A Royal Tank Corps badge.
- iv) Two special forces medals, the first silvered with U.S. jump wings to front, 'Airborne all the Way' to rear; the second bronze with Special Forces beret to front and 'Soldier of Fortune' to rear.
- v) Name plaque, inscribed 'Joseph Hobbs 23875690 4th R.T.R., 2nd S.A.S., B.A.O.R., Malaysia, Aden, Borneo, Vietnam, Persian Gulf.'

491 Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003, in named card box of issue (25076938 Cpl A Ford REME) laser engraved naming, *extremely fine* £100-£140

A. Ford attested into the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and was advanced Corporal. He served in Iraq during the 2003 War and saw further service with the Royal Logistics Corps. Further advanced Sergeant, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in June 2013.

Sold with copied *London Gazette* entry for the award of his L.S.G.C.

Coronation and Jubilee Medals

-
- x 492 Jubilee 1887, bronze, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £100-£140
-
- 493 Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued, on *modern* lady's bow riband, in *Wyon, London*, case of issue, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £120-£160
-
- 494 **Three: Police Constable R. Bird, Metropolitan Police**
Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. R. Bird. 3rd. Divn.) in named card box of issue; Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. R. Bird. 1st. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C.. R. Bird.); together with the recipient's riband bar, *about extremely fine (3)* £100-£140
- R. Bird** served with the Metropolitan Police, and at the time of the 1897 Diamond Jubilee was serving at Woolwich Arsenal; he subsequently transferred prior to the 1902 Coronation to H.M. Dockyard Devonport. From 1860 to 1922, the Metropolitan Police were responsible for policing Woolwich Arsenal (1st Division), as well as H.M. Dockyards Portsmouth (2nd Division), Devonport (3rd Division), Chatham (4th Division), Pembroke (5th Division), and, from 1916, Rosyth (6th Division).
Sold with six British Red Cross Society badges, for Proficiency in Red Cross Nursing (with date bars for 1937, 1939, 1943, 1944, and 1945); for Proficiency in Red Cross First-Aid (with date bars for 1938 and 1940); for Proficiency in Anti-Gas Training (with an A.R.P. bar for 1941); for Merit (with date bar for 1941); and a County of Cornwall badge, all named to 'N. J. Rowse-Gill'; and a 3 Years' Service badge (with three additional '3 Years Service' bars), the reverse numbered '10676'.
-
- 495 **Three: Police Constable A. High, Metropolitan Police**
Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. A. High. X. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. A. High. X. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., A. High.) mounted as worn, *very fine*
Pair: Police Constable C. Ramsey, Metropolitan Police
Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. C. Ramsey. C. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., C. Ramsey.) *minor edge bruising to latter, very fine (5)* £100-£140
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- 496 Visit to Ireland 1900 (**C. J. Egan. R.I.C.**) with integral top Shamrock suspension bar, *good very fine* £120-£160
-
- 497 Visit to Scotland 1903 (**P.C. J. Kidd**) with integral top Thistle suspension bar, *polished and worn, good fine* £70-£90
-
- 498 Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Edward Prince of Wales Visit to Bombay 1921 (2), oval bronze medal, the obverse with bust of Edward Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII), surmounted by Prince of Wales' feathers, the reverse inscribed 'Visit of His Royal Highness, Bombay, November 1921', both with small ring suspension, *contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* £100-£140
-
- 499 **Pair: Seaman Rigger R. H. Smallbone, H.M.Y. Victoria and Albert, Royal Navy**
Jubilee 1935 (J.44871 R. H. Smallbone, Smn. Rgr. H.M.Y. Victoria & Albert) contemporarily engraved naming, mounted for display with the named Buckingham Palace Bestowal Document in a glazed display frame; Coronation 1937 (J.44871 R. H. Smallbone, Smn. Rgr. H.M.Y. Victoria & Albert) contemporarily engraved naming, similarly mounted for display with the named Buckingham Palace Bestowal Document in a glazed display frame, *extremely fine (2)* £60-£80
- Reginald Henry Smallbone** was born in Ditchling, Sussex, on 30 March 1900, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 29 January 1916. He served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was promoted Able Seaman on 16 August 1918, and Leading Seaman on 17 May 1925. He joined the Royal Yacht H.M.Y. *Victoria and Albert* on 1 December 1928, and was promoted Seaman Rigger on 23 December 1929. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 April 1933, it was whilst serving in the Royal Yacht that he was awarded both the 1935 Jubilee and 1937 Coronation Medals. He saw further service during the Second World War, was promoted Acting Petty Officer on 1 February 1940, and was finally shore released on 12 December 1945.
Sold with portrait photographs of members of the Royal Family, all taken on board H.M.Y. *Victoria and Albert*, comprising the following groupings:
i) H.M. King George V and H.M. Queen Mary
ii) H.R.H. The Duchess of York (later H.M. Queen Elizabeth), H.R.H. The Duke of York (later H.M. King George VI), and H.M. Queen Mary.
iii) H.R.H. The Duchess of York (later H.M. Queen Elizabeth) and H.R.H. The Duke of York (later H.M. King George VI).
iv) H.R.H. The Duchess of York (later H.M. Queen Elizabeth).
v) H.R.H. The Princess Elizabeth (later H.M. Queen Elizabeth II), H.M. King George VI, H.M. Queen Elizabeth, and H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, all similarly mounted in gilt display frames.
-
- 500 Jubilee 2002 (2); Jubilee 2012, all unnamed as issued, all in card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (3)* £100-£140
-
- 501 Coronation 2023, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100
-

Long Service Medals

502 Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., Star issue, unnamed, in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

503 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Star issue (2) (**Alexander Lean; Tom Stanley**) the first additionally privately engraved '1913 Retired Postman'; the second in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* (2) £100-£140

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 April 1913: Lean, Alexander, Postman, Glasgow.

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 25 April 1919: Stanley, Tom, Postman, Ashby-se-la-Zouch Sub-Office, Burton-on-Trent.

504 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Lady's badge with wreath, unnamed, on lady's bow riband, in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £160-£200

× 505 Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**SS-3895 Cpl. D. I. P. Jones. R.A.S.C.**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Frank C. Willetts**); National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, bronze, the edge officially numbered '6587', *minor edge bruising to last, good very fine* (3) £80-£100

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

'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders.'

Devi Idris Penry Jones attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 September 1914 (also entitled to a 1914 Star trio).

506 Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (**7880477 W. O. Cl. 2. J. Hyland. R. Tks.**) *edge bruising, replacement retaining rod, otherwise good very fine* £70-£90

M.S.M. awarded per Army Order 156 of 5 December 1953, without annuity.

507



Pair: **Sergeant M. R. Blackford, Royal Marine Light Infantry**

Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., Field Marshal's bust (M. R. Blackford. Sergt. R.M.L.I.) with original *Royal Mint* paper packet; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Ml. R. Blackford. Sergt. R.M. H.M.S. Flora.) engraved naming, mounted as worn in this order, *good very fine* (2) £500-£700



Pair: Company Sergeant Major Edward Young, Gloucestershire Regiment

Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3054. Sgt. E. Young. Glouc. R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (1932-38), (Sjt. E. Young. Glouc. R.) with named card box of issue, *small edge bruise to the first, otherwise good very fine or better (2)* £400-£500

Annuity M.S.M. awarded circa 1935.

Edward Albert Young was born on 10 November 1860 in the Parish of Bleadon, Weston Super Mare, Somerset. He attested for 37th Brigade at Bristol on 10 December 1880, aged 19, his subsequent service being perfectly summarised in an accompanying typescript statement on the announcement of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal:

'We are pleased to record that Mr. E. Young, who has been a member of the Staff for the last 17 years has been awarded by H.M. The King the Meritorious Medal for his long service in the Army.

Mr. Young joined the Army in December 1880 enlisting at Horfield Barracks and remaining there until the latter part of 1881, when he was drafted out to India to join his Regiment, the Gloucestershire Regiment (61st Foot) remaining there until 1894. He was promoted L/Corpl in 1881, Corporal 1884, Sergeant 1886.

During his time in India he was appointed Regimental Gymnastic Instructor to the Battalion. In 1888 in the Assault-at-Arms at Poona (open to all troops in the Bombay Presidency) he was awarded the Bronze Medal, which was presented to him by the Duke of Connaught. In 1890 he was awarded the Silver Cup in the Fencing Tournament at Bombay (competed by all troops in the Presidency). On this occasion this prize was presented to him by the late Duke of Clarence.

After 13 years Service in India Sergeant Young returned to the Depot at Horfield Barracks, Bristol and was employed on the Gymnastic Staff until his retirement in 1901, having completed 21 years service. In 1898 he was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

At the outbreak of the Great War Mr. Young volunteered his services which were accepted in August 1914 and joined the permanent Army Gymnastic Staff at Aldershot. After doing duty on the Salisbury Plain Area as Gymnastics Instructor to the Troops stationed there was released in May 1918 with the rank of Company Sergeant Major, for the purpose of joining the staff at Downside as Gymnastic Instructor to the Officers Training Corps.

We wish him many years to enjoy the honour recently conferred upon him.'

Sold with the following accompanying prizes and documents:

- i. Royal Military Tournament, Bronze Medal, the reverse inscribed 'District Competition Bombay Presidency 1888, winner 1st Prize. Bayonet v. Bayonet E. Young.'
- ii. Silver Cup (plate), inscribed 'Bombay Vol. Athletic Sports. Winner 1st Prize Fencing Sergt. E. Young.' Awarded in 1890 (see above).
- iii. 3rd V.B. Gloucestershire Regiment, Marksman, Charles Thomas Volunteer Prize Fund, Bronze Medal, reverse inscribed '1902 Serg. E. A. Young', in presentation case, the lid gold-embossed with regimental crest.
- iv. 3rd V.B. Gloucestershire Regiment, Marksman, Charles Thomas Volunteer Prize Fund, Silver Medal, hallmarked Birmingham 1907, reverse inscribed 'Sergt. E. A. Young C Company', in presentation case, the lid gold-embossed with regimental crest.
- v. 6th Batt: Glos: Regt. 1908. 'C' Compy., Silver Shooting Prize, hallmarked Birmingham 1908, the reverse inscribed 'Sergt. E. A. Young.'
- vi. Document folder (Army Form B. 2067 A.) containing a variety of documents including parchment Certificates of Discharge and Character (7 January 1902), Certificates of Discharge and Character (15 May 1918), copy Birth and Marriage Certificates, news cuttings, etc.

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- 509** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**11899 Co. Q.M. Sgt. F. Draper. R.E.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £60-£80
-
- 510** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**455. Pte. M. Coughlin, 67th Foot**); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**366047 F/Sgt. E. J. Beese. R.A.F.**) *minor edge bruising to first, otherwise very fine (2)* £90-£120
- Michael Coughlin**, a Servant from Farran, Co. Cork, attested into the 67th Regiment of Foot at Athlone, Co. Westmeath, Ireland, on 3 January 1859. He served in China, Burma and the East Indies and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 13 May 1878 with a gratuity of £5. He was discharged 13 January 1880 with his character noted as very good, giving his intended place of residence as Irishtown, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.
- Sold with copied service papers.
-
- x511** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**276. Pte. G. Gatzenmeier, 109th. Foot**) *test mark to rim at 1 o'clock, nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- x512** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**Sergt. J. Hanley. Ch: Wdr. Mily: Prison Thayetmyo.**); Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (**S-325 Baker Cl. I Sajawal Shah, R.I.A.S.C.**) *good very fine and better (2)* £70-£90
- John Hanley** (also recorded as Hanly) served as Chief Warder at the Military Prison at Thayetmyo, Upper Burma, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal without gratuity on 30 September 1899.
- Sajawal Shah** was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 31 December 1938.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 513** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**209 Geoe. Holmes Rl. Canadian Rifles**) impressed naming; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**Richard Jones**) *good very fine (2)* £100-£140
- George Holmes** was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, in 1822 and initially attested for the Royal Marines at Rochester, Kent, on 21 August 1845. He served with the Royal Marines until purchasing his discharged on 7 November 1856, after 11 years and 79 days' service, before attesting for the Royal Canadian Rifles on 16 June 1858, with his former service being allowed to count. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, his sole medallion entitlement, he was discharged on 23 June 1868, after a total service of 21 years and 72 days. He died on 1 October 1882.
- Sold with a *damaged and torn* letter implying that **Richard Jones** served with the City of London Police Reserve and was awarded his Special Constabulary Long Service Medal on 28 September 1930, although the letter is not named to any recipient.
-
- x514** Army L.S. & G.C. (3), E.VII.R. (2) (**22733 Mec. Q.M. Sjt. H. T. Richardson. R.E.; 22577 Serjt. G. Luxton. R.E.**); G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (**Lieut. (Q.M) L. H. Mudd. R.E.**) *extremely fine (3)* £120-£160
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 515** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Jesse Alland, A.B. Rigger, H.M.Y. Osborne.**) impressed naming *suspension slightly loose, very fine* £120-£160
- Jesse Alland** was born in Holt, Wiltshire, on 22 July 1867 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 15 November 1883. Promoted Able Seaman on 1 October 1886, he served in the Royal Yacht H.M.Y. *Osborne* from 9 June 1889, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 25 September 1900. Shore pensioned on 20 March 1908, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth on 23 October 1908. Recalled for War service on 2 August 1914, he served in H.M.S. *Dolphin* until being demobilised on 2 September 1915.
-
- 516** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**162471 F. C. Grimes, Rigger, H.M.Y. Victoria & Albert.**) *rate privately re-engraved, about extremely fine* £60-£80
- Frederick Charles Grimes** was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, on 5 September 1875 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 19 August 1891. Advanced Leading Seaman on 14 February 1901, he joined the Royal Yacht H.M.Y. *Victoria and Albert* on 15 October 1901, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 9 September 1905. He was shore pensioned on 10 June 1909, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 18 June 1909. Recalled for War service on 2 August 1914, he served in the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. *Viknor*, and died when *Viknor* sank with the loss of all hands in a heavy sea off Tory Island, County Donegal, Ireland, on 13 January 1915. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.
-
- x517** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**JX.237080 E. R. Jones. A.B. H.M.S. Falcon.**); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (2), 1st issue (**K.19969 (Po. B.12796) L. H. Jones. Sto. 1. R.F.R.**); 2nd issue (**J.3370 (Ch. B.17700(G. T. Jones. A.B. R.F.R.)**) *very fine (3)* £80-£100
-
- 518** Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Chf Tech A E Robinson (M0689107) RAF**) in named card box of issue; Cadet Forces Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Act. Flt. Lt. J. Sunderland. R.A.F.V.R. (T.)**) *the first extremely fine; the second with edge bruising and light contact marks, therefore very fine (2)* £100-£140

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- x 519 Volunteer Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R., hallmarks for London 1902, with integral top riband bar but lacking pin, *very fine* £80-£100
-
- 520 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**1059 O.R. Sgt. W. P. M. Slater. 3rd. Durham Vol: Art**) impressed naming, *good very fine* £60-£80
-
- x 521 Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Sergeant. R. T. Williamson 16th Regiment**) officially impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
-
- x 522 Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1922, with integral top riband bar, *good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 523 Efficiency Decoration (2), G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1951, with integral top riband bar, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; E.II.R., Australia, reverse officially dated 1955, with integral top riband bar, *extremely fine (2)* £120-£160
-
- x 524 Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 1st issue (**800523 L.A.C. H. W. Nixon A.A.F.**) *extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- x 525 Air Efficiency Award, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**6244 A.C.1 E. Elwell A.A.F.**) *extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- 526 Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue (**Observer. F. R. Hay.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100
Francis Reginald Hay was awarded his Royal Observer Corps Medal in 1953, whilst stationed at 28 Group, Dundee.
-
- x 527 Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Observer B. Abel**) *small erasure to edge, otherwise extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- 528 Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Observer C J Turner**) *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
-
- 529 Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (2) (**Const Basil G Spillane; Const John Elphinstone**); Ambulance Service (Emergency Duties) L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (**Raymond Saunders**) all in *Royal Mint* cases of issue, *extremely fine (3)* £120-£160

Miscellaneous

x 530



A rare Prudhoe (Northumberland) Boer War Gold Tribute Medal

Prudhoe Tribute medal, South Africa 1901, 9 carat gold and enamels, 35mm x 32mm, hallmarked Birmingham 1900, central shield with engraved monogram 'BL' below crowned crossed rifles and tablet dated '1901', enamelled scroll below inscribed 'South Africa'; the reverse inscribed 'Prudhoe England Presented to B. Laws for his Services in South Africa on behalf of his Native Country', integral loop and small ring for suspension, *good very fine and rare* £1,000-£1,400

Not recorded in Hibbard.

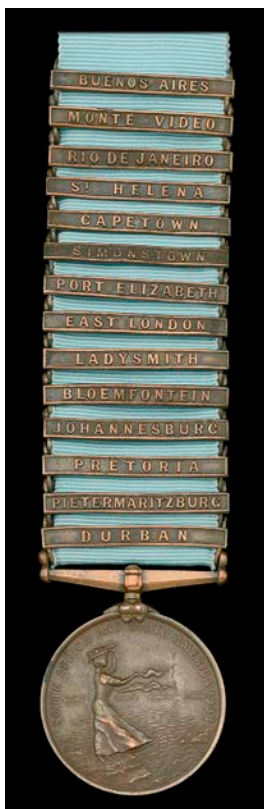
The town of Prudhoe, Northumberland, prepared six gold medals for presentation to the men who went out with the Volunteer Active Service Company, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers. Although six men originally went out, only four had returned who were presented with their medals at a banquet held in the Drill Hall at Prudhoe on 22 May 1901; Private Tweddle had died in hospital at Bloemfontein, whilst Private Ward remained behind to settle in South Africa. A seventh medal, however, was made for Private Burnett Laws who was born in Prudhoe but had emigrated to Canada in 1897, joined N.W.M.P. in 1899, and served 15 months in South Africa with the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles. He returned to Canada via England and attended his father's funeral in Ovingham on 10 January 1901. Discharged from N.W.M.P. in 1904, he served 8 years in the Militia (Saskatchewan Light Horse) and attested in C.E.F. as Lance-Corporal in the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles. He was commissioned and promoted rapidly to Major (1916) and Lieutenant-Colonel (1918), winning the D.S.O., French Croix de Guerre and two 'mentions'. He died at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, on 1 October 1947, aged 70.

Sold with research including contemporary reports from the *Newcastle Evening Chronicle* 14 May 1901, and the *Morpeth Herald* 25 May 1901.

x 531

2nd Cruiser Squadron Medal 1908, 12 clasps, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Ladysmith, Port Elizabeth, Capetown, St. Helena, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, Buenos Aires, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

x 532



2nd Cruiser Squadron Medal 1908, 14 clasps, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Ladysmith, East London, Port Elizabeth, Simonstown, Capetown, St. Helena, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, Buenos Aires, unnamed as issued, *good very fine and scarce with full tally of clasps* £300-£400

533

Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (886439 Pte. E. Ross) *very fine*

£60-£80



The Caterpillar Club Badges presented to Flight Lieutenant R. E. Knights, D.S.O., D.F.C., 619 and 617 (Dambusters) Squadrons, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was twice forced to bale out, and was awarded the D.S.O. for the sinking of the *Tirpitz*

Caterpillar Club Badge (2), gold caterpillar with 'ruby' eyes, the reverse inscribed 'F/L R. E. Knights', with original pin suspension; together with a second, in gilt metal with enamel eyes, similarly named 'F/L R. E. Knights', with original pin but replacement hook suspension; and a small 617 Squadron, Royal Air Force, charm badge, gold (9ct., total weight 1.52g) and enamel, *about extremely fine* (3) £800-£1,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 12 January 1945:

'This officer has displayed the highest qualities of devotion to duty in operations against the enemy. Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Flight Lieutenant Knights has completed a large number of sorties, many of them against well defended and difficult targets. He has invariably pressed home his attacks with great determination and precision and his coolness and courage under enemy fire has been most inspiring. Flight Lieutenant Knights took part in all three attacks on the German battleship *Tirpitz*. In the final operation, during which the vessel was sunk, this pilot pressed home his attack with great resolution. His was one of the several bombs which straddled the vessel.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 21 April 1944.

Robert Edgar Knights was born in Fulham, London, on 18 January 1921 and was educated at Fulham School for Boys, where he excelled at football, playing for the London Schoolboys' XI that won the Schoolboys' Cup at Stamford Bridge, Chelsea. Volunteering for service as a Pilot he was called up in March 1941, and trained in America under the Arnold Scheme. 'When flying over Florida, his instructor managed to get them lost and Knights was forced to bale out – a farmer thought he was a German. After returning to England to complete his training, he was forced to bale out again, badly injuring his hand, when his aircraft crashed through the roof of a barn.' (The recipient's obituary, *Daily Telegraph* refers).

Knights was commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 10 June 1943. Posted to 619 Squadron as a Lancaster Pilot that same month, he undertook 30 operational sorties over the next six months, including no fewer than 8 to the 'Big City', Berlin, and for his services was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Promoted Flying Officer on 10 December 1943, he subsequently volunteered along with his crew for service with 617 (Dambusters) Squadron, and flew a further 37 operational sorties with his new unit, including in Operation *Taxable*, a deception operation for the D-Day landings, and, most notably, the mission to destroy the *Tirpitz* under Willie Tait on 21 November 1944, his last operational sortie of the War. Promoted Flight Lieutenant on 10 June 1945, he relinquished his commission the following year, and joined B.O. A.C., ultimately flying the Boeing 747 for British Airways. He retired in 1976, and died on 4 December 2004, aged 83.



Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps Great War presentation award Badge.

An very good and scarce hallmarked silver example awarded to Private G. Perry, Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps, the obverse with a shield bearing an elephant seal and the sailing ship *Desire*, surrounded by a scroll bearing the Island's motto '*Desire the Right*', the reverse embossed with '*Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps*', and engraved '*Pte. G. Perry*' above an embossed '*1914*' and laurel spray, with hallmarks for Birmingham 1926 and maker's marks '*F&S*', for Firmin and Sons, with a stout and attractive wavy pin and hook fixings, *very fine and scarce* £300-£400

The Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps was established in 1892 by the Islands' Governor, Sir Robert Goldsworthy, following a perceived threat posed by the Chilean steamer *Maipo*, which had docked in Port William for engine repairs whilst carrying 200 members of the Chilean Army. Although peaceful, the presence of such a large armed force was perceived as a security risk which led to the order to form an armed Volunteer Force, with the first 37 volunteers being sworn in at Government House, Port Stanley, on 13 June 1892. Upon the outbreak of the Great War, the Corps were mobilised for service at assorted sentry and viewing posts around Port Stanley, and on 1 December 1914, eight members were killed in an accident when an overcrowded small ferry punt overturned in the Canache, a small bay in Port Stanley harbour. A week later, on 8 December 1914, the German fleet were spotted by one of the outposts, and subsequently the outpost on Sapper Hill provided valuable information on their movement ahead of the Battle of the Falklands, which resulted in a decisive victory for the Royal Navy.

In 1926, upon the proposal of the Governor of the Falkland Islands, 160 Silver Badges were produced, with one being sent to an address in England, and two unnamed examples sent to Port Stanley, together with 157 named examples, which were issued to the Officer's, Non Commissioned Officer's and Other Ranks, who served in the Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps during the Great War and did not see service elsewhere that would have entitled them to Great War campaign medals. It was suggested that the award would be worn upon the Tam O'Shanter's of the men still serving at the time of issue.

George Perry, originally from England, appears in the 1915 *Falkland Islands Gazette* and is noted as an Acting Police Constable. He attested into the Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps, serving upon the Islands during the Great War. In later life he became the Landlord of The Ship Hotel, Port Stanley, and afterwards worked as a Caretaker before his retirement. He died in Port Stanley, aged 72, on 5 April 1963.

Sold with copied research and copied badge roll extract.

-
- 536** Cases of Issue (2): The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Civil) Member's 1st type (2), one Gentleman's, one Lady's, both by *Garrard, London*, the lady's case containing original bow riband, *some scuffing, particularly to first, reasonable condition (2)* *£60-£80*
-
- x537** Riband.
An unused 10 yard roll of Rayon British War Medal 1914-20 riband produced by *The Wick Narrow Fabric Company, Philadelphia, PA.*, in its original, *slightly torn* packaging, with manufacturer's labels on both sides, *generally very fine* *£50-£70*
-
- x538** Renamed Medal: Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 5 *copy* clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (**Pte. W. Law 1/Gord Highrs**) renamed in large sloping capitals and fitted with contemporary tailor's copy clasps, *suspension bar a little bent, otherwise nearly very fine* *£80-£100*
- Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm entitlement to medal and clasps.

Miniature Medals

539



An unattributed mounted group of eleven miniature dress medals

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's badge, silver-gilt and enamel, *lacking reverse central medallion*; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's badge, silver-gilt; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's badge, gold and enamel; China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1902, silver; Coronation 1937, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (11)* £240-£280

540

An unattributed mounted group of nine miniature dress medals

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 1st type badge, silver-gilt; Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., *lacking integral top riband bar*; **France, Third Republic**, Order of Agricultural Merit, Officer's badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1915, with gilt star on riband, mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (9)* £70-£90

541

The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals attributed to Assistant Engineer T. W. Herford, Public Works Department, Iraq

1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine; Defence Medal; **Iraq, Kingdom**, Order of El Rafidain, Fifth Class badge, silver and enamel; Active Service Medal, no clasp, mounted as worn, *very fine (7)* £100-£140

Sold with a letter recommending the award of the Iraq Active Service Medal, together with an account of the action Herford was involved in; letters for both the Home Office and the Foreign Office regarding the Order of El Rafidain; eight Christmas Cards from Iraq, 1930-32, each with a photograph of the recipient or the local area; and three other photographs.

542

An unattributed mounted group of eight miniature dress medals

1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Defence Medal; Coronation 1953; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.R., Territorial, with integral top riband bar; **Egypt, Kingdom**, Order of the Nile, Fifth Class badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel; **Jordan, Kingdom**, Order of Renaissance, Fifth Class badge, silver and enamel, mounted as worn, *very fine (8)* £100-£140

x543

An unattributed mounted group of four miniature dress medals

1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20, 8 clasps, North Sea 1914, Narrow Seas 1915, Narrow Seas 1916, Home Seas 1915, Home Seas 1916, Jutland 31 May '16, Home Seas 1917, North Sea 1917; Victory Medal 1914-19; Defence Medal, mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine*

An unattributed mounted group of three miniature dress medals

1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20, 7 clasps, Mediterranean 1914, North Sea 1915, North Sea 1916, Jutland 31 May '16, Narrow Seas 1917, Home Seas 1918, Black Sea 1918-20; Victory Medal 1914-19, mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine (7)* £120-£160

544

Miniature Medals: The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type badge, silver; 1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20 (2); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2); Coronation 1902, silver (2), *one lacking its suspension ring, generally very fine (8)* £70-£90

-
- x 545 Miniature Medals: Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O. badge, silvered base metal and enamel; Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R.; Cabul 1842; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879; British War Medal 1914-20 (3), collectively with 10 clasps, Falkland Is. 8 Dec '14, Baltic 1915, 21st April 1917, Mediterranean 1917, Baltic 1917, Ostend 10 May 1918, Russia, Pacific Islands, Submarines, "Q" Ships; Coronation 1911; Territorial Decoration, E.VII.R., with integral top riband bar; Naval Good Shooting Medal, G.V.R., *all of 20th Century manufacture, generally good very fine and better (13)* £200-£240
-
- x 546 Miniature Medal: Constabulary Medal (Ireland), 2nd type, 'Reward of Merit Royal Irish Constabulary', *swivel suspension 'sprung' at one side, otherwise very fine and scarce* £200-£300
-
- 547 Miniature Medals: A miscellaneous selection of Great War era miniature awards from the Axis Powers, mounted in a variety of Continental styles, including four Prussian Iron Crosses 1914; three Ottoman Gallipoli Stars, and four Ottoman Liyakat Medals; together with two Imperial German Iron Cross/ Cross of Honour lapel pins; and an associated riband bar, *generally nearly very fine and better (lot)* £80-£100



The Order of Australia awarded to Professor W. M. O'Neil

Australia, Order of Australia, A.O., Officer's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1977, the reverse officially named 'William Matthew O'Neil', with full and miniature-width neck ribands, and complete with miniature award, riband bar, and lapel miniature, in *Royal Australian Mint* case of issue, *some blue enamel damage to band around central medallion, otherwise extremely fine* £800-£1,000

A.O. *Government of Australia Gazette* 6 June 1978.

William Matthew O'Neil was born in 1912 and raised on the family sheep station on the north-west plains of New South Wales. Educated at De La Salle College, Armidale, and the University of Sydney, at university he was awarded the Lithgow Scholarship and the Frank Albert Prize in Psychology before graduating as Bachelor of Arts with first class honours and the University Medal for Psychology in 1933, and then as Master of Arts and the University Medal for Psychology in 1935.

Between 1936-1940 O'Neil served as Psychologist-in-Charge of the Vocational Guidance Section in the New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry before moving to Sydney Technical College as Vocational and Research Officer, being appointed to the McCaughey Chair of Psychology in 1945. A leading figure in the development of academic and professional psychology in Australia and a respected administrator, he was appointed Deputy Vice Chancellor of the University of Sydney in 1965, and was appointed an Honorary Fellow of the Australian Psychological Society in 1969. Regarded as one of the foremost psychologists that Australia has produced, he finally retired in 1977, and was appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia in the following year's Birthday Honours' List. The author of several academic papers and books, he died in Sydney on 1 June 1991.

Sold with two University of Sydney Prize Medals in bronze, both by *A. Wyon*, both 52mm, the reverse of the first engraved 'B.A. Examination, 1933 W. M. O'Neil, Psychology', the reverse of the second engraved 'M.A. Examination, 1933 W. M. O'Neil, Psychology', both in *William Kerr, Sydney*, cases of issue.

- 549** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Second Class breast star, by *Gustave Wolfers, Brussels*, 76mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with original hinge and hook to reverse but lacking retaining pin, and with two additional support hooks, in case of issue; Commemorative Medal for the Great War, bronze; Allied Victory Medal, bronze, in card box of issue; Frontline Fire Service Cross (2), bronze, *good very fine and better* (5) £140-£180

- 550** **Egypt, Kingdom**, Order of the Nile, Fourth Class breast badge, by *Tewfik Bichai, Cairo*, 76mm including crown suspension x 53mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with mint mark and silver marks to reverse, with rosette on riband, in embossed case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

- 551** **France, Second Empire**, Medaille Militaire, silver and silver-gilt, *lacking enamel around central medallion*; Italian Campaign Medal 1859, by *Barre*, silver, ion fitted case of issue, *the first very fine, the second nearly extremely fine* (2) £70-£90

- 552** **A German Great War Iron Cross group of five**
Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre;
Bavaria, Military Merit Cross, Second Class breast badge, silver and enamel, with crossed swords suspension;
Germany, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, reverse marked 'G15';
Bavaria, Long Service Cross, First Class, for 15 Years' service, gilt; Army Jubilee Medal 1905, bronze, mounted German-style as worn, *nearly very fine and better* (5) £140-£180
-
- 553** **Iraq, Kingdom**, Active Service Medal 1924-38, no clasp; together with the related miniature award, *good very fine*
Iraq, Republic, Palestine War Medal 1948; Bravery Medal (2); Mother of Battles Medal; together with a Republican Guard badge, *very fine* (5) £80-£100
-
- 554** **Ireland, Free State**, General Service Medal 1917-21, Combatant's type with Comrac bar, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, *lacking wearing pin, otherwise very fine* £200-£240
-
- 555** **Ireland, Free State**, General Service Medal 1917-21, non-Combatant's type without bar, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, *very fine* £100-£140
-
- 556** **Ireland, Free State**, General Service Medal 1917-21, non-Combatant's type without bar, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, *very fine* £100-£140
-
- 557** **Ireland, Free State**, Emergency Service Medal 1939-46, Naval Reserve reverse, no clasp, with integral National Service top riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- 558** **Ireland, Free State**, Emergency Service Medal 1939-46 (2), Army, Air Corps, Navy reverse, with 2 clasps; Volunteer Reserve reverse, with 1 clasp, both with integral National Service top riband bars, *some staining, very fine* (2) £60-£80
-
- 559** **Ireland, Free State**, Emergency Service Medal 1939-46, 26th Battalion IRA reverse, with 2 clasps, with integral National Service top riband bar, *good very fine* £240-£280
-
- 560** **Ireland, Free State**, Emergency Service Medal 1939-46 (2), Air Raid Precautions reverse, with 2 clasps; Local Security Force reverse, no clasp, both with integral National Service top riband bars, *contact marks to the reverse of first, very fine* (2) £80-£100
-
- 561** **Ireland, Free State**, Emergency Service Medal 1939-46, Army Nursing Service reverse, with 2 clasps, with integral National Service top riband bar, *good very fine* £400-£500
-
- 562** **Ireland, Free State**, Emergency Service Medal 1939-46, Volunteer Aid (Red Cross) reverse, with 1 clasp, with integral National Service top riband bar, *good very fine* £60-£80
-
- 563** **Ireland, Free State**, Merchant Marine Service Medal 1939-46, with 2 clasps, with integral National Service top riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700
-
- 564** **Ireland, Free State**, Permanent Defence Forces Service Medal 1939-46 (2), no clasp (**836492 J. Phelan**); 1 clasp (**59599 J. Darcy**) both with integral Service top riband bars, *the first a somewhat later issue, edge bruise to latter, otherwise very fine* (2) £100-£140
-
- 565** **Ireland, Republic**, Survivors' Medal 1921-71, bronze, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar, *suspension bar lacking its reverse pin, very fine* £100-£140
-
- 566** **Ireland, Republic**, United Nations Peacekeepers' Medal (2), (**H Walsh No. 806435**), the other unnamed; Defence Force Good Conduct Medal, unnamed; together with two commemorative medals, *very fine* (5) £70-£90

Sold with two commemorative medals.

- 567 Italy, Republic**, Order of Merit (3), Grand Officer's Star, 70mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, together with a miniature of the star; Commander's neck badge, 73mm including crown suspension x 55mm, silver-gilt, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, in *Cravanzola, Rome*, case of issue; Officer's breast badge, 60mm including crown suspension x 46mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *lacking central star on both obverse and reverse*, with lapel rosette but lacking rosette on riband, in *Johnson, Milan*, case of issue, *generally very fine* (3) £100-£140
-
- 568 Lebanon, Republic**, Order of the Cedar of Lebanon (4), Second Class Star, 65mm, silver and silver-gilt, *lacking reverse centre*, with retaining pin and two additional support hooks, silver mark to retaining pin; Third Class neck badge, 77mm including wreath suspension x 60mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Fourth Class breast badge, 55mm including wreath suspension x 39mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; Fifth Class breast badge, 56mm including wreath suspension x 37mm, silvered and enamel, the last three all unmarked, *enamel damage to second and third, generally very fine* (4) £240-£280
-
- 569 A Second War Dutch group of three awarded to Warrant Officer G. Wielinga, Geographical Service, Royal Dutch Indonesian Army, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War by the Japanese in 1942**
- Netherlands, Kingdom**, Commemorative War Cross, bronze, mounted for wear, with *Fa. A. Tack, Breda* label to reverse; Cross for Order and Peace, bronze, mounted for wear, with *Fa. A. Tack, Breda* label to reverse; Army Long Service Medal, small silver medal, mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £100-£140
- Gerrit Wielinga** was born at Sneek on 13 October 1912 and served with the Royal Dutch Indonesian Army during the Second World War as a Warrant Officer in the Geographical Service. He was captured and taken Prisoner of War by the Japanese, and was held initially in Java, and then at No. 6 Camp, Thailand. Whilst there he wrote various letters home, although clearly they were written partly for the benefit of his Japanese captors - a typical entry reads: 'My health is excellent and the Japanese treat us well.' He was repatriated at the end of the War.
- Sold with the following original documents and other ephemera:
- i) Bestowal Certificates for the War Cross and the Cross for Order and Peace, these both named to G. Wielinga.
 - ii) The recipient's two identity cards.
 - iii) Bestowal Document giving details of the recipient's War service.
 - iv) Various letters and telegrams written to and from the recipient whilst a Prisoner of War in both Java and Thailand.
 - v) A hand-drawn map on canvas of the central Thailand, depicting the route of the Burma-Siam Railway, believed to have been drawn by the recipient whilst a Prisoner of War.
 - vi) Rank and unit insignia; and other ephemera.
-
- 570 An Omnai Order of the Special Royal Emblem group of three awarded to Mr. M. Cockburn, Ministry of Defence**
- Oman, Sultanate**, Order of the Special Royal Emblem, Expatriate's set of insignia, by *Asprey, London*, comprising silver medal, 38mm, hallmarks for London 1985, miniature medal, riband bar and presentation scroll named to 'Maurice Cockburn, Ministry of Defence' and dated 18 November 1985, all in case of issue; Peace Medal, in card box of issue, with related miniature award; Glorious 15th National Day Medal, in card box of issue, with related miniature award, the three miniatures all mounted court-style as worn, *virtually mint state* (3) £200-£240
-
- 571 Ottoman Empire**, Liyakat Medal, silver, pierced with ornate suspension bar, *good very fine* £80-£100
- Sold with a small selection miscellaneous Ottoman awards, including a *cast copy* Medal for St. John d'Acre 1840; and the planchets of a Turkish Crimea Medal 1855; and a Karadag Medal 1862.
-
- 572 Ottoman Empire**, Gallipoli Star 1915, silvered and enamel, reverse stamped 'BB. & Co.', with retaining pin, *red enamel loss to one arm of Star, and silver finished rubbed in parts, especially on reverse top arm, therefore nearly very fine* £70-£90
-
- 573 Russia, Empire**, Russo-Turkish War Medal 1828-29, silver; Russo-Turkish War Medal 1877-78 (2), silver; bronze, Cross of the Order of St. George, Fourth Class, white metal, the reverse officially numbered '1279752'; together with a *cast copy* Medal for Bravery, Fourth Class; and a Centenary Commemorative Medal 1812-1912, *nearly very fine* (6) £240-£280
-
- 574 Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of St. Sava, Knight's breast badge, 61mm including crown suspension x 38mm, silver and enamel, Bishop with red robes, unmarked, in *Arthus Bertrand, Paris*, case of issue, *about extremely fine* £70-£90
-
- 575 Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Isabella the Catholic, Commander's neck badge, by *Cejalvo, Madrid*, 75mm including wreath suspension x 56mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with maker's name and silver marks to reverse of suspension loop, with neck riband, in case of issue, *extremely fine*
- Spain**, Order of St. Salvador of Aragon (2) breast badge, 47mm, gilt and enamel, with pin-back suspension; Star, 70mm, gilt and enamel, with reverse retaining pin and two additional support hooks, both housed in a *Toye, Kenning & Spencer, London*, case, of *modern manufacture, extremely fine* (3) £120-£160

576 **Tunisia, Kingdom**, Order of Nichan Iftikah, 2nd type, First Class star, 80mm, silver and enamel, silver mark to retaining pin and mint mark to reverse, with two additional support hooks, of local manufacture, *nearly very fine* £120-£160

577 **Tunisia, Kingdom**, Order of Nichan Iftikah, 2nd type (3), Fourth Class breast badge, 67mm including bow suspension x 49mm, silver and enamel, mint mark to reverse, of local manufacture, with rosette on riband; Fifth Class breast badge (2), 70mm including bow suspension x 49mm, silver and enamel, silver mark to bow riband, of local manufacture; 62mm including bow suspension x 42mm, silver and enamel, unmarked, but of French manufacture, *some enamel damage, nearly very fine* (3) £80-£100

578 **A Soviet Union Order of the Patriotic War group of sixteen awarded to Private I. B. Bondarenko**

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Order of the Patriotic War, Second Class breast badge, 3rd '1985' type, silver, gold, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '3415422', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screw-back suspension; Ukrainian Order of Courage, Third Class badge, silver, gilt, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '226542'; Medal for Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1945, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the Centenary of Zhukov's Birth 1896-1996, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the 20th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-65, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the 30th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-75, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-85, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the 50th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-95, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the 60th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-2005, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the 65th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-2010, bronze; Ukrainian Medal to a Defender of the Fatherland, bronze; Ukrainian Medal for the 60th Anniversary of Liberation 1944-2004, bronze; Jubilee Medal for the 50th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union 1918-68, bronze and enamel; Jubilee Medal for the 60th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union 1918-78, bronze; Jubilee Medal for the 70th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union 1918-88, bronze; Ukrainian Medal for a Veteran of the Second World War, bronze, with enamelled brooch bar, mounted as worn, *about extremely fine* (16) £80-£100

Sold with the Award Booklets and bestowal cards for all the medals apart from the last; and the medallion for the 25th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-70, silvered and enamel.

x579 **The Second War United States Legion of Merit awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel P. Leistenschneider, a Free French Resistance Operative and Saboteur codenamed Carré**

United States of America, Legion of Merit, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, the reverse officially engraved 'Paul Leistenschneider', with gilt enamel emblem on riband, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

Paul Leistenschneider was born in Basse-Yutz on 16 January 1907 and was a lawyer by profession. Mobilised at the beginning of the Second World War, he was an early supporter of the Resistance, joining the Kléber network. In November 1940, after the annexation of his native Moselle, he benefited from the imposition of German nationality, which allowed him to travel freely in Germany and Austria, and used this freedom to provide valuable intelligence to his network. However, suspected by the German authorities, he decided to join the Free French in London; having crossed into Spain in November 1942, he was initially interned in the Miranda camp, before finally making it to England in March 1943 where he joined the Free French forces and volunteered for special missions in France under the codename *Carré*.

Appointed regional military delegate for the Montpellier region, Leistenschneider was dropped by plane near Lons-le-Saunier from where he joined his assignment on 15 September 1943. Creating a large Resistance network of agents, he was soon additionally given operational command of the Toulouse region, where he managed to unify the disparate resistance groups into a co-ordinated force, before adding the Lyon region to his area of operations. In June 1944, after carrying out a short intelligence mission during the German attack on the Vercors maquis, he returned to Lyon; having noted the superiority of the German troops he decided to make contact with the American army and the 1st Free French Division; setting off alone on a motorcycle, he crossed a region heavy with German patrols and managed to join the 36th American Division in order to provide them with vital intelligence prior to their attack on Lyon. With the help of information provided by Leistenschneider, the 36th US Division and the 1st Free French Division liberated Lyon on 3 September 1944.

Appointed Deputy Prefect and Secretary General of the Police for Alsace and Strasbourg in November 1944, Leistenschneider became full Prefect a year later and remained in office in Strasbourg until early 1946. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1946, he was demobilised later that year. For his services with the Resistance during the Second World War he was appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and was additionally appointed an Honorary Officer of the Order of the British Empire and an Officer of the American Legion of Merit. He died in Paris on 9 April 1999.



West Kent Yeomanry, Officer's 1829-40 Pattern Shako Helmet.

A very good and scarce attributed example, 1829-40 pattern, Officer's (Bell Top) Shako Helmet with its original named Japanned helmet tin, with a brass nameplate 'C. W. Martin, West Kent Yeo,y', the helmet with a black beaver body, sunken top, gilt on brass plume base and original heart shaped gilt on brass screw, with 38 mm regimental pattern silver lace to its upper section, the front upper section with a central gilt metal rosette, silver or white metal Lion masks with loops attached east and west, a large detailed silver White Horse of Kent badge to the front centre with its feet upon a patent leather band that circles the helmet, with a blackened buckle to its reverse, attached to this, east and west, two large plated discs with a lion upon a crown with sixteen black velvet backed graduated silver plated chin scales attached to its opposite matching scales via a patent leather strap and blackened buckle, with a deep patent leather silver trimmed peak, the interior with a 63 mm tan leather sweatband with a satin crimson half liner attached, the base, again with satin crimson, with a circular disk stitched to a paper backing with the maker's logo and details of 'MOORE (Late Bicknal & Moore) Old Bond Street'. (Bicknal and Moore were the patentees for the regulation cap of the British Army at that time, they were also Hat & Glove makers to the Royal Family). The Helmet is complete with its fine bullion silver cap lines and two elaborate tasselled flounders, *with one tassel absent*, a black horsehair plume with its silver ring and brass plume holder, *overall very good and better condition, extremely well made and scarce* £3,000-£4,000

Charles Wykeham Martin, the son of Fiennes Wykeham of Leeds Castle, Kent, was born on 11 September 1801. Educated at Eton College and Balliol College, Oxford, in 1821 his father assumed the additional surname of Martin. Elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, a corresponding member of the Academy d'Archeologie de Belgique, and Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, he was appointed as a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Kent, and as a Justice of the Peace for Hampshire. He was commissioned into the West Kent Yeomanry and later advanced Captain on 11 February 1836, before further service with the 3rd Battalion, West Kent Rifle Volunteers, with whom he was advanced Lieutenant Colonel. Standing unsuccessfully for Parliament for the Newport (Isle of Wight) constituency in 1837, he was elected as the Member of Parliament in 1841. Losing his seat in 1852, he next stood unsuccessfully for Maidstone in 1853 but was elected for West Kent at a by-election in 1857 as a Liberal, losing his seat two years later. At the 1865 general election he was elected for Newport again and re-elected in 1868, holding the seat until his death, aged 69, at Leeds Castle, on 30 October 1870.

- 581 Royal Sussex Regiment Officer's Service Dress Cap; and Officer's Insignia.
A Royal Sussex Regiment Service Dress Cap, the Cap possibly a later example, with brass mounted buttons, leather strap and a very good example Officer's silver and enamel cap badge, marked 'Sterling, London', the maker's mark illegible, with a Garter Star proper with blue and red enamels upon the Rousillon plume and title scroll at base, the reverse with two long copper loops, *very good condition*, with a very good Victorian bullion and silver example large Forage Cap Badge, the lower half with red backing cloth to match the regiment's cap band, the upper half to match the dark blue cap colour, with a Garter Star proper with blue and red enamels within a metal silver centre, with a bullion wire Rousillon plume and back star and bullion silver wire title scroll below 'Royal Sussex Regiment', *the backing detached, otherwise very good condition*, with a Royal Sussex Regiment Collar Badge, with red green and blue enamels, the blue enamel mostly absent, *good service worn condition (3)* £140-£180

- 582 Afghan Horse Artillery Officer's Helmet.
A good example, very similar to the 1847 British army Albert pattern, this pattern worn before and during the Second Afghan War, with a gilt or brass skull with a large plate with a lion mask and floral design above a brass oval disc mounted upon a copper star. centred with two cannons facing left and Afghan calligraphy above and below the cannons, with brass scroll work trimming the helmet, the leather liner and chin chain all present, with a purple Albert pattern plume, *the leather chin chain backing at fault, some scratches and minor dents etc., good service worn condition* £200-£240

- 583 Royal Navy, Full Dress Lieutenant's Post 1902 Cased Epaulettes and early Victorian Royal Navy Sword Belt and Slings.
Very fine quality post 1902 examples in their fitted tin transport case, named to 'Lieut G. P. Sherston. R.N.' with a silver bullion anchor upon a gilt board with twenty regulation gilt bullion tassels attached to the crescent of each and a gilt King's crown button attached, marked to the underside in gilt lettering on a patent leather base, with the Royal Crest 'By Special Appointment To His Majesty The King' 'Gieves Limited', its Japanned metal case with maker's marks upon a brass shield for 'Gieve Matthews & Seagrove Ltd. Portsmouth. London. Devonport', *very good condition*; with a scarce Victorian example early Officer's Royal Navy Sword Belt and Slings for a Junior Officer, the buckle in gilt metal with a Victorian crown above a fouled anchor within a wreath, *unusually the bar to the anchor is at an angle*, with bench marks '4' upon both the male and female parts, the leather belt with two gold bullion lines and heavy duty solid brass hooks clips etc., *service worn condition with minor scuffs, etc. (lot)* £160-£200

George Ponsonby Sherston, the son of Major C. D. Sherston, was born in Co. Kildare, Ireland, on 31 August 1883. He was commissioned into the Royal Navy and advanced Lieutenant-Commander on 1 April 1913. Serving during the Great War he was advanced Commander on 30 June, 1917 and awarded both the United States Navy Cross and the French Croix de Guerre. Continued to serve post war, he was placed on the Retired List on 10 September, 1927 and subsequently advanced Captain (Retired) on 31 August 1928. Recalled for Second War service, he reverted to the Retired List on 31 March 1946 and retired to Kenya, where he farmed on the Kamutwa Slopes, Machakos. He died in Nairobi, Kenya, on 25 June 1963.

- 584 Royal Navy Division, Drake Battalion Cap Badge.
A very good brass and white metal example with a King's crown above a scroll inscribed 'Drake', the sides with oak leaf sprays rising from a half globe with a silvered ship to its voided centre, with a scroll below inscribed with the motto, 'Auxilio Divino', the reverse with two loops, a slot to the reverse of the ship, and a tablet with maker's marks for 'J R Gaunt London' to the reverse of the crown, *excellent condition* £40-£50

- 585 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers Other Ranks Full Dress Lance Cap Plate. And a 9th Lancers Plume and Base.
A good die-stamped gilded example 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers Other Ranks Full Dress Lance Cap Plate, with a King's crowned Royal Coat of Arms, a Harp, the Maid of Erin and battle honours upto South Africa 1899-1902, with the regimental title below, the reverse with two screw posts and original washer and fastener fixings; the 9th lancers black horsehair plume with its brass gilt base, *very good condition* £60-£80

- 586 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Indian Mess Waiter or Servant's Turban Badge.
A scarce large and elaborate example, sand cast white metal waiter or servant's Turban badge with a large circular Garter belt surmounted with a Victorian crown, within the Garter belt the regimental title '7th Queens Own Hussars', to the voided centre a regimental monogram 'QO' reversed, 90 mm x 60 mm, the reverse with a brooch fitting, *very good condition and scarce* £100-£140

587



14th Light Dragoons, Officer's Shako Plate Badge.

A very good and scarce Victorian die-stamped fire gilt example, circa 1857-61 with a Victorian crowned Maltese cross, with battle honours and regimental title to the raised edge trims, with silver hobnail inserts to each arm of the cross, centred with a lion surmounting a crown upon a silvered domed ground, surrounded by a Garter belt bearing the motto 'Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense', the reverse with two brass loops, eight original nut fixings and three of the four original brass wires fixed behind the crown, *excellent condition* £400-£500

588 21st Lancers Cap Badge.

A good Victorian example, circa 1899-1901, with a pair of upright lancers, with, between the lances an Imperial crown above a Victorian cypher, the lower section with the numerals 'XXI', the reverse with four well toned loops, *very good condition* £120-£160

589 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers Officer's Cap Badge.

A good post 1901 example, circa 1901-1922, with a pair of crossed lancers surmounted with an Imperial crown, centred with a Victorian cypher, the lower section between the lances, the numerals 'XXI', the reverse with two well toned loops, *very good condition* £80-£100

590 Royal Armoured Corps Second War era Officer's Beret Badge.

A very fine hallmarked silver die-cast example, with hallmarks for Birmingham 1942-1943, and maker's marks for 'J R Gaunt & Son', with a mailed fist with a billet on the wrist of the gauntlet 'RAC', from the wrist, two concentric circles, each with barbed ends, all surmounted with a King's crown, the reverse with three silver loops, *excellent condition* £80-£100

591 General Service Imperial Yeomanry Slouch Hat Badge.

A good, possible Officer's example, of a Rosette of scarlet and purple, centred with a bronze Prince of Wales' plume of feathers above the letters 'I Y', the rosette shows signs of being removed from a slouch hat with cotton still being attached, *excellent service worn condition* £100-£140

592 3rd Foot Guards, Georgian Officer's Cloak Clasp.

A very fine and scarce early single sided example with a large gilt Order Of The Thistle star with an oval belt inscribed with the motto 'Nemo Impune Lacessit', with a four leaf Georgian thistle to the voided centre, the reverse with four small loops and one large loop attached to a chain of six links, the loop to the right side is absent and replaced with a separate contemporary civilian loop of the same era, this unattached and not detracting from the fine left side with its original loops, *very good condition and scarce* £160-£200

- 593** Scots Guards Sergeant's Foreign Service Helmet Badge.
A scarce die-stamped brass example with an Imperial crowned Garter star, *the reverse lacking one of its three loops, the remaining two with damage due to mounting, otherwise very good condition* £80-£100
- This design badge was also worn by early Scottish prison officials.

594



1st (Royal) Regiment of Foot Officer's Forage Cap Badge.

A very good and scarce post 1861 example with a silver Order of The Thistle Star mounted with a gilt oval with the motto '*Nemo Me Impune Lacessit*' above the regimental title '*The Royal Regiment*', within the oval, a fretted order of the Thistle Collar centred with Saint Andrew holding a Saltire, mounted upon a deep blue enamel ground, as worn by the 1st Battalion, the reverse with a brooch pin fixing, *excellent condition* £280-£340

- 595** 4th and 5th Battalion's (Queen's Edinburgh Rifles) The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Officer's Glengarry Badge.
A good silver plated example, circa 1908-1921, with a star of the Order of the Thistle mounted with a gilt Imperial Crown above the central motto '*Nemo Me Impune Lacessit*' and a gilt strung bugle below, centred with a gilt thistle and bugle with *damaged* green enamel behind the central device, the reverse with two loops and maker's marks for '*Marshall & Aitken, Edinburgh, Registered number '540927'*', *good service worn condition, with some enamel damage* £50-£70

- 596** 4th and 5th Battalion (Queen's Edinburgh Rifles) The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) Officer's Glengarry Badge.
A good example of an Officer's Glengarry Badge, circa 1908-1921, with a silver plated star of the Order of the Thistle mounted with an Imperial crown above the central motto '*Nemo Me Impune Lacessit*', with a strung bugle below, with a gilt crown, central thistle and bugle, with green enamel behind the central device, the reverse with two *strengthened* loops and feint maker's marks for '*Marshall & Aitken, Edinburgh*', '*Registered number '540927'*', *good condition* £60-£80

- 597** 4th Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Scots, Other Rank's Glengarry Badge.
A very good die stamped white metal example with a Thistle star bearing regimental title scrolls '*4th Vol Batt*' '*The Royal Scots*', with Saint Andrew holding a Saltire to the voided centre, the reverse with two copper loops, *very good condition* £40-£50

- 598** 6th Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Scots, Other Rank's Glengarry Badge.
A very good die stamped white metal example with a Thistle star bearing title scrolls '*6th Vol Batt*', and '*The Royal Scots*', with Saint Andrew holding a Saltire to the voided centre, the reverse with two copper loops, *very good condition* £40-£50

- 599** Queen's Edinburgh Rifles, Shoulder Belt Plate.
A very good die-struck blackened brass example with a domed cirlet inscribed upon the strap with the motto '*Nisi Dominus Frustra*', to the centre Edinburgh castle upon a checker board background, the reverse with two screw posts, *excellent condition* £60-£80

- 600** 2nd (Grantham) Volunteer Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, Officer's Pouch Belt Plate.
A very good silvered die-struck example, circa 1883-1901, with a crowned blank plinth with a Victorian crown surmounting a spray of laurels centred with a large silver sphinx to a domed oval polished ground, to the base of the spray, a regimental title scroll '*2nd Volunteer Battalion*', below this another '*The Lincolnshire Regiment*', the backing plate with four screw posts and its complete original nut and washer fittings, with retailer's marks for '*Samuel Brothers, Outfitters, London*', *both sides of the blank scroll below the crown have detached from the spray which does not detract from the badge as the crown is held in position via its screw post and fixings, otherwise very good condition* £180-£220

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- 601** 1st Administration Battalion Dumfriesshire Rifle Volunteers, Officer's Glengarry Badge.
A very good Victorian example with a silver plated Victorian crowned bugle centred with a large thistle resting upon a stippled ground, the reverse with two white metal loops, *excellent condition* £80-£100
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- 602** 2nd Volunteer Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers Other Ranks Helmet Plate.
A good and scarce Victorian example with a Victorian crowned white metal star with laurel sprays centred with a regimental Glengarry Badge with regimental title and motto scrolls with a further title scroll below '*2nd Volunteer Battn.*', the reverse with three nicely toned lugs, *very good condition and scarce* £140-£180
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- 603** 3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers Shako or Glengarry Badge.
A good quality die-stamped white metal example, circa 1861-1901, with a Victorian crown surmounting a Thistle pattern star, centred with '3' upon a stippled ground, surrounded with a strap '*Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers*', the reverse with two lug fasteners, north and south, *excellent condition* £60-£80
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- 604** 4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers Other Ranks Helmet Plate.
A good and scarce Victorian example, circa 1878-1887, with a Victorian crowned star bearing laurel sprays and a Garter strap inscribed '*4th Lanarkshire Rifle Vols.*', with a strung bugle to the voided centre, the reverse with three *pinched* loops, *very good condition* £140-£180
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- 605** 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps Officer's Pouch Belt Plate.
A very good silvered example, circa 1870, with a silvered crowned wreath of laurels and palms with a circlet with the regimental title '*First Surrey Rifles*', centred with a bugle with '1' upon a domed polished ground, the reverse with two well tarnished loops, *excellent condition* £120-£160
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- 606** Border Rifle Volunteers, Other Ranks Helmet Plate.
A good Victorian blackened brass example with a Victorian crowned Maltese cross with lions between the arms, with a circlet around the voided centre inscribed '*Border Rifle Volunteers*', centred with a crowned heart below a motto scroll '*Doe Or Die*', the reverse with three long loops, *very good condition* £100-£140
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- 607** Border Rifle Volunteers, Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.
A very good Victorian blackened brass example with a Victorian crowned circlet inscribed '*Border Rifle Volunteers*' with a voided centre, with a crowned heart below the motto scroll '*Doe Or Die*', the reverse with two loops, *very good condition* £50-£70
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- 608** Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) Officer's Glengarry Badge.
A good example, 1937-1952 pattern in silver and gilt, with an elongated Order of the Thistle star mounted with an Edwardian crowned oval, with the regimental motto '*Nemo Me Impune Lacessit*', with thistle sprays to the outer edges above a sphinx mounted upon a plinth, centred with Saint Andrew holding a Saltire in silver, the reverse with two copper loops, the plate with a closed back, a *small area of verdigris stain to the 'L' and 'A' of 'Lacessit'*, *otherwise good condition* £70-£90
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- 609** 42nd Royal Highlanders Regiment of Foot (Black Watch) Sergeant's Glengarry Badge.
A very good Victorian example, 1868-1901 pattern, in white metal and copper gilt with an elongated Order of the Thistle star, mounted with a Victorian crowned oval of a thistle spray with the regimental motto '*Nemo Me Impune Lacesset*', centred with silver numerals '42' above a sphinx mounted upon a plinth, the reverse with two well toned loop fixings, *excellent condition* £100-£140
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- 610** Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) Territorial Battalion Glengarry Badge.
A good 1908-1921 pattern example in white metal, with an elongated Order of the Thistle star mounted with an Edwardian crowned oval, with the regimental motto '*Nemo Me Impune Lacessit*' and thistle sprays to the outer edges, centred with Saint Andrew holding a Saltire, with two part regimental title scrolls '*Royal Highlanders*' and '*Black Watch*', the reverse with two copper loop fixings, *good condition* £50-£70
£50-£70

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- 611** 9th Battalion Highland Light Infantry, Officer's Glengarry Badge.
A very good multi part example in silver and gilt with an elongated Order of the Thistle star mounted with an Edwardian crowned oval, with the regimental motto '*Nemo Me Impune Lacessit*' within, with thistle sprays to the outer edges, centred in silver with a Saint Andrew holding a Saltire, above a sphinx resting upon a plinth, with a two part scroll either side of crown inscribed with '*The Glasgow Highlanders*', with a further two part scroll to the base with the regimental title '*9th. Bn. HLI*', the reverse with two copper loops and further pins holding the centre pieces, *excellent condition* *£100-£140*
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- 612** 2nd Volunteer Battalion Highland Light Infantry Other Ranks Helmet Plate.
A good and scarce Victorian example with a Victorian crowned white metal star with laurel sprays centred with a regimental Glengarry Badge above a title scroll '*2nd Volunteer Battn.*', *the reverse lacking one of its three loops, the remaining two nicely toned, otherwise very good condition and scarce* *£140-£180*

Major General Grierson's book on the Scottish Volunteer Force refers to this badge as not being worn in service by the Regiment, hence its scarcity.
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- 613** Highland Cyclist Battalion Territorial Force, Other Rank's Glengarry Badge.
A very good white metal die-stamped example with an elongated Order of the Thistle star mounted on an Edwardian crowned oval, with the regimental motto '*Nemo Me Impune Lacessit*' inscribed within the strap, with thistle sprays to the outer edges, centred with Saint Andrew holding a Saltire, with two part regimental title scrolls either side of crown '*Highland Cyclist*' and a further two part scroll to the base with '*Battalion TF*', the reverse with two copper loops, *some wear to the high points otherwise very good condition* *£50-£70*
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- 614** 1st Fifeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps Officer's Helmet Plate.
A very good and scarce Victorian silver plated example with a Victorian crowned silver plated star bearing laurel sprays and a Garter strap inscribed '*1st Fifeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps*', centred with the Thane of Fife upon a black velvet ground, the reverse with three loops, *very good condition* *£220-£260*
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- 615** 1st Fifeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, Other Ranks Helmet Plate.
A good and scarce Victorian example with a Victorian crowned white metal star bearing laurel sprays and a Garter strap inscribed '*1st Fifeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps*', with the Thane of Fife to a voided centre, the reverse with three nicely toned lugs, *very good condition* *£140-£180*
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- 616** 1st Administration Battalion, Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers Glengarry Badge.
Very good example with an oval white metal wreath centred with Saint Andrew holding a Saltire, the reverse with two loop fixings north and south, *excellent condition* *£60-£80*
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- 617** 2nd Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.
A very good and scarce Victorian die-stamped white metal example, circa 1880-84, with an oval ivy wreath with an inner belt inscribed '*2nd Aberdeenshire R.V.*', with a thistle spray to the lower half, with Saint Andrew holding a Saltire to the voided centre, the reverse with two well toned loops, *very good condition* *£100-£140*
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- 618** 3rd (Buchan) Volunteer Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.
A very good and scarce die-stamped white metal example, circa 1885-1908, with an ivy spray with a voided centre, with a the crest of the Marquess of Huntley (a stag's head) resting upon a coronet, in turn sitting upon a motto scroll '*Bydand*', above a regimental title scroll inscribed '*3rd V.B.G.H.*', the reverse with two nicely toned loops, *very good condition* *£180-£220*
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- 619** 1st Inverness-Shire (Inverness Highland) Rifle Volunteers, Glengarry Badge.
A very good Victorian example, circa 1880-87, with a silver plated white metal cirlet inscribed with the regimental title and motto '*Inverness Highland R.V. Concordia Et Fidelitas.*', with Saint Andrew holding a Saltire to the voided centre, the reverse with two nicely toned loops, *excellent condition* *£60-£80*
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- 620** 88th (Connaught Rangers) Regiment, Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.
A good Victorian brass example, circa 1874-81, with a Victorian crown above a harp, with the numerals '*88*' below, the reverse with two brass loops, east and west at the top of the harp, *good service worn condition* *£50-£70*
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- 621** South Mayo Rifles Militia Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.
A very good Victorian die-stamped white metal example, circa 1874-81, with shamrock sprays enclosing a Victorian crowned oval with a regimental title "*South Mayo Rifles*" and the county precedence number '15', with a spread eagle to the voided centre, the reverse with two lug fasteners, (see K.K. 1293), *very good condition* £90-£120
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- 622** 1st Argyll Highland Rifle Volunteers Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.
A very good and scarce die-stamped white metal example, in the style of the pattern worn by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, with a wreath of thistles around a slightly domed central cirlet, inscribed '*1st Argyll Highland Rifle Volunteers*', with a coronet above a boar's head, centred with a cat and cypher, the reverse with two loops, both nicely tarnished, *very good condition* £120-£160
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- 623** 5th Volunteer Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.
A very good and scarce die-stamped white metal example with a pointed wreath of thistles, with a coronet above a cirlet inscribed, '*5th V.B. Argyll & Sutherland*', with a slightly domed inner cirlet centred with a boar's head, wild cat and cypher, the reverse with two nicely tarnished loops, *very good condition* £120-£160
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- 624** 1st Argyll Highland Rifle Volunteers Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.
A very good and scarce die-stamped white metal example in the pattern worn by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, with a wreath of thistles around a slightly domed central cirlet, inscribed '*1st Argyll Highland Rifle Volunteers*', with a coronet above a cypher centred with a boar's head and a cat, the reverse with two loops, *very good condition* £120-£160
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- 625** Leinster Regiment, Officer's Glengarry badge.
A good and scarce post 1881 Victorian example with a Victorian crowned gilt garter with a blackened domed silver centre bearing the Prince of Wales's plumes over two maple leaves with a bi-part battle honour scroll inscribed '*Central*' '*India*', the reverse with two nicely toned loops, *very good service worn condition and scarce* £180-£220
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- 626** 105th (Madras Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.
A very good Victorian brass example with a Victorian crowned French Horn, centred with the numerals '*105*', the reverse with two brass loops east and west, *very good service worn condition and scarce* £60-£80
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- 627** Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Officers Pagri Badge.
A scarce example with an elongated Fusiliers brass grenade with a white metal castle centred to the ball, with the flag facing left, below a title scroll inscribed '*Inniskilling*', the reverse with a stout pin and loop fixing, *good service worn condition* £80-£100
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- 628** Hertfordshire Regiment Officer's Helmet Plate.
A good and scarce example, circa 1905-12, with an Imperial crowned eight-pointed star pattern back plate with a laurel wreath, with a centre cirlet with the regimental title '*The Hertfordshire Regiment*', with a lodged Hart to the voided centre upon a black velvet ground, the reverse complete with three loop fasteners, *good service worn condition* £200-£240
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- 629** London Rifle Brigade Shako Badge.
A 5th City of London Battalion (London Rifle Brigade) Shako Badge, in blackened brass, with superimposed white metal badge, lacking 'S. Africa 1900-02' battle honour; together with an accompanying other ranks cap badge; and a small Brigade medal in the form of a reduced-size helmet badge, the reverse engraved 'London to Brighton April 22/23 1911 Pte. F. C. Procter', in leather case of issue; together with an unrelated Royal Company of Archers gilt metal badge mounted on a green rosette; and three sweetheart brooches, for the Royal Artillery, the Coldstream Guards, and the Royal Army Medical Corps, *generally very good condition (lot)* £100-£140
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- 630** University College School, London Cadet Corps, XXth Middlesex Artist Rifle Volunteers Cap Badge.
A very good and scarce blackened metal or bronze die stamped example, circa 1902-1908, with a voided crown above a scroll '*Cadet Corps*', within a laurel spray a double oval cirlet to the centre outer circle with '*XXth Middlesex Artist Rifle Volunteers*', the inner circle centred with the conjoined heads of Mars and Minerva with the motto '*Cum Marte Minerva*', to the base, a tri-part scroll '*University*' '*College School*' '*London*', the reverse with two loops, *excellent condition* £80-£100

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- 631** Assorted Scottish Officer Training Corps Cap and Sporrans Badges.
A good selection of Scottish Officer Training Corps Cap and Sporrans Badges, including a gilding metal St Andrew's University O.T.C. with a King's crown, with a slider to reverse; Edinburgh University O.T.C. (2), white metal King's crown cap badges, with sliders to the reverse; another similar Sporrans Badge, with fitting to the reverse; Edinburgh Academy O.T.C., cast white metal, the reverse with two loops; Glasgow University O.T.C., bronze, the reverse with two loops; Merchiston Castle School, white metal, oval with the motto 'Ready Aye Ready' within an oval Garter strap, centred with the School crest, the reverse with two loops, *very good condition and better* (7) *£100-£140*
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- 632** Lauderdale Rifle Volunteers, Pouch Badge.
A very good and scarce oval die-stamped blackened brass example, outlined with the regimental title strap 'Lauderdale Rifle Volunteers 1860'; centred with Madonna and the child, the reverse with two loops, *excellent condition* *£180-£220*
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- 633** 36th Division, Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) Cap Badge.
A very good and scarce Great War era die-cast bronze oval example with a raised rolled rim bearing the Hand of Ulster upon a stippled ground, the reverse with two original long loops and maker's marks for 'Sharman. D. Niell Ltd. Belfast', *very good condition and scarce* *£80-£100*
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- 634** 236th (New Brunswick Kilties) Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force Cap Badge.
A very good bronzed die-struck example with a King's crown above a spray of laurel wreaths centred with St. Andrew holding the Saltire, with three scrolls 'Sir' 'Sam's' 'Own' inside a belt inscribed 'The New Brunswick Kilties Canada' above the numerals '236' between two scrolls 'Overseas' 'Battalion'; with two further motto scrolls 'Semper Fidelis' above, and 'Nemo Me Impune Lacesset' below, the reverse with two loops, *very good condition* *£90-£120*
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- 635** 257th (Railway Construction) Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force Cap Badge.
A very good bronze die-struck example, with a maple leaf surmounted with a King's crown above the scene of the construction of a railway, centred with the numerals '257', between 'Over' and 'Seas' below a title scroll 'Railway Construction', with 'Battalion' and 'Canada' below, the reverse with two loops, *very good condition* *£90-£120*
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- 636** Parachute Regiment Officer's Beret Badge.
A very good and scarce die-stamped dished back example with a voided King's crown and lion surmounting a winged parachute, the reverse with two nicely toned loops and maker's marks within the central dished area for 'Ludlow London', *excellent condition* *£300-£400*
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- 637** Parachute Regiment Beret Badge.
A very good and scarce Second War brass die-stamped example with a voided crown and lion surmounting a winged parachute, the reverse with two nicely toned loops, *excellent condition* *£140-£180*
-
- 638** Parachute Regiment Officer's Service Dress Collar Badges.
A very good matching pair of Second War bronzed die-stamped examples, with a voided crown and lion surmounting a winged parachute, the reverses with two nicely toned loops, *very good service worn condition* *£80-£100*
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- 639** Army Air Corps Officer's Hallmarked Silver Cap or Beret Badge.
A very good Second War silver example with a voided King's crowned laurel wreath and an eagle clutching, in its talons, an arched scroll with 'A.A.C.' fretted within, the reverse with three silver lugs with hallmarks for Birmingham 1942, and maker's marks to the lower portion for 'J R G & S'; for J.R. Gaunt and Sons, *excellent condition* *£360-£440*
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- 640** Army Air Corps Officer's Service Dress Collar Badges.
Two matching pairs of good example Second War era Badges, each with Bronzed King's crowned laurel sprays and an eagle clutching, in its talons, an arched scroll with 'A.A.C.' fretted within a voided background, with two the loops to reverse of each, *excellent condition* *£120-160*
-
- 641** Naval Yard Police Cap Badge.
A scarce die-stamped white metal example Naval Yard Police Cap Badge, 1st pattern, a roped oval with a Victorian crown upon a fouled anchor to a voided centre, the reverse with two copper loops, *excellent condition* *£50-£70*
-

- 642** Assorted Police Badges.
A good and scarce selection of Police Badges including a white metal Victorian crowned Aberdeenshire Constabulary Officer's cap badge, the reverse with two copper loops; a white metal Cambridge Borough Police Helmet Plate, King's crown with a bronze centre, the reverse with three loops; a white metal Bournemouth Borough Police Cap or Collar Badge, the reverse with two long loops; a scarce nickel silver plated Paisley Burgh Police King's crown helmet plate, the reverse with two loops; a nickel silver Fife (Fifeshire) Constabulary Cap Badge, the reverse with a brooch fitting; a chromed King's crown Guernsey Police Helmet Plate, the reverse with two loops, *the last possibly a copy, otherwise very good condition and better* (6) £160-£200
-
- 643** Officer's and Other Ranks Badges.
A selection of Officer's and Other Ranks Badges including a bronze Imperial crowned General Officer's service Cap Badge, the reverse with two loops; a Staffordshire Yeomanry Victorian white metal Cap or Collar Badge with a Victorian crown above a Staffordshire knot, the reverse with two loops and an oval tablet bearing maker's marks for 'Firmen & Sons' with full address details; a Fife and Forfar Yeomanry Non Commissioned Officer's Cap Badge, a white metal open visor example, the reverse with two nicely toned loops; a 1st Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers white metal Glengarry Badge, the reverse with two nicely toned loops; a Royal Army Chaplain's Department, Christian chaplain's Imperial crowned pre 1922 pattern unmarked silver (untested) example Cap Badge, the reverse with maker's marks for 'H&S' and two loops *one slightly bent, some slight scratches to the obverse*; a 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers bronzed Imperial crowned Collar Badge, the reverse with two loops; a Machine Gun Corps Officer's silver Collar Badge, with hallmarks for 1918-19 and maker's marks for 'J & Co. Birmingham', the reverse with two silver loops, *generally very good condition* (7) £140-£180
-
- 644** A selection of Scottish Other Ranks Badges
A good selection including a brass example 26th Regiment of Foot Glengarry Badge, the reverse with brass loops, *with minor damage*; A King's crown smaller version white metal example King's Own Scottish Borderers Badge with a voided centre, the reverse with two *pinched* loops to reverse; an anodised example Gordon Highlanders Other Ranks Glengarry Badge, the reverse with two loops; a white metal example Seaforth Highlanders Glengarry Badge, the reverse with three loops; a white metal example Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Glengarry Badge, *the reverse lacking one of its two loops*; a white metal example Cameron Highlanders Glengarry Badge with its original tartan backing cloth, the reverse with two loops; a King's crown brass example Royal Scots Fusiliers Glengarry Badge, the reverse with two loops; a white metal example Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Glengarry Badge, the reverse with two loops; a white metal example Cameron Highlanders Glengarry Badge *of modern manufacture*, the reverse with a slider; an anodised example Highland Brigade Glengarry Badge, the reverse with three loops, *generally very good condition and better* (10) £100-£140
-
- 645** Assorted Overseas Badges.
A good selection including a Victorian crowned Canadian General List white metal large badge, the reverse with two loops and a tablet with maker's marks for 'J R Gaunt', *very good condition*; part of a brass Canadian Highlanders badge with a Stag's head, the reverse with three loops, *good condition*; Australian, 9th Light Horse, cast in gilding metal, the reverse with two loops; Australian 13th Light Horse (2), the first in blackened copper, both reverses with two loops, *the first with flattened and damaged loops*; New Zealand 5th Wellington Regiment, Officer's full gilt Badge, the reverse with a brooch fitting and maker's marks for 'J. R. Gaunt. London'; 16th Waikato Regiment, brass, the reverse with two loops; India, 1st Punjab Regiment, brass, King's crown, the reverse with two loops; Dehra Dun Contingent Auxiliary Force, 1925-47 pattern, gilding metal; Ceylon Planter's Rifle Corps (2) the first die-struck brass, the other one blackened die-cast, both reverses with two loops, north and south; Northern Rhodesia Regiment, copper, the reverse with a slider and maker's marks for 'Dowler Birmingham'; Transvaal Cadets, a white metal Pagri Badge, the reverse with a brooch fixing; a 1st Battalion Nigeria Regiment, large Pouch Belt Plate, the reverse with three loops; 11th Sudan Infantry Cap Badge, brass with a King's crown, the reverse with two loops; Malay States Volunteer Force, white metal, the reverse with a slider (16) £180-£220
-
- 646** A selection of British Cap Badges and Shoulder Titles.
A good selection including 17th Lancers (2) the first nickel plated or chromed, the reverse with a slider with maker's marks for 'Firmen London', the second plated with loops to the reverse; an early brass Loyal Suffolk Hussars Shoulder Title, the reverse two loops; a very good Royal Artillery Officer's Service Dress example, the reverse with blades; an early brass example Welsh Guards Shoulder Title, the reverse with three loops; a King's Liverpool Regiment Officer's Collar Badge or Side Cap badge, the reverse with two loops; a good early example Buffs (East Kent Regiment), the reverse with two toned loops; a Leicestershire Regiment Cap Badge, 1898-1902 pattern, the reverse with nicely toned loops; Lincolnshire Regiment Shoulder Titles (2), both brass examples, the reverses with loops, *generally very good condition* (10) £90-£120
-
- 647** Arab States Badges.
A miscellaneous selection of cap badges from various Arab States and Middle East Forces, together with one unit title and two buttons, 29 items in total, all mounted on a card board, *some of modern manufacture, some reproductions, generally very good condition* (29) £60-£80

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- x648 Canadian Buttons.
A good selection of brass, bronzed, gilt and a white metal examples of Great War era regimental buttons, all Canadian, including 2nd East Ontario; 16th Canadian Scottish; 31st Alberta; 43rd Cameron Highlanders of Canada; 49th Edmonton Regiment; 75th Toronoto; 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders; 253 Canadian Overseas Battalion, etc., mounted upon a card, assorted sizes, *generally very good condition (39)* £50-£70
-
- 649 Royal Scots Fusiliers Pipe Banner.
A likely mid 20th century navy blue Pipe Banner, with a golden fringe, the obverse embroidered with a thistle inside the regimental motto '*Nemo Me Impune Lacessit*', surmounted by a crown with the regimental title scroll '*Royal. Scots. Fusiliers.*' above St. Andrew holding a Saltire. The reverse with an embroidered crest featuring a red lion rampant upon a white shield with a pattern of arrows, surmounted by a bishop's mitre and a red and white torse, with a motto banner below '*Jesus Hominum Salvator*', *the top of the reverse of the banner with wear holes and a tear to the left hand side, with a missing area of material approximately 40 mm x 30 mm, otherwise good condition* £50-£70
-
- x650 Bugle.
A bugle carried by a member of the 2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment during the Boer War, with maker's marks for '*George Potter & Co. Aldershot*', the brass collar engraved '*Carried by Hildyard's Brigade 2nd Ryl West Surrey Rgt. at Colenso Cingolo Monte Cristo Allemans Nek 1899-1900*', *with numerous dents, some severe, and the brass collar having moved out of place, relic condition* £40-£50
-

End of Sale



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA 8 OCTOBER 2025

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.

SIGNED

NAME (block capitals)

CLIENT CODE

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

EMAIL

If successful, payment can be made in the following ways:

Credit/Debit card online via www.noonans.co.uk

Bank Transfer

Bankers: Lloyds; Address: 39 Piccadilly, London W1J 0AA; Sort code: 30-96-64; Account No.: 00622865;

Swift Code: LOYDGB2L; IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865; BIC: LOYDGB21085

Cheque payable to Noonans

Cash up to a maximum of £5,000

All payments to be made in pounds sterling.

Please note payment is due within five working days of the end of the auction.

YOUR BIDS MAY BE PLACED OVERLEAF

CONDITIONS MAINLY CONCERNING BUYERS

1 The buyer

The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the 'hammer price' and any dispute shall be settled at the auctioneer's absolute discretion. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless there is in force a written acknowledgement by Noonans Auctions Ltd. ("Noonans") that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal. Bids will be executed in the order that they are received.

2 Minimum increment

The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not conform to Noonans' published bidding increments which may be found at noonans.co.uk and in the bidding form included with the auction catalogue.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to Noonans a premium of 24% on the 'hammer price' and agrees that Noonans, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 16.

4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The buyers' premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the lot is delivered to or collected by the purchaser within the UK.

Lots marked 'X' are subject to importation VAT of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the UK, as per the conditions below.

Buyers who wish to hand carry their lots to export them from the UK will be charged VAT at the prevailing rate and importation VAT (where applicable) and will not be able to claim a VAT refund.

Buyers will only be able to secure a VAT free invoice and/or VAT refund if the goods are exported by Noonans or a pre-approved commercial shipper. Where the buyer instructs a pre-approved commercial shipper, proof of correct export out of the UK must be provided to Noonans by the buyer within 30 days of export and no later than 90 days from the date of the sale. Refunds are subject to a £50 administrative fee.

5. Artist's Resale Rights (Droit de Suite)

Lots marked ARR in the catalogue indicate lots that may be subject to this royalty payment. The royalty will be charged to the buyer on the 'hammer price' and is in addition to the buyers' premium. Royalties are charged on a sliding percentage scale as shown below but do not apply to lots where the hammer price is less than 1000 euros. The payment is calculated on the rate of exchange at the European Central Bank on the date of the sale.

All royalty charges are paid in full to The Design and Artists Copyright Society (DACs).

Portion of the hammer price	Royalties
From 0 to €50,000	4%
From €50,000.01 to €200,000	3%
From €200,000.01 to €350,000	1%
From €350,000.01 to €500,000	0.5%
Exceeding €500,000	0.25%

6 Payment

When a lot is sold the buyer shall:

- (a) confirm to Noonans his or her name and address and, if so requested, give proof of identity; and
- (b) pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling within five working days of the end of the sale (unless credit terms have been agreed with Noonans before the auction). Please note that we will not accept cash payments in excess of £5,000 (five thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.

7 Noonans may, at its absolute discretion, agree credit terms with the buyer before an auction under which the buyer will be entitled to take possession of lots purchased up to an agreed amount in value in advance of payment by a determined future date of the 'total amount due'.

8 Any payments by a buyer to Noonans may be applied by Noonans towards any sums owing from that buyer to Noonans on any account whatever, without regard to any directions of the buyer, his or her agent, whether expressed or implied.

9 Collection of purchases

The ownership of the lot(s) purchased shall not pass to the buyer until he or she has made payment in full to Noonans of the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling.

10 (a) The buyer shall at his or her own expense take away the lot(s) purchased not later than 5 working days after the day of the auction but (unless credit terms have been agreed in accordance with Condition 7) not before payment to Noonans of the 'total amount due'.

(b) The buyer shall be responsible for any removal, storage and insurance charges on any lot not taken away within 5 working days after the day of the auction.

(c) The packing and handling of purchased lots by Noonans staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at Noonans' discretion. In no event will Noonans be liable for damage to glass or frames, regardless of the cause. Bulky lots or sharp implements, etc., may not be suitable for in-house shipping.

11 Buyers' responsibilities for lots purchased

The buyer will be responsible for loss or damage to lots purchased from the time of collection or the expiry of 5 working days after the day of the auction, whichever is the sooner. Neither Noonans nor its servants or agents shall thereafter be responsible for any loss or damage of any kind, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, while any lot is in its custody or under its control.

Loss and damage warranty cover at the rate of 1.5% will be applied to any lots despatched by Noonans to destinations outside the UK, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the consignee.

12 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchase

If any lot is not paid for in full and taken away in accordance with Conditions 6 and 10, or if there is any other breach of either of those Conditions, Noonans as agent of the seller shall, at its absolute discretion and without prejudice to any other rights it may have, be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights and remedies:

- (a) to proceed against the buyer for damages for breach of contract.
- (b) to rescind the sale of that or any other lots sold to the defaulting buyer at the same or any other auction.
- (c) to re-sell the lot or cause it to be re-sold by public auction or private sale and the defaulting buyer shall pay to Noonans any resulting deficiency in the 'total amount due' (after deduction of any part payment and addition of re-sale costs) and any surplus shall belong to the seller.
- (d) to remove, store and insure the lot at the expense of the defaulting buyer and, in the case of storage, either at Noonans' premises or elsewhere.
- (e) to charge interest at a rate not exceeding 2 percent per month on the 'total amount due' to the extent it remains unpaid for more than 5 working days after the day of the auction.
- (f) to retain that or any other lot sold to the same buyer at the sale or any other auction and release it only after payment of the 'total amount due'.
- (g) to reject or ignore any bids made by or on behalf of the defaulting buyer at any future auctions or obtaining a deposit before accepting any bids in future.
- (h) to apply any proceeds of sale then due or at any time thereafter becoming due to the defaulting buyer towards settlement of the 'total amount due' and to exercise a lien on any property of the defaulting buyer which is in Noonans' possession for any purpose.

13 Liability of Noonans and sellers

(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to the sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by Noonans under this Condition, none of the seller, Noonans, its servants or agents is responsible for errors of descriptions or for the genuineness or authenticity of any lot. No warranty whatever is given by Noonans, its servants or agents, or any seller to any buyer in respect of any lot and any express or implied conditions or warranties are hereby excluded.

(b) Any lot which proves to be a 'deliberate forgery' may be returned by the buyer to Noonans within 15 days of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction, accompanied by a statement of defects, the number of the lot, and the date of the auction at which it was purchased. If Noonans is satisfied that the item is a 'deliberate forgery' and that the buyer has and is able to transfer a good and marketable title to the lot free from any third party claims, the sale will be set aside and any amount paid in respect of the lot will be refunded, provided that the buyer shall have no rights under this Condition if:

- (i) the description in the catalogue at the date of the sale was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion; or
- (ii) the only method of establishing at the date of

publication of the catalogue that the lot was a 'deliberate forgery' was by means of scientific processes not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which was unreasonably expensive or impractical.

(c) A buyer's claim under this Condition shall be limited to any amount paid in respect of the lot and shall not extend to any loss or damage suffered or expense incurred by him or her.

(d) The benefit of the Condition shall not be assignable and shall rest solely and exclusively in the buyer who, for the purpose of this condition, shall be and only be the person to whom the original invoice is made out by Noonans in respect of the lot sold.

CONDITIONS MAINLY CONCERNING SELLERS AND CONSIGNORS

14 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to Noonans and to the buyer that he or she is the true owner of the property or is properly authorised to sell the property by the true owner and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims. The seller will indemnify Noonans, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence of any breach on the part of the seller.

15 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place, prior to the first day of the auction, a reserve at or below the low estimate on any lot provided that the low estimate is more than £100. Such reserve being the minimum 'hammer price' at which that lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of Noonans. Noonans may at their option sell at a 'hammer price' below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

16 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises Noonans to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges Noonans' right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

17 Rescission of sale

If before Noonans remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and Noonans is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Noonans is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Noonans in respect of the lot.

18 Payment of sale proceeds

Noonans shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller 35 days after the auction, but if by that date Noonans has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then Noonans will remit the sale proceeds within five working days after the date on which the 'total amount due' is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between Noonans and the buyer, Noonans shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

19 If the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, Noonans will endeavour to notify the seller and

take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in Noonans' opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit Noonans to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Noonans at the seller's expense to agree special terms for payment of the 'total amount due', to remove, store and insure the lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as Noonans shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer if appropriate.

20 If, notwithstanding that, the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction and Noonans remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Noonans.

21 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Noonans reserve the right to charge a fee of 15% of Noonans' then latest middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the UK, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

22 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives Noonans full and absolute right to photograph and illustrate any lot placed in its hands for sale and to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time at its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

23 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, Noonans shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

24 Noonans reserve the right to charge commission up to one-half of the 'stated rates' calculated on the 'bought-in price' and in addition 'expenses' in respect of any unsold lots.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND DEFINITIONS

25 Noonans sells as agent for the seller (except where it is stated wholly or partly to own any lot as principal) and as such is not responsible for any default by seller or buyer.

26 Any representation or statement by Noonans, in any catalogue as to authorship, attribution, genuineness, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price is a statement of opinion only. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his or her own judgement as to such matters and neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

27 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Noonans will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

28 Noonans shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance

at its auctions by any person.

29 Noonans has absolute discretion without giving any reason to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to put up any lot for auction again.

30 (a) Any indemnity under these Conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings costs, expenses, claims and demands whatever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.

(b) Noonans declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant servants and agents of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its servants and agents.

31 Any notice by Noonans to a seller, consignor, prospective bidder or buyer may be given by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.

32 These Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. Noonans hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

33 In these Conditions:

(a) 'catalogue' includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication;

(b) 'hammer price' means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;

(c) 'total amount due' means the 'hammer price' in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and additional charges and expenses due from a defaulting buyer in pounds sterling;

(d) 'deliberate forgery' means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description;

(e) 'sale proceeds' means the net amount due to the seller being the 'hammer price' of the lot sold less commission at the 'stated rates' and 'expenses' and any other amounts due to Noonans by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;

(f) 'stated rate' means Noonans' published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means Noonans charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, certification, remedials, packing and freight of that lot and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(h) 'bought-in price' means 5 per cent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

34 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

Insurance is charged at 1.5 per cent of the hammer price.

35 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and expenses are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the UK.

AT NOONANS OUR EXPERTISE EXTENDS BEYOND THE KNOWLEDGE WITHIN OUR SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS TO INCLUDE ALL ASPECTS OF OUR AUCTION HOUSE, FROM OUR PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO TO OUR ADVANCED PROPRIETARY ONLINE BIDDING SYSTEM.

We're a close-knit team of experts with deep knowledge across our specialist subjects: banknotes, coins, detectorist finds, historical & art medals, jewellery, medals & militaria, tokens and watches. Focusing on these fascinating items, we share this expertise with an international community of sellers and buyers.

Each sale item that passes through our Mayfair auction house is appraised by an expert recognised as a leading authority in a particular field of interest, ranging from ancient coins and military medals to jewellery and vintage watches. This depth of knowledge across all departments sets us apart from other generalist auctioneers.

SELL WITH US

Respected worldwide for the breadth and depth of our specialist expertise, we can connect you to a broad, deep pool of potential buyers. Over the years, we've brought together an international community of people who share our particular passion. As recognised experts, with a vast store of freely available in-house knowledge and experience, we've earned the trust of buyers across the globe.

Our fees are transparent. Unlike many other auction houses, we don't charge for collecting your lots, photography or marketing and there's no minimum lot charge.

Not surprisingly, our position as a trusted authority, with deep global reach, often leads to the achievement of higher than expected prices at auction.

Free valuation

If you're interested in selling your items and you'd like a free auction valuation, without obligation, our specialists will be happy to help. You can submit online or bring your sale item to a valuation day at our Mayfair auction house or at a regional venue. Alternatively, request a home visit.

BUY WITH US

We're here for you, whether you're an experienced collector with a depth of knowledge or an occasional buyer attracted to a particular piece of jewellery or vintage watch.

Be assured that the item in question has been accurately described and photographed, detailing all available information, from its provenance to its current condition. Be certain that our price estimate is fair and sensible.

Delve deep into our website and you'll discover a vast store of helpful background data, including prices achieved for similar items at previous auctions. Informed and empowered, study our detailed online catalogue, then place your bid in complete confidence.

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