

NOONANS
MAYFAIR

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

3 DECEMBER 2025 AT 10 AM



FEATURED ABOVE

LOT 57

THE SUPERB AFGHANISTAN BOMB HUNTER'S
MILITARY CROSS GROUP AWARDED TO
CAPTAIN G. D. WOOD, 11 EXPLOSIVE
ORDNANCE DISPOSAL REGIMENT

AUCTION

AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE

3 DECEMBER 2025 AT 10AM

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ORDER OF SALE

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 3 DECEMBER 2025 AT 10AM

A COLLECTION OF MEDALS TO THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, PART 2	1-40
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FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

WEDNESDAY 14 JANUARY 2026

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 11 FEBRUARY 2026

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 18 MARCH 2026

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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A Collection of Medals to the Middlesex Regiment, Part 2

1 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private W. A. Clark, Middlesex Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (355 Cpl. W. A. Clark. 4/Middx. R.); 1914-15 Star (355. Pte. W. A. Clark. Midd'x R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (355 Pte. W. A. Clark. Midd'x R.) *minor contact marks to MM, otherwise very fine (3)* £200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 August 1916.

William Arthur Clark was born in 1883 and attested for the Middlesex Regiment in London on 29 August 1914. Posted to the 6th Battalion at Rochester from 4 September 1914, he transferred to the 4th Battalion 7 April 1915 upon disembarkation in France, and was advanced Corporal on 23 June 1916. Awarded the Military Medal, he was appointed Sergeant 6 October 1917, but was promptly reduced in the ranks after being convicted of gambling by Field General Court Martial. Reduced to Private, he transferred to the Labour Corps and was demobilised in 1919.

2 Family Group:

Three: Private J. W. Mills, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of Neuve Chapelle on 10 March 1915

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (S-6746 Pte. J. W. Mills. 2/Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (S.6746 Pte. J. W. Mills. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (John Walter Mills) *patches of staining to VM, generally very fine*

Three: Private J. W. Mills, Army Service Corps

1914-15 Star (SS-13409 Pte. J. W. Mills. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (SS-13409 Pte. J. W. Mills. A.S.C.) *very fine (7)* £200-£240

John Walter Mills was born in West Ham, London, and attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Willesden. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 November 1914, and was killed in action during the Battle of Neuve Chapelle on 10 March 1915. Aged 26 years, he has no known grave and is commemorated upon Le Touret Memorial, France.

Sold with a postcard photograph of Private J. W. Mills, Middlesex Regiment, together with 2 contemporary cap badges.

John Ward Mills, the father of the above, served with the Army Service Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 July 1915. He was discharged on 27 April 1916 at the age of 46 years and was subsequently issued a Silver War Badge due to sickness.

3 Three: Private C. Willetts, Middlesex Regiment

1914 Star (L-13844 Pte. C. Willetts. 2/Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (L.13844 Pte. C. Willetts. Midd'x R.) *very fine and better (3)* £70-£90

Charles Willetts attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 November 1914. He later transferred to the 19th Battalion.

4 Three: Sergeant J. Meighan, Middlesex Regiment

1914-15 Star (2980. Sjt. J. Meighan. Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (2980 Sjt. J. Meighan Midd'x R.) *minor patches of staining to obverse of VM, very fine*

Three: Private M. E. Paul, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on 10 February 1917

1914-15 Star (7-2383. Pte. M. E. Paul, Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2383 Pte. M. E. Paul. Midd'x R.) mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine*

Three: Private R. T. Tuck, Middlesex Regiment, later Essex Regiment

1914-15 Star (1131 Pte. R. T. Tuck. Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (1131 Pte. R. T. Tuck. Midd'x R.) *good very fine (9)* £140-£180

John Meighan served in France from 25 July 1915 with the 12th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. Transferred to the Labour Corps he was discharged on 10 January 1919.

Montague Eric Paul (also referred to as Eric Montague Paul) was born in Finsbury Park in 1891 and enlisted in the Middlesex Regiment at Hornsey on 8 August 1914. He served with the 1/7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 March 1915, and was killed in action on 10 February 1917. He is buried at Pont-Du-Hem Military Cemetery, la Gorgue, France.

Robert Thomas Tuck was born in Gloucestershire in 1897 and attested for the Middlesex Regiment on 19 April 1912. Initially posted to the 2/10th Battalion, he served at Gallipoli from 1 September 1915 and was later reported in the recipient's Army Service Record as suffering from deafness in the Canal Zone, Egypt. Sent to Cairo with tonsillitis on 7 October 1916, he was later discharged at Purfleet in 1919.

5 Five: Sergeant A. Wagstaff, Middlesex Regiment, later Royal Irish Regiment

1914-15 Star (191 Sjt. A. Wagstaff. Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (293327 Sjt. A. Wagstaff Midd'x R.); Defence Medal; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (191 Sjt. A. Wagstaff. 9/Midd'x. Regt.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (5)* £80-£100

Arthur Wagstaff attested for the Middlesex Regiment on 6 May 1908 and served with them during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 8 August 1915. He subsequently transferred to the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, as Pioneer Sergeant on 3 August 1918, and was demobilised at Kantara in May 1919.

- 6** *Five: Corporal A. C. Gillings, Middlesex Regiment, later Royal Sussex Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (2742 Pte. A. C. Gillings. Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (2742 Cpl. A. C. Gillings Midd'x R.); Defence Medal; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (2742 Pte. A. C. Gillings 8/Midd'x R.) mounted for display, *minor verdigris spot to VM, generally good very fine (5)* £70-£90

Alfred Charles Gillings was born in Brixton in 1892 and attested for the Middlesex Regiment. He served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 March 1915, and was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal on 1 October 1919. He subsequently transferred to the 11th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment.

- 7** *Three: Private H. Bradford, Middlesex Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (3374 Pte. H. Bradford. Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (3374 Pte. H. Bradford. Midd'x R.) *polished, good fine and better*

Three: Private J. W. Hicks, Middlesex Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 18 April 1915

1914-15 Star (G-6298. Pte. J. W. Hicks. Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (G.6298 Pte. J. W. Hicks. Midd'x. R.) *nearly extremely fine*

Three: Private H. J. Quinn, Middlesex Regiment

1914-15 Star (3514. Pte. H. J. Quinn, Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3514 Pte. H. J. Quinn. Midd'x R.) *wear to VM, nearly very fine and better (9)* £100-£140

Horace Bradford attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 September 1915.

John William Hicks was born in Feltham, Norfolk, around 1877, and attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Bury, Lancashire. He served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 March 1915, and died of wounds on 18 April 1915. He is buried at Poperinghe Old Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Harry John Quinn attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 2/7th Battalion during the Great War in Egypt from 24 August 1915.

- 8** *Four: Private W. E. Coe, Middlesex Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (936. Pte. W. E. Coe, Middx. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (936 Pte W. E. Coe. Midd'x R.); Victory Medal 1914-19, *erased*; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200021 Pte. W. E. Coe. 7/Midd'x R.) mounted for display, *very fine and better (4)* £60-£80

William E. Coe attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 March 1915. He was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order No. 178 of 1919.

- 9** *Three: Private A. H. Day, Middlesex Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (1661. Pte. A. H. Day. Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1661 Pte. A. H. Day. Midd'x R.) *very fine*
Three: Sergeant J. H. Higgins, Middlesex Regiment
 1914-15 Star (7029. Pte. J. H. Higgins, Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (7029 Sgt. J. H. Higgins. Midd'x R.) *very fine*
Three: Private F. Stiltz, Middlesex Regiment
 1914-15 Star (4882 Pte. F. Stiltz, Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (4882 Pte. F. Stiltz. Midd'x R.) *very fine (9)* £100-£140

Alfred Harogate Day attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 March 1915.

Jacob H. Higgins suffered a gunshot wound to the right leg on 12 April 1915 whilst serving with the 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

Frederick Stiltz attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with them in Egypt from 31 August 1915. He later transferred to the 1/5th London Regiment.

- 10** *Three: Private A. J. Dorset, Middlesex Regiment, who died at home on 21 June 1915*
 1914-15 Star (G-1158. Pte. A. J. Dorset. Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (G.1158 Pte. A. J. Dorset. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (Arthur James Dorset) in card envelope, with 3 original named card boxes of issue, reinforced with sellotape, these contained in O.H.M.S. envelopes addressed to the recipient's wife, *extremely fine (4)* £140-£180

Arthur James Dorset attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 January 1915. Evacuated across the English Channel to Strood V.A.D. Hospital (Rochester) suffering from pyramia exhaustion, he died in the summer of 1915 and was buried at Fort Pitt Military Cemetery.

Sold with original Record Office letters forwarding medals and Buckingham Palace condolence slip.

- 11** *Three: Private W. Francis, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front from 5 April 1916*
 1914-15 Star (G-2507. Pte. W. Francis. Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (G.2507 Pte. W. Francis. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (Walter Francis) *good very fine and better (4)* £120-£160

Walter Francis attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 12th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 July 1915. He was killed in action on 5 April 1916, and is buried in Bronfay Farm Military Cemetery, Bray-Sur-Somme, France.

- 12** *Three: Private J. H. Lambourn, Middlesex Regiment and Machine Gun Corps, who died in Mesopotamia on 10 May 1918*
 1914-15 Star (2750 Pte. J. H. Lambourne. Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (2750 Pte. J. H. Lambourn. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (Jesse Henry Lambourn) in original card envelope, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £140-£180

Jesse Henry Lambourn was born in Willesden, Middlesex, and attested for the Middlesex Regiment. Transferred to the 160th Company, Machine Gun Corps, attached Railway Operating Division, Royal Engineers, he was accidentally killed at Ludd, Mesopotamia, on 10 May 1918. He is buried at Ramleh War Cemetery.

Sold with an Egyptian Expeditionary Force booklet containing a photograph of the recipient's original grave marker, and a small Middle Eastern brass token with loop suspension.

- 13** *Four: Private J. P. Marshall, Middlesex Regiment, later Army Service Corps*
 1914-15 Star (302 Pte. J. P. Marshall. Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (302 Pte. J. P. Marshall. Midd'x R.); Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *minor spots of staining to obverse of Star and VM, nearly very fine (4)* £70-£90

James P. Marshall attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 May 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Army Service Corps.

- 14** *Four: Private R. M. Powell, Middlesex Regiment, later Royal Army Pay Corps*
 1914-15 Star (200442 Pte. R.M. Powell. Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (2386 Pte. R. M. Powell. Midd'x R.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Sergt. Reginald M. Powell) *nearly very fine*

Three: Private H. J. N. Penney, Middlesex Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (G-98514 Pte. H. J. N. Penney. Midd'x R.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Henry Nathaniel Penney) *good very fine (7)* £80-£100

Reginald Meredith Powell attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 March 1915. He later transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps and was disembodied on 3 May 1919.

Henry John Nathaniel Penney is recorded in the *London Gazette* of 29 March 1904 as a Boilermaker at Chatham Dockyard. He later served with the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment during the Great War and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal for his work at Chatham Dockyard upon his retirement in July 1926.

- 15** *Four: Private C. Salmon, Middlesex Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (38. Pte. C. Salmon, Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (38 Pte. C. Salmon. Midd'x R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (38 Pte. C. Salmon. 7/Middx: Regt.) *good very fine (4)* £100-£140

Charles Salmon was born in London in 1875 and re-enlisted in the 7th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment at Hampstead on 27 May 1908. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 March 1915, with his Army Service Record noting that he served as a stretcher bearer in the field. Admitted to hospital at Etaples suffering from severe influenza in November 1915, he was discharged on 26 May 1916.

- 16** *Three: Private A. Statham, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 9 May 1915*
 1914-15 Star (1737. Pte. A. Statham, Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1737 Pte. A. Statham. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (Albert Statham) in original card envelope, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £140-£180

Albert Statham was born in Wood Green, Middlesex, and attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Hornsey on 6 February 1913. Posted to the 1/7th Battalion, he served during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 March 1915 and was killed in action on 9 May 1915. He is buried at Rue-Petillon Military Cemetery, Fleurbaix, France.

Sold with Record Office enclosure for the BWM and VM.

- 17** *Three: Private J. B. Stephens, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 July 1916*
 1914-15 Star (2681. Pte. J. B. Stephens. Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2681 Pte. J. B. Stephens. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (James Bernard Stephens) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £140-£180

James Bernard Stephens was born in Hillingdon and attested for the Middlesex Regiment on 9 September 1914. Initially posted to France with the 4/8th Battalion on 9 March 1915, he was evacuated home per H.S. *Anglia* suffering from gas poisoning on 29 May 1915. He later returned to the Western Front with the 1/8th Middlesex Regiment on 1 September 1915, and was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme on 23 July 1916, whilst serving with 'D' Company. Aged 34 years, he is buried at Foncquevillers Military Cemetery, France.

- 18** *Four: Sergeant J. S. Tait, Middlesex Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (265080 Sgt. J. S. Tait. Midd'x R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (836 Cpl. J. S. Tait. Midd'x R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (265080 Sgt. J. S. Tait. 9/Midd'x R.); together with a 'T9 Middlesex' brass shoulder title, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £140-£180

John Samuel Tait was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal on 1 August 1920.

- 19** *Pair: Private P. C. Arnold, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of Passchendaele on 4 October 1917*
British War and Victory Medals (292402 Pte. P. C. Arnold. Midd'x R.) *nearly extremely fine*
- Pair: Private J. W. Dickenson, Middlesex Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (G-29840 Pte. J. W. Dickenson. Midd'x R.) *extremely fine*
- Pair: Private A. E. Smith, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme on 15 September 1916*
British War and Victory Medals (5748 Pte. A. E. Smith. Midd'x R.) *good very fine (6)* £100-£140

Percival Charles Arnold was born in 1887 and attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Winchester on 19 April 1916. He served with the 3/10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action during the Battle of Passchendaele on 4 October 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated upon the Tyne Cot Memorial.

John William Dickenson served with the 20th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment during the Great War.

Albert Edward Smith attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 1/8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front in 1916. He was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme on 15 September 1916; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

- 20** *Family Group:*
- Pair: Private T. Austin, Middlesex Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (6093 Pte. T. Austin Midd'x R.); together with a Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'B35899', *good very fine*

The Victory Medal awarded to Private F. Austin, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme on 15 July 1916

Victory Medal 1914-19 (G-13390 Pte. F. Austin. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (Frederick Austin) *good very fine (4)* £80-£100

Truman Austin, a resident of Northwood Park, attested for the Middlesex Regiment on 10 March 1916 and served with the 1/7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. Discharged as sick 1 November 1918, he was awarded a Silver War Badge no. B35899.

Frederick Austin was born at Edgware, Middlesex, in 1894, and attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Mill Hill on 28 May 1915. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 January 1916 and was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme on 15 July 1916. Aged 22 years, he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

- 21** *Pair: Private T. J. Badham, Middlesex Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 26 September 1917*
British War and Victory Medals (G.19411 Pte. T. J. Badham. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (John Badham) *the plaque heavily polished, staining and coloured glue residue to VM, good fine and better (3)* £80-£100

Thomas John Badham, a native of Lamphey, Pembroke, attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Holloway, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was mortally wounded during the Third Battle of Ypres, and died of his wounds at the Casualty Clearing Station at Remy Sidings on 26 September 1917. He is buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery Belgium.

- 22** *Pair: Private W. Brown, Middlesex Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (PWV-5093 Pte. W. Brown. Midd'x R.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks to BWM, otherwise very fine*
- Pair: Private T. W. Cornwall, Middlesex Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (G-11404 Pte. T. W. Cornwall. Midd'x R.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Sergeant J. F. P. Sumner, Middlesex Regiment, later Manchester Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (1516 Sgt. J. F. P. Sumner. Midd'x R.) *better than very fine (6)* £80-£100

William Brown attested for the Middlesex Regiment on 10 December 1915 and was initially posted for home duty at Haringay. His Army Service Record, adds: 'To France May 1st 1916, to Italy and Germany. Admitted to hospital Feb. 16th 1919, with influenza. In hospital since.' Discharged from Sobraon Military Hospital (Colchester) in April 1919, Brown was transferred from the 19th Battalion to Army Reserve on 24 May 1919.

Thomas William Cornwall attested for the 5th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment on 16 November 1915. Transferred to the 23rd Battalion, he was discharged due to sickness on 7 June 1918.

James Frederick Press Sumner attested for the 16th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment on 30 January 1915. Transferred to the 22nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, he was discharged in 1919.

- 23** *Pair: Private G. C. Edwards, 16th (Public Schools) Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916*
British War and Victory Medals (G-2142 Pte. G. C. Edwards. Midd'x R.) *extremely fine (2)* £240-£280

George Charles Edwards, a stone mason, was born at Willesden around 1895 and attested for the 16th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment on 10 May 1915. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 January 1916, and was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916. On this date the Battalion emerged from the front line trenches on the Somme and took part in the attack at Hawthorn Ridge, Beaumont Hamel; cut down by accurate German artillery and machine-gun fire, the 16th suffered 524 casualties, including Private Edwards. Aged 21 years, he is buried at Auchonvillers Military Cemetery, France.

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- 24** *Three: Private H. T. Fuller, Middlesex Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (265232 Pte. H. T. Fuller. Midd'x R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (265232 Pte. H. T. Fuller. Midd'x R.) *very fine and better (3)* £140-£180
- Sold with a white metal Barnardo Helpers League badge.
-
- 25** *Pair: Private A. V. Gorbell, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 26 August 1916*
 British War and Victory Medals (G-24516 Pte. A. V. Gorbell. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (Albert Victor Gorbell) *minor patches of verdigris to plaque, otherwise good very fine (3)* £80-£100
- Albert Victor Gorbell** was born at Wivenhoe, Essex, around 1890, and enlisted for the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment at Bury St. Edmunds. Posted to the Western Front in 1916, he was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme on 26 August 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial, France.
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- 26** *Pair: Private H. Stephens, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 November 1917*
 British War and Victory Medals (5303 Pte. H. Stephens. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (Harry Stephens) in original card envelope, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140
- Harry Stephens** was born in 1889 and initially served as Private in the 1/8th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. Transferred to the 12th Battalion, he was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 November 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.
-
- 27** *Five: Private R. E. West, Middlesex Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (2589 Pte. R. E. West. Midd'x R.); Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine*
- Three: Private E. G. Enderson, Middlesex Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (G.1637 Pte. E. G. Enderson. Midd'x R.); Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Ernest George Enderson) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *good very fine and better*
- Pair: Private H. French, Middlesex Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (G-80204 Pte. H. French. Midd'x R.) *very fine (10)* £100-£140
- Richard Ernest West**, a resident of Wealdstone, Harrow, served during the Great War with the 1st and 1/7th Battalions, Middlesex Regiment.
- Ernest George Enderson** was born in Paddington and served with the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 January 1915. Captured and taken Prisoner of War on the Western Front on 24 September 1917, he was repatriated on 3 January 1919 and discharged in 1920.
- Hermann French** served during the Great War with the 4th Infantry Labour Company, Middlesex Regiment. Formed in March 1917, the unit was compiled of men of non-British or enemy alien parentage.
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- 28** *Four: Acting Sergeant S. C. Eyre, Middlesex Regiment*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (1387 A. Sjt. S. C. Eyre. Midd'x R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1387 Pte. S. C. Eyre. Midd'x R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (290146 Pte. -A.Sjt.- S. C. Eyre. 10-Midd'x R.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Sidney C. Eyre) *good very fine and better (4)* £240-£280
- Sidney Cecil Eyre** served as Acting Sergeant in the 1/10th Middlesex Regiment during the Great War. This is his full medallic entitlement; he did not qualify for a Victory Medal.
- Sold with a corresponding 10th Territorial brass shoulder title.
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- 29** *Five: Corporal R. J. Buckley, Middlesex Regiment*
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (6206196 Cpl. R. J. Buckley. Mx.) mounted as worn, *good very fine*
- Five: Sergeant J. S. Higgins, Middlesex Regiment*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6204399 Sjt. J. S. Higgins. Mx.) mounted as worn, *very fine and better*
- Five: Staff Sergeant H. W. Rea, Middlesex Regiment*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (21015679 S.Sgt. H. W. Rea. Mx.) mounted as worn, *minor official corrections to last, good very fine (15)* £140-£180

- 30** *Five: Corporal J. Stickley, Middlesex Regiment*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (6189660 Cpl. J. Stickley. Midd'x R.), mounted for display along with six Duke of Cambridge's Own 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment sports medals, four in silver and two in bronze, the reverses of the silver medals engraved 'Coy. Football 1928 Drmr. Stickley H.Q. Wing; Company Football 1929-30 Drmr. Stickley H.Q. Wing; Company Hockey 1927-28 Won by H.Q. Wing. Dr. J. Stickley.; 1928-29 Hockey Winners H.Q. Wing Dmr. Stickley.'; the reverses of the bronze medals engraved 'Inter Platoon Football Winners 1926 No. 21 Platoon. Dmr. Stickley; Tuter Platoon Hockey Winners 1926 Drums Dr. Stickley', *good very fine*
Five: Private A. Brown, Middlesex Regiment
 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6205573. Pte. A. Brown. Mx.) *very fine (10)* £100-£140
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- 31** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Pte. Timy. Sheehan. 57th. Ft.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *heavily polished, therefore fair* £70-£90
-
- 32** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1901 (**3817 Pte. J. Cleavelly. Middlesex Regt.**) *very fine* £60-£80
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- 33** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**2618 Pte. A. Spencer. Middlesex Regt.**) *minor edge bruise, nearly very fine* £70-£90
-
- 34** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between clasps (7160 Pte. W. Dwyer, Vol: Coy. Middx: Regt.) good very fine* £80-£100
William Dwyer was born at Freemount, Cork, Ireland, in 1880, and attested for the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) at Camden Town on 29 January 1900. He served in South Africa from 10 March 1900 with the 1st Volunteer Service Company, Middlesex Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, and was discharged upon termination of engagement 14 October 1901.
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- 35** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (**7112 Pte. P. E. Wells, Vol: Coy. Middx: Regt.**) *very fine* £100-£140
-
- 36** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**G-87834 Pte. R. F. Sheppard, Midd'x. R.**) *officially re-impresed naming*; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23233218 Pte. J. P. McEnery. Mx.**) in named card box of issue, *good very fine and better (2)* £90-£120
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- 37** **The 1914-15 Star awarded to Private G. T. Pain, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 13 November 1916**
 1914-15 Star (F-659. Pte. G. T. Pain. Middx. R.); Memorial Plaque (George Thomas Pain) in card envelope with O.H.M.S. addressed envelope, the Star in *flattened* named card box of issue with O.H.M.S. envelope of transmittal, *extremely fine (2)* £70-£90
George Thomas Pain was born around 1878 and lived at 44 Haydock Road, Bermondsey, with his wife and seven children. He attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Deptford on 10 February 1915 and served with the 17th Battalion on the Western Front from 17 November 1915. Recorded as wounded 28 July 1916, his Army Service Record confirms admission to hospital at Rouen suffering from a gunshot wound to the head. He rejoined his battalion two weeks later, and was killed in action on 13 November 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
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- 38** Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**1782 Pte. C. H. Boyer Midd'x. R.**) *very fine* £100-£140
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- 39** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (2) (**64 Pte. J. Carter. 9/Middx: Regt.; ... J. Smith. 7/Middx: Regt.**) *the second with number erased, very fine and better (2)* £80-£100
J. Carter was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal on 1 July 1910 whilst serving with the 9th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.



Middlesex Regiment Memorial Plaque, engraved '**Alister Cullen Pearse, M.C. with Bar., Served 1915-1919, Fell in N. Russia 17 September 1919, Aged 21 years.**', mounted upon wooden base for display purposes; together with a representative group of four miniature dress medals, comprising Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn, in silk lined *Spink, London*, case, *extremely fine* (4) £100-£140

M.C. *London Gazette* 2 December 1918.

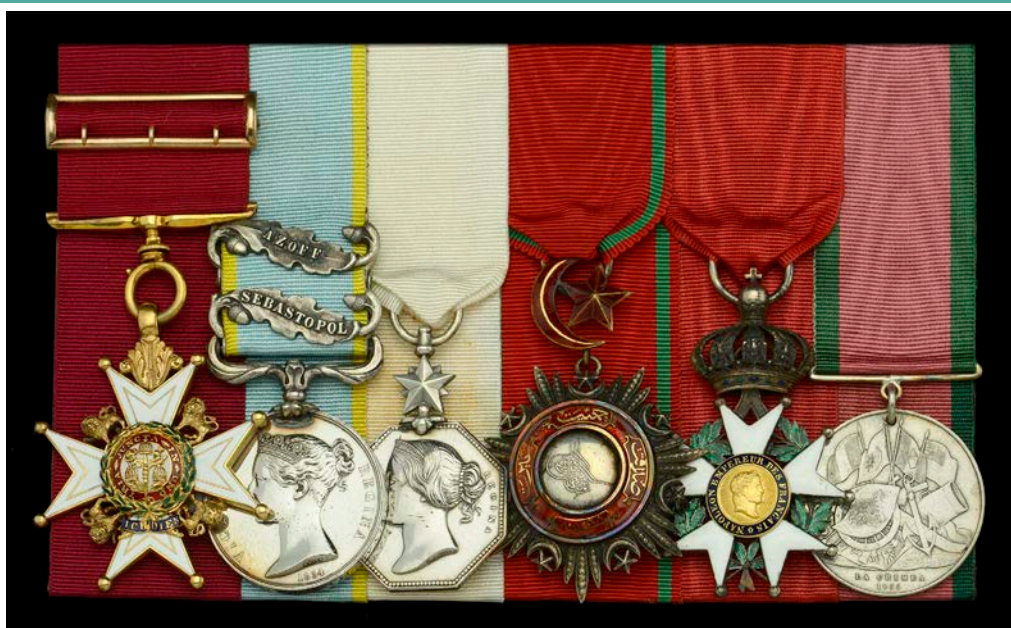
M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 21 January 1920:

'He was in charge of the raid carried out on Kodema on 8th September 1919, which was a success. His cool handling of his platoon in outflanking the enemy in the counter-attack was the principal cause of the heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy. He led his men with the greatest dash on both occasions. During the whole operations he set a fine example.'

Alister Cullen Pearse was commissioned Second Lieutenant from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in the Middlesex Regiment on 24 November 1915, and served with them during the Great War on the Western front from 1916, being awarded the Military Cross. Promoted Captain, he subsequently served with the 45th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, in North Russia during the Russian Intervention, was awarded a Second Award Bar to his Military Cross, and died of wounds on 18 September 1919.

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

x 41



The Victorian gold C.B. group of five awarded to Rear-Admiral J. H. Marryat, Royal Navy, a nephew of the well-known novelist Captain Frederick Marryat, C.B., R.N.

Having participated in the expedition to the Arctic in search of Sir Edward Belcher's ships in 1853-54, he served with distinction in the Sea of Azoff and Crimea and was five times mentioned in despatches and specially promoted to Commander

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 18 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1877, with gold ribbon buckle; Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Sebastopol, Azoff (Lieutt. Marryat H.M. Gun Boat Cracker. 1855) contemporary engraved naming in the style of *Hunt & Roskell*; Arctic Medal 1818-55, unnamed as issued; **France, Second Empire**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, gold and enamels; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, Fifth Class breast badge, silver, gold and enamels; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, fitted with ring and silver bar suspension, *light contact pitting, otherwise good very fine (6)* £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

C.B. *London Gazette* 2 June 1877.

Joseph Henry Marryat was born on 7 October 1830, a nephew of the well-known novelist Captain Frederick Marryat, C.B., R.N., and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in 1843. He was advanced to Mate in H.M.S. *Leander* in October 1849 and to Lieutenant in *Hydra* in May 1852. He next joined the *Phoenix*, in which ship he participated in the Arctic Expedition of 1853-54. The main purpose of the expedition was to locate and rescue Admiral Sir Edward Belcher's two ships. *Phoenix* subsequently made two voyages to Beechey Island and succeeded in bringing back the surviving crew members, Belcher having been compelled to abandon his ships in the ice.

A spell in warmer climes on the Pacific station in the *President* having ensued, and in the flagship *Royal Albert* on the Mediterranean station, Marryat was lent to the gunboat *Cracker*. And he subsequently commanded the latter vessel with distinction in operations in the Sea of Azov and off the Crimea. In fact, he was five times gazetted for praiseworthy deeds in the period August-December 1855, in addition to being specially promoted to Commander in November 1855. The action which resulted in that special promotion was the successful attack by the Anglo-French Squadron on the Russian forts at the mouth of the Dnieper River on 15 October 1855. In his related despatch to Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, dated 18 October 1855, Admiral Sir Houston Stewart stated:

'At 9 a.m. I instructed Lieutenant Joseph H. Marryat, of the *Cracker*, to take on board Mr. E. W. Brooker, Assistant Master of the *Spitfire*, and endeavour with him to determine the course of the intricate channel through which we were to pass, and to lay down buoys upon the south side of it; the French having undertaken to perform the same duty on the north side. While we were still in doubt as to the extent to which the channel for the larger ships was buoyed, at 10 a.m. Lieutenant Marryat and Mr. Brooker came to inform me that the work entrusted to them had been completed, and that the former officer was ready to pilot the ship in. The zealous desire evidenced by these officers to furnish me personally with their report on the difficult navigation of the Dnieper deserves my warmest thanks; and the gallant manner in which Lieutenant Marryat brought the *Cracker* out for the purpose, under a very heavy fire from the whole of the forts and batteries, elicited the admiration of all who witnessed the proceedings. At noon the signal was made from your flagship to weigh. We proceeded through the channel, each ship engaging the Spit batteries and the Kinburn fort as they came within range. To Lieutenant Marryat of the *Cracker* is due the merit of preceding and piloting us through, which he did with great judgement.'

His exploit was rewarded at the time by a signal to *Cracker* from the Commander-in-Chief, 'We all admire your performances.' Special promotion and assorted 'mentions' aside, Marryat was also awarded the Legion of Honour, 5th Class, and the Order of Medjidie, 5th Class. In May 1856, he took command of the steamship *Wrangler* in the Mediterranean, and it was on the same station that he was next appointed to the steam sloop *Intrepid*. Aged just 32, he was promoted to post rank in June 1862. But commands for young Captains were few and far between, and following several disappointing years on shore, he retired at his own request in April 1870. But he achieved flag rank on being appointed a Rear-Admiral on the Retired List in March 1878, a happy conclusion to his prior appointment as C.B. on the occasion of the Queen's birthday in June 1877.

The Admiral settled in Redhill, Surrey, where he died in November 1881, aged 51; his correspondence, which includes descriptions of his experiences in the Arctic and Crimea, is held by the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.



The unique C.B., C.B.E. and Arctic exploration group of thirteen awarded to Air Vice-Marshal N. H. D'Aeth, Royal Air Force, late Royal Navy

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; British War and Victory Medals (Mid. N. H. D'Aeth. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Polar Medal 1904, G.V.R., silver issue, 1 clasp, Arctic 1930-31 (Flt. Lieut. Narbrough Hughes D'Aeth R.A.F.); Coronation 1953; **United States of America**, Legion of Merit, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamels; **Czechoslovakia**, Medal of Military Merit, 1st class, the last eleven mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (13) *£10,000-£14,000*



Provenance: Spink, May 1998; Morton & Eden, October 2003.

Just 16 'Arctic 1930-31' clasps issued.

C.B. *London Gazette* 7 June 1951.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943.

U.S. Legion of Merit, Officer *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

Czechoslovak Medal of Military Merit, 1st Class *London Gazette* 24 July 1945.

The original recommendation states:

'Air Commodore N. H. D'Aeth, as Second in Command of No. 19 Group, has always shown very great interest in all matters relating to No. 311 Czechoslovakian Bomber Squadron, R.A.F., and has with tireless efforts and advice contributed to their fighting efficiency.'

Narbrough Hughes D'Aeth was born in Wakefield, West Yorkshire on 7 January 1901, and was educated at the Royal Naval Colleges Osborne and Dartmouth. Appointed a Midshipman in January 1917, he served in the battleship H.M.S. *Canada* in the Grand Fleet.

D'Aeth was subsequently posted to 'B' Squadron at Cranwell as Flight Cadet and, in December 1920, on being appointed to a permanent commission in the R.A.F. with the rank of Pilot Officer, his name was removed from the Navy List. But his naval origins were quickly rekindled by his subsequent appointments to 440 (Fleet Spotter Reconnaissance) Flight in the carrier *Eagle* in the Mediterranean, and afterwards with 444 (Fleet Spotter Reconnaissance) Flight in the *Vindictive* off China.

Having then successfully completed the Long Air Navigation Course at Calshot in July 1929, he served briefly in No. 205 Squadron before being selected for special duties 'in charge of the flying section' of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition of 1930-31. The expedition, based on the east coast of Greenland, near Angmagssalik, carried out a substantial programme of exploratory flights and aerial photography over previously uncharted territory.

D'Aeth was posted as Navigation Officer to No. 8 Squadron in October 1934, then based in Aden, but by the outbreak of hostilities he was serving as C.O. of 206 Squadron, an Anson unit. Then in July 1940 he became Admiralty Liaison Officer at Coastal Command H.Q., in which role he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1941, refers), and in May of the following year he went to No. 19 (Reconnaissance) Group as a Group Captain and S.A.S.O.

He subsequently served at H.Q. No. 201 Group in North Africa and ended the war as an Air Commodore and Commandant of the Empire Air Navigation School, in which appointments he was twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazettes* 8 June 1944 and 1 January 1946, refer).

In August 1946 he captained the Lancaster aircraft 'Aries', which flew from Blackbushe in Surrey to New Zealand via Karachi, Colombo and Darwin in a record time of 59 hours and 50 minutes. And from 1950-52, following his promotion to Air Vice-Marshal, he was A.O.C., Air H.Q. Malta, and afterwards A.O.C. Technical Training Command.

D'Aeth was placed on the Retired List in June 1956 and entered Holy Orders, becoming the incumbent of parishes in Australia and U.K. His final appointment was in the diocese of Exeter. He died at Barnstaple on 21 January 1986.



A Great War C.M.G. group of seven awarded to Engineer Rear Admiral A. R. Emdin, Royal Navy, who was commended and decorated for distinguished service rendered in the battle of Jutland aboard H.M.S. *Barham*

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Ch. Eng. A. R. Emdin. R.N. H.M.S. *Pelorus*.); 1914-15 Star (Eng. Capt. A. R. Emdin. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Eng. R. Adml. A. R. Emdin. R.N.); Coronation 1911; **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, gold and enamels, *this last with chips to wreath and central medallions, otherwise generally good very fine (7)* £1,200-£1,600

Archie Russell Emdin was born on 15 August 1865 and was educated at the City of London School, King's College and the Royal Naval Colleges at Dartmouth and Keyham. As an engineer student he won workmanship prizes at Keyham, and whilst in the *Marlborough* he won the Newman Memorial Prize for 1887. He also passed a special course at the Royal Society of Naval Architects. He entered the Royal Navy as an Assistant Engineer on 1 July 1887 and on passing out from the college was appointed Engineer on 1 September 1889. In August 1890 he was appointed to the troopship *Malabar*, followed in November 1891 by an appointment to the *Trafalgar*, flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet. From March 1892 to 1898 he served in the Engineer-in-Chief's Department at the Admiralty.

Emdin was promoted to Chief Engineer in 1898 and appointed to *Pelorus*, a third-class cruiser launched in 1896. She had been constructed with boilers that had a new, small-tube system and was therefore subjected to a long series of tests. On completion of these tests she was assigned to the Channel Squadron and used mainly for despatch work. In May 1899 Emdin was 'specially recommended to the favourable notice of their lordships by the Vice Admiral commanding the Channel Squadron for careful supervision in detecting the leakage of boiler tubes (due to priming caused by defective condensers) that took place in H.M.S. *Pelorus* after leaving Cagliari Bay on 29 April 1899, and for prompt action in shutting off the boilers and thereby averting a serious catastrophe and probable loss of life.'

Following the outbreak of the Boer War the Channel Squadron was ordered to Gibraltar, and on 5 November 1899, *Pelorus* was ordered to join the Cape Squadron at Durban. She sailed down the east coast of Africa, arriving at Durban on 11 December. Hopes of the ship's company to take part in the campaign ashore were disappointed and *Pelorus* was assigned to the Delagoa Bay patrol, tasked with intercepting vessels approaching the Portuguese port to check for contraband. During her deployment with the Cape Squadron *Pelorus* boarded a total of 167 ships and sent in

several with prize crews, but all were released. In February 1900 she put into Durban for repairs to her steering gear, then carried out a survey of the coastline from Durban to the Portuguese border. In April 1900 the ship was at Port Elizabeth when news of the relief of Mafeking was received; as part of the celebrations, the ship was illuminated and a naval brigade paraded through the town. In June 1900 *Pelorus* was ordered back to England; she proceeded via St Helena, Sierra Leone and Las Palmas, thereby completing a circumnavigation of Africa within a single year. She arrived in Plymouth on 19 July 1900, then sailed to Chatham where she was paid off.

Emdin was reappointed to the Engineer-in-Chief's Department from 1900 to 1905, and appointed Admiralty representative on the branch committee of the Engineering Standards Committee. He was awarded a letter of thanks from the Admiralty and promoted to Engineer Commander in July 1903. He served as senior assistant to the Engineer Manager, Devonport Dockyard, from 1906 to 1909. In August 1909 he was appointed senior Engineer Officer of the *Commonwealth*. Between 1912 and 1914 he was Resident Admiralty Engineer Overseas, Midland District. He was also a lecturer in Marine Engineering and Design at the Royal Naval Colleges at Greenwich and Keyham.

On the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914 Emdin was promoted to Engineer Captain, and in February 1915 he was appointed to the armoured cruiser *Shannon*, flagship of the 2nd Cruiser Squadron, Grand Fleet, for general staff duties. In October 1915 Emdin was appointed to the staff of Rear Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas C.B., M.V.O. in the *Barham*, commanding the 5th Battle Squadron (5BS). This consisted of the five Queen Elizabeth class super-dreadnoughts, the most powerful warships in the world. With a displacement of 30,000 tons, these ships had a main armament of eight 15-inch guns and were the first capital ships to be fuelled by oil rather than coal. 5BS formed part of the Battle Fleet but, in May 1916, the 3rd Battle Cruiser Squadron was detached from the Battle Cruiser Fleet and sent to Scapa Flow for gunnery training; to replace it four ships of 5BS was temporarily attached to Beatty's Battle Cruiser Fleet (the *Queen Elizabeth* was undergoing a refit).

5BS was still with the Battle Cruiser Fleet when it put to sea on the night of 30 May 1916. At around 14:30 on the 31st, Beatty had just signalled a turn to the north to rendezvous with Jellicoe's Battle Fleet. At that moment a light cruiser reported that the enemy were in sight and changed course to the south-east to intercept. He signalled by flag for the other ships to follow but because of the distance and the volume of smoke produced by the battlecruisers when travelling at speed, *Lion's* signal was not seen in the *Barham*. Therefore, although Evan-Thomas could see the battlecruisers racing off in the opposite direction, he assumed that Beatty wanted him to maintain his course. It was nearly ten minutes before Beatty realised that 5BS was not following him and signalled Evan-Thomas to join him; by that time, the distance between the two groups was ten miles. Beatty could still have slowed down to allow time for 5BS to join him but it was not in his nature to do so when the enemy was before him, and he went into action with only six capital ships instead of ten. This was one of the critical mistakes which cost the British a decisive victory. German gunnery was superior and within the first few minutes one battlecruiser had been blown up and the *Lion* herself had been hard hit and narrowly avoided the same fate.

By 16:10 5BS was within range of the rear-most ships in the German line and opened fire at the extreme range of 19,000 yards. Fresh from training under the meticulous eye of Jellicoe, 5BS was one of the most accurate shooting formations in the fleet and soon 15-inch shells were plunging down on the German ships. *Von Der Tann* and *Moltke* were both hit and suffered serious damage.

At 16:35 British light cruisers reported the presence of the High Seas Fleet to Beatty, who continued on his south-east course for another two miles until he could see the masts of the German battleships twelve miles away, At 16:40 the battlecruisers reversed course to the north-west. Now the roles had been reversed, and Beatty was luring the German fleet towards Jellicoe and the guns of the Grand Fleet, still about forty miles to the north. This phase of the battle, which lasted for about an hour, is referred to as 'the run to the north'. When the battlecruisers changed course, a communications breakdown similar to the previous one occurred and 5BS did not receive the order to turn northwards until 16:57, fully a quarter of an hour after *Lion* had turned. With the two fleets steaming towards each other at full speed this was enough time to bring 5BS well within range of the High Seas Fleet. To compound the error, the ships were ordered to turn in succession rather than together; the Germans concentrated their fire on the turning point and *Barham* was hit four times, probably by the *Derflinger*. The first of these hits, at 16:58, was one of the most destructive in the battle. The shell plunged through the upper deck level with 'B' turret barrette, completely wrecked the medical store and the auxiliary wireless office, caused very severe damage to the light structure and had a very marked incendiary effect. It flashed down a trunk to the dynamo room and burned all the men there, and upwards, via the ammunition hand-ups, to the starboard six-inch casement, causing a serious cordite fire and putting No. 2 gun's crew out of action. A fragment of this same shell found its way down to the lower conning tower, near the bottom of the ship, and severed the leg of the assistant navigation officer, who was plotting the ship's course. He died from loss of blood. As 5BS carried out its belated turn, an officer in *Malaya* observed 'that our battlecruisers, proceeding northerly at full speed in close action with the German battlecruisers, were already quite 7,000 or 8,000 yards ahead of us. I then realised that just the four of us of the 5th BS alone would have to entertain the High Seas Fleet - four against perhaps twenty. The enemy continued to fire rapidly at us during and after the turn'.

After completing this turn under heavy fire, 5BS took up position some miles astern of the battlecruisers and steamed north at full speed, close to twenty-four knots. This was the time of maximum danger for *Barham* and her sisters for if any one of them had been disabled, she would have had to be left in the path of the High Seas Fleet to be overwhelmed, as happened to the crippled destroyers *Nestor* and *Nomad*. As Gordon remarks in *'The Rules of the Game'*, 'This may be hypothetical, but it was only one unlucky shell, on a day of unlucky shells, from reality'. 5BS was within range of both the German battlecruisers and the High Seas Fleet. Accordingly, *Barham* and *Valiant* fired on the former, *Warspite* and *Malaya* on the latter. *Barham* and *Valiant* achieved thirteen hits on their targets, inflicting massive damage on the *Lützow*, *Derflinger* and *Seydlitz*.

The 'Run to the North' came to an end at about 18:00 when the Battle Cruiser Fleet sighted the Battle Fleet. Jellicoe then executed a complicated manoeuvre changing from cruising formation (in columns) to a single line of twenty-four battleships, with 5BS forming up astern of the others.

During the action between the two battle fleets at around 19:10 hrs, *Barham* fired on the *Grosser Kurfurst*, hitting her three times. Four torpedoes passed close to her without hitting her, and at 21:00 her 6-inch guns opened fire on what was erroneously thought to be a submarine. In his analysis of the performance of the respective ships at Jutland, Campbell wrote 'The best British performance was by the *Barham* and the *Valiant*. Their figures cannot be separated, but together they fired 625 rounds (337 by *Barham*) and made 23 or 24 hits'.

The following day the fleet steamed back to its bases, with *Barham* and many other ships committing their dead to the sea. *Barham* had casualties of twenty-six dead and forty-six wounded, having been hit by five 13-inch shells and one 11-inch. She was in dry-dock at Devonport from 5 June to 4 July, and rejoined the fleet at Scapa on 8 July.

Emdin was mentioned in despatches for his role in the battle and awarded the Russian Order of St Anne. In the New Year's Honours of 1918 he was appointed to the Order of St Michael and St George and awarded decorations by France and Japan in 1919 and 1920 respectively.

Whilst *Barham* was still under repair, Emdin was appointed senior engineer of *Thalia*, the base ship at Invergordon. In May 1917 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Malta Dockyard, and remained in this position until the end of the war. He was promoted to Engineer Rear Admiral on 17 October 1918. A year later he joined the staff of Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee as Senior Engineer Officer at the Nore and held this appointment until his retirement in 1923.

Emdin was a member of the Institute of Metals, and was listed in 'Who's Who in Engineering'. He married Kate Mathilda, eldest daughter of Charles Malcolm Johnson, a Chief Inspector of Machinery in the Royal Navy, in 1891, and there was one daughter. In 1922 he lived at Star Hill, Rochester, Kent; after his retirement he lived at Oak Lodge, Hailsham Road, Heathfield, Sussex. Admiral Emdin died on 15 February 1950.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.S.O. group of three awarded to Acting Lieutenant-Colonel L. Robinson, Royal Engineers

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major. L. Robinson); together with the related miniature awards, the VM lacking its M.I.D. oak leaves, these mounted for wear, *extremely fine (3)* *£1,000-£1,400*



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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an enemy attack he led his company forward to assist the infantry and established a defensive line. The gallant defence which he made materially checked the enemy's advance and was of the greatest importance in facilitating the recapture of the position later in the day. He showed great initiative and determination'

Lawrence Robinson served with the 470th Field Company, Royal Engineers, during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 February 1917.

Sold with a hallmarked 9ct gold fob (5.48g) engraved '470 Field Coy R.E. F.C. 1917'; a hallmarked silver gilt 'Derby and Centre District' medallion engraved '1 Mile Championship, L. Robinson, 1904'; a silver 'American Waltham U.S.A.' half hunter pocket watch, *the face chipped in three places*, with the inside case engraved 'L. Robinson, 2nd Duffield. Aug. 3. 03'; a hallmarked silver cigarette case engraved 'L R'; the recipient's field glasses in their named leather case; original Commission document and bestowal document for the D.S.O.; original photographs of the recipient in uniform; a large copied photograph of the recipient in uniform meeting H.M. King George V, and copied research.

x 45

'An example of his leadership and quiet self-possession is well illustrated by the following: In August 1944, he was endeavouring to attack three U-boats very close to the heavily defended Gironde mouth, when, in the confusion of radar contacts, he inadvertently passed over a vessel at 800 feet, receiving a direct hit which exploded in the aircraft, causing it to crash into the sea. It was a dark night, and there were five survivors and no dinghy. Two of the survivors died, but Grant and the remaining two were picked up after swimming for about ten and a half hours. Such an experience must have caused him considerable shock, but such is his keenness and devotion to duty, that in less than a fortnight he was back with his squadron.'

So states the recommendation for the D.S.O. awarded to Wing Commander J. B. Grant, Royal Air Force.



An exceptional Second War Coastal Command D.S.O., D.F.C. group of six awarded to Wing Commander J. B. Grant, Royal Air Force

Awarded the D.F.C. for his tour as a Flight Commander in Hudsons of No. 269 Squadron and the D.S.O. for his inspiring leadership of No. 58 Squadron in 1944-45, he was a veteran of numerous anti-U-boat and anti-shipping sorties off the French and Norwegian coasts

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., reverse of lower suspension bar officially dated '1943', silver-gilt and enamels; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1941'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *minor green enamel damage to wreath on the first, otherwise good very fine or better* (6) £3,600-£4,400



Grant seated second left

Provenance: Spink, November 2003.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 8 May 1945.

The original recommendation states:

'Wing Commander J. B. Grant has commanded No. 58 Squadron for the past eleven months with considerable ability, and under his guidance it has had its greatest successes in operations against the enemy. Before arrival at Stornoway, 58 Squadron was engaged on anti-U-boat operations, but since it arrived here, it has been employed almost exclusively on anti-shipping duties. Under Wing Commander Grant's leadership, the Squadron has carried out many attacks in the Skagerrak and Kattegat and off the Norwegian coast, culminating in no less than fifty-one attacks during March, 1945 - the last month of his command. He has been entirely responsible for the tactics and strategy, and by precept and example has always maintained the Squadron at a very high standard. Moreover, his personal courage, modest outlook and sincere interest in personnel have held the Squadron happily together, and welded them into an efficient unit which has done much towards increasing the high reputation of the Royal Air Force in this war.

His individual record of operations is impressive, as he has completed some 1,100 hours on operational sorties. Before joining No. 58 Squadron as a Flight Commander some twenty-two months ago, he had already completed a long and successful tour with No. 269 Squadron, where he had been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. After a period as Chief Flying Instructor at a Coastal Command O.T.U. in Canada, he started his second operational tour with 58 Squadron, and has done more than 500 hours on night work against U-boats and enemy shipping, most of which has been carried out in the vicinity of the enemy coast.

On 14 January 1944, in Halifax HR 741, he attacked a U-boat in the position 45.20 degrees N. 8.00 degrees W. The attack was pressed home at low level in the face of considerable flak. The depth charges fell very close to the starboard side of the U-boat, which was seen to be stopped on the surface when the aircraft had to leave. On the 21 June 1944, he led a strike upon a suspected U-boat in St. Annes Harbour in the heavily defended Channel Islands.

On anti-shipping sorties in the Skagerrak, he has carried out a number of attacks, but, as is usual with this kind of work, definite evidence has been lacking to confirm results obtained. On several occasions when low cloud and bad visibility rendered repeated attempts to bomb visually abortive, in spite of strong enemy opposition, he has pressed home his attacks and bombed by radar. Such was the case on 26 July 1944, near the Gironde river, and on the 13 January, 1945, in the Skagerrak, flak being plentiful on both occasions.

An example of his leadership and quiet self-possession is well illustrated by the following: in August 1944, he was endeavouring to attack three U-boats very close to the heavily defended Gironde mouth, when, in the confusion of radar contacts, he inadvertently passed over a vessel at 800 feet, receiving a direct hit which exploded in the aircraft, causing it to crash into the sea. It was a dark night, and there were five survivors and no dinghy. Two of the survivors died, but Grant and the remaining two were picked up after swimming for about ten and a half hours. Such an experience must have caused him considerable shock, but such is his keenness and devotion to duty, that in less than a fortnight he was back with his squadron, supervising their move from Wales to Stornoway, and in less than a month he was again flying on operations in the new area.

Wing Commander Grant's courage, quiet unassuming manner and very considerable operational experience have endeared him to all ranks, and he is held in affectionate regard by all who have been associated with him.

For the excellence of his work, for his organisation, for his personal courage and devotion to duty, and for the results achieved by the Squadron due to his guidance, he is strongly recommended for the Distinguished Service Order.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 27 May 1941.

The original recommendation states:

'This officer has carried out over 800 hours of operational flying in this squadron since the outbreak of the war. He has taken part in ten bombing raids over enemy territory at night, and has twice attacked enemy shipping by day close to the Norwegian coast, and on one occasion sank a large enemy merchant ship by a determined low-flying attack with bombs. As a Flight Commander he has shown very fine spirit, and has led his flight on five occasions in night bombing raids over Norway. He took part in the three raids on Bergen-Stavanger Railway at Finse, led the successful attack on the aluminium factory at Hoyanger on 9 April 1941, and the leaflet raid over the strongly defended areas of Stavanger and Bergen on the night of 14 April 1941.'

James Bernard Grant was born in Farnborough on 2 July 1917, and was educated at John Watson's School, Edinburgh and the Imperial Service College. Having then graduated from R.A.F. Cranwell in December 1937, he was commissioned as a Pilot Officer.

The outbreak of hostilities in September 1939 found him serving as a Flying Officer in Ansons of No. 269 Squadron in Coastal Command. In April-May 1940, after he had flown around 30 operational patrols, the squadron converted to Hudsons, Grant flying his first sortie in the type in June. And by the year's end he had flown another 40 or so sorties, a mixture of convoy escort and reconnaissance work. He was advanced to Flight Lieutenant and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1941, refers). By now rated as an 'exceptional' pilot, he was appointed a Flight Commander and subsequently engaged in operations off Norway, including 10 bombing raids at night and a successful strike against an enemy merchantman. He was awarded the D.F.C.

Tour-expired, Grant was rested as an instructor at an O.T.U. in Canada but he returned to an operational footing as an Acting Squadron Leader in No. 58 Squadron in Coastal Command in June 1943. Equipped with Halifax aircraft, the unit was based at R.A.F. Holmsley South in Hampshire at the time, flying extended anti-U-boat patrols over the Bay of Biscay and elsewhere. Here then the commencement of a memorable operational tour, a tour that saw Grant take command of the squadron as an Acting Wing Commander in April 1944, prior to its transferral to Stornoway for anti-shipping strikes towards the year's end. And he remained likewise employed until March 1945.

The recommendation for his subsequent award of the D.S.O. admirably describes the nature of his gallant work. And an accompanying wartime newspaper cutting states that in his time with No. 58 Squadron Grant attacked nine ships and two U-boats. It also refers to how lucky he was to survive the loss of his Halifax to flak off the mouth of the Gironde in the Bay of Biscay, one night in August 1944:

'A strip of metal five feet long by nine inches wide saved the lives of three airmen when a Halifax bomber was shot down in the Bay of Biscay after a night attack on U-boats.

"After the crash," said Grant, "we tried to swim towards land 20 miles away. We came across wreckage and I tore a strip of metal off. It was too dull to be used as a reflector, but it was a good job I kept it."

"Just as we were beginning to wonder if we should ever be seen, and after being in the water ten and a half hours with only our Mae Wests to keep us afloat, we saw a warship heading straight for us. The captain had seen the strip of metal which I was waving."

Post-war, Grant was appointed to the substantive rank of Wing Commander in January 1949 and served in the R.A.F. Mission to Greece in 1951-52 and at H.Q. Coastal Command in 1952-54. He also served in the Allied Air Forces Southern Europe in 1954-57 and was placed on the Retired List in May 1959.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Books (2), covering the periods January 1936 to June 1940, and July 1940 to November 1957, together with several wartime photographs and newspaper cuttings.



A post-War 'Royal Yacht' L.V.O. group of three awarded to Commander D. M. L. Braybrooke, Royal Navy

The Royal Victorian Order, L.V.O., Lieutenant's, breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, the reverse officially numbered '2577'; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (Lieut. D. M. L. Braybrooke. R.N.) *some letters of naming enhanced following attempted erasure*; Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued, *good very fine (3)* £600-£800

L.V.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1976.

David Michael Lisle Braybrooke was born in Tetbury, Gloucestershire in October 1936 and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth in January 1955. Having specialised in the supply and secretariat branch, his early appointments included spells at the Fleet Air Arm stations *Heron* and *Goldcrest*, and service afloat in the frigate *Berwick*. Advanced to Lieutenant in October 1959, he took up his first overseas posting in 1965, when he joined the secretarial staff of Rear-Admiral P. N. Howes, D.S.C., Flag Officer Middle East at *Sheba*, the Royal Navy Base, Aden. Here, then, the appointment that led to his part in the Radfan/South Arabia operations.

On returning to the U.K., Braybrooke was posted for duty with the Inter-Services Exercise Staff and Combined Military Planning Staff, in which capacity he was advanced to Lieutenant-Commander in October 1967. He then returned to sea with appointments in the commando carriers *Albion* and *Bulwark*, and the frigate *Euryalus*, prior to joining the staff of Rear-Admiral J. A. Templeton-Cotill, Flag Officer, Malta, and Nato Commander, South-Eastern Area, Mediterranean.

Promoted to Commander in October 1972, Braybrooke received a much-coveted appointment in the royal yacht *Britannia* in December 1973, when he became Secretary to Rear-Admiral R. J. Troubridge, the Flag Officer, Royal Yachts. And he remained likewise employed for the next three years, being appointed a Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order (L.V.O.) in January 1976.

Braybrooke next served on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Naval Home Command as Command Supply Officer and was much involved in the preparations for the 1977 Jubilee Fleet Review, for which he received the Jubilee Medal. Having then served at Rosyth as a supply and stores officer, his final appointment was at *Sultan*, the Royal Navy Engineering School at Gosport, and he was placed on the Retired List in 1983.



An unusual Second War M.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel S. N. Beattie, Army Fire Service, late Pioneer Corps (Fire Service) and South Staffordshire Regiment, who was decorated for 'special fire-fighting services' during the London Blitz

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. S. N. Beattie.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with the recipient's Italian Armata Altipiani Medal 1918, silver, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine (6)* £400-£500

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

Stewart Nugent Beattie was born in Sunderland on 6 November 1897 and served in France from August 1916 as Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment. Transferred to Italy, he was later decorated by the Italian authorities in 1918 with the Armata Altipiani Medal for his services as a British officer during the Battle of the Piave against the Army of Austro-Hungary. Returning home to England following the Armistice, Beattie and his new wife moved to 21 Farm Leigh Road, Southgate, London, N.14. and began to create a series of small family businesses based around the manufacture and retail of fire safety equipment and children's toys. Supported by a relative who lived in the same road, Beattie's Limited went on to specialise in pump equipment and fire retardant clothing, in particular footwear.

The outbreak of the Second World War placed firefighting at the forefront of political thinking, with bitter memories of the Zeppelin and Gotha bomber raids of the Great War still ingrained in people's minds; anticipating a devastating aerial bombing campaign upon the major industrial cities of London, Birmingham and Glasgow, Beattie's expertise as Managing Director of the family firm was immediately called upon by the army, fire service and all levels of government. As a member of the Army Emergency Reserve of Officers, he was invited to France during the Phoney War to give advice regarding the protection of ammunition dumps from fire; he later returned home to London and was appointed to a commission as Lieutenant (General List) in the *London Gazette* of 23 February 1940 - The General List being most appropriate for those officers with specialist knowledge and qualifications outside the standard units of Army Recruitment. Remaining in London, Beattie went on to witness the Battle of Britain and London Blitz, the latter placing heavy demand upon engineers with knowledge of water pumps. Decorated by H.M. King George VI at an investiture held at Buckingham Palace for his special fire-fighting services whilst Captain in the General List, Beattie's award was later detailed in *The Sunderland Daily Echo and Shipping Gazette* on 21 February 1941. A little over a month later he made a late claim for his Great War medals, the BWM and VM being sent to 'Room 639 Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.' as confirmed upon the recipient's Medal Index Card. Located close to the Houses of Parliament and Government Offices in Whitehall, the Hotel Metropole later became known as the first home of Mi9 and the Special Operations Executive operating from Room 424.

From 1941 to 1944 the provision of Army firefighting services came largely under the banner of the Pioneer Corps with individual army bases often retaining responsibility for their own firefighting provision. This changed following the Allied invasion of Normandy, when large numbers of men and equipment were lost following accidents in camp and around ammunition and fuel dumps and factories. As a founding member of the Army Fire Service, Beattie went on to claim his Defence and War Medals as a serving Lieutenant Colonel in 1950. Remaining in north London, he devoted his later years to business, notably the success of the family toy shop, and died on 7 November 1981.

Sold with a privately made unmarked silver dog tag, the obverse engraved 'S. N. Beattie C of E. 3. So. Staffords', the reverse engraved 'To Stewart from Ella 1.2.18'; and a small silver fob medal from The Institution of British Engineers, Presented to S. N. Beattie on his election as a Member, in original box.



A post-War M.B.E., B.E.M. group of three awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel S. Lawrence, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, late Staff Sergeant, Royal Army Service Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; British Empire Medal, (Military) E.I.R. (S/22272022 Sgt. Stanley Lawrence, R.A.S.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22272022 S. Sgt. S. Lawrence. B.E.M. RAOC.) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £400-£500

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 16 June 1979.

The original Recommendation, dated 29 December 1978, states: 'Major Lawrence has held the appointment of Staff Officer Adjutant General's Branch at Headquarters Northern Army Group at Rheindahlen, West Germany. This appointment, which is manned by the British Army, carries responsibilities broadly similar to those of a Supervising Officer at a major United Kingdom Headquarters. It also covers staff work which would normally be carried out by a Grade Two (Staff Duties) Staff Officer and a Cosmic Atomol Control Officer. By virtue of these wide ranging responsibilities, the post holds a position of considerable influence and is often the focal point for Grade Two level staff co-ordination besides being responsible for the overall supervision of the international clerical staff. For the past three years Major Lawrence has made an outstanding contribution in this demanding appointment. He has displayed throughout this period a complete dedication to his work and by his extremely efficient and cheerful approach to any task he has helped everybody in the Headquarters. In the critically important field of NATO security duties he has set an impeccable standard, which has done so much towards maintaining a high standard of security procedures, and at the same time it has encouraged a sense of confidence between the various National Staff Officers in this important NATO Headquarters. His leadership has had a far reaching effect upon the officers and soldiers of the four nations which contribute to the Headquarters. By sheer hard work, and a selfless example, he has welded the clerks of the four nations into a happy and efficient team which, besides greatly contributing to the overall effectiveness of the Headquarters, has also brought great credit upon both his Corps, and the British Army. At a time when the British national contribution to the Alliance is so important, this sort of personal example is very valuable. It has certainly caused a great many officers and soldiers to emulate the very high standard set by Major Lawrence. His distinguished services merit consideration for recognition by Her Majesty The Queen.'

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 10 June 1961.

The original Recommendation, dated 14 February 1961, states: 'During the period 23 December 1958 to June 1961, Sergeant Lawrence served as Chief Clerk, United Kingdom Service Liaison Staff (Army Element), Canada, and experienced many personal worries in Ottawa. As the only British non-commissioned officer in the area he had great difficulty in finding reasonable accommodation at a rent within his means and was forced to live 15 miles from his place of work. It is to his great credit that he has never allowed these worries to interfere with his work. As the only soldier clerk in this Headquarters he has had to bear the brunt of all clerical work performed outside normal working hours. This has involved late evening working for weeks on end. Even when a fully justified request for an extra clerk was rejected he continued to work overtime without a sign of a grouse. In his position as Chief Clerk he often has to deal with British and Canadian Officers and Warrant Officers, all very much as senior, which he does with marked tact and success. He is the only British Clerk in Canada familiar with the Regulations. He has been responsible for the detailed work on pay and allowances for all British Army personnel and families in Canada, and for the many visitors. In this difficult and complicated work, which would normally be carried out by a Paymaster officer, his work has been quite outstanding. Throughout this time Sergeant Lawrence's loyalty and devotion to duty have been frequently commented upon by Canadian as well as British Officers. His general manner and complete devotion to duty have proved an outstanding example. He has, above all else, done a great deal to keep alive and to enhance the Canadian Army's very high regard for the British Other Rank. Sergeant Lawrence has not only carried out the normal duties of his rank exceptionally well, but has also very successfully undertaken many duties normally the responsibility of an officer and all these with complete disregard of his personal difficulties. His hard work, willing co-operation, and devotion to duty have been far beyond anything that can normally be expected of a man of his rank and service.'

Stanley Lawrence was born on 14 May 1931 and enlisted in the Royal Army Service Corps in January 1949, serving with them as Chief Clerk, United Kingdom Service Liaison Staff (Army Element), Canada, in Ottawa from December 1958 to June 1961. Advanced Warrant Officer Class II, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps on 2 June 1969, with seniority 2 June 1965, and was promoted Lieutenant that same day, with seniority 2 June 1967. He was promoted Captain on 2 June 1971, and was appointed Quartermaster on 13 May 1974. Appointed Local Major (Ordnance Executive Officer) on 29 December 1975, whilst serving as a Staff Officer in the Adjutant General's Branch at Headquarters Northern Army Group at Rheindahlen, West Germany, he was promoted Major on 18 August 1978, and for his services was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1979 Birthday Honours' List. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 28 June 1983, and retired on 14 May 1986.



The exceptional Great War Canadian ace's D.S.C. and Bar group of five awarded to Captain D. M. B. Galbraith, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service, and afterwards a founder member of the Royal Canadian Air Force

Described as 'an extremely plucky pilot' who was credited with six victories and served in the famous 'Naval Eight', he won his D.S.C. for destroying a large enemy 2-seater seaplane which blew up mid-air, but not before his windscreen and gun sight were shot away by accurate return fire

Two months later, in a typical act of bravado for which he was again decorated, he made a solo attack on a formation of six enemy aircraft, destroying one of them, driving another down and seeing off the rest who 'gave up the fight'

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarked London 1917, with Second Award Bar; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. D. M. B. Galbraith. R.A.F.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre with palm; **Italy, Kingdom**, Al Valore Militare, silver, mint mark crowned Z over F.G, unnamed as issued, together with a named St Andrews College sports medal and his numbered Canadian war service badge, *extremely fine* (5)

£10,000-£14,000



Galbraith centre

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 25 October 1916:

'In recognition of his services in attacking a large enemy two-seater seaplane on 28 September 1916. Flight Sub-Lieutenant Galbraith's machine was severely damaged by gun fire from the enemy machine, which finally blew up in the air.'

The original recommendation states:

'On September 28th, 1916, this officer, whilst patrolling the sea, sighted a large enemy two-seater seaplane. The enemy machine blew up in the air, probably caused by his bombs having been struck and exploded. From the position, it appears probable that this machine was on its way to attack the south-east coast of England. Flight Sub-Lieutenant Galbraith's machine was severely damaged by gunfire from the enemy, his windscreen and gun sight being shot away in the early part of the encounter, but the pilot continued his attack. This encounter was witnessed by the pilot and observer of a French seaplane.

In addition to the above, on July 21st, this officer encountered a hostile seaplane off Ostend, and the enemy machine gained the advantage of position. Flight Sub-Lieutenant Galbraith looped his machine over the German, thus gaining the desired position behind. The German pilot was seen to be hit, and the machine fell in a vertical dive and broke into flames. This officer is an extremely plucky pilot and has rendered consistently good service since June 12th, 1916.'

Bar to D.S.C. *London Gazette* 16 February 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry. On 23 November 1916, he attacked single-handed a formation of six hostile aircraft, no other Allied machines being in the vicinity. One hostile machine was shot down, a second was driven down under control, and the remaining four machines then gave up the fight and landed. In several other combats in the air, Flight Lieutenant Galbraith has displayed exceptional gallantry, particularly on 10 and 16 November 1916, on each of which days he successfully engaged and shot down an enemy machine.'

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 28 February 1922. The award was in fact presented to him at a ceremony in October 1916, in recognition of the same acts for which he was awarded D.S.C.

Confirmation for his *Al Valore Militare* remains outstanding but it is believed to have been awarded for anti-submarine patrols off Italy in 1918.

Daniel Murray Boyne Galbraith was born in Carleton Place, Ontario, Canada, on 27 April 1895, and was studying at St Andrew's College, Toronto, when the war broke out. Keen to see action, he trained as a pilot at his own expense at the Wright School in Dayton, Ohio and was awarded his Aero Club of America certificate (No. 356) on 3 November 1915.

Shortly afterwards, he was appointed a Probationary Flight Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Service, and he reported to R.N.A.S. Chiford in the following month. Further training having then ensued at Cranwell and Eastchurch, he was posted to No. 2 Naval Squadron at Dunkirk in mid-June 1916.

In the following month, Galbraith encountered a hostile seaplane off Ostend, the ensuing action leading to the creation of a new combat tactic. His service record takes up the story:

'On 15 July 1916, in a Nieuport, patrolled 10 miles out to sea, and when approaching Ostend at a height of 12,000 feet, attacked a German seaplane. The enemy manoeuvred for position behind the Nieuport, both machines meanwhile executing a steep glide. Our pilot then looped over and above the hostile machine, which passed underneath, thus giving the Nieuport the desired position behind, emptying one tray at 100 yards range. Bullets were observed to pass behind the pilot's seat. The German pilot, being palpably hit, made a vertical nose dive, the machine last being seen in flames falling headlong downwards.'

Galbraith's self-taught looping tactic apparently caused a stir in R.N.A.S. circles, Vice-Admiral Bacon referring to the action in a letter to the Admiralty.

Back in action in August, he drove off two Fokker biplanes which attempted to intercept one of our reconnaissance patrols and was otherwise occupied escorting bombers. But it was on the 28 September 1916 that he gained his next 'kill', a large 2-seater seaplane that blew up mid-air, but not before smashing his windscreen and gun sight with return fire. An accompanying biographical note states:

'At 11,000 feet, he pulled in behind the German and the two began trading bursts at 15 yards range. Bullets shattered his windscreen and swept away his gun sight. Still he pressed home his attack. The enemy's tail began to break up. Galbraith followed it down, pouring in a second tray of ammunition. Probably the seaplane was carrying bombs. At any rate it suddenly blossomed in a violent explosion, and the wreckage vanished into the sea, in full view of a French seaplane.'

He was awarded the D.S.C. and French Croix de Guerre.

And the combats continued apace, not least upon his transferral to the famous 'Naval Eight' in October. His service record once more takes up the story:

'On 22 October 1916, in a Sopwith Scout off Blankenberghe, dived from 15,000 to 7,000 feet and attacked an enemy seaplane (probably the one which dropped a bomb on the Nore). Having emptied two trays into the enemy, the machine was seen to nose dive straight into the sea. Pilot followed down to 3,000 feet and saw traces of the broken machine floating about.'

And he fought another telling combat on 9 November 1916, when he attacked two hostile 2-seaters and killed or wounded the observers in both. But for his 'Pup' developing engine trouble, he may have taken matters further. It mattered not, for by way of compensation, he took out an LVG reconnaissance aircraft at 15 yards range on the 16th.

Then, in a typical act of bravado, while on patrol east of Cambrai on 23 November 1916, Galbraith mounted a solo attack on six hostile 2-seaters at 6,000 feet, bringing down two of them and seeing off the remainder. He was awarded a Bar to his D.S.C.

But the strain was beginning to show and, suffering from Neurasthenia, he was invalided to England at the year's end. Having then served as an instructor, he was posted to 66 Wing in Italy in May 1918, in which he was engaged in attacking shipping in the Adriatic.

His final wartime posting was in No. 11 (Irish) Group, during which he met his wife, and the couple returned to Canada and settled at Carleton Place, and thence in Almonte, Ontario.

Galbraith, meanwhile, was placed on the semi-permanent staff of the fledgling Canadian Air Force as a flying instructor at the School of Special Flying at Camp Borden, Ontario. Tragically, however, he was killed in a car accident on 29 March 1921.

Sold with his original Canadian soldiers' pocket diary with extensive entries for the period January to November 1916, including descriptions of some of his combats; a card-mounted portrait photograph and copies of the *Almonte Gazette* from 1 and 8 April 1921, with reports relating to his death and funeral.



The exceptional and unique 'Zeebrugge' D.S.C. group of five awarded to Surgeon-Lieutenant W. L. Glegg, Royal Navy, who was in charge of the stretcher parties on the upper deck of H.M.S. *Vindictive* and actually landed on the Mole to recover casualties; during 1915-17 he served as a medical officer with Locker-Lampson's Russian Armoured Car Squadron in France, Russia, Turkey and Romania, being decorated by the Romanians for his services there

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked London 1918, in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Surg. W. L. Glegg. R.N.) in named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (Surg. Lt. W. L. Glegg. R.N.); **Romania, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Fifth Class breast badge, with swords, silver and enamels, in its *A. Krétly, Paris* case of issue, extremely fine (5) £5,000-£7,000



D.S.C. *London Gazette* 23 July 1918 ('Zeebrugge' gazette):

'Surg. William Little Glegg (gazetted as 'Clegg'), M.B., R.N. ("Vindictive"), was in charge of the stretcher parties on the upper deck of "Vindictive." Landed on the mole to recover casualties. Later, when he was proceeding with his party along the forward mess deck of "Vindictive," a shell entered and burst close to him, killing one of his stretcher bearers. He continued his work immediately, and by his personal example kept his stretcher-parties going.'

The only D.S.C. awarded to a Naval Surgeon in the 'Zeebrugge' gazette, and one of only 28 such awards (including 1 Bar) to Naval Surgeons in the Great War.

Order of the Crown of Romania, Chevalier *London Gazette* 14 March 1919:

'For distinguished services rendered during the War.'

Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander G. B. Scott, R.N. (Glegg's superior officer with the Russian Armoured Car Squadron) was made an Officer of the Crown of Romania in the same gazette, the only two awards of this Order to Naval Surgeons in the Great War.

William Little Glegg was born in Edinburgh on 20 October 1887, and qualified M.B. at Edinburgh in 1912. He was granted a temporary commission as Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet on 26 January 1915, and posted to Royal Naval Air Service Wormwood Scrubbs for service with R. N.A.S. Armoured Cars under Lieutenant-Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson in France. By the end of 1915, trench warfare meant there was no scope for armoured cars on the Western Front and most of the R.N.A.S.'s armoured car squadrons were disbanded by the Admiralty. However, three squadrons of R.N.A.S. armoured cars were assembled and sent by ship to Archangel as the Armoured Car Expeditionary Force (A.C.E.F.), also known as the Russian Armoured Car Division, 4 with Locker-Lampson in command in order to show support for Britain's Russian ally. Sea ice prevented the Division from reaching Archangel and men and armoured cars were landed at the small town of Alexandrovsk. The A.C.E.F. operated with the Russian Army in several areas, including Turkey, Romania, and the Caucasus. For a detailed account of these operations, with several mentions of Glegg, see *The Czar's British Squadron* by Bryan Perrett & Anthony Lord.

After the Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917, Glegg returned to England and in 1918 was one of six naval medical officers chosen to accompany the raiders in the naval raid on Zeebrugge in April 1918. His exploits were recorded in a report for the *Liverpool Daily Echo* on 27 April 1918:

'Heroic Naval Surgeons. I learn from an authoritative source that the medical department of the Navy played a particularly brilliant part in the naval raid on Zeebrugge. Six medical officers with their staffs accompanied the raiders, and at least two of them, Fleet Surgeon's Coulson and Glegg, actually landed on the Mole with stretcher-bearers to collect and tend the wounded where they lay. Surgeon Coulson is said to have accompanied the landing party a considerable distance, while his colleague found his hands full before venturing so far. Nearly all the stretcher-bearers were killed or wounded almost immediately they landed. The four medical officers on the *Vindictive* stuck to their work under terribly difficult conditions. Most of the casualties happened before the vessel got alongside and were dealt with on board. One place where medical officers were tending the wounded was shot away and the floor space deluged by inflammable liquid. All the men were specially trained, and all were volunteers. In the confusion and the darkness and the shelling they became separated, but it speaks well for the instructions of the medical officers and the zeal of the men that wherever they found themselves they carried on, and each became a focus for the assistance of the wounded round them.'

Doctor W. L. Glegg died on 29 October 1956.

Sold with mounted miniatures for 1914-15 Trio; an original copy of *The Scots Pictorial* for 24 August 1918, announcing award of the D.S.C. with portrait of Glegg, also noting his service with armoured cars in Russia, and that a younger brother, Captain C. K. Glegg, Scottish Rifles, was killed in France in 1916, while another brother was serving in Mesopotamia; together with copied research.



The Great War Auxiliary Patrol operations D.S.C., Al Valore Militare group of five awarded to Lieutenant J. Whitefield, Royal Naval Reserve, who was commended for his part in the rescue of survivors from the ex-White Star liner *Laurentic* off Ireland in January 1917

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1918; British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. J. Whitefield. R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (John Whitefield); Victory Medal 1914-19, with small M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. J. Whitefield. R.N.R.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Al Valore Militare, bronze, mounted court-style for display, *extremely fine* (5) £1,400-£1,800



D.S.C. *London Gazette* 20 September 1918: 'For services in the Auxiliary Patrol in the period 1 January - 30 June 1918.'

An Admiralty letter of recommendation states:

'With reference to your submission relative to an enemy submarine attack on the Swedish S.V. *Wanlock* and her salvage by H.M. Trawlers, *Denis Casey* and *William Biggs*, and to encounters between those trawlers and the submarine, I am to acquaint you that Their Lordships concur that the very efficient manner in which the submarine was attacked and driven off, and the seamanlike manner in which the *Wanlock* was taken in tow and screened to Lough Swilly, reflect great credit on Lieutenant J. Whitefield, R.N.R., and the crews of those two trawlers.

Their Lordships consider the submarine was possibly slightly damaged and have approved the payment of an award of £300 to those on board the *Denis Casey*, to be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Admiralty letter of 10 February 1916.'

Italy, Al Valore Militare, bronze *London Gazette* 16 March 1918.

An accompanying translation of the original citation states:

'For seamanship and ability shown during the towage of a ship which had struck a mine and for indefatigable services rendered in various circumstances, saving shipwrecked persons.'

John Whitefield was a qualified Ship's Master on his joining the Royal Naval Reserve from the Mercantile Marine as a Temporary Lieutenant in May 1916. Having then attended a course, he was borne on the books of the depot ship *Hecla II*, with command of the armed trawler *Lord Lister*, in July 1916.

Of subsequent events, a letter of reference from Vice-Admiral F. S. Miller, Commanding 'N' Division on the Coast of Ireland, and dated in May 1919, states:

'He had displayed courage, initiative, judgment and good seamanship when in action with enemy submarines, on patrol and escort duties, rescuing survivors from torpedoed ships and towing damaged vessels.'

His service records adds that he 'behaved splendidly on the occasion of the sinking of the *Laurentic*' in January 1917 and that Their Lordships 'appreciation and commendation was expressed for services rendered when H.M.S. *Brisk* was mined on 2 October 1917'. By the time of the latter rescue operation, Whitefield had removed from the *Lord Lister* to the armed trawler *Sethon*.

The loss of the former White Star liner *Laurentic* attracted considerable media interest on both side of the Atlantic. She had been requisitioned for use as an armed merchant cruiser and had just departed Lough Swilly on the evening of 25 January 1917, when she hit two mines recently laid by the *U-80*. Fatally damaged, she listed to 20 degrees, making it hard to launch her lifeboats, added to which it was a bitterly cold night, with blizzard conditions. In consequence, hundreds of those who found a place in the lifeboats that could be got away died as a result of hypothermia. The arrival of Whitefield in the *Lord Lister* on the scene must have been a welcome sight indeed, but tragically it was too late for many. The survivors, numbering 121 men, were given a civic reception in the Guildhall, Derry, where each was given a ten-shilling note and a packet of cigarettes.

Whitefield's part in their rescue surely contributed to his subsequent mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 6 April 1918, refers), but his D.S.C., as cited above, was for his later encounter with a U-boat. He was demobilised in July 1919 and settled in Bideford, Devon.

Sold with the following original documentation:

- i) M.I.D. certificate, dated 6 April 1918.
- ii) Italian Ministry of Marine certificate of award for the Al Valore Militare, in the name of 'Lieutenant John Whitefield, R.N., H.M.S. Hecla 2', dated 10 March 1921, together with Admiralty forwarding letter and typescript translation of the citation, the latter dated at Genoa in August 1935.
- iii) Authority to Wear document for his Mercantile Marine War Medals, dated in December 1927 and March 1928, and related Board of Trade forwarding letter.
- iv) Board of Trade parchment Certificate of Competency as a Ship's Master, dated 9 January 1902.
- v) Commission warrant for the rank of Lieutenant in the R.N.R., with seniority from 27 May 1916.
- vi) An old handwritten copy of the above quoted letter of reference from Vice-Admiral S. F. Miller, together with his communications forwarding Their Lordships appreciation for the *Laurentic* and *Brisk* rescue operations, dated 23 May 1917 and 15 November 1917
- vii) A portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform.



A fine Second War 'Malta Convoy' D.S.C. and 'Aegean operations' Second Award Bar group of nine awarded to Lieutenant H. W. Stowell, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1942', and Second Award Bar, reverse officially dated '1944'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, reverse officially dated '1946'; Malta George Cross 50th Anniversary Medal 1992, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (9) £1,800-£2,200

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 8 September 1942:

'For gallantry, skill and seamanship in H.M. Ships... Dulverton... 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.'

Awarded for Convoy 'MG1' 22 March 1942. The recommendation states: 'As Gunnery Control Officer he controlled the fire of the main armament and remained at his post almost continuously for nearly 36 hours. After the First Lieutenant had been wounded he took over his duties and when picking up survivors from *Southwold* took charge of operations with skill and coolness. A fine example to all under him.'

D.S.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 4 April 1944:

'For undaunted courage, determination and endurance in H.M. Ships... in many sweeps against enemy shipping in the Aegean under fierce and constant attack from the air, and in maintaining supplies to the islands of Kos and Leros until they fell to superior enemy forces.'

The original recommendation states: 'Duty before and during invasion. This officer displayed a high sense of duty while conducting his work as 1st Lieutenant of the base at Leros during continuous heavy bombing. During the invasion he took command of an Italia F Lighter and transported 187 prisoners to Samos with a very small guard and subsequently continued the journey to Egypt, running the gauntlet of German craft in the area.'

An accompanying contemporary typed 'flimsy' by Lieutenant Stowell, gives details of his service including:

'On 14/10/43 proceeded to Leros to join staff of S.B.N.O. Aegean. After fall of Leros returned to Alexandria and, on completion of survivor's leave, entered 64th General Hospital for operation.

Appointed Staff Officer (Special Operations), H.M.S. M"*Mosquito*" 1st March 1944.

Awarded Bar to D.S.C. April 1944.

Appointed Staff Officer (Special Operations) to F.O.L.E.M. and C.F.E. on 21st November 1944.'

Another accompanying letter from the S.O.E. Adviser at the Foreign & Commonwealth Office confirms that 'Lt Cdr H W Stowell, DSC, VRD, RNR (Rtd), who was on the Naval Staff as Staff Officer, Special Operations in the Eastern Mediterranean, was intimately connected with the operations of Force 133 in support of Greek resistance.'

Lieutenant Stowell married Angela Constantinides at Alexandria on 22 April 1944, and lived after the war in Cyprus.

Sold with original letter of award for Malta George Cross 50th Anniversary Medal; a letter from original buyer of these medals from the estate of Stowell's late wife in Cyprus, stating that there was originally a Greek Sacred Regiment badge to which he 'stupidly' gave little attention and which was disposed of elsewhere; unofficial General Service Cross and Voluntary Service Medal (both named), 'G.C. Island Association' pin badge and tunic ribbon bar.



The rare and outstanding Second War D-Day D.S.C. group of seven awarded to Captain P. H. C. Forrow, Royal Marines, who was wounded in the head and leg after being 'blown out of three L.C.As. by enemy mines' during the Normandy landings

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1944'; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Near East, G.V.I.R. (Lieut. P. H. C. Forrow. D.S.C. R.M.)
*old lacquer, contact wear and polished, otherwise very fine*18811 £2400-£2800

Only 51 D.S.C.s were awarded to the Royal Marines during the Second World War, one of them with a Second Award Bar.

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

The original recommendation states:

'For courage and devotion to duty, in that after he had been blown out of three L.C.As. by enemy mines, and whilst still under enemy fire, and in spite of the fact that he was wounded in the head and leg, he, by his unceasing efforts got all his wounded ashore, their wounds dressed and a large fire going to keep them warm. By his example and cheerfulness, he kept their spirits up and he did not relax till all casualties were safely on board a craft leaving for the U.K.'

Peter Henry Cheatele Forrow was born on 18 January 1925, the son of Air Commodore H. E. Forrow, C.B., O.B.E., and was educated at St. Edward's School, Oxford. Commissioned as a Temporary 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marines in November 1943, he was borne on the books of *Copra*, the Combined Operations base at Largs, from May 1944, but was in fact 'working up' in landing craft in readiness for the Normandy landings in June 1944.

Subsequently assigned to Royal Marine Flotilla 557 in the ex-Union Castle liner *Llangibby Castle*, which had been converted for use as a landing craft ship, he was to play a key role come D-Day. On that occasion, the *Llangibby Castle* embarked some 1,500 Canadian troops destined for Juno beach, which she delivered to their destination by means of her 12 assault landing craft. That operation was achieved in two waves, an operation gallantly led by the likes of Forrow and 120 fellow marines, manning the landing craft. Here, then, his remarkable survival from the loss of three of them.

In the post-war era, he was advanced to Captain in August 1953 and witnessed active service in Malaya and the Near East, his seagoing appointments including the *Royal Prince* and the *Newfoundland*. Forrow died in Wakefield, West Yorkshire in June 1993.

x 54



A Great War M.C. pair awarded to Sub Lieutenant F. H. Kirkhouse, Hood Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War Medal 1914-20 (S. Lt. F. H. Kirkhouse. R.N.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine (2)*
 £700-£900

M.C. *London Gazette* 11 January 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry during an attack. When held up by machine-gun fire he led his platoon round by the flank and captured at least one machine-gun and crew, thereby enabling his company to advance and enter a village. He showed the greatest coolness under fire and set a fine example to his men.'

Frank Herbert Kirkhouse was born on 6 July 1881, and was living in Cardiff at the time of his joining the R.N.V.R. as an Ordinary Seaman in November 1914. Thereafter, until being commissioned as a Temporary Sub Lieutenant in January 1918, he appears to have been employed at the R.N.D.'s base at Crystal Palace.

Posted to Hood Battalion in France in April 1918, and having been recommended for his M.C., he was placed on the sick list and admitted to the 3rd General Hospital at Le Treport in September 1918. A further entry of interest on his service record is that of General Court Martial held in Paris, in which Kirkhouse was found guilty of drunkenness on duty. His earlier gallantry no doubt contributed to his sentence of dismissal from the service being commuted to a 'severe reprimand'. He was invalided from the service in August 1919, suffering from chronic bronchitis and arthritis.

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A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant J. G. Russell, Anson Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action at Passchendaele Ridge on 26 October 1917

Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals (S. Lt. J. G. Russell. R.N.V.R.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (3)*
 £800-£1,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 7 March 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He commanded and led a successful raid on the enemy's trenches and secured an important identification. The success of this enterprise was largely due to the good leading, cool courage and determination of this officer.'

John George Russell was born on 5 July 1896, and entered the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as an Ordinary Seaman in November 1914, being drafted to the Royal Naval Division's Benbow Battalion. Subsequently embarked for the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, he transferred to the Howe Battalion in June 1915 and saw action in Gallipoli (entitled to 1914-15 Star).

Re-embarked for Marseilles, France in May 1916, Russell was selected for a commission at the year's end, when he returned home to attend training courses. Duly appointed a Temporary Sub Lieutenant, he joined the Anson Battalion in the Field in August 1917 and was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry at Oppy Wood in September 1917. He was killed in action during the 63rd Royal Naval Division's famous attack on Passchendaele Ridge on 26 October 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.



A good Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of nine awarded to Brigadier G. N. Gaskell, Royal Horse Artillery

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2-Lieut. G. N. Gaskell. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Major G. N. Gaskell.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn; together with two sets of related miniature awards, the first a group of four comprising the four Great War awards; the second a group of eight comprising the full group, with the exception of the 1939-45 Star (and the miniature M.C. on this latter group a G.V.R. issue), both miniature groups similarly mounted as worn, *nearly very fine and better (9)* *£800-£1,000*

M.C. *London Gazette* 27 October 1917; citation published 18 March 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a shell burst in one of the gun-pits of the battery he assisted to remove the wounded to a place of safety. Finding that one of his men was missing, he then returned under heavy fire to the gun-pit, which had been set alight by another shell, and found and rescued the missing man, who was severely wounded. He carried him to the dressing-station, and again returned and extinguished the fire in the gun-pit. He set a splendid example of courage and disregard of danger, and saved the gun and a large quantity of ammunition.'

Geoffrey Neil Gaskell was born on 4 October 1894 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on 27 October 1915. He served with the Royal Horse Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 November 1915, and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1917. He served as Acting Captain from 22 March to 10 April 1918, and Acting Major from 14 July to 22 August 1918, and for his services during the Great War was awarded the Military Cross.

Remaining in the Army following the cessation of hostilities, Gaskell was appointed Adjutant on 11 March 1927, and was promoted Captain on 27 October 1928. He served as Adjutant and Quartermaster of the School of Artillery in India from 25 August 1933 to 23 August 1935, and having been promoted Major on 14 January 1938, served as Instructor in Gunnery from 29 September 1938 to 19 September 1940. He saw further service during the Second World War in North Africa (during which, in 1942, he briefly served as a temporary Brigadier), and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 16 January 1944. After further service in North-West Europe, he retired on 8 August 1946, and was granted the honorary rank of Brigadier.

Gaskell subsequently served in the Territorial Army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from 1 May 1947, and finally retired on 1 March 1952, again being granted the honorary rank of Brigadier. He died in 1967.

Sold by Order of the Recipient

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"If you're lucky, and I mean really lucky, you will leave Helmand with your team intact - no one killed or injured, no amputees. But you know you are going to get blown up, you know you are going to get shot at. You just have to hope that luck is on your side. But there are only so many rolls of the dice you can have before you get a double six."

(Wood quoted in *Bomb Hunters in Afghanistan with Britain's Elite Bomb Disposal Unit*, by S. Rayment)



The superb 'Afghanistan 2010' bomb hunter's M.C. group of eight awarded to Captain, late Warrant Officer Class I, G. D. 'Woody' Wood, 11 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Regiment, Royal Logistics Corps. A specialist in every sense of the word, Wood served as an Ammunition Technical Officer in Nad e-Ali, Afghanistan over a 6 month tour – during which he defused more than 50 bombs, and was blown up on four occasions.

Wood applied his unique skill-set in 'Helmand province, the largest in Afghanistan ... without doubt currently the most dangerous place on the planet. Woody knows the risks. He is horribly aware that a simple mistake, a momentary lapse in concentration, can spell disaster ... One of his best friends, Staff Sergeant Olaf Schmid, was killed in Helmand ... Going in to defuse the bomb ... It is the moment of greatest danger ... Woody will be on his own ... It will be his wits against the bomb maker's and all he will have to rely on is his own skill and good luck. It is what the ATOs live for.'

Wood's C/O, Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Bex, wrote of his M.C., 'Amongst a plethora of gallant acts your actions on 30 March 2010 has been singled out for particular acclaim ... the Task Force was in absolute awe at the courage displayed by you ... This single act of gallantry reflects an operational tour's worth of commitment ...'

On 30 March 2010, Wood and his team were flown in to rescue troops of the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh, whose two Mastiffs had become trapped in an improvised Taliban minefield north of Nad-e'Ali district. They were under fire, and Wood only had 4 hours of daylight remaining to clear any IEDs. With automatic fire 'raining down on him, Woody insisted the others took cover while he defused the first device. While wrenching the second from the ground, the bones in the first two fingers of Woody's right hand snapped like dry twigs and his palm was sliced open. In considerable pain, and using just his left hand, Woody neutralised a further three devices in 20 minutes, enabling the stricken crew to extricate themselves safely under the cover of darkness through the path he single-handedly engineered ...'

Military Cross, E.I.I.R., the reverse officially inscribed 'SSgt G D Wood RLC 25087716 2010'; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25087716 LCpl G D Wood RLC); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (SSGT G D Wood RLC 25087716); Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2022, unnamed as issued; Coronation 2023, unnamed as issued; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 2011 (WO2 G D Wood MC RLC 25087716); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army, with Second Award Bar (WO2 G D Wood MC RLC 25087716) mounted as originally worn, *good very fine and better (lot)* *£20,000-£30,000*

M.C. *London Gazette* 24 September 2010:

'For gallant and distinguished services in Afghanistan during the period 1 October 2009 to 31 March 2010.'

The recommendation states: 'When a fully manned Mastiff Armoured Vehicle was struck by an IED, the stricken crew assessed their situation and it became apparent to them that, not only had they been struck by an IED, they were surrounded by them. Marooned in a minefield in hostile terrain, they were soon trapped under sustained and accurate enemy small arms fire. Staff Sergeant Wood and his supporting patrol flew by helicopter to the nearest patrol base, with only four hours of daylight remaining, to fearlessly set about rescuing their comrades. As heavy and accurate automatic fire rained down, Wood insisted that others took cover while he swiftly defused the first device. Still under fire, he moved on to the second device and wrenched it from the ground with his bare hands. In so doing he sustained a laceration to his hand and broke two fingers. He refused to be evacuated and insisted upon completing his task with nothing more than the crudest of first aid. With one arm in a sling and his fingers in a splint, Wood rendered safe a total of five IEDs, enabling the stricken Mastiff crew to extricate themselves under the cover of darkness through the path that he had single-handedly engineered.'



The following extract from a letter of congratulation written by Wood's commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Bex, 11 EOD Regiment, RLC, dated 27 September 2010, adds further detail:

'The award of your MC is an exceptional honour that reflects the resolve, courage and commitment you displayed daily during Operation Herrick - 'exemplary gallantry during active operations against the enemy on land'. Amongst a plethora of gallant acts your actions on the 30 March 2010 has been singled out for particular acclaim. Still fresh in the mind, the Task Force was in absolute awe at the courage displayed by you in facilitating the extrication of the stricken Mastiff crew that evening. This single act of gallantry reflects an operational tour's worth of commitment for which you should be immensely proud.

The intensity of operations in the fields, wadis and alleyways of Helmand Province continues unabated and the bravery displayed daily by UK personnel is phenomenal. Your actions have directly contributed to lives of both coalition forces and Afghan nationals being saved.

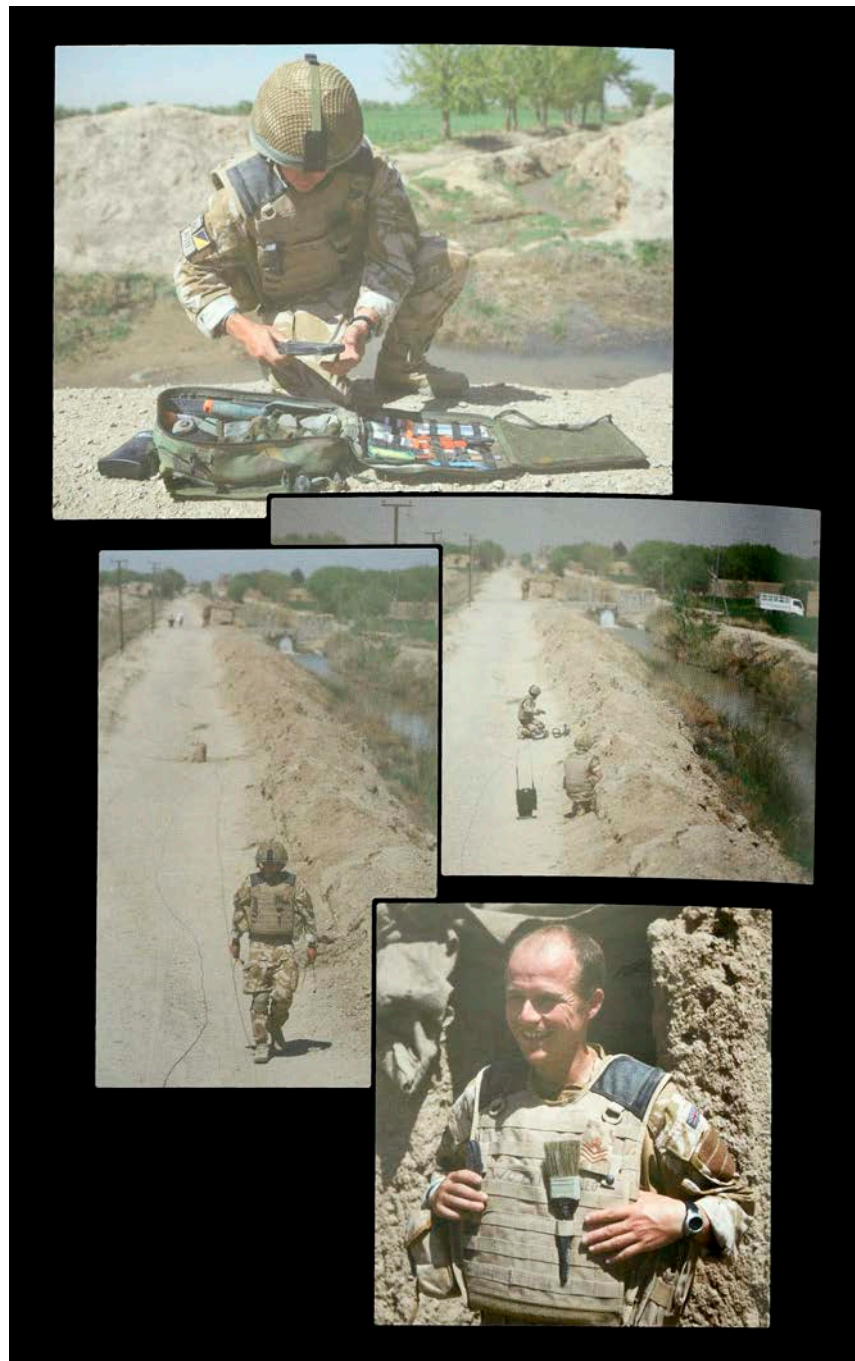
The accolades bestowed on you and other members of the trade who carry out this crucial work are thoroughly deserved and recognises the life saving nature of your role. Enjoy the moment; you deserve the recognition for your incredible bravery in the face of adversity. Your contribution honours the entire EOD community and as a collective we congratulate you whole heartedly.'

The link below relates to a 12 minute feature piece carried out by journalist Alex Thomson for Channel 4 News, 12 March 2010. Over the course of a day, Thomson 'shadowed' Wood and his team on operations in Helmand. A remarkable piece of footage, which illustrates the whole bomb disposal process in the field - often through Wood's helmet camera footage.

<https://www.channel4.com/news/troops-take-lonely-walk-to-defuse-afghan-ieds>

Gareth Wood is from Stoke-on-Trent. Having advanced to Staff Sergeant, Wood served with distinction as an ATO (Ammunition Technical Officer) with 11 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Regiment, Royal Logistics Corps during Operation Herrick XI (October 2009 - April 2010) in Afghanistan. A personal friend of Staff Sergeant Olaf Schmid, G.C. (who had been killed in action only a few months prior to Wood's tour commencing), and greatly respected in his field, Wood commanded the IED disposal team Brimstone 32 and is heavily featured throughout Sean Rayment's book *Bomb Hunters in Afghanistan with Britain's Elite Bomb Disposal Unit*.





Welcome to the Bomb Hunters

Wood 'was given the two cigars from his comrade's kit after his death and smoked one after tackling his first bomb' (*The Daily Telegraph*, 20 November 2010 refers). That bomb was to be the first of many during his time in Afghanistan. The following extracts from Rayment's book provide insight into Wood's intense tour of operations:

'By 8.30 the following morning we are back in Shawqat [Forward Operating Base, and the main headquarters of the Grenadier Guards battlegroup in Nad e-Ali] and I meet up with Staff Sergeant Gareth 'Woody' Wood, who is an ATO. Woody has just returned from a four-day clearance operation in Chah-e-Anjir, the area from where I have just returned. He is exhausted and in need of a shower and a good night's sleep but he greets me with a smile.

"We're going to do some bomb-hunting tomorrow," he says to me. "Coming along?"

"Can't wait," I reply, and I am genuinely excited....

It's 8 am in the vehicle park of FOB Shawqat and a team of bomb hunters are preparing for their latest mission. The sun is shining brightly in a cloudless sky and the temperature is already on the rise. It may well reach 30 degrees today and it's still only early March.

One by one the soldiers begin arriving and form a small, tight group next to one of the vehicles. They all look tired and drawn and their uniforms have seen better days. As each man arrives, he drops his kit in a central pile and lights up a cigarette.

The bomb-hunting unit is composed of an IED disposal team - Brimstone 32 - commanded by Staff Sergeant Wood. Woody's squad has also acquired the nickname 'Team Massive' because none of its members is taller than 5 ft 8 in. The team's No. 2 operator is Corporal Kevin 'Boonie' Boon, who is 22 but looks much younger, and the third member is Lance Corporal Joe Rossiter, the infantry escort, the soldier who watches Woody's back while he defuses the bomb. Joe is effectively a bodyguard who must remain 100 percent focused all the time Woody is working. He is also doubling up as the ECM operator.

The remainder of the bomb-hunting unit is formed by Brimstone 45 - a high-risk search team coming to the end of their six month tour in Helmand. The team consists of Corporal Adam Butler, who is the acting team commander, Lance Corporal Michael Brunt, and Sappers Richard Pienaar, Gary Anders, Dan Taylor-Allen and Gareth Homewood.

The call-sign for all bomb-hunting teams has the prefix 'Brimstone', followed by a number. For Brimstone 45 there is one more operation to complete, one more bomb to find and defuse, and then it's home. It's been a long six months and the soldiers have had a belly-full of Afghan. The trauma of war is etched on their tired, dusty faces. Every member of the seven-man search team - working with the six members of Brimstone 45 is Kev O'Dwyer, the RESA - has had a friend either killed or wounded on operation and non one wants to become a casualty at the end of the tour...

The soldiers are regarded as something of an elite within the Royal Corps of Engineers and they carry themselves with a certain swagger. Evey search team works in conjunction with a Royal Engineer Search Advisor, who helps plan the search and the clearance of the device. The relationship between the ATO and the RESA is crucial - their lives depend upon it. The RESA working with Woody is Staff Sergeant Kev O'Dwyer, who is barking out a series of orders in his heavy Cornish accent...

The bomb hunters work silently, sometimes in pairs, and everyone knows exactly what to do and what is expected - in this outfit there are no passengers. Weapons, radios, ECM, and especially their Vallon mine detectors are checked and rechecked. Every soldier also makes sure that his Combat Application Tourniquet (CAT), which will save his life if he loses a limb in a blast, is close at hand, together with his personal morphine injection. The same routine is undertaken before every mission. Check, check and check again is the soldiers' mantra.

The latest mission is to clear an old Taliban firing point believed to have been booby-trapped with a pressure-plate IED. The soldiers' lives will depend on their skill as searchers and their equipment, so problems need to be discovered within the safety of a base and not in the middle of an operation....

Against the growling engines of the six Mastiffs which will ferry us to the front line, Kev barks out a series of orders and makes sure that everyone knows what they are to do if we get ambushed on the way or strike an IED. They are the last words of advice, the last reminder before we head out into what the troops call bandit country. Finally, after months of planning and waiting, I'm going on a bomb-hunting mission with some of the most highly trained soldiers in the world.

The convoy heads north along an arrow-straight dirt track which serves as one of the main roads in the area... Within fifteen minutes of leaving FOB Shawqat the convoy arrives at Blue 17. This patrol base is on extended loan from an Afghan farmer... The base is roughly triangular, consisting of three 15 ft high mud walls, reinforced with military Hesco blocks. Inside are three buildings in which the fifteen Guardsmen and twenty members of the ANA sleep and eat.... On the roof of one of the buildings a reinforced sangar provides a 360-degree view of the fields and smallholdings which surround the isolated PB...

Woody heads straight for the operations room to receive a briefing on the location of the bomb. The initial briefing is one of the most vital stages of any bomb-disposal mission. Woody, like all ATOs, is coming to the situation with just the information contained within the ten-liner, and often it is inaccurate.

He is met by Lance Sergeant Paul Hunt... In the ops room Lance Sergeant Hunt points to a large scale aerial photograph of the area surrounding the base. "The device is in Compound 23," he says, indicating the compound position in the photograph. "It's just behind the door..."

Woody is concentrating on the map, seemingly oblivious to the briefing from the lance sergeant, yet he is absorbing every word. His gaze still fixed on the photograph, he asks, "Is there any history to this?" in an attempt to find out why an IED should be placed inside an empty compound. One of the most important part of the ATO's job is to elicit facts from troops on the ground. Every single piece of intelligence the bomb hunters can extract from soldiers who have seen the IED will help Woody and the RESA formulate their plan and potentially save a life. Only when Woody begins to understand why a bomb has been placed in a given position can he begin to plan his clearance operation.

Woody continues the questioning, "Are there any other entrances? Is there any other way I can get in? How high are the walls?" He is trying to build a mental picture of the task ahead based on all the intelligence he can glean. Every snippet of information is vital.... Kev and Woody discuss their plan of attack. The two are locking in a barely audible conversation, eyes fixed on each other. Kev speaks first, pointing and moving his arms in a sweeping movement. The role of the RESA is to help the ATO plan and organize the search. It is vital that each has a complete understanding of how the other operates. This particular mission is relatively straightforward - it is something that Kev and Woody have done countless times before - but both know there is no room for complacency. Within a few minutes Kev has formulated his plan. "I think we can get in from across that field," he says to me, pointing at a gap between two trees around 50 metres from the PB. "We'll move out of the patrol base across that field. put an ICP in there," he adds, pointing at a position in a green wheat field around 80 metres in front of the compound where the bomb has been hidden, "and Woody can get in by climbing over the wall."

Woody turns to Lance Sergeant Hunt. "Have you got any ladders?" The lance sergeant shakes his head and says, "They've all gone back to the FOB, but the wall is climbable. Just so that you know, when we found the IED we came up north into the open area and we pushed along over the northern side of that compound and the ANA went "Whoa, whoa, stop, stop, IED, IED," and they pointed it out to us. I haven't seen it. The bloke who has seen it has gone back home. But what you have got is the charge and one prominent wire sticking out."

Woody asks, "What does the charge look like? What size is it?" Hunt makes a shape with his hands and says,, "It looks about this big - the size of a shoe box."

"We can get the ANA to stop the traffic while you're working on the bomb. You should also be aware that we've been hit on a few occasions from that tree line over there," says Lance Sergeant Hunt, pointing to a clump of trees around 400 metres to the north. "What we can do is push some of our guys into that wood line because that's the only area not covered from the sangar, that's the only vulnerable spot around here."

After the briefing I ask Woody how he feels, sensing that something is niggling him. He tells me, "I've given up trying to get the information I need off a ten-liner because everybody ends up missing some stuff off. That's fairly normal. I always feel much happier when I can get out and have a look. It's relatively straightforward but there may be a bit of an issue when I get in the compound. That is always a threat. If you have an IED on a road, that's straightforward. But with this I'm going in on a route that they [the soldiers] haven't been in yet, so I'm the first one going in, so I'll have to clear my own way through that compound, which, depending on the ground could be tricky. There may be more than one in there, something the Taliban might use which I wouldn't necessarily expect, so I have to outthink them. It's just like chess - you always play two or three moves ahead and never let yourself get boxed in."

Woody thinks it will take around twenty minutes to isolate the compound and to check for the presence of command wires. The ground is pretty flat and the terrain is uncomplicated. "But it depends on what we find in the compound," he adds. "You never really know what you're going to find until you are face to face with the device, so you need a clear plan, but you also have to remain flexible."

In the two months that he has been in Helmand, Woody has already defused around thirty bombs, but he is experienced enough to know that no device, no day, is ever the same in Helmand. "Start thinking like that," he tells me, "and you'll be going home in a body bag."

Woody is 28, with close-cropped hair which is beginning to recede at the temples. He is about 5 ft 8 in. tall and does not have an ounce of fat on his small, wiry frame. He is blessed with a naturally happy face and a slight gap between his front teeth which adds a hint of mischievousness to his otherwise wholly sensible personality. Woody spent almost eight years learning how to be a bomb hunter, longer than a vet or a doctor's training, and if he is to survive his six months in Afghan he will need both skill and luck.

Kev spells out the order of march, but the search team are already aware of what is expected of them. A soldier manning the entrance to Blue 17 pulls back a rudimentary gate and we patrol out in single file across the road and a bridge into the wheat field... The search team halts in the area which Kev had previously designated as the incident control point. My legs are shaking... I have been on patrol many times before - as a professional soldier with the Parachute Regiment in Northern Ireland and as a journalist in Iraq and Bosnia. I have been under fire and I have learned how to cope with fear, but nothing compares to what I have experienced in the past few minutes. For the first time since I arrived in Helmand I am beginning to understand just how powerful a psychological weapon the IED has now become, and how vital the bomb-disposal teams are to the success of the whole mission in Afghanistan. The IED is a weapon of terror....

Woody, who has completed the isolation search. He looks happy and relaxed. He breezes over to where I'm sitting and, slightly out of breath, says, "The search team and myself have conducted a search of the area," he explains in between gulps of water from a plastic bottle. He then bends over and pours some over the back of his head. "That's better," he says, then stands upright and continues, "I've also cleared a safe area for me to work in.... I've no idea what type of bomb is in there at the minute - all I know is that there is a large charge. I'll now go and make my manual approach. My guess is that it's likely to be a pressure-plate IED. I could be wrong but I don't think so. After we move the ICP, that will be me going down the road." By this Woody means going in to defuse the bomb. It is the moment of greatest danger but also of greatest challenge. Woody will be on his own, every decision will be his alone to make. It will be his wits against the bomb maker's and all he will have to rely on is his own skill and good luck. It is what the ATOs live for. Woody explains the impracticalities of wearing a bomb suit. "To get into that compound I've got to climb over an 8 ft wall, so you can see that there is no way I could wear a bomb suit on this job. It's already getting hot just wearing body armour, so you can imagine what it would be like wearing that thing. It weighs about 50 kg in total. So you can imagine what it would be like carrying an extra 50 kg out here. I would be too hot, I wouldn't be able to climb over walls, and I got shot at I wouldn't be able to get away quickly enough. It's just impractical, and anyway, if the bomb goes off and I'm kneeling over it, a bomb suit isn't going to help me."

Woody prepares for the most dangerous and difficult phase of the mission. He alone will have to enter the compound, unprotected except for body armour and helmet - little defence against 20 kg of explosive. At this stage the only information he has is that there is a device in the doorway. He must assume that there could be one or more bombs buried inside the compound, rigged in a way to kill the ATO. His tools for this job include his ceramic knife, a paintbrush and a special electrically fired gun which is used to remotely cut wires..."I had a quick look over the wall and it's a real mess in there", he says. "It's pretty overgrown, so I'm going to have to hack through some brambles and then conduct my own search inside."

Woody switches on the Vallon, and says to the whole team, "See you in a bit." He is now the picture of concentration, like an Olympic diver at the edge of the 30 metres board, silently going through his finely honed routine. He is about to enter the death zone, and the drama of the situation is intensified by the silence that has descended upon the rest of the team. His jaw is fixed and he stares silently, almost lost in thought, running through his routine, before stepping off, with Joe following closely behind...

After twenty minutes of searching Woody discovers the IED in the doorway. It's a straightforward pressure-plate anti-personnel IED designed to kill or blow the legs off the victim - soldier, policeman, civilian, boy, girl.

Woody, working with the dexterity and intensity of a vascular surgeon, eventually picks out a wire connecting the bomb to the power supply. It's the breakthrough he has been hoping for. He loads the IED weapon and carefully positions it so that when it is fired by Boonie back in the ICP, the bomb should, in theory, be neutralized.... Woody returns to the ICP and explains to Kev and Boonie the layout of the device. The explosive is contained within a yellow plastic 5-litre palm-oil container, the detonator has been improvised... Taking off his helmet, Woody wipes the sweat from his brow. He is red from the heat and his eyes are bloodshot....

"Controlled explosion in figures five," announces Boonie. Five seconds later he remotely fires the IED weapon. A loud pop echoes around us. The wires are cut and the bomb should now be safe...

The team moves back into the patrol base and Woody tells Lance Sergeant Hunt that the mission has been successful. The searchers are now visibly more relaxed... Clearing one IED has taken upwards of five hours and involved more than thirty soldiers. No one knows how many IEDS litter the tracks, fields and hamlets which make up Helmand, but the best estimates put the numbers in the thousands.'

The Lonely Walk

Sean Rayment had been introduced to bomb disposal in the field by Woody and his team. Rayment then spent 3 weeks with Wood, and went on to recount a number of more than 'dicey' moments during the latter's 6 month tour of operations:

"If you're lucky, and I mean really lucky, you will leave Helmand with your team intact - no one killed or injured, no amputees. But you know you are going to get blown up, you know you are going to get shot at. You just have to hope that luck is on your side. But there are only so many rolls of the dice you can have before you get a double six. We all know that, but we train ourselves not to dwell on what might happen. I suppose you could say that we are living in denial but I don't think there is any other way of getting through Afghan other than to have that sort of mentality."

Woody and I are chatting over a cup of Army tea in one of the two steel-reinforced bunkers that serve as the canteen for the 150 soldiers operating from FOB Shaqat, the main headquarters of the Grenadier Guards battlegroup, to which Woody and his team are currently attached.... I have now been with Woody and his team for over a week. I've seen him pull bombs from the ground after hours of toil. I've seen him tense, frustrated, angry and relieved, and I've listened to him talk longingly of his wife and 3 year old twin daughters. But with so much to live for and so much to lose, I still can't quite understand why Woody is a bomb hunter. Helmand province, the largest in Afghanistan, is without doubt currently the most dangerous place on the planet. Woody knows the risks. He is horribly aware that a simple mistake, a momentary lapse in concentration, can spell disaster. He is no stranger to death. One of his best friends, Staff Sergeant Olaf Schmid, was killed in Helmand while Woody was completing his High Threat course.

Woody's face is friendly and burnished to a rusty light brown by the hundreds of hours he has spent exposed to the desert sun. His eyes are quick and alert and his face carries a happy smile. The dirt and sweat have been washed away but the fatigue of war has taken its toll. His cheeks are hollow, he admits to often being too exhausted to eat after a particularly difficult job, and, like most of the ATO's operating in Helmand, he has acquired dark rings beneath his eyes.

To date Woody's team have been blown up twice and he can't remember exactly how many times they have come under fire since they arrived in January 2010. He thinks, though he can't be certain, that he and his team have disposed of something like thirty bombs. But Woody tries not to count. I have never met a soldier who is not superstitious, and Woody is no different. Staff Sergeant Olaf Schmid and Captain Dan Read both counted the number of bombs they defused, and both are dead, Woody tells. He is now convinced that counting bombs brings bad luck.

Woody's first brush with death occurred when he was part of the High Readiness Force in early March last year. His team were flown by helicopter into FOB Inkerman, in the Upper Sanguin Valley, to clear two recently discovered improvised explosive devices, or IEDS.... At the time, the base held the dubious distinction of being one of the most attacked in Helmand....

Two bombs had been located in the area, a pressure-plate device on Route 611, the main transit link between FOB Inkermann and Sangin district centre, some five miles south, and one closer to the base.... The bomb hunters left at first light in a convoy of mine-resistant vehicles known as Mastiffs, supported by soldiers under the command of Company Sergeant Major Pat Hyde of A Company, 4 Rifles, a man who had developed the reputation of being a bomb magnet after having been blown up more than a dozen times in five months....

Woody explains, "The plan was to deal with the first bomb, then return to the one closer to Inkerman and deal with that. But no job in Sangin is ever what you think it is going to be. We had been told that the first bomb was effectively a pressure-plate [which can be triggered by even the smallest stress placed upon it]. But when we got there, we discovered the bomb was linked to a command wire" - a thin cable buried in the dust attached to a detonator up to half a mile away.

"Since the device was first discovered, the Taliban had come in and changed it. It seems they had been monitoring the area and had obviously seen that it had been discovered and would have to be cleared. The main charge was an anti-tank mine, which they had later modified so it could be detonated by command pull or by pressure. They hoped they might get a kill when a soldier made an approach."

Despite the complication of the double trigger, Woody and his team were able to deal with the device relatively quickly... By late morning, the troops were heading back towards Inkerman to complete the second and final task.

"We identified the area where the second device was buried," says Woody. "The soldiers from The Rifles had pinpointed it. The Mastiffs secured the area and the search team began the isolation, a wide search of the area to ensure it was free from command wires."

While the troops were preparing for the next stage of the mission, they noticed a boy, aged about 10, with a dirty face and matted hair, watching them closely from a small outcrop. The soldiers waved and the boy, smiling, waved back.

A few of the troops shouted "*As-Salaam Alaikum*", the traditional Pashto greeting, which translates as "God be with you" but also serves as a simple "Hello". The boy's face lit up and he gleefully shouted back: "Hello, soldier." Everyone laughed and relaxed. The boy's presence was, on the face of it, reassuring. But in Sangin, nothing is quite what it might at first seem.

"I wasn't really taking much notice," says Woody. "We'd just come back in off the isolation and people were sorting their kit out, dropping their bags, and I was concentrating on what I was going to do next, which was the first approach - going down the road, I was in my zone."

Some of the search team began to relax and light up cigarettes. Richie, the lead searcher, was folding the stock of his metal detector used to sweep for bombs when the ridge line above them erupted. They were hit by a volley of rocks and shrapnel. Punched by the blast, Richie fell to the ground holding his groin as a large plume of dust and smoke enveloped the soldiers...

"It was an almighty explosion," recalls Woody, now more animated than he had been earlier. "We were all showered with rocks. It was really close, you could feel the shock wave. The detonation was about 30 metres away - pretty close. Your ears are ringing, your nose is running, there's dust in your eyes, and you're wondering who's been hit.... Initially, we didn't have a clue what had happened. We were all pretty shaken up. We called in the contact, but we didn't want to move up to the high ground because the likelihood was that we would be hit by the Taliban. Although we were pretty shaken up, we still had a bomb to pull out of the ground. So there was nothing else to do but to push on with the job.

From the intelligence we gained afterwards, we think while we were doing the isolation clearance, word got back to the local Taliban. Two guys were seen in the area on a motorbike and we think they set an improvised claymore mine - which was basically a lump of explosive with lots of pieces of metal in there - such as the .50-cal bullet tip which hit Ritchie. They set the device up - it would have been a compound pull or a command wire - gave the wire to the boy and told him to pull the wire when they disappeared down the road. They may have given him a few dollars as an incentive - that, or threatened to kill his family. If it had been 10 metres closer, we would have taken some casualties. That's the sort of thing that happens in Afghanistan.

There was no time to think about what might have been, so instead of shitting ourselves, we all had a good laugh. After we dealt with the device - a couple of anti-tank mines, so about 10-15 kg of explosive - we went back to Inkerman. And that's a fairly normal day in Sangin."

'Cold Gallantry' at it's finest

During Wood's 6 month tour of Afghanistan, he defused more than 50 bombs and was blown up on four occasions. He could have been awarded a gallantry award for numerous instances of bravery during that tour, but it was for the following on 30 March 2010 that he was finally recognised with the award of the Military Cross:

'Ten days after I left FOB Shawqat, Woody's CIED team, Brimstone 32, were dispatched on a short-notice mission to help extricate a Mastiff patrol which had become marooned in Taliban territory after striking an IED. The bomb hunters were flown by helicopter to a patrol base in the north of the Nad-e'Ali district before linking up with cordon troops who had moved into the area to help protect the stranded patrol.

The soldiers from 1st Battalion Royal Welsh battlegroup had become trapped in what was effectively an improvised minefield. The two Mastiffs were stuck on a narrow track bordered by a canal on one side and a high mud wall on the other, with at least one IED at the front and another at the rear. The challenge for Woody was to free the troops within the four remaining hours of daylight. Earlier the Royal Welsh troops had moved down the track as part of a routine security patrol. Some of the soldiers had dismounted from the vehicles to clear the road ahead with their Vallons. As they moved towards a track junction, an IED was discovered. With no room to manoeuvre, the patrol commander decided to withdraw, at which stage the troops came under Taliban fire. As one vehicle moved forward to engage the enemy it struck another, undiscovered IED. The blast blew a wheel off the vehicle but the crew and troops inside were unharmed. After the firing subsided, the long process began of reversing the vehicles, including the damaged Mastiff, back up the previously cleared route. A few minutes later another IED was found which had been missed on the route in. The troops were trapped.

"It took us forty-five minutes to clear a safe lane down to where the Mastiffs were stuck," recalled Woody. "Almost straight away you could see that it was a pretty good ambush site. I could see where the first IED was almost as soon as I arrived. It was a low-metal pressure-plate device with a remote power pack, which is why it was missed in the first search." The bomb was pulled from the ground using a hook and line and the main charge of around 20 kg was blown.

The bomb hunters came under fire almost from the moment they arrived in the area. The accuracy varied: some of it was poor, but other rounds came close, hitting the wall along the side of the track just above the soldiers' heads. But returning fire was a problem for the British and Afghan soldiers on the cordon, who risked a blue-on-blue incident unless targets could be clearly identified.

The bomb hunters cleared a safe path down the to the second of the two vehicles and discovered a further two IEDs. Woody isolated the power supply to each bomb and began attempting to extract the first device using the hook and line, but it was stuck fast.

Woody wrapped the line around his hand and told the other team members, Boonie, his No. 2, and Baggage, the ECM operator, to stop pulling, but the message wasn't properly heard or understood. And, determined to shift the bomb, the other searcher gave the line one last violent, tug. The bones in the first two fingers of Woody's right hand snapped like dry twigs and his palm was sliced open. He collapsed to his knees in agony.

Sergeant Simon Fuller, the RESA, assumed that Woody would have to be evacuated back to base and another ATO flown in. But Woody refused and insisted that a medic dress the wound, splint his fingers, and put his arm in a sling. Within fifteen minutes Woody, who was sweating with pain, was back at work. "No one else 'Within fifteen minutes Woody, who was sweating with pain, was back at work. "No one else was going to come in - there wasn't the time. So you just get on with it. I'm right-handed, so that presented a bit of a problem. I'd never defused bombs with my left hand before."

Using just his left hand and while in considerable pain, Woody neutralized a further three devices in twenty minutes. With the track now clear the Mastiffs began to reverse slowly back along it. It was a process fraught with danger, especially for the driver of the damaged Mastiff, which was manoeuvring on just three wheels.

A misjudgement could have easily caused the vehicle to tumble down the embankment into the canal. Manoeuvring 800 metres along the track took almost two hours, and by the time the patrol reached the edge of the cordon it was almost dark. The delay was caused by a fifth bomb, which had been missed on the initial move down the track. As with the previous four devices, Woody removed the power source and blew the main charge.

Exhausted but safe, the bomb hunters were flown back to FOB Shawqat later that evening. Woody's exploits that day were not forgotten. No one would have blamed him had he chosen to withdraw from the operation for medical attention. But he chose not to. He didn't want to leave his team behind and he wanted to finish the mission. It was a staggering feat of ordnance disposal by Woody, who for most of the operation was both under fire and in great pain.'

Before Wood's tour was completed at the end of August 2010, his team was blown up once again. This time Wood suffered such damage to his hearing that he was not allowed to deploy for the final weeks of his tour. His lead searcher suffered the loss of his legs as a consequence of the explosion.

Wood was awarded the Military Cross, and invested with his award at Buckingham Palace, 19 November 2010:

'He survived, he believes, because he was lucky. "The more bombs you do, the more risk you take," he says. "And at some point, your luck has to run out."

Wood advanced to Warrant Officer Class I, and was subsequently commissioned, advancing to Captain in June 2019. Captain Wood retired in February 2024.

Sold with the following related contemporary documents &c:

- i) Certificate of Commendation awarded by the Chief of Joint Operations to the recipient for Distinguished Service in the support of Operation Herrick in The Afghanistan Theatre of Operations, this framed and glazed
- ii) Letter of Congratulations from The Princess Royal, as Colonel in Chief of the Royal Logistics Corps, on the occasion of the award of recipient's M.C., signed 'Anne' and dated 29 September 2010
- iii) Letter of Congratulations from General Sir Kevin O'Donoghue, K.C.B., C.B.E., The Master General of Logistics, dated 7 October 2010
- iv) Letter of Congratulations from Air Marshal Sir Stuart Peach, K.C.B., C.B.E., Chief of Joint Operations, Permanent Joint Headquarters, dated 24 September 2010
- v) Letter of Congratulations from Major General B. Brealey, General Officer Commanding Theatre Troops, Headquarters Theatre Troops, dated 20 September 2010;
- vi) Letter of Congratulations from Brigadier M. G. Hickson, O.B.E., A.D.C., Director Royal Logistics Corps, dated 24 September 2010
- vii) Letter of Congratulations from Brigadier A. S. Dickenson, Commander 8 Force Engineer Brigade, 22 September 2010
- viii) Letter of Congratulations from Colonel J. A. H. Welch, M.B.E., Commander Headquarters EOD & Search Group, dated 29 September 2010
- ix) Letter of Congratulations from Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Bex, Commanding Officer, 11 EOD Regiment, RLC, dated 27 September 2010
- x) Letter of Congratulations from Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Davies, Commanding Officer, Defence College of Logistics & Personnel Administration, dated 27 September 2010
- xi) Letter of Congratulations from Major N. G. Joynes, Q.G.M., Officer Commanding 421 Squadron, 11 EOD Regiment, RLC, dated 24 September 2010
- xii) Letter of Congratulations from Alistair Wood, M.B.E., Private Secretary to the Duke of Gloucester, in the latter's capacity as Deputy Colonel in Chief of the RLC, dated 28 September 2010
- xiii) Letter of Congratulations from General Sir Kevin O'Donoghue, K.C.B., C.B.E., The Master General of Logistics, on the occasion of the award to the recipient of the Joint Commander's Commendation, dated April 2011
- xiv) Letter of Congratulations from Major General S. A. Burley, M.B.E., General Officer Commanding Theatre Troops, Headquarters Theatre Troops, dated 22 March 2011
- xv) Letter of Congratulations from Brigadier M. G. Hickson, O.B.E., A.D.C., Director Royal Logistics Corps, dated 25 March 2011
- xvi) Letter of Congratulations from Colonel C. J. Francis, Colonel The Royal Logistics Corps, on the occasion of the recipient's Commission, dated 19 October 2018
- xvii) Buckingham Palace Investiture Order of Service, 19 November 2010, with 2 named and dated Investiture Invitations
- xviii) Invitation from Colonel P. J. McCall, Regimental Colonel, The Royal Logistics Corps, to a Tower of London luncheon, dated 24 September 2010
- xix) Invitation from the Prime Minister to a reception at 10 Downing Street, dated 29 October 2013
- xx) A copy of *Bomb Hunters in Afghanistan with Britain's Elite Bomb Disposal Unit*, by S. Rayment
- xxi) The case and boxes of issue for all awards, the campaign and long service award boxes all being named to the recipient.
- xxii) Various newspaper cuttings and articles from various Daily's and Supplements featuring the recipient, his actions and images of him; and other ephemera.





A particularly fine Second World War Mosquito pilot's D.F.C., post-war E.I.I.R. A.F.C. group of eight awarded to Wing Commander O. D. Staple, Royal New Zealand Air Force, who flew many daring low-level sorties in 2nd Tactical Air Force 1944-45, among them strikes against the Chateau Fou at Chatellerault and the enemy barracks at Arnhem in support of the airborne landings: he twice returned to base in a flak damaged aircraft, once having to carry out a crash landing

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945'; Air Force Cross, E.I.I.R., reverse officially dated '1960'; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; New Zealand War Service Medal; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (WG Cdr O. D. Staple, R.A.F., 70136) mounted for display, *generally good very fine (8)* £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2007.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 8 May 1945. The original recommendation states:

'This officer has just completed 50 sorties, including three daylight operations, and has shown himself to be an excellent operational pilot and possess a fine offensive spirit, coolness and great determination.

Some excellent results were obtained from his sorties by night. On one occasion, he strafed 14 railway trucks causing two explosions. On another occasion, during a patrol in Germany, he found three trains which he successfully attacked with cannon and machine-gun fire.

On the night of 4-5 October 1944, he found a moving locomotive near Zutphen and despite the flak defences around this town, he dropped a flare and proceeded to attack his target. He obtained many strikes on the locomotive. His aircraft was hit by flak, which necessitated the feathering of the port propeller. The return flight was made on one engine and a crash landing effected at Manston.

Flight Lieutenant Staple took part in the successful daylight operations on 2 August 1944 against the Chateau at Chatellerault; on 25 August 1944, against trains near Chalons-sur-Soane and on 17 November 1944, against the barracks at Arnhem in support of the airborne landings.

In view of his excellent operational record, I strongly recommend him for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1960. The original recommendation states:

'Squadron Leader Staple rejoined the R.N.Z.A.F. in April 1947, having previously served from 1942-45. He has completed a total of 4,750 hours, 235 hours of which have been flown in the last six months. In June 1953, he transferred to the Transport role and from June 1954 to June 1956, he was employed in No. 24 (Commonwealth) Squadron in the U.K. On his return he was posted to command No. 40 Squadron. Squadron Leader Staple is an exceptional pilot who sets an excellent example and has earned for himself the respect and admiration of all aircrew who have served with him. His flying has at all times been in the highest traditions of the Service, and has been the subject of most favourable comment by a number of V.I.P. passengers who have flown with him. The Squadron's excellent record is in no small measure due to his leadership on the ground and in the air.'

Owen David Staple was born in Rotorua, New Zealand in February 1922 and joined the Royal New Zealand Air Force in February 1942. Trained as a pilot out in Canada, he was commissioned on gaining his "Wings" in November of the same year and arrived in the U.K. in December 1943. Having then attended No. 60 Operational Training Unit, he commenced in June 1944 a tour of operations in No. 107 Squadron, a Mosquito unit operating out of Hampshire - but later advanced airfields in France - and a component of 138 Wing, 2nd Tactical Air Force (T.A.F.).

In fact, teaming up with Flying Officer D. Wimmers as his Navigator, he went on to complete 58 operational sorties, the whole comprising a relentless agenda of daring low-level attacks on targets in Austria, France, Germany and the Netherlands, reaping havoc among enemy troop movements, transport and communications. So, too, significant damage on more specific targets, a case in point being the Chateau Fou, near Chatellerault, on 2 August 1944 - where troops of the notorious 158th "Security" Regiment, who had recently murdered members of the S.A.S., were billeted:

'In the woods to the immediate south of the Chateau, one large explosion was seen after a cannon attack, possibly from motor transport. Bombs landed all round the Chateau but no direct hit was claimed. Strikes were obtained on the roof in a cannon attack and a small fire was seen to start inside. Aircraft 'D' sustained the loss of one engine over the target and crash landed at Thorney Island - crew unhurt. The trip back was uneventful except for a little flak soon after leaving the target, which was successfully avoided by all except F./O. Staple in Aircraft 'J' ... It is doubtful if the Chateau was entirely destroyed but troops possibly hiding in the woods would have been eliminated' (107's Squadron Operational Record Book refers).

So evidence here of Staple returning to the U.K. in another flak damaged aircraft, an experience he would go through again as a result of his gallant attack at Zutphen on the night of 4-5 October 1944. He was recommended for his D.F.C. on 6 February 1945, raised his tally of sorties to 58, and was released in the rank of Flight Lieutenant back in New Zealand that November.

Staple rejoined the R.N.Z.A.F. in April 1947 and commanded No. 40 Squadron, a Hastings unit, 1957-59, and No. 41 Squadron, a Bristol Freighter unit, 1959-61, the latter appointment including service in Singapore at the time of the Malaya operations and witnessing the award of his A.F.C. Having then been advanced to Wing Commander in January 1962, he served latterly as Deputy Director of Postings at R.N.Z.A.F. Headquarters. He died in Rotorua in November 1973.

Sold with Royal New Zealand Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book (1 January 1954 - 21 September 1962).



A Second War Fleet Air Arm pilot's A.F.C. group of five awarded to Commander (A.) D. R. 'Don' Robertson, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who flew operational sorties from H.M.S. *Victorious* on the Arctic run and was decorated for his high-risk work as a test pilot at Boscombe Down's experimental establishment

A daring and adventurous spirit, he had earlier delivered airmail over the Arctic wastes of the North-West Territories, Robertson won a spate of air, powerboat and yacht racing titles in the 1950s and 60s, bringing full circle to a remarkable career recounted in the pages of his autobiography *The Urge to Fly*

Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated 1945, with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the campaign awards with their original O.H.M.S. forwarding box, together with a set of related miniature dress medals, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £1,200-£1,600



A.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 April 1945.

Donald Russell 'Don' Robertson was born in Kensington, London on 15 April 1908, and was educated at Rugby. An aviation enthusiast, he served as an apprentice engineer for Armstrong Siddeley and qualified for a civilian pilot's licence in August 1928. Soon afterwards, he travelled to Canada, where, among other adventures, he delivered airmail over the Arctic wastes of the North-West Territories, a hazardous occupation in which he suffered from frostbite.

Back in the U.K. by the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, Robertson offered his services to the Fleet Air Arm and was immediately commissioned as an Acting Sub Lieutenant (A.) in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. So, too, sent to work, for by February 1940 he was flying 'special trials' in various aircraft types in No. 778 Naval Air Squadron (N.A.S.).

Then in June 1940 he reported to the Naval Air Station *Raven* for a fighter course, flying Gladiators, Rocs, Skuas and Swordfish, and undertaking 'four catapult launches'. Further squadron appointments ensued, including experience gained in Fulmars of 787 and 807 Squadrons, in which type he qualified in deck landings on the carrier H.M.S. *Argus* in July 1941. He also flew a captured Me. 109 and an Italian C.R. 42.

By now a fully-fledged Fleet Air Arm fighter pilot, Robertson next joined 809 N.A.S. aboard the carrier *Victorious* and he remained likewise

employed from December 1941 to June 1942. During that period he flew fighter patrols off Norway and in Arctic waters, as *Victorious* acted as escort to assorted convoys, in addition to supporting operations against the threat of enemy capital ships.

In July 1942, Robertson was attached to Vickers Supermarine as a test pilot, in which role he undertook high-risk flights out of Eastleigh and the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment at Boscombe Down. This hazardous work involved pushing successive marks of Spitfire and Seafire to the limits and among his fellow test pilots was Jeffrey Quill, O.B.E., A.F.C., who had gained first-hand experience in the battle of Britain. An endorsement in Robertson's flying log book, dated 9 September 1944, states:

'Excellent airmanship. Carried out a forced landing through 9/10ths cloud, the base of which was 1500-2000 feet above ground level, without damage to the Spitfire aircraft, the engine of which had failed.'

It was for just such heroics that Robertson quickly established an excellent reputation for himself. He was advanced to Commander (A.) and given command of Boscombe's 'C' Squadron. A 'flimsie' report of the period states:

'He has conducted himself to my entire satisfaction. Not only is Commander Robertson one of our most experienced and able test pilots but he has proved a very successful commander of a squadron at this establishment. His personal charm of manner, added to his other good qualities, make him an exceptionally fine type of officer for this work he is doing at the A. & A.E.E.'

As the war progressed, he tested many other types, among them Fireflies, Kittyhawks, Mustangs, Tempests and Typhoons, in addition to entering the jet age in Meteors. He was awarded the A.F.C., which distinction he received at a Buckingham Palace investiture in November 1945.

Post-war

Demobbed as a Commander (A.) in late 1945, Robertson lost none of his zest for flying. The contrary. He purchased and raced De Havilland Moth Minor G-AFPN, resplendent in a red-painted finish, winning the Grosvenor Challenge Cup and coming third in the King's Cup Air Race in 1953.

The post-war era also witnessed him winning some notable yachting titles. He competed on the Round the Island Race at Cowes, winning several times, and twice took second place with his co-skipper David Cooksey in the Round Britain Race. He also had a passion for power-boating and co-piloted the winning *Tramontana* in the Cowes-Torquay race in 1962.

Moreover, his combination of engineering skills and the love of the sea led to him building hovercraft, a project inspired by Sir Christopher Cockerell at the end of the 1950s. His inaugural Ryde-Southsea service was launched in the summer of 1965, and he remained likewise employed until taking his retirement in 1972. Robertson, who published an entertaining autobiography, *The Urge to Fly*, died in 1984.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising:

- (i) The recipient's original R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Books (Form 414) (2), covering the periods February 1940 to February 1944, and March 1944 to November 1945, the former with black ink amendment to front cover, 'Air Force' being blacked out and replaced with 'Navy'; the second log book contains a list of his previous civil log books (3), which covered the period August 1928 to January 1940).
- (ii) His commission warrant for the rank of Temporary Sub Lieutenant (A.), R.N.V.R., dated in March 1941, with seniority from September 1939.
- (iii) Admiralty, Whitehall admittance ticket for an investiture at Buckingham Palace on 27 November 1945, inscribed to 'Cdr. (A.) D. R. Robertson, A.F.C., R.N.V.R.'
- (iv) Ship 'flimsie' reports (3), for Raven (June-September 1940), Daedalus (August 1944-September 1945), as quoted above, and Daedalus (September-November 1945).
- (v) The recipient's handwritten observations for the period for 19-23 February 1942, when H.M.S. *Victorious* was deployed off Norway as a hunt for enemy capital ships was in progress, 11pp.



A Second War A.F.C. group of three awarded to Squadron Leader H. A. Marsh, Royal Air Force, who flew Sopwith Snipes with 1 Squadron in Iraq, 1924-26, and commanded 529 (Rota) Squadron, 1941-45 – a pioneer of rotating wing aviation, he later became Chief Test Pilot of the Cierva Autogiro Company and a founder member of the Helicopter Association of Great Britain and its first Chairman; he was killed while test flying the experimental Cierva Air Horse helicopter in 1950

Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1945, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, with Buckingham Palace forwarding letter named 'Squadron Leader Harry A. Marsh, A.F.C.'; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in card box of issue, *address label removed*; together with a Helicopter Association of Great Britain, Henry Alan Marsh (1901-1950) Medal, obverse, bust left; reverse inscribed 'Replica of the Alan Marsh Medal presented to Ida Marsh in affectionate memory of her husband, a great pioneer pilot and founder of this association 1956', 87mm, silvered bronze, in case of issue, *extremely fine (4)* £1,000-£1,400

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

Henry Alan Marsh was born at Stratton, Dorchester on 29 January 1901. After leaving school he became an engineering apprentice before joining the Royal Air Force as an Air Mechanic in 1918. Having qualified as a Sergeant Pilot, with special distinction, in 1923 - he was the first N.C.O. pilot to gain this award - he served at home with 41 Squadron for a short while before spending the next two years flying Sopwith Snipes with 1 Squadron in Iraq. It was on a Snipe, while he was proceeding on a detachment with pay on board, that Marsh had an engine seize completely while flying between Baghdad and Kirkuk. A forced landing was brought off safely and a second aircraft landed alongside and took off the money, but Marsh had to wait in the desert until a new engine arrived and was fitted. A second engine failure which might have easily had more serious consequences occurred over Kurdistan where Marsh was lost in the desert for two days in a temperature of 120 degrees in the shade. And as Marsh could testify 'there wasn't any'.

Posted back to England in 1926, Marsh was sent to 111 Fighter Squadron, equipped with Armstrong-Whitworth Siskins and represented the squadron in the R.A.F. display for both 1927 and 1928, being responsible for the show of individual aerobatics.

Joining the Central Flying School in 1929 as a Flight Sergeant Instructor, he transferred to the Reserve in 1930. During the next two years he was occupied as a civil instructor with the Hampshire Aero Club, and for a few later months with the Scarborough Aero Club.

In April 1932, Marsh joined the Cierva Autogiro Co. Ltd. as an assistant pilot and it was here that he really made his mark. He became Chief Instructor to the Autogiro Flying School, and also, in 1933 began to assist as a test pilot, subsequently, after Senor de la Cierva's death in 1936 assuming responsibility for all prototype testing. During this period he added the Navigator's (2nd Class) License to his other professional qualifications, and he was appointed a Member of the Guild of Air Pilots' Panel of Examiners and an Observer for the Royal Aero Club.

Having been commissioned in the R.A.F.V.R. in 1936, Marsh was called up in January 1940, and posted to the Royal Aircraft Establishment. In April 1941, he assumed command of the Autogiro Radar Calibration Squadron, later known as No. 529 (Rota) Squadron which appointment he held until its disbandment in 1945. The squadron was unique in that for some time it was the only rotating-wing unit in the service. For his services he was awarded the Air Force Cross.

On leaving the Service early in 1946 with the rank of Squadron Leader, Marsh rejoined the Cierva Co. as a General Manager and Chief Test Pilot. About this time he took a prominent part in founding the Helicopter Association of Great Britain, and became its first Chairman. It was whilst flying the world's biggest helicopter, a research project - the Cierva Air Horse - near Southampton, Hants., on 13 June 1950, that Alan Marsh met his death. Altogether he had accumulated 6500 hours as a pilot, of which 3500 were on rotating-wing aircraft. He had flown 70 aeroplane types, 22 autogiro and 5 helicopter types. In addition to many other prototype 'firsts' he put the Bristol 171 through its initial flight trials.

Sold with a letter written by Jack Richardson of the Helicopter Association of Great Britain, to the recipient's widow, dated 14 June 1956, regarding the design of the Henry Alan Marsh Medal; and copied research.

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A Second War A.F.C. group of four awarded to Flying Officer J. H. Dempster, No. 2 Flying Instructor's School, Royal Canadian Air Force

Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1943; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.I.R. (W/C J. H. Dempster) mounted on presentation board for display purposes alongside officer's epaulettes and cap badges, *heavy glue residue to reverse of campaign medals and CVSM, very fine and better (4)* £700-£900

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 30 October 1943:

'This officer, as a flying instructor for the past twenty-five months, has on every occasion shown outstanding initiative, leadership, and ability and is most thorough in anything he undertakes. He is an outstanding instructor whose devotion to duty has been an inspiration to those who work with him.'

John Henry Dempster was born at Unity on 7 January 1915 and enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in January 1941. He graduated from No. 1 I.T.S. on 21 July 1941 and was later awarded the A.F.C. for his work as an instructor in Canada. Upon discharge from the R.C.A.F., he worked in the petroleum industry in Calgary, Alberta, before retiring to Sidney, British Columbia. He died on 14 November 2011

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**An Order of St. John group of four to District Superintendent of Nursing Phyllis J. Duggan, St. John Ambulance Brigade, late Women Air Leader, Royal New Zealand Air Force**

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Sister's), shoulder badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; War Medal 1939-45; New Zealand War Service Medal; Service Medal of the Order of St John, with three Additional Award Bars (N.Z. 1401 P. J. Duggan) *renamed*, mounted court-style as worn, *third award bar on last lacking backstrap and glued to riband, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£100

Phyllis Josephine Duggan was born at Invercargill on 23 December 1920 and enlisted in the Royal New Zealand Air Force on 12 October 1942. Promoted Women Air Leader on 1 November 1943, she served during the Second World War at home at both R.N.Z.A.F. Ashburton and R.N.Z.A.F. Ohakea, and was discharged on 27 October 1946. She subsequently joined the St. John Ambulance Brigade on 8 June 1951 and was promoted to Divisional Superintendent of Invercargill Nursing Division in 1959. She was renowned in competition work and from 1959 to 1966 was awarded the Fox Cup for the highest number of duty hours of nursing members in Invercargill. She was admitted to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem as a Serving Sister in 1969, and, having been promoted to District Superintendent of Nursing in the Southland Area was advanced to an Officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1982. She died on 1 January 2009.

Sold with copied research.



A Second War 'North Africa' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Gunner T. Brennan, Royal Artillery, for his gallantry during the night of the Gazala 'break-out' on 14-15 June 1942 when, as an Armoured Observation Post Driver, he utilised his Armoured Observation Post as a light tank, charging and crushing an enemy Anti-Tank gun and then overrunning another enemy weapon post of Light Automatics, thus enabling the infantry to get ahead in this part of the advance

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (900926 Gnr. T. Brennan. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, the first mounted on original investiture pin, the campaign awards all mounted as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine and better (5)* £2,400-£2,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 5 November 1942:

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

The original Recommendation (originally for an Immediate Military Medal), dated 26 June 1942, states: 'On the night of the Gazala "break-out" on 14-15 June 1942, Driver Thomas Brennan, 124th Field Regiment, 288 Field Battery, Royal Artillery, was driving an Armoured Observation Post. After dark further effective artillery support was impossible and Driver Brennan's carrier found itself with our own forward troops still attacking. Our Infantry were held up by a number of very active hostile weapon posts.

As Bren Carriers were scarce at that time and were employed elsewhere, Driver Brennan took it upon himself to use his Armoured Observation Post as a light tank, and at once charged a firing Anti-Tank gun, and crushed it. Wheeling about he charged and overrun another weapon post of Light Automatics. Through this cool and daring action (although his role as an Observation Post driver did not require him to do so) he enabled the infantry to get ahead in this part of the advance.

Later that night he extracted two ditched Bren Carriers under a hail of automatic and machine gun fire and enabled them to go into action again. Later he found a Staff car which had broken down just outside an enemy tank laager. He took the Staff car in tow and brought it through the laager. After towing it for 30 miles he repaired it and got in on the road again.'



A Great War 'Salonika' I.D.S.M. awarded to Daffadar Fazal Elahi, Supply and Transport Corps

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (215 Dfdr. Fazal Elahi S. & T. Corps) fitted with top riband bar, *light pitting, good very fine* £300-£400

Fazal Elahi was awarded his Indian Distinguished Service Medal per Government General Order 557 of 1917. He was also Mentioned in Despatches for Salonika (*London Gazette* 6 December 1916).



A Great War Dardanelles action D.S.M. awarded to Signaller C. W. Jeffery, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in an ill-fated minesweeping operation off Kephez on the night of 13-14 March 1915

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (197627 C. W. Jeffery, Sign. H.M.S. Prince George) *good very fine*

£600-£800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1915:

'For services as volunteers in H.M. Trawlers on the night of 13-14 March 1915.'

Charles William Jeffery was born in Lincoln on 30 August 1881 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1898. Having then qualified as a Signaller, he was invalided ashore on account of ill-health in October 1904.

Recalled from the Royal Fleet Reserve in July 1914, he joined the battleship H.M.S. *Prince George* and quickly saw action in the Dardanelles. Among other operations, *Prince George* participated in the bombardment of the enemy forts at Ramili and Mamazieh on 5 March 1915, when she was described as having 'plastered the Turks with thoroughness'.

Shortly afterwards, Jeffrey volunteered to join H.M. Trawler No. 318 – a.k.a. *Star of the Empire* – in a hazardous minesweeping operation off Kephez on the night of 13-14 March 1915. An earlier attempt had failed, and the Turks were ready and waiting for the next one. In fact, such was the strength of the opposition encountered that only two trawlers managed to get out their sweeping gear. Keble Chatterton's *Dardanelles Dilemma* takes up the story:

'The superstitious may have thought that Saturday night, the 13th, was not the happiest of choices. Sunset came about six o'clock and three hours later the cavalcade of trawlers and five picket boats, headed by the light cruiser *Amethyst* with an escort of destroyers, steamed up on their doomed purpose. Officers from the Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, and even young Midshipmen, with a stiffening of experienced service ratings, were going to complete the job or die ... the enemy was awake, as ever, knew our methods exactly, and at the right time down poured with his shells. Marvellous to relate, several mines were swept up in that terrible barrage, but only a pair of trawlers had time to get out their sweeps ere it was too late; since gallows, winches and other essential gear were smashed under the destructive fire. In two trawlers the whole working personnel were wounded and killed: four of the trawlers and one picket boat being put out of action.'

As an Admiralty report concluded, the fact only two of the trawlers managed to get out their sweeps 'in no way reflected on the handling of the other craft whose failure in each case was due either to heavy casualties or gear being destroyed by fire before they could reach the turning point.' Casualties were indeed heavy, Jeffrey himself suffering lacerations to his left thigh and a shell splinter wound to his right knee. Awarded the D.S.M., he was invalided ashore in August 1915.



A fine Great War 1914 'Battle of the Falkland Islands' D.S.M. awarded to Petty Officer Second Class M. J. Walton, Royal Navy, for his services in H.M.S. *Kent* during her epic duel with the S.M.S. *Nurnberg*, for which he was also Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (118358 M. J. Walton. P.O. 2Cl. H.M.S. *Kent*.) *nearly extremely fine*

£1,200-£1,600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 March 1915:

'The following awards have been made in recognition of the services mentioned in the foregoing despatch from Vice Admiral F. C. D. Sturdee regarding the action with the German Squadron off the Falkland Isles.' A total of 12 D.S.M.'s were awarded for the Battle of the Falkland Islands.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 3 March 1915.

Matthew James Walton was born in Rotherham, Yorkshire, on 13 November 1866 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 10 January 1882. Advanced Petty Officer Second Class on 1 April 1897, he was shore pensioned on 10 December 1905, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth on 13 December 1905. Recalled to the Service with the onset of war, he was posted to the old armoured cruiser H.M.S. *Kent* on 3 October 1914.

The Battle of the Falkland Islands

The armoured cruiser *Kent*, commanded by Captain John D. Allen, was a vessel of 9,800 tons, designed for a speed of twenty-three knots, and on the morning when the German fleet, under Admiral von Spee, walked into the trap that had been prepared for it at the Falkland Islands, she was doing the duty of guardship at the entrance to Port William harbour. Many of the ships inside had filled up with coal the day before, but the *Kent* was one of those detailed to fill her bunkers on the 8th, so that she was none too well provided with fuel. As soon as the Germans were sighted, Admiral Sturdee ordered the *Kent* to weigh anchor and keep in touch with the enemy while the remainder of our ships were getting up steam. The cruiser stood out to sea at once, and it will always remain a mystery why the heavy German ships, with their long-range 8.2 inch guns, did not there and then open fire on the isolated British vessel, for they were well within range, and altogether outmatched the *Kent*, with her 6-inch weapons. Those on board fully expected that the attack would be made, but much to their surprise, the enemy sheered off instead to the east, leaving the *Kent* to shadow them without interference.

Presently the rest of the British squadron headed out of harbour at a rapidly increasing speed, and the ships quickly disposed themselves into battle formation, the battle cruisers *Invincible* and *Inflexible* leading the line and engaging the *Gneisenau* and *Scharnhorst*. In the course of a few hours the action had resolved itself into three distinct phases. The heavy armoured ships fought out their battle alone; the *Glasgow* and *Cornwall* devoted themselves to the *Leipzig*, while Captain Allen, the junior of the cruiser captains, was entrusted with the task of accounting for the *Nurnberg*. It was, perhaps, a curious selection, for not only was the *Glasgow* two knots faster than the *Kent*, but the latter was, on paper, actually half a knot slower than the German she was sent to chase. The *Nurnberg* was in fact a faster ship than the *Leipzig* to which the *Glasgow* and *Cornwall* were devoting themselves; the *Kent* having not had the chance of completing with coal, was not particularly well placed for carrying out a long chase. However, if her bunkers had been loaded to their full capacity, the added weight would have reduced her speed and probably put the possibility of a chase completely out of the question. It was a chance either way, and the men of the *Kent* rose magnificently to the one before them.

If they were to catch the enemy at all they would have to do it quickly, otherwise the *Kent* would be left helpless in mid-ocean without fuel. In a few brief words Captain Allen told the engineers and the stokers how they stood, and appealed to them to get their utmost out of the ship. Seaman and others who could be spared were sent down below to help in the blistering business of feeding the furnaces and rushing up the coal from the bunkers. The engineers, with a careful eye on the vanishing fuel, tightened up a valve here and opened a steam pipe there, coaxing the 22,000 horse power engines as a jockey coaxes a racehorse. As one of the stokers put it afterwards, 'It was a case of either getting the *Nurnberg* or busting up in trying to'.

Little by little the *Kent* increased her pace. Her record speed in ten years of service was a shade over twenty-four knots, but before long Engineer Commander Andrew and his perspiring band of artificers and stokers had her doing well over twenty-five, an achievement which can, perhaps, only be adequately appreciated by an engineer. All the time the voracious furnaces were eating up the coal at an enormous rate, and although the *Nurnberg* was being gradually overhauled, it was becoming doubtful whether the *Kent* would have sufficient fuel to complete the business when she got within range, to say nothing of getting back to her base at the Falklands afterwards. It was therefore decided to eke out the coal with anything combustible that could be found on board. Wooden boats were taken out of their cradles, broken up, and taken below to feed the furnaces. Wooden spars, companion ways and ladders shared a similar fate, and even the wooden planking of the decks was torn up and passed down to the stokeholds.

Shortly after four o'clock the *Kent* passed within range of the *Leipzig*, giving her three broadsides as she went, and in less than an hour afterwards the grimy stokers down below gave a great shout as they heard one of the 6-inch guns in the forward turret bark out its 100-lb message. They well knew what that bow-chaser meant.

The enemy was within range at last. Like the other German ships in this action, the *Nurnberg* fought exceedingly well. The *Kent* had opened fire at eleven thousand yards, nearly six and a half miles, and in a few minutes the full-speed fight was in full swing. Both vessels made good shooting, and by a combination of fine marksmanship and good luck one of the earliest of the *Kent's* shells struck the *Nurnberg* square in the stern, disabling the after guns and seriously affecting the enemy's speed and manoeuvring power. The German weapons fired more rapidly than ours, and the shells fell thickly around the British cruiser. The silk ensign presented to the ship by the people of Kent was shot to ribbons, the foretop mast was carried away, and many shells and fragments penetrated the funnels. One hit came perilously near ending the *Kent's* career for ever. A shell from the *Nurnberg* entered a casement by the gun-port, a most remarkable chance, and burst inside, killing or wounding the whole of the gun's crew. A fire was started among the cordite charges lying about, and a flash of flame shot down the ammunition hoist and into the passages below. A sergeant of Marines, Charles Mayes, dashed through the flames and threw the burning charges and sacks away so that the fire would not spread, and then, seizing a hose, flooded the compartment and extinguished the fire. In the words of the Commander-in-Chief, 'the extinction of this fire saved a disaster which might have led to the loss of the ship', and there were some seven hundred souls on board.

When the range had closed to 7,500 yards and the two ships were running broadside to broadside, the *Kent* started firing lyddite. After that, the end was not long in coming. The *Nurnberg's* upper deck was already a mass of twisted and battered scrap-iron, and her sides were peppered with holes. A great fire now burst out in the fore part of the ship, and her guns became silent; but when the *Kent* also ceased fire and closed to 3,000 yards, the enemy's colours were seen to be still flying at the masthead. Another five minutes' hammering, however, brought them down with a run, and the action was over at 0657, having lasted almost exactly two hours from the firing of the first shot. The *Kent* now devoted herself to the task of saving life. Nearly all her wooden boats had been burnt, and the enemy's fire had been so heavy that all those left had several holes knocked in them. These had to be patched up before the boats could be launched into the rising sea, for a stiff breeze, with rain, had sprung up during the afternoon, and it was half an hour before the first could be got away. By that time the *Nurnberg* had disappeared, showing how great was the damage she received before giving in. As she went down a group of men could be seen on her quarter deck, waving the German flag as they went under. Only about a score were picked up, and although everything possible was done for them, many died of exposure. The German loss was about 350 officers and men, while the sunken cruiser was a vessel of 3,400 tons, armed with ten 4.1 inch guns, and less than seven years old.

The *Kent* had been hit altogether thirty-six times, without counting the holes made by splinters. Her loss in men was five killed and eleven wounded, of whom three later succumbed to their injuries. The *Kent* had sailed so close to the wind that when she got back to the Falklands little more than the sweepings of coal remained in her bunkers. For their gallantry during the action, Captain J. D. Allen was ultimately made a C.B.; Carpenter W. H. Venning was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross; Sergeant Mayes, for virtually saving the ship from destruction, was awarded the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal; and four ratings, including Walton, were awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Three months later, on 15 March 1915, the *Kent* was present at the destruction of the *Dresden*, the only enemy ship to have escaped an earlier demise off the Falklands. In February 1916, *Kent* sailed to South Georgia to search, without success, for Shackleton and she eventually returned to Plymouth in January 1917. Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the D.S.M. for his services at the battle of the Falkland Islands, Walton was advanced Petty Officer First Class on 16 September 1916, and was demobilised on 29 March 1920. He was not entitled to a Long Service Medal. He died at Bucklow, Cheshire, in June 1926.

Sold with a copy of the book '*Coronel and Falklands 1914 - Duel in the South Atlantic*', by Michael McNally; together with copied service papers and other research.



A Great War D.S.M. group of five awarded to Petty Officer F. G. Marchant, who was decorated for his command of the depth charge party in H.M.S. *Racoon* during her successful encounter with a U-boat off Malta in March 1917

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (234457 F. C. Marchant, P.O. H.M.S. *Racoon*, Mediterranean 16 March. 1917); 1914-15 Star (234457 F. G. Marchant. P.O. R.N.) British War and Victory Medals (234457 F. G. Marchant. P.O. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (234457 (Ch. B. 12564) F. G. Marchant. P.O. R.F.R.) together with Royal Humane Society, Proficiency Medal in Swimming Exercise, silver, 51mm., engraved in obverse exergue, 'H.M.S. Impregnable 1906' and named to 'F. Marchant', in its *Elkington & Co.* fitted case of issue, *extremely fine (6)* £1,000-£1,400

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 June 1917.

The original recommendation states:

'H.M.S. *Racoon*. Attack on enemy submarine on 16 March 1917. Petty Officer in charge of depth charges.'

Frederick George Marchant was born in Fulham, London on 28 January 188,9 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in August 1905.

A Petty Officer serving in the destroyer H.M.S. *Renard* on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he shortly afterwards transferred to her consort the *Racoon*. In the latter ship he was present at the Gallipoli landings, as well as bombardments of the Turkish forts in the Dardanelles, and subsequently in convoy escort duties in the Mediterranean.

And it was during one such convoy in March 1917 that *Racoon* attacked an enemy submarine, the full story of which is recounted in Taffrail's *Endless Story*. On the date in question, the 16th, *Racoon* was proceeding from Malta to Mudros as escort to the S.S. *Osmanieh*, when the latter sighted an enemy submarine at about 1740 hours and engaged it with her two guns:

'The moment the guns were heard, Lieutenant-Commander Sworder [in *Racoon*] increased speed to 23 knots, put his helm hard a-port, and sighted the U-boat. It had 'the appearance of a calcium light giving off intermittent puffs of smoke'; but when the ship's head was turned towards it, a periscope and distinct feather were seen, as the submarine came out of a trough of the swell. The manoeuvre that followed was a very skilful and effective one ... *Racoon* crossed *Osmanieh's* stern at full speed and immediately saw the submarine on her starboard side, the periscope showing just about five yards off and moving almost directly to meet her. Those on the destroyer's decks had a glimpse of about ten feet of grey hull with green rust-coloured marks showing; then, as the ship passed over this, she dropped her starboard depth-charge, set to eighty feet, turned swiftly to port and dropped her port depth-charge, four seconds after the first.

Eight or nine seconds passed while *Racoon* swung round on her circle; then came the two explosions in quick succession, throwing up columns of water with bits of black debris in them ... some twenty or thirty seconds after the explosions, the men stationed in the after part of the destroyer, looking over the stern, saw a fresh upheaval twenty-five yards or more to the right of where the first columns of water had risen. This seemed to come from below as if being pumped up, and it rose to about a foot above the level of the water, making a ripple where the surface had been very calm. On examination, it proved to be a fountain of dark and very thick brown oil.'

For his skill in operating *Racoon's* depth-charges, Marchant was awarded the D.S.M., as were two other ratings. And *Racoon's* skipper, Lieutenant-Commander Kenneth F. Sworder, was awarded the D.S.O. and his No. 1, Lieutenant Lyon Berthon, the D.S.C.

Having come ashore in July 1917, Marchant joined the destroyer *Whirlwind* in March 1918 and remained likewise employed until the war's end. He was demobilised in March 1919.

Sold with copied research and a Post Card group photograph including the recipient.



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, with M.I.D. oak leaves, *pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine (4)* *£500-£700*

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 fine Second War fall of Crete D.S.M. group of six awarded to Able Seaman E. S. B. Dent, Royal Navy, who subsequently survived over three years as a P.O.W. of the Japanese, a wartime epic vividly recounted in the pages of his autobiography *Did You Bomb London?*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (C/SSX. 17873 E. S. B. Dent. A.B.) impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £2,400-£2,800



D.S.M. *London Gazette* 8 January 1942: 'For outstanding gallantry, fortitude and resolution during the battle of Crete.'

Eric Sydney Bowen Dent entered the Royal Navy as a boy rating in July 1936 and first went to sea in the cruiser H.M.S. *Southampton*, in which he served off the Spanish coast at the time of Civil War. But he was serving in the destroyer depot ship *Woolwich* by the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939.

Having then qualified as a gun layer, he joined the whaler *Kos 21* at Alexandria, one of a number of ex-Norwegian fishing vessels that had been requisitioned and armed for naval service. Here, then, the commencement of his service off Crete, where *Kos 21* came under regular air attack. And it was for his bravery in one such attack that Dent was awarded his D.S.M., as related by Commander George Stitt in *Under Cunningham's Command 1940-43*:

'On the evening of the 26th [May 1941] Captain Morse gave orders for all small craft to make their way to Alexandria ... *Kos 21* received the order to sail and by 6.00 a.m. on 27 May was off to the south-west coast of Crete - but not far enough away to escape the vigilance of the German Air Force. Shortly afterwards, three Junkers 87s made a concentrated machine-gun attack, but *Kos 21* replied, Able Seaman Dent, though seriously wounded, manning one gun most heroically until the enemy had been beaten off. There were two casualties - one killed and one wounded.'

Dent was admitted to hospital with shrapnel wounds but rejoined *Kos 21* a few weeks later and survived her loss when she was mined off Marsa Matruh.

He next joined the destroyer *Encounter*, bound for the Far East, where she arrived at Singapore in December 1941. Tasked with escorting convoys to and from Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, *Encounter* remained thus engaged until late February, when she joined the 7th Destroyer Flotilla. And it was in the latter capacity that she saw action in the First and Second Battles of the Java Sea. During the first battle, *Exeter* was seriously damaged, and it fell to *Encounter* and the American destroyer *Pope* to escort her to Colombo, via the Sunda Strait.

Departing Surabaya on the evening of 28 February, the force's fate was sealed on the morning of 1 March, when it was intercepted by four Japanese heavy cruisers and four destroyers. The ensuing enemy salvoes knocked out all of *Exeter's* power, *Encounter* turning back to lay a smoke screen around the crippled cruiser and assist in rescue work. But she too was severely damaged and set on fire, with a loss of eight men, and her skipper, Lieutenant-Commander Eric Morgan, R.N., ordered her to be scuttled. She capsized and sank just after midday, her remaining crew being taken prisoner of war by the Japanese destroyer *Ikazuchi*, but only after 20 hours adrift in the water, in rafts and clinging to wreckage.

Subsequently incarcerated in Macassar P.O.W. camp in the Celebes Islands, 38 of the ship's company died during captivity. For his own part, Dent was a victim of malaria and dysentery, in addition to Japanese violence:

'A couple of nights later, John [Dent] was sorted out with two other men for not having short hair. It was Joss himself, the camp disciplinarian, known as the mad mother. On this occasion he lined the three men up according to size, then threw a punch that ricocheted from John's jaw on to the other two respectively. Back in line again the three were escorted to the barbers. He was then detailed to cut a 'V' from the centre of John's forehead going out on each side towards the ears. He was then escorted through every hut in the barracks.'

Here, then, but one unpleasant incident from Dent's time in captivity, as related in the pages of *Did You Bomb London?*

Following his liberation and release from naval service, he joined the Merchant Navy. He died in 2017, aged 97.

Sold with original Buckingham Palace named forwarding letter for the D.S.M., four original photographs, including the recipient with a group of fellow P.O.W.s., and a copy of his autobiography entitled *Did You Bomb London?* (published under the nom de plume John Dent), which gives extensive details of his Naval and Prisoner of War experiences.



A Second War submariner's D.S.M. awarded to Telegraphist I. R. Jones, Royal Navy, who was mentioned in despatches for his gallant deeds in H.M.S. *Truant* in 1941 and decorated for like services in the *P. 614* in 1942

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX.127355 I. R. Jones, Tel.) impressed naming, together with a Fourth Submarine Flotilla football medal, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1934, and engraved, 'I. R. Jones, Winners Interpart Football, H.M.S. *Rainbow*', extremely fine (2) £1,200-£1,600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 November 1942.

The original recommendation states:

'By his coolness and efficiency in difficult conditions, when in charge of the listening watch, this rating enabled the Commanding Officer to commence a successful attack on an unseen U-boat on 20 September 1942. Since joining *P. 614* on 20 February 1942, he has set an excellent example to the ship's company of loyalty and devotion to duty.'

Isaac Richard Jones was born in Rhondda, Glamorganshire on 19 February 1910, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in July 1926. Having then qualified as a Telegraphist, he volunteered for the 'Silent Service' in December 1930, and was likewise employed in H.M. submarine *Triumph* on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939.

Here, then, his first lucky escape, for on 23 December 1939, the *Triumph* had an unhappy encounter with a German mine in the North Sea: she lost 18 feet of her bow but mercifully her torpedoes did not explode, and she limped home to Chatham.

Jones's next close shave occurred in the *Triad*, which he joined in May 1940. His service record still has him borne on her books up until October 1940, but he must have been ashore due to leave or illness, for she was lost in the Mediterranean with all hands on the 14th.

And by one of those strange wartime quirks of fate, he avoided another catastrophic occurrence in April 1941, by which time he was serving in the *Rover*. For his service record reveals that he departed her for a new appointment in the first week of the month, just days before she was severely damaged by enemy aircraft off Crete.

Jones's new appointment, in the second week of April 1941, was to the *Truant*, which was commanded by Lieutenant D. E. O. Watson, D.S.C., R. N. And it was in that capacity that he was mentioned in despatches for two Mediterranean war patrols in which a tanker and barque were sunk (*London Gazette* 14 October 1941, refers).

In February 1942, he transferred to the *P. 614*, under Lieutenant D. J. Beckley, D.S.O., D.S.C. R.N., in which he served off Norway and in the Arctic, including participation in PQ. 17, when *P. 614* finished off the abandoned merchantman *Christopher Newport*. But it was for his part in an attack on a U-boat in a snowstorm off Spitzbergen on 20 September 1942, that he was awarded the D.S.M. As it transpired, *P. 614*'s target, the *U-408*, lived to fight another day.

Of Jones's subsequent career, little is currently known. But he forfeited his right to the L.S. and G.C. Medal in July 1943, when he went absent without leave from the Simon's Town base *Afrikander*.



The Second War Operation 'Jubilee' D.S.M. group of five awarded to Petty Officer L. Wood, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallantry in a landing craft from H.M.S. *Princess Astrid* during the disastrous Dieppe raid in August 1942, in which he was severely wounded

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX.235386 L. Wood. A.B.) impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine (5)* *£2,600-£3,000*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 2 October 1942: 'For gallantry, daring and skill in the combined attack on Dieppe.'

Leonard Wood was born in Buxton, Derbyshire on 17 January 1907, and enlisted in the East Surrey Regiment in London in October 1925. Having then obtained his discharge in April 1933, he was working as a steam roller driver back in Buxton on the outbreak of war.

His subsequent date of joining the Royal Navy remains unknown but he was serving as an Able Seaman in the Landing Ship (Infantry) H.M.S. *Princess Astrid* by the time of Operation 'Jubilee'. On that costly day in August 1942, under Lieutenant-Commander T. E. Hall, R.N.R., *Princess Astrid* was assigned to Blue Beach, where the defences could not be subdued and casualties rapidly mounted. One of her L.C.A.s made a gallant attempt to retrieve some of the wounded but was ultimately driven off. Here, then, the moment in which Wood likely distinguished himself, for he was severely wounded while acting as a gunner:

'A penetrating gun shot wound of front of right shoulder. X Ray showed a complete bullet lying to outer side of upper third of humerus, having practically splintered the humerus at this level and nicked the second rib. The bullet has been removed.' (so states the recipient's certificate of Wounds and Hurts).

Wood received his D.S.M. at a Buckingham Palace investiture in February 1943 and died in the High Peak district of Derbyshire in January 1986.

A recommendation for advancement to Petty Officer from Flotilla Officer H.M.S. *Prins Albert* to Commanding Officer H.M.S. *Copra* in November 1943 states:

'This rating is most capable and conscientious both in action and from a disciplinary point of view. As he has served afloat for two years in L.S.I.s, and done four operations, winning a DSM at Dieppe, he has gained extensive knowledge of the regulating of Flotillas which he has at all times and under all circumstances applied with good effect.'

Sold with his original Regular Army Certificate of Service, his naval certificate for Wounds & Hurts for Dieppe, various letters and a congratulatory telegram, and a newspaper cutting with portrait photograph; one of the letter states that he served in four landing craft operations.



A Second War submariner's D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Petty Officer G. A. Luck, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant deeds as coxswain of the *Taurus* in six Mediterranean war patrols in February-July 1943

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX.156835 G. A. Luck, P.O.) impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *edge bruise to the first, otherwise good very fine (7)*

£1,200-£1,600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 19 October 1943: 'For outstanding bravery and skill in successful patrols in H.M. Submarines.'

The original recommendation states:

'For courage and organising ability as coxswain of the submarine and as a member of the gun's crew.'

George Albert Luck, a native of Birkenhead, probably joined H.M. submarine *Taurus* at the time of her commissioning in November 1942. More certain is the fact he was serving as her coxswain in the Mediterranean in February-July 1943, when she undertook six highly successful patrols under Lieutenant-Commander M. R. G. Wingfield, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.

In total, in that short space of time, *Taurus* sank three merchantmen, a tanker, two sailing vessels, two tugs, a lighter and 26 caiques. She also damaged a supply ship of 3,000 tons and took part in three bombardments. And whilst operating off the Greek coast she also damaged two further sailing ships and the merchantman *Konstantinos Louloudis*. It was also during this period that she had the unusual distinction of engaging a Bulgarian cavalry unit while bombarding a small port.

Taurus was ordered to the Far East in September 1943, but whether Luck remained in her at that time is unknown.

Sold with copied recommendation and full patrol report.



A very fine Second War immediate D-Day D.S.M. group of six awarded to Petty Officer D. Gunn, Royal Naval Reserve, who was decorated for his services as coxswain of a landing craft from H.M.S. *Prince Leopold*, in which he conveyed U.S. Rangers to 'Dog Green Beach' on Omaha, under heavy fire

Already a veteran of four contested landings, including the raid on Dieppe, he was also awarded a 'mention' for his part in Operation 'Avalanche'

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (P.O. D. Gunn. X.19188A) officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. and G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (1918. A D. Gunn, P.O. R.N.R.)
extremely fine (6) £3,000-£4,000



D.S.M. *London Gazette* 28 November 1944:

'For gallantry, skill, determination and undaunted devotion to duty during the landing of Allied forces on the coast of Normandy.'

The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

'This rating displayed great coolness and skill under very severe conditions of weather, beach obstructions and opposition during the initial and successful landing of Rangers on Dog Green Beach. He succeeded in landing his troops without loss and withdrew his craft through beach obstructions and a heavy swell, stopping close offshore to rescue two seamen whose craft had been sunk. This is the fifth major opposed landing in which this rating has taken part.'

David Gunn was born at John O'Groats, Scotland on 26 September 1912, and enrolled as a Seaman in the Royal Naval Reserve at Wick in December 1936.

Mobilised on the outbreak of hostilities, he joined the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. *Salopian* and was likewise employed at the time of her loss on 13 May 1941, when torpedoed by the *U-98* south-east of Cape Farewell, Greenland. Luckily, H.M.S. *Impulsive* was on hand to rescue around 280 officer and ratings, Gunn among them.

On his return to the U.K., he commenced his career on landing craft duties on his appointment to *Quebec*, the No. 1 Combined Training Centre at Inverary on Loch Fyne. And from September 1943, following his promotion to Petty Officer, he was borne on the books of the Combined Operations establishment *Copra*.

Aside from his gallant part in the D-Day landings on Omaha, Gunn is known to have served in landing craft in the Dieppe raid in August 1942, and at the landings at Gela, Sicily on 10-12 July 1943, Calabria di Reggio, Italy on 3 September 1943 and Salerno a few days later. And as per D-Day, he was likely based in the converted landing ship (Infantry) *Prince Leopold* throughout these operations. The recommendation for his mention in despatches for the Salerno landings (*London Gazette* 23 May 1944, refers) states:

'For meritorious service, leadership, example and cheerful devotion to duty; he has taken part in four major landings as coxswain of an L.C.A. or L.C.P., i.e. Dieppe, Gela, Calabria di Reggio, and Maori (Salerno).'

Having then added the D.S.M. to his accolades for the above cited deeds on D-Day, when he landed elements of the U.S. Rangers on Dog Green Beach, Gunn may still have been employed in the *Prince Leopold* at the time of her loss on 29 July 1944. On that date, in a position south of the Isle of Wight, she was hit by a 'Gnat' torpedo from the *U-621* and capsized and sank.

Among the survivors, he was awarded his R.N.R. Long Service Medal in April 1947 and was discharged in September 1950.

Sold with his original M.I.D. certificate in the name of 'Petty Officer David Gunn, H.M.S. *Prince Leopold*', and dated 23 May 1944, and a wartime photograph of him overseeing the embarkation of U.S. troops onto a landing craft

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A Great War 1918 'French theatre' M.M. and Second Award Bar group of three awarded to Private H. J. Ashdown, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (31039 Pte H. J. Ashdown. 1/North'n: R.); British War and Victory Medals (31039 Pte. H. J. Ashdown. North'n. R.) mounted for wear, *lacquered, good very fine (3)* *£600-£800*

M.M. *London Gazette* 6 August 1918.

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

Herbert John Ashdown served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment on the Western Front.

75



A Great War 'French theatre' M.M. and Second Award Bar awarded to Lance Corporal R. Shirley, 1/15th (County of London) Battalion (Prince of Wales' Own Civil Service Rifles), London Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (531599 Pte R. Shirley. 1/15 Lond: R.) *very fine* *£600-£700*

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

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 6 August 1918.

Reuben Shirley served during the Great War with 1/15th (County of London) Battalion (Prince of Wales' Own Civil Service Rifles), London Regiment in France, 7 February - 11 October 1916, and 19 March 1917 - 10 August 1918.

76



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance Sergeant J. W. Hird, 1/6th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (241394 L. Cpl J. W. Hird. 1/6 W. York: R. - T.F.) *pawnbroker's mark in obverse field, generally good very fine* £260-£300

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 January 1918.

John William Hird served during the Great War with the 1/6th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (T.F.) on the Western Front from 8 November 1915 (entitled to BWM and VM).

77



A Great War 'French theatre' M.M. group of four awarded to Private W. Carson, 9th (Service) Battalion (County Tyrone), Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (14524 Pte. W. Carson. 9/R. Innis. Fus.); 1914-15 Star (14524 Pte. W. Carson. R. Innis. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (14524 Pte. W. Carson. R. Innis. Fus.) mounted for wear, *lacquered, good very fine (4)* £340-£400

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

William Carson was born in Liverpool, and resided at 44 Robsart Street, Everton. He enlisted for the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in Ireland, 28 September 1914. Carson served with the 9th (Service) Battalion (County Tyrone) in the French theatre of war from 5 October 1915. He was subsequently suffered from Shell Shock, and received a shrapnel wound, before transferring to the Royal Defence Corps.

78



A Great War 1917 'French theatre' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant T. S. Spencer, 5th (Service) Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, a veteran of Gallipoli

Military Medal, G.V.R. (14927 Sjt. T. S. Spencer. 5/Dorset: R.); 1914-15 Star (14927 Pte T. S. Spencer. Dorset: R.); British War and Victory Medals (14927 Sjt. T. S. Spencer. Dorset. R.) mounted for wear, *lacquered, very fine (4)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 November 1917.

Thomas Symes Spencer served during the Great War with the 5th (Service) Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment in the Gallipoli theatre of war from 11 October 1915. He advanced to Sergeant, and subsequently served with the Battalion in France.

79



A Great War 1916 'French theatre' M.M. awarded to Private H. Batt, 1st Battalion, Welsh Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (10332 Pte H. Batt. Welsh R.) *good very fine*

£240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 January 1917.

Harry Batt served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Welsh Regiment in the French theatre of war from 18 January 1915. He subsequently served with the 2nd and 9th Battalions.



A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal G. Gouk, 9th (Service) Battalion, Royal Highlanders, late 1/5th (Angus and Dundee) Battalion

Military Medal, G.V.R. (240240 Pte G. Gouk. 9/R. Hdrs.); 1914 Star, with clasp (1680 Pte G. Gouk. 1/5 R. Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (1680 Cpl. G. Gouk. R. Highrs.) mounted for wear, *polished, generally good fine or better (4)* £340-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 November 1917.

George Gouk served during the Great War with the 1/5th (Angus and Dundee) Battalion, Royal Highlanders on the Western Front from 1 November 1914. He subsequently served with the 4/5th Battalion, post the amalgamation of the 1/4th and 1/5th in March 1916, and then went on to serve with the 9th (Service) Battalion.



A Great War 1917 'French theatre' M.M. awarded to Lance Corporal W. Hawes, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, Late Norfolk Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of Cambrai, 30 November 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (41617 L. Cpl. W. Hawes. 1/Essex R.) *good very fine*

£260-£300

Provenance: Dix & Webb, March 1996.

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1917.

John William Hawes was born in Norwich, Norfolk. He initially served during the Great War with the Norfolk Regiment, before transferring to the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment (entitled to BVM and VM). Hawes advanced to Lance Corporal, and was killed in action during the German counter-attacks at the Battle of Cambrai, 30 November 1917. Lance Corporal Hawes is commemorated on the Cambrai Memorial, France.

82



A Great War 'Italian theatre' M.M. awarded to Lance Corporal J. Stevenson, 8th (Service) Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (34602 L. Cpl J. Stevenson. 8/Yorks: L.I.) *nearly extremely fine*

£260-£300

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

John Stevenson/Stephenson initially served during the Great War with the 1/8th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry. He advanced to Lance Corporal, and subsequently served with the 6th and 8th (Service) Battalions King's Own Light Infantry.

83



A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Lance Sergeant F. G. Shuttleworth, 18th (Service) Battalion (3rd City), Manchester Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (43957 L. Sjt: F. G. Shuttleworth. 18/Manch: R.); British War and Victory Medals (43857 Cpl. F. G. Shuttleworth. Manch. R.) mounted for wear, *good very fine (3)*

£300-£400

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

Frank Graham Shuttleworth was the son of Mr and Mrs Isaac Shuttleworth, of 14 Princess Road, Levenshulme, Manchester. He enlisted in the 18th (Service) Battalion (3rd City), Manchester Regiment at Manchester, 7 September 1914. Shuttleworth served with the Battalion on the Western Front, and suffered a fractured neck in 1917. He advanced to Lance Sergeant in June 1917, and was Invalided, 14 May 1918 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

Lance Sergeant Shuttleworth died suddenly aged 23, whilst serving with the Depot Battalion, Manchester Regiment, 23 May 1919. He is buried in Manchester Southern Cemetery.

84



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant P. McGauran, 6th (Service) Battalion, Connaught Rangers
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (9223 Sjt. P. McGauran. 6/Conn: Rang.); British War and Victory Medals (9223 Sjt. P. McGauran Conn. Rang.) mounted for display, *lacquered, very fine (3)* £300-£400

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

85



A Great War 'French theatre' M.M. awarded to Sergeant C. E. Clark, 1/8th (City of London) Battalion (Post Office Rifles), London Regiment, who was killed in action whilst attached to the 1/17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment during the Battle of St. Quentin, 22 March 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (372869 Sjt. C. E. Clark. 1/8 Lond: R.) *good very fine* £280-£340

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

Charles Ernest Clark enlisted in the 8th (City of London) Battalion (Post Office Rifles), London Regiment at Hackney. He served with the Battalion during the Great War in France, 19 July - 3 August 1916, attached to the 6th (City of London) Battalion (Rifles), 4 August - 21 September 1916, and returned to the 8th Battalion, 22 September 1916 - 10 June 1917 (entitled to BWM and VM). Clark advanced to Sergeant, and was subsequently attached to the 1/17th (County of London) Battalion (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), London Regiment, with whom he was killed in action during the Battle of St. Quentin, 22 March 1918. Sergeant Clark is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

86

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. Pendleton, Army Service Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (M2-032489 Pte. J. Pendleton. A.S.C.); 1914-15 Star (M2-032489 Pte. J. Pendleton. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-032489 Pte. J. Pendleton. A.S.C.) mounted for wear, *contact marks, very fine (4)* £240-£280

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

John Henry Dimloe Pemberton, born in 1895, attested into the Army Service Corps for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the Motor Transport Section from 9 May 1915. Awarded the Military Medal in June 1918, he appears in the 1939 Register as a Motor Bus Driver in Liverpool. He died on 21 June 1943.

Sold with copied research.

x 87



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Warrant Officer Class II E. C. Scott, 27th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was thrice wounded in action and was decorated for conspicuous gallantry during a raid on the German front line

Military Medal, G.V.R. (72103 Sjt. E. C. Scott. 27/Can: Inf.); 1914-15 Star (72103 Pte. E. C. Scott. 27/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (72103 W.O.Cl.2. E. C. Scott. 27-Can. Inf.) *nearly extremely fine and better (4)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1918.

The official citation states: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 19th February, 1918. This N.C.O. led a section of the raiding party into the enemy trench. His party was met with strong opposition but he was the first man into the trench, killing two of the enemy and enabling the party to get into the trench. He showed remarkable courage and bravery in leading his men and inflicting severe casualties on the enemy during the ensuing bombing and bayonet fighting, under heavy fire from both flanks. He also carried out the withdrawal of his party most skilfully, being the last man out himself. His aggressive conduct displayed courage of a high order and set a splendid example to his men.'

Edward Charles Scott, a cook, was born in Fort Frances, Ontario, on 19 January 1888, and attested for the 27th Battalion, Canadian Infantry in his home town on 26 October 1914. Posted to France from 17 September 1915, the recipient's Army Service Record states that he received a gunshot wound to the right shoulder during the Battle of the Somme and was evacuated to the Kitchener Hospital in Brighton on 12 August 1916. Returned to the Western Front, he was wounded again on 10 April 1917, suffering a second gunshot wound to the right shoulder at Vimy; admitted to No. 8 Stationary Hospital at Wimereux, the wound was of sufficient severity to notify his mother in Ontario.

Sent to Cardiff and Woking to convalesce, Scott was discharged from the care of medical authorities on 17 May 1917 and returned to the front line. Awarded the Military Medal for a daring trench raid in February 1918, his active service was finally curtailed by a gunshot wound to the chest received during the German Spring Offensive. Sent to hospital in Basingstoke 22 April 1918, his recovery took over four months. Advanced Warrant Officer 2nd Class on 10 April 1919, he finally embarked home for Canada on 13 May 1919 having witnessed his whole campaign with the 27th Battalion, Canadian Infantry.

Sold with a 27th Battalion brass cap badge; a corresponding shoulder badge, *lug damaged*; C27 shoulder title and wound stripe

x 88 **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. pair awarded to Corporal J. L. McIntosh, 28th Battalion, Canadian Infantry**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (104432 Cpl. J. L. Mc.Intosh. 28/Can: Inf.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (104432 Cpl. J. L. Mc Intosh. 28-Can. Inf.) *very fine (2)* £200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 November 1917.

John Logan McIntosh, a school teacher, was born in Whitewood, Saskatchewan, on 24 March 1896, and attested for the Canadian Expeditionary Force on 24 August 1915. Posted to France with the 28th Battalion from 28 June 1916, his active service was repeatedly interrupted through bouts of ill health including mumps, impetigo and a severe case of scabies. His ailments were further exacerbated by a gas shell wound received on 13 May 1917, leading to areas of his arms and legs requiring bandages. Awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field, McIntosh survived the German Spring Offensive but was soon back under the care of the medical authorities at Orpington in June 1918. Invalided home to Canada per H.S. *Nuralia* on 3 June 1918, he spent further time at Moose Jaw Hospital suffering from itchy skin and eczema prior to demobilisation; somewhat unusually, photographs of his legs at this time remain in the recipient's Army Service Record.



A fine Second World War 'Salerno operations' M.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant J. Spratt, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers - a Machine-Gun Platoon Sergeant, he was taken P.O.W. when his position was overrun by a Parachute Battalion of the fanatical Hermann Goring Division

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (4266142 Sgt. J. Spratt. R. North'd. Fus.) *suspension slack, edge cut*, 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar (4266142 Sgt. J. Spratt. 7-R. North'd. Fus.) mounted for display, *generally very fine (7)* *£1,400-£1,600*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2009.

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 February 1946:

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

John Spratt was decorated for his gallant deeds as a Machine-Gun Platoon Sergeant in 2nd Battalion, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, attached No. 1 Support Group, 6th Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, during a devastating enemy counter-attack on the Dragonea feature, on the Salerno to Avellion Road, on 12 September 1943 - reported as missing when his platoon was overrun on that date, he was later confirmed as a P.O.W. (Brigadier Barclay's *History of The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers 1939-1945* refers).

Given the the fanatical opposition facing Spratt and his comrades at Dragonea on that fateful day, he was lucky to emerge as a P.O.W. - *Operation Avalanche*, by Hickey and Smith, takes up the story:

'The stocky Major Josef Fitz, affectionately known to his men as 'Gustl', was determined to capture Dragonea just north of Vietri before dark. To the Germans the hill and its village of yellow stucco houses leaning into narrow streets was strategically vital.

The twenty-seven-year-old Austrian was renowned for his almost reckless courage. To his Panzers in the 2nd Parachute Battalion of the Hermann Goring Division, who would 'go through fire for him', he was as daring and exemplary a leader as Jack Churchill to his Commandos. Described as 'a soldier from head to foot', Fitz had joined the Austrian Federal Army in 1937 and transferred to the Wehrmacht a year later. During the campaigns in Poland and Russia he had cheated death on eight occasions and wore the Ritterkreuz, Knight's Cross, among his decorations to prove his valour.

On recovering from severe wounds in the Russian campaign Fitz joined the Tank Division of the Hermann Goring Panzers during the summer of 1943 and was soon in command of the 2nd Parachute Battalion of the Hermann Goring Panzers. He trained them at Doberitz for battle, then brought them, kitted in tropical uniform, by train from Berlin, through France to the south of Italy. This morning they had reached Cava de' Tirreni. Though exhausted from lack of sleep, he was determined they should take Dragonea without delay.

General Hawkesworth meanwhile had sent 138 Brigade into the Dragonea area to relieve the badly mauled Commandos. Men of the Lincolns, K. O.Y.L.s and Yorks and Lancs arrived to discover the charred bodies of British and German dead, still burning from the barrage of phosphorous bombs.

Fitz now roused the enthusiasm of his weary Panzers. Standing in the turret of his Tiger tank, he waved his Luger and urged them on with shouts of 'Sieg Heil!' Soon the dusk was noisy with the crash of shells and the staccato bursts of machine-gun fire. Oblivious to the mortars bursting around him, Fitz led his battalion of 600 men up the road from Cava and through the village of Dragonea, driving Lincolns and K.O.Y.L.s before him and taking scores of prisoners. Stitching their heels with vicious bursts of Spandau fire, he drove the British down the slopes, carrying his men forward with a fanatical show of courage.

The British abandoned the bullet-pocked village and staggered from their hillside dugouts in surrender. The village and hill of Dragonea were in German hands again and the 'Fitz Battalion' now threatened the vital pass of La Molina.'

John Spratt, a miner from Morpeth, was born in 1908, and enlisted in the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers (Territorials) in March 1928. Following his capture at Dragonea in September 1943, he was incarcerated at Stalag 66 at Capua, Italy, but in common with fellow Allied prisoners was moved to Germany later that month, where he ended the War at Stalag IVB at Muhlberg.



A Second World War 'North Africa - Operation Light Infantry' immediate M.M. group of five awarded to Corporal D. L. Wiggett, 7th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, for his gallantry during the attack on the 'Humps', north of Enfidaville, Tunisia, 8 May 1943 - leading his section to the capture of a Machine Gun Position and accounting for at least 24 of the enemy troops

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (5346148 Cpl. D. L. Wiggett. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, *generally very fine (5)* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2014 (when sold as a single M.M.)

M.M. London Gazette 19 August 1943. The original recommendation states:

'In the attack on the Humps, North of Enfidaville on 8 May 1943 by 7 Oxf. and Bucks, Cpl. Wiggett was in command of the right section of the Battalion. During the advance, his personal example and high qualities of leadership maintained the highest fighting qualities of his section, with the result that they captured a strong MG position in the face of heavy opposition and accounted for ten of the enemy. Later when his section had occupied the right forward position, he put out of action fourteen heavily armed enemy who threatened him to the rear with no casualties to his section. Throughout the action his conduct of leadership and personal courage were of the highest order.'

Dudley Louis Wiggett, a native of London, served during the Second World War with the 7th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry as part of the 167th Infantry Brigade, 56th London Division, 10th Corps in North Africa. Wiggett distinguished himself during the attack on the 'Humps', north of Enfidaville, Tunisia, 8 May 1943. The above action was to become known to the Regiment as Operation Light Infantry, which was carried out in the Enfidaville area of Tunisia 8-10 May 1943. This was the last action of the North African campaign, with the Germans surrendering on 13 May:

'At 1330 hrs on the 8th May the commanding officer [Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Cruddas] reached brigade headquarters, where he was informed that a plan had been made for further advance by the right if the Eight Army, of which the Regiment was then the right-hand battalion. That part of the plan which affected the Regiment was framed in order to seize two features known as the Humps astride the railway north of Enfidaville and to reconnoitre the anti-tank ditch to the north of Gastla Wadi.

The railway passes between the two humps and the right-hand one was known to the Regiment as Brown Willy. These two features commanded the coast road to Bou Fichta, but were themselves commanded by mountainous country to the northwest and particularly by the razor-backed Dj Tabega, 3,000 yards to the west, positions strongly held by the Germans. The Regiment was ordered to carry out an attack on the Humps supported by a tank regiment, the Army group R.A. and divisional artillery. An anti-tank battery, less one troop, was placed under command. R.E. parties were ordered to accompany the Regiment in the attack so that there should be no delay in carrying out the preliminary reconnaissance of the enemy minefields and anti-tank ditch. Flank protection would be provided by medium machine guns and on the right by a reconnaissance regiment. Zero hour was ordered for 1800 hrs.

Owing to the speed with which the attack was put on and the unwillingness of the tanks to loiter in our forming-up area, there was no previous personal contact between company and squadron commanders and reliance had to be placed on the punctual arrival of the tanks at the start line. The commanding officers' intention was that the Regiment should capture the Humps, go straight through, and consolidate on the Gastla Wadi from the road on the right to the wadi bifurcation, some 900 yards to the west.

D Company (Captain D. A. Phillips) and A Company (Captain J. R. B. Wright) in reserve, were to move by bounds behind C Company. It was the commanding officer's intention that D Company should finally occupy a position on the lower and south-east slopes of Brown Willy, where it would be somewhat protected from direct observation from Tabega, and that A Company should be established between the road and railway astride Rheribi Wadi south of Brown Willy. Owing to complete lack of cover, there was no employment of 3-inch mortars forward of the olive grove in C Company's original position. It was in this grove that the carriers, mortars and anti-tank platoons remained, forming a firm base for the operation. One section of the carriers was ordered to follow the first wave of tanks to deal with local hostile anti-tank guns. Regimental headquarters were to move up to the line of the railway in rear of the leading companies. The artillery plan consisted of counter-batter fire from Z minus 30 to Z, of smoke on the Tabega feature from Z minus 4 to Z plus 30, and of concentrations on enemy forward positions, including the Humps, from Z to Z plus 30. The tanks were due on the Humps at Z plus 32 and the leading companies at Z plus 46.

At zero hour leading companies advanced, although the tanks had not at that time arrived, being some five minutes late at the start line. A thick pall of smoke was moving east from the smoke screen on Tabega and observation was difficult. Companies advanced in perfect order on to their objectives and by Z plus 46 Brown Willy and the left-hand hump were in our possession, the garrison having been killed or captured. A few minutes later the commanding officer of the tanks was able to inform the commanding officer that the leading tanks, which had not crossed the crest of the Humps, were able to see C and B Companies on the Gastla Wadi.... At about 2000 hrs brigade was informed that both objectives had been taken and that the leading companies were consolidating along the wadi. The carriers moved forward with supplies of wire, ammunition and water.....' (Record of the 7th Battalion Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry July 1942 - June 1943, compiled by S. Berridge refers)



A superb Second World War escaper's M.M. group of five awarded to Bombardier W. H. R. Tutton, 2nd Anti-Tank Regiment, South African Artillery, who was taken prisoner of war at Gazala, 16 June 1942, and interned in Italy. He escaped from Camp 54, only to be recaptured by German troops after 10 days on the run. Tutton escaped again, and this time managed to last nearly a month evading capture in the Italian countryside. He made a third and finally successful escape, and reached British troops at Sulmona, 10 June 1944

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (143249 Bmbr. W. H. R. Tutton. S.A.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, campaign awards all officially impressed '143249 W. H. R. Tutton', mounted for display, *cleaned, very fine (5)*

£1,400-£1,600

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2003.

M.M. *London Gazette* 1 March 1945. The original recommendation states:

'Following his capture at Gazala on 17 June 1942, Tutton was imprisoned at Tarhuna, Capua and Fara Nel Sabina (Camp 54).

Leaving Camp 54 with one companion on 11 September 1943, Tutton spent ten days in the Monte Libretti area before proceeding southwards. Four days later he was apprehended by Germans at Palombara and taken to a camp at Bracciano. On 28 September 1943, he succeeded in attaching himself as an additional member of a working party and, hiding behind a bush in the evening, his absence was not discovered by the guard. Joining four Italian parachutists, he travelled towards Allied lines, but was again recaptured near Olevano on 22 October 1943.

After being taken to Aquila Camp, Tutton again escaped by climbing out of a window and walking out of the main gate; although his only disguise was an Italian khaki jacket, he was not challenged. For five months he found shelter at Fossa before he went to Sulmona. Unsuccessful in his attempts to procure a guide, he reported to British troops who reached Sulmona on 10 June 1944.'

William Henry Ralph Tutton, who was born in December 1907, enlisted in the South African Artillery in June 1940. Joining 'D' Battery, 2nd Anti-Tank Regiment, S.A.A. in North Africa in July 1941, he was taken P.O.W. at Gazala in June of the following year. Having reported to British troops at Sulmona in June 1944, following the above described escapades, Tutton was flown home to South Africa and discharged that December. In April 1946, however, he was recalled to the Colours as part of the South African Contingent for the Victory Day Parade in London, and was discharged again back home that June.



The rare Second World War 'Somaliland 1940' operations M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant D. Hunt, 1st Battalion, Northern Rhodesia Regiment, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in the famous actions at Hargeisa and Tug Argan - during the latter 'The 1st Northern Rhodesia Regiment, outnumbered by 12 to 1, fought off attacks day and night for five days'

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (40025 Sgt. D. Hunt, N. Rhod. R.) *minor official correction to unit*, 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted for wear, *generally very fine or better* (5) £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 1999, April 2003, and March 2014.

Only 7 M.Ms were awarded to the Northern Rhodesia Regiment for the Second World War, of which Hunt's is the earliest award and unique in respect of being for operations in East Africa and to a white member of the Regiment.

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 November 1940. The original recommendation states:

'For continuously meritorious service and fine leadership throughout the battles of Hargeisa and Tug Argan. At Hargeisa on 5 August 1940, Sergeant Hunt's party, after a stout defence, was surrounded by the enemy. This N.C.O. collected his own party and another platoon and after dark piloted them to the Company R.V., a distance of 30 miles through the enemy lines. Sergeant Hunt's leadership and devotion to duty were also very marked during the Tug Argan battle when he consistently set a high example, persistently volunteering for work of a difficult and dangerous kind.'

In his history of the Springboks in Somalia and Abyssinia 1940-41, *The War of a Hundred Days*, James Ambrose Brown quotes a Rhodesian Officer's description of the opening hours of the battle of Tug Argan:

'The road from Hargeisa to Berbera ran through the gap. It was the only way they could come. We Rhodesians, with four guns of the East African Light Artillery, were holding four positions astride the gap. My company was on Knobbly Hill. They came at us in open order ... about 2,000 of them. Our gunfire drove them back in disorder. We saw an Italian officer in black jacket, white riding breeches and black top boots on a white charger, trying to reform them. A shell burst wiped him and his staff clear away.'

James Ambrose Brown continues:

'From the prospective of this regiment that was how the battle of Tug Argan began on 11 August 1940. The 1st Northern Rhodesia Regiment, outnumbered by 12 to 1, fought off attacks day and night for five days. The Italians' orders were to break through the range of rocky hills that blocked the way to the port of Berbera. In all British Somaliland there were some 6,000 men, four light howitzers and two anti-tank guns. Orders to reinforce the territory had come too late. Five battalions of Imperial soldiers awaited the onslaught of six Italian colonial brigades, three Blackshirt battalions, three groups of bande, 25 light and medium tanks, some twenty guns and fifty aircraft in support. Day after day, the defenders threw them back. The humiliated Mussolini yelled to the Duke of Aosta in Addis Ababa: "Pour all available reserves into Somaliland ... order the entire Imperial air force to co-operate." The guns on Knobbly Hill fired a thousand rounds in the final 18 hours before the Rhodesians and Somali troopers fell back to their last trenches and the retreat to the coast.'

Sergeant Hunt, who was born in October 1911, is believed to have served as a Labour Officer in the Northern Rhodesia Government after the War.



An extremely rare 'Borneo operations' M.M. pair awarded to Corporal Bombahadur Limbu, 1/7th Gurkha Rifles, for his gallantry as a leading scout in a three-man reconnaissance patrol, in the Bau District, Sarawak, 18 March 1965, when he killed outright a brace of Indonesian insurgents in a jungle firefight - and wounded a further three while lending cover to his comrades as they withdrew across a deep, fast flowing river

Military Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (21152190 Rfn. Bombahadur Limbu 7 GR.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (21152190 Rfn. Bombahadur Limbu. 1/7GR.) with unofficial retaining rod between clasps, *generally good very fine (2)*

£3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Buckland, Dix & Wood, December 1994; Dix Noonan Webb, September 2007.

Only 36 Military Medals (and two Bars) were awarded for the Borneo conflict 1962-66.

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 December 1965. The original recommendation states:

'On the 18 March 1965, Rifleman Bombahadur Limbu was in operations in the Bau District of the First Division of Sarawak. On this day Bombahadur was the leading scout of a three man reconnaissance patrol some six hundred yards from their patrol base, in thick jungle. The patrol halted on the far side of a deep, swift flowing river. While the patrol commander checked his map Bombahadur acted as sentry some twenty yards off, on a track. Suddenly three Indonesian regular soldiers appeared on a bend in the track ten yards away. Bombahadur fired, immediately killing the two leading Indonesians. He then shouted a warning to his patrol commander. By this time a whole Indonesian platoon of some forty men had deployed on the rising ground ahead of Bombahadur and opened very heavy automatic and rifle fire on him. Realising that his two comrades would require time to swim across the river behind him, Rifleman Bombahadur coolly covered their withdrawal for several minutes. During this exchange of fire Bombahadur wounded three more Indonesians. His fire was so effective that the enemy pulled back. Bombahadur, having checked that his comrades had withdrawn, then swam across the river and returned to his patrol base. Bombahadur showed an utter disregard for his own safety in the face of great personal danger. Despite tremendous odds he selflessly covered the withdrawal of his comrades across a deep, fast flowing river which he knew he himself would have to cross. Rifleman Bombahadur's gallant and inspiring conduct is worthy of the highest praise.'

Bombahadur Limbu enlisted in the 1/7th Gurkha Rifles at Dharan, Eastern Nepal, in December 1960, and was discharged in the rank of Corporal in September 1976.

The Gurkhas suffered by far the highest casualties of the Borneo conflict, with 43 killed in action, and a further 87 wounded.



An unusual Great War D.F.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant H. R. Stubbington, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service, for gallantry when, after assisting in the destruction of one of the last 'giant' Zeppelins to be shot down, he repaired a damaged fuel pipe in his seaplane as enemy destroyers closed in for the kill

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.R. (206515 Sergt. Mech. Stubbington. H. R., R.A.F.); 1914-15 Star (F.6515 H. R. Stubbington. A.M.1 R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals (F.6515 H. R. Stubbington. P.O.M., R.N.A.S.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £3,000-£3,600

Provenance: J. B. Hayward Collection.

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 21 September 1918:

'Deserves the highest praise for his coolness and skill in repairing the oil pipe of his seaplane in a very heavy sea. The damage occurred in an attack on a Zeppelin, and his good service in repairing the pipe prevented the machine falling into the hands of hostile destroyers which were in pursuit.'

Henry Robert Stubbington was born in Portsmouth on 16 August 1893 and joined the Royal Naval Air Service as a probationary Air Mechanic 1st Class in July 1915. Advanced to Petty Officer Mechanic in August 1917, he was appointed a Chief Mechanic in the newly created Royal Air Force in April 1918, in which month he transferred from Cowes in the Isle of Wight to R.A.F. Killingholme.

The action which led to the award of his D.F.M. took place on 10 May 1918, when his F2a flying boat intercepted a Zeppelin over Heligoland Bight. *German Air Raids on Britain 1914-1918*, by Joseph Morris, takes up the story:

'On the morning of the 10 May 1918, it was ascertained that a Zeppelin was working off Heligoland Bight. Soon after one o'clock in the afternoon a Large America seaplane, with Captain T. C. Pattinson and Captain A. H. Munday as pilots, left Killingholme (North Lincolnshire) to hunt her down [with Stubbington as engineer].

After a three and a half hours' flight the Zeppelin was sighted a mile away heading for Heligoland. The boat's crew immediately stood by the machine-guns, while Pattinson climbed to 6,000 feet and overtook the airship. The Zeppelin had however, seen the boat. Increasing her height the airship endeavoured to get directly over to drop bombs on her aggressor. Rapid fire was opened by the boat at 500 yards' range, and although all the bullets appeared to hit, the airship continued to climb and, when directly over the boat, dropped five or six bombs which fell harmlessly into the sea.

The race for height continued and when the boat reached 11,000 feet, fire was opened on the target some 1,500 feet higher up. The port airscrew of the Zeppelin was seen to stop and a considerable quantity of smoke to emerge from the ship which was making for Holstein in crablike fashion and sinking rapidly. The boat was now sixty miles off Heligoland and, as the port engine commenced to give trouble the pilot was compelled to turn for home.

The Zeppelin - L.62 - went down in flames, but the closing act of the drama was not witnessed by those who had brought about her destruction as they were busy looking to their own safety. The flying boat had been compelled to land at sea on account of a faulty oil pipe. On perceiving this, German destroyers, which had fired at the boat during her encounter with the Zeppelin, at once made for the apparently shipwrecked aviators. But they were frustrated. Despite a very heavy sea Sergeant H. R. Stubbington, the engineer, climbed on top of the offending engine, repaired the oil pipe, and within fifteen minutes the boat was in the air on a safe homeward journey.'

An accompanying article contains a related statement by Stubbington:

"As we were 300 miles from home and could not have made it on one engine, we descended to the sea. I climbed out on the wing and, seating myself between the V of the engine, I repaired the pipe, using black insulating tape."

The same source continues:

'All the time, the seven German destroyers were closing fast on the flying boat. With its repair completed, the flying boat took off just in time and returned to base. Four months later, Sergeant Stubbington was awarded the D.F.M., the only member of the crew to receive a decoration.'

"I reckon I earned that medal," he is said to have observed. And the same might be said of his subsequent appointment to a commission in the Royal Air Force in October 1918.



A Second World War Lancaster mid-upper gunner's D.F.M. group of five awarded to Flight Sergeant G. A. Hillier, 57 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who flew in at least 31 operational sorties with the Squadron, and was recognised for his gallantry in engaging an Me. 109, which attacked his damaged Lancaster on the way back from a raid on Dusseldorf, 2/3 November 1944

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (2221367. Sgt. G. A. Hillier. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, *very fine (5)* £1,200-£1,600

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 20 February 1945. The original recommendation states:

'This Air Gunner has completed 18 sorties with No. 57 Squadron. Included in these sorties are attacks against highly defended targets in Germany and enemy occupied territory. He has shown great keenness and courage on all occasions. On the night of 2nd/3rd November, 1944, he was mid-upper gunner of a crew detailed to attack Düsseldorf in a Lancaster aircraft. Shortly after he left the target on the return flight, the aircraft was attacked by an Me. 109. The enemy's first attack was made coming in to port and slightly below and cannon fire put the rear gunner's turret out of action and seriously wounded the gunner. The fighter made further attacks, but Sergeant Hillier, by vigorous offensive action, eventually drove him off. During the action, the mid-upper turret was damaged and, in the latter part of the engagement, Sergeant Hillier fired his guns manually. The situation was exacerbated by the elevator and starboard rudder being damaged to such an extent that the only tactical manoeuvre that the pilot found possible to make was a slight diving turn. Sergeant Hillier's running commentary to the pilot was exceptional and he was undoubtedly responsible for the safe return of the crew and aircraft to this country. Sergeant Hillier has always displayed great coolness and courage in the face of danger. He has been keen to operate on every possible occasion and has been a fine example to the other gunners in the squadron. He is strongly recommended for the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

George Albert Hillier was born in Bedminster, Bristol. He was an A.T.C. cadet prior to enlisting in the Royal Air Force at the end of 1943. He carried out initial training as an Air Gunner at Stormy Down, Pyle, and No. 17 O.T.U., Turweston. Hillier was crewed with Sergeant J. Vasey as his pilot, and posted to No. 1654 C.U., Wigsley in June 1944. After a brief period of converting to Lancasters at No. 5 L.F.S., Syerston, Hillier was posted for operational flying with 57 Squadron (Lancasters), East Kirkby in August 1944. He flew in at least 31 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Brunswick (2); Königsberg (2); Bergeuneuse Ville, 31 August 1944, 'Damaged by Flak'; Stuttgart; Boulogne; Bremerhaven; Munchengladbach; Munster; Karlsruhe; Kaiserslautern; Wilhelmshaven; Walcheren; Nuremberg; Homberg, 1 November 1944, 'Damaged by Flak'; Dusseldorf, 2 November 1944, 'Shot Up. Emergency Landing Woodbridge (Me. 109) D.F.M.'; Dortmund Ems (3); Hamburg, 11 November 1944, 'Returned Three Engines'; Duren; Trondheim, 22 November 1944, 'Hit Sea. Lost Tail Wheel'; Munich; Heimbach Dam (2); Oslo Fjord, Gardening; Royan; Leuna and Siegen.

Hillier advanced to Flight Sergeant, and after the war was posted for ground duties to Iraq, 13 July 1946. Flight Sergeant Hillier was discharged, 12 February 1947.

Sold with Royal Air Force Navigator's, Air Bomber's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (20 December 1943 - 15 January 1945), and a small photographic image of recipient in uniform.



A poignant Second World War D.F.M. group of four awarded to Hampden Wireless Operator/Air Gunner Flight Sergeant T. Highton, 61 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who flew in at least 31 operational sorties between August 1940 - February 1941, including the first raid on Berlin, 25/26 August 1940 - when his Hampden was one of three to run out of fuel on their return, and be forced to ditch in the North Sea. His crew were eventually rescued, suffering from mild exposure, after being adrift in a dinghy for over 8 hours.

Highton's Squadron contemporary of a similar age and also a Wireless Operator, Sergeant John Hannah, was awarded Bomber Command's second Victoria Cross of the Second World War - for his gallantry during a raid on Antwerp 15/16 September 1940. Highton completed his tour and was posted to No. 25 O.T.U. Seemingly out of the firing line, he was killed in a training accident aged just 20 years old, when his Wellington crashed into some farm buildings near Woodhall Spa whilst flying on a night bombing exercise, 10 September 1941

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (645598 Sgt. T. Highton. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted for display, *very fine* (4) £1,400-£1,600

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 18 April 1941. The original recommendation states:

'Sergeant Highton has carried out a total of 31 operational flights against the enemy as a Wireless Operator/Air Gunner during the course of which he has completed 199 hours flying. Amongst other successful operations in which he has participated have been attacks on Berlin (2), Hamburg (4), Hanover, Stettin Bremen and various targets in the Ruhr. Throughout these operations, Sergeant Highton has shown outstanding skill, determination and devotion to duty. His work, both as an Air Gunner and as a Wireless Operator has been of the highest order and of the greatest assistance to his pilot. He has shown exceptional skill when operating under adverse weather conditions. On two occasions when returning from the target, he has effected successful repairs to his wireless equipment, thus enabling the aircraft to return safely to its Base. By his enthusiasm, cheerfulness, courage and confidence, he has set a fine example to other Wireless Operator/Air Gunners in his squadron. 25th February, 1941.'

Thomas Highton was the son of Mr and Mrs Albert Highton, of Lancaster. He served during the Second World War as a Wireless Operator/Air Gunner with the Royal Air Force. Highton carried out his initial training as a Wireless Operator/Air Gunner, and was posted to No. 14 O.T.U., Upper Heyford in June 1940. He was subsequently posted to 106 Squadron, Finningley the following month. This was short-lived, and Highton was posted for operational flying with 83 Squadron (Hampdens) at Scampton in August 1940. He flew in at least 31 operational sorties with the Squadron, between August 1940 - February 1941, including: Magnaburgh; Brest (3); Berlin (2), including 25 August 1940, 'Landed In Sea. Afloat In Dinghy 8 1/2'; Stettin; Elbe; Ostend; Le Havre; Lorient; Hamburg (4); Gelsenkirchen; Wilhelmshaven (2); Keil Bay; Osnabruck; Hanover; Essen; Dusseldorf (3); Duisburg; Cologne (2); Keil Canal and Bremen.

The above mentioned raid on Berlin, 25/26 August 1940, was 'following raids by German bombers on London and other English cities the previous night, the War Cabinet sanctioned the first raid on Berlin. 103 aircraft were dispatched on operations and approximately half of these, mostly Hampdens and Wellingtons, were sent to Berlin... Berlin was found to be covered by thick cloud, which prevented accurate bombing, and a strong headwind was encountered on the return flight. The Hampdens were at the limit of their fuel capacity in such conditions and 3 of them were lost and 3 more (including Highton's aircraft piloted by Pilot Officer Mills) ditched in the sea on their return flight.' (*The Bomber Command War Diaries* refer)

The following additional details are given in AIR 81/2822 Casualty File, August 1940:

'Hampden I P4380. Ditched in the North Sea a.m. (26th), east of Grimsby on the Lincolnshire coast following a night bombing sortie to attack the Klingenberg (Beweg) power station (target 'B.57') in Berlin. 41195 Pilot Officer Anthony John George Mills (Pilot), 41866 Pilot Officer John Douglas Mundy (Nav.), 614455 Sergeant Ernest Groves (WOp/AG) and 645598 Sergeant Thomas Highton (AG) all rescued by boat suffering from slight exposure after seven hours adrift in their dinghy. Crew were landed at Grimsby port and admitted briefly to a hospital in Grimsby. Aircraft OL-Z a write-off. Last SOS from this aircraft before ditching was heard at 6.36 a.m. (26th).'

The following month Highton's Squadron contemporary of a similar age and also a Wireless Operator, Sergeant J. Hannah, was awarded Bomber Command's second Victoria Cross of the Second World War - for his gallantry during a raid on Antwerp.

After completing his tour of operations, Highton was posted to No. 25 O.T.U., Finningley in March 1941. He was killed in a training accident, when Wellington IC X9872 (piloted by Flight Lieutenant D. J. Bassett) hit farm buildings and crashed at Southrey near Woodhall Spa whilst flying a night bombing exercise, 10 September 1941. The crew of six were all killed, and Flight Sergeant Highton was buried in the Lancaster Cemetery, Lancashire. He was just 20 years old.

Sold with Royal Air Force Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (24 June 1940 - 28 July 1941) several pages removed from front of log, and inscribed 'Copy of Log Book of F/Sgt. T. Highton. W/OP-A.G. Killed September 1941.'



A good Second World War 'Pathfinder Force' Lancaster mid-upper gunner's D.F.M. group of five awarded to Flight Sergeant A. Purvis, 635 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who flew in at least 54 operational sorties with the Squadron, including on occasion as part of a Deputy Master Bomber crew

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1569213 F/Sgt. A. Purvis. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, *very fine* (5) £1,400-£1,800

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 22 May 1945. The original recommendation states:

'This N.C.O. has participated in 42 operations against the enemy and is now engaged on his second tour of operational duty. He possesses coolness and displays exceptional fearlessness in the face of danger which inspires confidence. 20 February, 1945.'

Alan Purvis served as an Air Gunner with the Royal Air Force during the Second World War. He carried out his initial training at No. 12 A.G.S., Bishops Court, Northern Ireland, from October 1943, and at No. 19 O.T.U., Kinloss from January 1944. Purvis was crewed with Flying Officer Roome as his pilot, and was posted to No. 1658 H.C.U., Riccall in May 1944. The following month he was posted to N.T.U. Warboys, prior to being posted for operational flying as a mid-upper gunner to 'B' Flight, 635 Squadron (Lancasters), Downham Market in June 1944. The Squadron formed part of the Pathfinder Force (No. 8 Group), and Purvis flew in at least 33 operational sorties with the Squadron (with Roome as his pilot) July - December 1944, including: Cagney; Linzeuse; Kiel (2); Stuttgart; Le Haut Boissons; Bois de Caissain; Acquet, 9 August 1944 'D.M. Bomber'; Stettin; Soesterberg Airfield; Emden; Gelsenkirchen (3); Bergen, 4 October 1944, 'Bombed And Came Back On 3 Engines'; Saarbrücken; Duisberg (3); Essen (3); Dusseldorf; Bochum; Munster; Aschaffenburg; Neuss; Hagen; Ludwigshaven and Cologne.

Purvis was then crewed with Flight Lieutenant G. C. Hitchcock, R.N.Z.A.F. as his pilot. He flew in a further 20 operational sorties with the Squadron, January - March 1945, including: Munich; Saarbrücken; Dulmen; Magdeburg; Gelsenkirchen; Mainz; Wiesbaden; Osterfeld; Wanne-Eickel; Dresden; Kamen; Chemnitz; Dessau; Kassel; Essen; Wuppertal; Zweibrücken; Hagen, 15 March 1945 'D.M. Bomber'; Nuremberg; Bremen and Dorsten. At the end of his tour, Purvis was posted as an instructor to No. 84 O.T.U., Desborough in April 1945

Sold with Royal Air Force Navigator's, Air Bomber's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (13 October 1943 - 22 April 1945).



A fine Second World War Coastal Command D.F.M. awarded to Flying Officer D. F. Tams, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, Chief Radar Operator during numerous low-level anti-shipping strikes in the Bay of Biscay and off the Scandinavian coast, in which his aircraft was 'hit by flak repeatedly'

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1334160 F/Sgt. D. F. Tams R.A.F.) *suspension rivet tightened, otherwise nearly extremely fine*
 £1,400-£1,800

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 8 May 1945.

The original recommendation states:

'During the whole of Flight Sergeant Tams tour on the squadron its work has been done at night and during the last nine months, wholly close to the enemy's coast. As Chief Radar Operator with Flight Lieutenant Clark, he has taken part in a number of attacks which have been especially skilful in this respect.

A typical example occurred on 29 December 1944, when in weather which gave abundant cloud and sea returns, they struggled for over an hour to blind-bomb important contacts in the middle of Skagerrak. One was a large merchant vessel and the other must have been a Naval-type of a formidable kind, for the flak, heavy, medium and light, was accurately predicted and burst all around the aircraft in each of five runs in cloud. On each run the sea returns spoiled the homing, but finally through sheer skill in radar operating, the work was done. The aircraft returned with flak holes. Fine radar homing was also vital on several flare attacks: the most recent being on 2 March 1945, when three merchant vessels off Arendal were illuminated and bombed in the face of accurate flak after two runs which were considered unsatisfactory. The crew saw the bombs straddle. Two merchant vessels and an escort vessel between Oslo Fjord and Goteburg were bombed on 21 February 1945; two actually inside the Leads south of Aalesund were picked out and bombed on 5 December 1944; another was attacked near Arendal in October. On 22 November 1944, in the absence of time to find another target, a finishing blow was delivered to a ship which had already been set alight. The fresh bombs stoked up the fire and finally the S.S. *Keil* went to the bottom.

Prior to this work in the Skagerrak, Flight Sergeant Tams had already taken part in the eventful sorties of Flight Lieutenant Aidney, D.F.C. in the Bay of Biscay area. They were hit by flak repeatedly but their determination never faltered. Seven E-boats (from low level), four destroyers and St. Peter's Port, Guernsey were among the targets which they found by night. During his adventurous tour, Flight Sergeant Tams has been well known, not only for his courage but also for his outstanding ability to make the Radar the "Eyes of the Aircraft".'

Douglas Francis Tams enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in February 1941 and qualified as a Wireless Operator before joining his first operational posting, No. 502 Squadron, in early 1944. Thus ensued a typically arduous Coastal Command tour, commencing with long range patrols in Halifaxes over the Atlantic and Bay of Biscay and ending with a spectacular array of night shipping attacks – the squadron carried out over 180 strikes along the Scandinavian Coast and the Baltic Approaches between late 1944 and V.E. Day.

As evidenced by Tams' recommendation, he was more often than not in the thick of the action, his Flying Log Book providing an illuminating record of just such sorties:

15 March 1944: English Channel - Anti-U-Boat Patrol: 'Attacked 7 German E-boats. Intense light flak encountered. No results seen due to violent evasive action. Aircraft hit. Diverted to Chivenor.'

26 April 1944: Bay of Biscay - Anti-Shipping Patrol: 'Sighted and attacked 7 German destroyers. Very heavy flak. No results seen due to violent evasive action. Aircraft hit.'

16 June 1944: Bay of Biscay - Anti-Shipping Patrol: 'Contacted 2 German minesweepers and flak ship. Very heavy flak encountered. Aircraft hit in starboard bomb-bay and hydraulic system of aircraft damaged. Emergency landing at Brawdy.'

22 November 1944: Norway (Skaggerak and Kattegat) - Anti-Shipping Patrol: 'Attacked 1 enemy merchant vessel. Direct hit scored. Huge fires and smoke rising over 1000 feet seen. Vessel left low in water and fire seen 40 miles away. Enemy aircraft in vicinity. Vessel later verified as sunk, S.S. *Keil*, tonnage 3700, cargo of sulphur and troops going on leave.'

29 December 1944: Norway (Skaggerak and Kattegat) - Anti-Shipping Patrol: 'Attacked merchant vessel and 1 escort vessel. Intense heavy and light flak encountered. Aircraft hit in port bomb-bay and rear of fuselage. No results of attack seen due to low cloud and evasive action.'

24 April 1945: Norway (Skaggerak and Kattegat) - Anti-Shipping Patrol: 'Investigated at 150 feet 3 unknown vessels. Intense light flak encountered aircraft hit in port bomb-bay, starboard inner engine, rear turret and numerous shrapnel holes along fuselage. Fire in port inner engine. Landed O. K. with burst port tyre. Followed by enemy aircraft during trip.'

In total - according to an unofficial Flying Log Book entry - Tams estimated that he participated in 16 shipping strikes during his tour of operations. Commissioned in April 1945, he was released as a Flying Officer in July 1946.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and related artefacts, including the recipient's original Flying Log Book, covering the period April 1943 to April 1946, together with what appears to be a wartime duplicate; Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for the D.F.M.; original M.I.D. certificate, dated 14 June 1945; his R.A.F. Officer's tunic, with medal ribands, Pilot Officer's rank insignia and A.G. Brevet; assorted wartime maps of the Scandinavian Coast, mounted on boards, with various annotations; his Airman's Pay Book; a fine period photograph album with scenes from Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan, circa 1945-46, in addition to earlier active service with No. 502 Squadron; and a Defence and War Medal pair awarded to another member of the family, in their O.H.M.S. card forwarding box.



An extremely rare Second War B.E.M. and Bar group of nine awarded to Master-at-Arms N. L. Smith, one of *Vernon's* diving team who was decorated for his work in the Victoria Dock Basin and around Barking Creek during the Blitz in September 1940, and subsequently for his work in clearing mines from the Suez Canal in May 1941

British Empire Medal (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the Bar officially dated '1942' (A.B. Norman Luckhurst Smith C/JX.147942); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; U.N. Korea; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (MX.506032 N. L. Smith, B.E.M. M.A.A. H.M.S. Ceres) mounted as worn, *polished, otherwise very fine (9)* £5,000-£7,000

Only 44 Second Award Bars have been awarded to the B.E.M., 22 of them to military recipients and 22 to civilians; just five of the military awards stemmed from the Second World War, of which two were to the R.N.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1941: 'For gallant conduct and devotion to duty.'

The original recommendation states:

'Able Seaman R. G. Tawn, D.S.M.; Able Seaman N. L. Smith; Ordinary Seaman H. E. Nelson - members of diving party from *Vernon*.

It was considered certain that a parachute mine was dropped at night in Victoria Dock Basin (September 20th). Smith went down as a Diver and failed after a thorough search to find the mine. After Tawn had dived next morning and he had come up because of ear trouble, Smith went down again and on a rough bottom full of holes, in black water, searched the rest of the basin, but in vain. A whole day was then spent in efforts to sweep the area with a balloon wire that had been found on the bottom. It later turned out that what had fallen into the dock was a wrecked barrage balloon.

The party was next ordered to examine the site of a mine dropped in Barking Creek. After building a plank-way over soft mud the diving party found a C Type Mine, with tail and parachute gone, embedded in a stiff clay in 6 feet of water, with bomb fuse and detonator buried. With ropes and tackle attached to a lorry they tried but failed to loosen the Mine. It was then decided to countermine. This was done under 15 feet of water, the explosion doing no damage.

Between these operations the party had inspected another parachute mine on the roadway a mile away, It was of D Type, with top cover and tail fins damaged. [When] This was removed the magnetic unit was found in fragments, but the lower diaphragm next to the main charge was intact, both main charge and bomb fuse, still, intact, being probably active. They took suitable precautions while another mine was visited but found to be small. On return they dug out the D Type Mine carefully with bare hands, and part of the bomb fuse and clock were removed; but the inner part of bomb fuse, with gaine, could not be withdrawn as the mine shell was broken. The mine was then handed over to No. 33 Bomb Disposal Group who had arrived.

The party then examined a mine on some allotments, apparently undamaged and buried 6 feet. The bomb fuse and detonator were underground. They prepared to countermine and Tawn - after further examination with Smith - placed the charge in position; and after the local authorities had been warned, the mine was demolished without anyone being hurt or any damage done.

In all these actual and possible dangers, these three men distinguished themselves by untiring zeal, entire disregard of their own safety and full care for the prevention of injury to others.

Tawn received the D.S.M. for dealing with a mine in the tideway (*London Gazette* 9 August 1940). Lieutenant M. W. Griffiths, R.N.V.R., was in charge of this party from *Vernon* and directed the operations, sharing the danger equally with his men, is put forward for the award of the George Medal.'

B.E.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 17 November 1942: 'For bravery and devotion to duty.'

Norman Luckhurst Smith was born in Deal, Kent in October 1919, and entered the Royal Navy on the eve of hostilities. Records reveal that he returned to the U.K. from a posting in South Africa in February 1940, soon after which he must have joined *Vernon*.

Following his heroic B.E.M.-winning exploits in the Blitz, he was drafted to accompany his old boss, Lieutenant-Commander M. W. Griffiths, G.M., R.N.V.R., to Suez, where they were charged with countering an escalating mine menace.

Having established a mine watching organization, in collaboration with the Egyptians, and obtained diving-gear and pumps from Alexandria, the intrepid duo set to work. Making use of suitable boats for diving operations to sweep the Suez Canal's depths, six or seven mines were duly located and counter-mined by charges being placed against them.

Their story is retold in the words of Griffiths in *Service Most Silent*, a narrative that includes the discovery of a German spy known as 'Frank', who led a party of Arabs in laying new mines in the canal. Duly informed of the threat, suitable measures were taken to ensure such activity was quickly acted upon, although the wily 'Frank' appears to have evaded capture.

Smith was awarded a Bar to his B.E.M., which he received at a Buckingham Palace investiture held on 23 February 1943. And he remained in the Royal Navy after the war, gaining advancement to Master-at-Arms and, in the summer of 1953, a commission as a 'special duties' Sub Lieutenant. No doubt he was still tinkering with mines and such like.



A post-War 'Northern Ireland' B.E.M. group of four awarded to Corporal W. P. J. Lord, Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding), whose military career was cut short after being hit by a brick on the Falls Road, West Belfast

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.I.I.R. (23732587 Cpl. W. P. J. Lord. DWR.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, unnamed as issued; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23732587 Pte. W. P. J. Lord DWR); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (23732587 Cpl W P J Lord DWR) *minor scratch to obverse of GSM, good very fine (4)* £700-£900

B.E.M. (Military) London Gazette 20 March 1978:

'In recognition of Meritorious Service in Northern Ireland during the period 1st August 1977 to 31st October 1977.'

William Peter John Lord was born in 1942 and baptised at Ramsey on the Isle of Man. Married at Halifax in 1963, he served in Londonderry in the autumn of 1977 with the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment. This coincided with a two-day visit to Northern Ireland by the Queen as part of her Silver Jubilee celebrations of 9 and 10 August 1977, and a period of high tension caused by the murder of Margaret Hearst, a 24 year-old member of the Ulster Defence Regiment, who was shot by the I.R.A. in her parent's home, near Tynan, County Armagh.

The award of the B.E.M. to Lord and one other soldier of the regiment, was recorded in *The Iron Duke*, which states: 'Finally, on a sad note, our sympathies are conveyed to Cpl. Lord, BEM, who is being medically discharged due to a serious eye injury which was received when he was hit by a brick whilst travelling in a vehicle on the Falls Road.'

Sold with detailed copied research and copied obituary.



The Order of St. John Lifesaving Medal awarded to Mr. A. S. Penner, for saving the life of his one-year-old nephew from a burning building

Order of St. John Lifesaving Medal, 3rd type, silver (Ashford Steven Penner 24 September 1996) mounted from top wearing pin on original riband, *extremely fine and scarce* £200-£240

'On September 9, 1995, with complete disregard for his own safety, seventeen-year-old Ashford Penner, from North Battleford, Saskatchewan, saved his one-year-old nephew from a house fire that spread through their home in Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. Alerted to the fire, Mr. Penner ran upstairs with his mother to wake up the household, then grabbed three children and led them out of the building. Once he and nine other occupants had escaped the burning house, he realised that a baby was still inside. He raced back in, jumped through the flames at the bottom of the stairs and ran to the child. Knowing that he could not go back down the stairs that were then completely engulfed in smoke and flames, he wrapped the baby in his coat and, covering his own head, crashed through a second-storey window, landing safely on the ground below.'

Ashford Steven Penner was awarded the Medal of Bravery (Canada) and the Order of St. John Lifesaving Medal in silver, and was further shortlisted in the 'Bravery' category at the 9th Annual YTV Achievement Awards (1998) alongside 15 other young Canadian men and women who had selflessly gone to the aid of others; he went on to win the award, as determined by a panel of judges, for the rescue of his nephew.

Single Orders and Decorations

102



Illustrated full-size

The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, K.T., a superb Georgian Knight's Investiture sash badge, 59mm including loop suspension x 41mm, 22 carat gold (37.04g), hallmarks for London 1821, maker's mark 'JJE' for John James Edington, *extremely fine and extremely rare* *£18,000-£22,000*

An identical badge with accompanying breast star was sold in these rooms in September 2007 (Lot 177, £26,000).

John James Edington (1797-1882) was a noted goldsmith and silversmith working in London with the Edington family jewellery business whose mark is to be found on fine quality insignia of the Garter, Thistle and Bath of this period. His daughter Maria married Charles Hancock at St James's, Piccadilly, in 1842. The Hancocks were, like the Edingtons, jewellers and it appears that following this marriage they took a step back from the industry. They did, however, continue as suppliers to the Hancock company who took good care of the Edington clan, making Hendon Hall in North London available to them for the rest of their lives.

103



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Military) Knight Grand Cross mantle star, 225mm diameter, embroidered silver and gilt wire with cloth backing, of recent manufacture, *good very fine* £200-£240

104



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B., (Military) Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, and breast star, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, *minor green enamel damage to wreaths, nearly extremely fine (2)* £1,600-£2,000

105



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B., (Civil) Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1913, with full neck riband; and breast star, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £600-£800

106



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B., (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £700-£900

107

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B., (Civil) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1950, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240



The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of Field Marshal Sir John Byng, G.C.B., G.C.H., 1st Earl Strafford

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's, Chapel Stall Plate, inscribed 'Sir John Byng, Major General of His Majesty's Forces, nominated a Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, 2nd Jany. 1815', 22.5cm x 18.5cm, gilded copper plate engraved with inscription and painted crest of Byng with augmentation of Army Gold Cross and the colours of the 31st Foot, which he had himself planted on the enemy's lines in the action at Mouguerre on 18 December 1813, the reverse with maker's stamp 'G. Harris, No 31 Shoe Lane, London', corners pierced for attachment, *good condition and rare* £2,000-£3,000

Byng, Sir John, Earl of Strafford (1772-1860), field marshal, was the third son of Major George Byng of Wrotham Park, Middlesex, and M.P. for that county, a grandson of Admiral Sir George Byng, first Viscount Torrington, by Anne Connolly, daughter of Lady Anne Wentworth, who was eventually co-heiress of the last Earl of Strafford of the second creation. He was born in 1772, and entered the army as ensign in the 33rd regiment on 30 Sept. 1793, and was promoted lieutenant on 1 Dec. 1793 and captain on 24 May 1794. With the 33rd, then commanded by Colonel Wellesley, he served in the disastrous campaigns in Flanders of 1793-5 and throughout the retreat to Bremen, and was wounded at the skirmish of Geldermalsen. In 1797 he was appointed aide-de-camp to General Vyse, then commanding the southern district of Ireland, and was much engaged in the suppression of the rebellion of 1798 in Ireland, when he was again wounded.

In 1799 he became major in the 60th regiment, and in 1800 lieutenant-colonel of the 29th, and in 1804 he exchanged into the 3rd Guards, with which he served in Hanover in 1805, at Copenhagen in 1807, and in the Walcheren expedition in 1809. In 1810 he was promoted colonel, and in 1811 ordered to join the army under Lord Wellington in Portugal. On 7 July 1811 the Duke of York wrote to Lord Wellington recommending him warmly (*Wellington Supplementary Despatches*, vii. 177), and shortly after Colonel Byng's arrival in Portugal in September 1811 he was posted to the command of a brigade in the second division under General Hill, and retained it until the end of the Peninsular war.

He was with Hill's corps in Estremadura and Andalusia, and so was not present at the battle of Salamanca. In 1813 his brigade was hotly engaged at Vittoria, and was attacked by Soult at the pass of Roncesvalles, when that marshal tried to break through Wellington's lines, and though Byng had to fall back on Sorrauren, his heroic resistance enabled Wellington to concentrate enough troops to beat the French. He was engaged in the attack on the entrenched camp on the Nivelle, where he was wounded, at the passage of the Nive at Cambo, Bayonne. For his conduct at this battle he was afterwards 'permitted to bear as an honourable augmentation to his arms the colours of the 31st regiment, which he planted in the enemy's lines, as an especial mark in appreciation of the signal intrepidity and heroic valour displayed by him in the action fought at Mouggerre, near Bayonne, on 18 Dec. 1813. Major-general Byng, as he had been promoted on 4 June 1813, continued to command his brigade on the right of the army throughout the advance on Toulouse, and was present at the actions at Espellette and Garris, at the battle of Orthes, the storming of the camp of Aire, and the battle of Toulouse, and on the conclusion of the war was made K.C.B. and K.T.S. Byng commanded the second brigade of the first or guards division under General Cooke at Waterloo, and after the battle his brigade headed the advance into France, took Péronne, occupied the heights of Montmartre, and formed part of the army of occupation.

Byng saw no more service. In 1819 he received the command of the northern district; he was colonel of the York Infantry Volunteers 1815-16, of the 10th West Indian regiment 1816-19, and in 1822 of the 2nd West India regiment; in 1825 he was promoted lieutenant-general, and in 1828 received the colonelcy of the 29th regiment. In 1828 he became commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland and was sworn a privy councillor of that kingdom. In 1832 he was made governor of Londonderry and Culmore, but he resigned his Irish command in 1831 to enter the House of Commons as M.P. for Poole. As one of the very few distinguished generals who supported the Reform Bill, he was looked upon with especial favour by Lord Melbourne, and was created by him in 1835 Baron Strafford of Harmondsworth, county Middlesex. His elder son held office under Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell, and his services were recompensed by his father, the old general, being created Earl of Strafford and Viscount Enfield in 1847. Sir John had the honour of wearing the Gold Cross with one clasp, had been made a G.C.B. in 1828, a G.C.H. in 1831, and a Knight of Maria Theresa of Austria and of St. George of Russia after the battle of Waterloo, and in 1841 he was promoted full general. In 1850 he succeeded the Duke of Cambridge as colonel of the Coldstream guards, in 1855 he was made a field-marshal, and on 3 June 1860 he died at his residence in London. (*Dictionary of National Biography* refers).



The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of Rear Admiral Robert Hall, Royal Navy, who served for over forty years, many of them afloat, and over thirty-five years in active service

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. breast badge, inscribed 'Robert Hall Esquire, Post Captain in the Royal Navy Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 4th June 1815.', 191mm x 115mm, the reverse impressed with maker's name, corners pierced for attachment, *good very fine* £600-£800

Robert Hall entered the Royal Navy at the time of the American War, serving as Midshipman under Captain George Murray (later Admiral) in H. M. frigates *Levant* and *Cleopatra*; he was promoted Lieutenant on 23 February 1782 and served continuously in various ships until February 1793 when he joined his early friend, now Commodore, Murray in the *Duke* of 90 guns, where he saw service in the West Indies; in 1794 he was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Resolution*, 3rd rate of 74 guns, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Murray, Commander-in-Chief on the North American station; in July of the following year Lieutenant Hall was appointed Master and Commander of the *Lybx* sloop of war of 16 guns, which had been commissioned the previous year; while commanding the *Lynx* he cruized off the north American coast with great success against the French privateers; amongst other vessels Captain Hall captured *L'Isabelle* and *Le Mentor*, the latter mounting 14 guns and carrying a crew of 79 men and also the French pirate *La Solide* which was flying the bloody flag and taken while in the Bay of Fundy where she had been lying under American protection; for these distinguished services Captain Hall received a letter of thanks from the merchants and inhabitants of St. John's Newfoundland; he was promoted to Command the 4th rate *Assistance* of 50 guns in which ship he had the honour to convey H.R.H. the late Duke of Kent to England, where he arrived in August 1800; he was then placed in command of the captured Dutch frigate *Waakzaamheid* and cruized on the North Sea station; on the new outbreak of war with France Captain Hall commanded the *Revolutionaire* frigate of 38 guns which had been captured in the previous war and then the *Malabar* of 56 guns, where he saw much service in the North Sea, *Atlantis* and *West Indies*; on 2 January 1806, the boats of the *Malabar* and those of the *Wilfe* sloop of war, also under his command, brought out two French privateers from Port Azarades, Cuba, a gallant and successful enterprize which received the Approbation of Admiralty.

After suffering much ill health Captain Hall returned from Jamaica in November 1808 to command the *Ruby* 3rd rate of 64 guns where he saw much arduous service in the Baltic protecting convoys through the passage of the Belt; continued ill health forced Captain Hall to return to England where he commanded the *Puissant* 3rd rate of 74 guns in Harbour Service at Spithead from August 1809; in April 1810 he was promoted to command the *Royal William* 1st rate of 100 guns, and flag-ship to Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, which he had the honour to continue to hold until the spring of 1812; in this year he was promoted Superintendent in charge of supply to the Russian Fleet anchored in the River Medway; from the autumn of 1813 he was promoted Flag Captain to Vice Admiral Domett, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, flying his flag in the *Impregnable* of 98 guns, a position he held until the conclusion of the French war. Captain Hall was placed on half-pay in July 1815 having received the honour in the previous month to be appointed one of the first Companions of the Bath; until 1818 he was superintendent in Ordinary at Portsmouth. Robert Hall served for over forty years, many of them afloat, and over thirty-five years in active service.

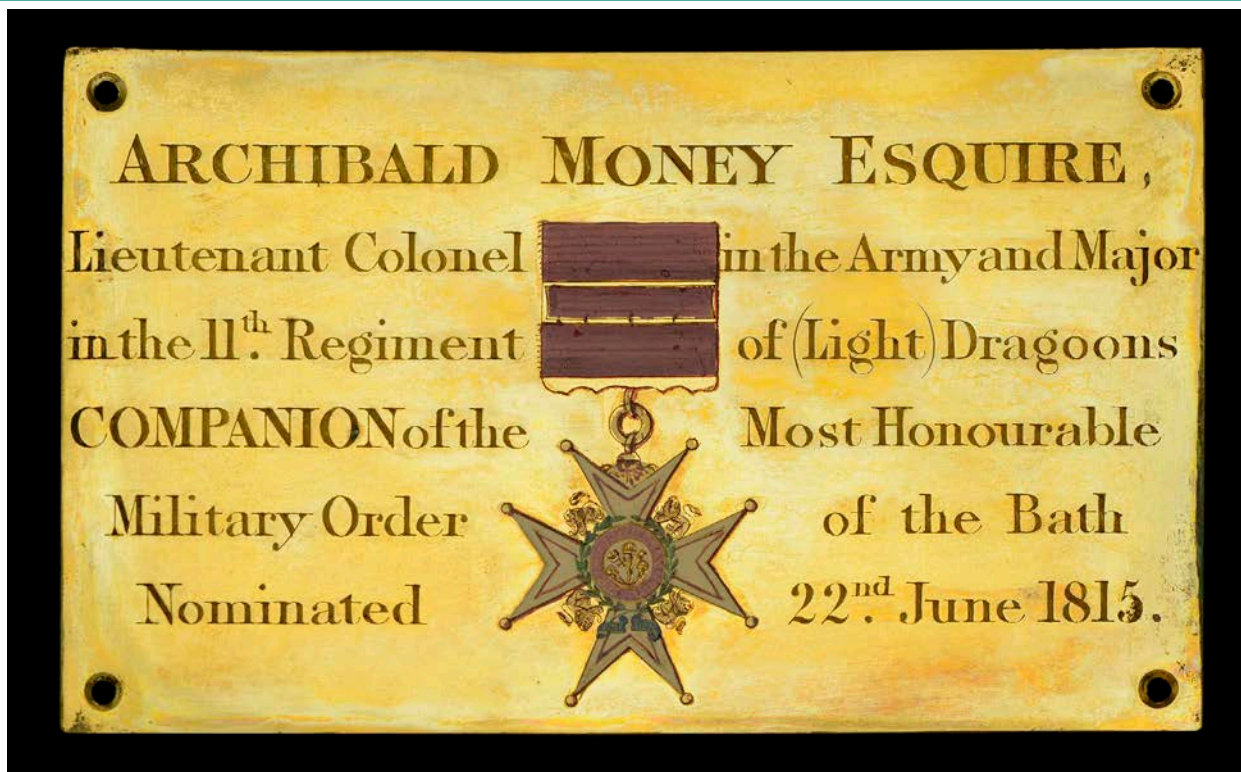


The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of Captain John Smith (later Skene), Royal Navy, who was acting Master of the *Egmont* at the battle of St Vincent and First Lieutenant of the *Africa* under Captain Henry Digby at the battle of Trafalgar, on which occasion he was sent by Captain Digby to take possession of the Spanish 140, *Santisima Trinidad* but, on reaching the quarter deck of that mighty ship, he learned that the Spaniard had not surrendered, and as he was not in a position to coerce her, he withdrew, no one, strange to say, making an effort to stop him

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. breast badge, inscribed 'John Smith Esquire, Post Captain in the Royal Navy Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 8th December 1815.', 191mm x 115mm, the reverse impressed with maker's name, corners pierced for attachment, with original named paper wrapper, *nearly extremely fine* £800-£1,000

John Smith was a native of Aberdeen. He was promoted to Lieutenant R.N. in 1794 and served as acting Master of the *Egmont* in the battle of St Vincent in 1797. He was First Lieutenant of the *Africa* 64 at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, and was promoted Commander, his commission bearing the date 24 December 1805. Captain Smith's subsequent appointments were to the *Devastation* bomb, *Magnet* brig, and *Beagle* of 18 guns. The latter vessel formed part of the Squadron under Sir George R. Collier at the reduction of St Sebastian in 1813. He obtained post-rank on 27 October, in the same year, and was nominated a C.B. on 8 December 1815. He assumed the name Skene, in lieu of Smith, in 1830, and died at Ben Rock, Cardy, Forfarshire, in 1833.

H.M.S. *Africa* was with Nelson watching Cadiz in 1805, and under Captain Henry Digby bore a conspicuous part in the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October. She appears to have lost sight of the fleet in the course of the night before the battle, and, when the firing began, was broad on the *Victory's* port beam, and nearly also broad on the port beam of the leading ship of the allied van. Nelson signalled her to make all possible sail; but Digby seems to have misunderstood the order - which was intended to keep him out of danger - as meaning that he was to lose no time in closing the enemy. He therefore made the best of his way along the Franco-Spanish van, exchanging broadsides with it, and at length bore down ahead of the Spanish 140, *Santisima Trinidad*. Judging from her appearance that that vessel had surrendered, Digby sent his First Lieutenant (John Smith) to take possession of her. This officer reached her quarter-deck ere he learned that the Spaniard had not surrendered, and as he was not in a position to coerce her, he withdrew, no one, strange to say, making an effort to stop him. The *Africa*, then, at about 3.20 p.m., very gallantly brought to action the French 74, *Intrepide*, and for about 40 minutes fought her steadily, until the arrival of the British *Orion* upon the Frenchman's starboard quarter relieved her before she was silenced. She had her main-topsail-yard shot away, and her bowsprit and three lower masts so badly injured that none of the latter could afterwards stand. Her remaining masts and yards were also more or less damaged; her rigging and sails cut to pieces; while her hull, besides its other serious damage, received shots between wind and water. Her losses in killed and wounded amounted to 62, including 7 officers.



The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of Lieutenant-General Archibald Money, 11th Light Dragoons, the only officer of the regiment to receive the C.B. for service in the Peninsula and at Waterloo

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. breast badge, inscribed 'Archibald Money Esquire, Lieutenant Colonel in the Army and Major in the 11th Regiment of (Light) Dragoons Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 22nd June 1815.', 191mm x 115mm, the reverse impressed with maker's name, corners pierced for attachment, *nearly extremely fine* £600-£800

Archibald Money was appointed Cornet in the 11th Light Dragoons in April 1794; Lieutenant, 13 May 1794; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain, 3 May 1800; Major, 14 December 1819; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 June 1814; Major half-pay, 60th Foot, 24 June 1819; Colonel, 10 January 1837; Major-General, 9 November 1846; Colonel 2nd Dragoons, 24 May 1852; Lieutenant-General, 20 June 1854.

'This gallant officer served twenty-five years in the 11th, and saw much active service. He was with the 11th throughout the campaign of 1794-95 and took part in the attack of the French lines, actions at Câteau and Tournay, battles of Roubaix and Lannoy, and affairs at Bommel; he also served in Holland in 1799, including the actions of Sept 10 and 19, and the attacks on the enemy's position between Bergen and Egmont-op-Zee, Oct 2 and between Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee on October 6. He commanded the detachment of the 11th which served under Sir Ralph Abercromby, at Leghorn, Minorca and Cadiz in 1800; and in Egypt in 1801, when he was present at the actions of March 8, 13 and 21, and the capture of Grand Cairo and Alexandria (Gold Medal presented by the Grand Seigneur to British Regimental Officers). Served in the Peninsula, 1811-12, including the siege of Badajos, battle of Salamanca, and cavalry affairs near Formes (on the following day, when three French battalions were captured), at Cellada-del-Camino, and Venta-de-Poso (War Medal with clasp for Salamanca; Bt Lt-Col.). Served also in the campaign of 1815, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo (commanded the 11th at the close of the day), and the capture of Paris (Medal, CB). Was also in possession of the 2nd Class of the Order of the Crescent (K.C.). In 1841 General Money married the Lady Annette Laura Maria Waldegrave, eldest daughter of the 6th Earl of Waldegrave. Lieutenant -General Money died at Crown Point, Trowse, Norfolk, on 25 August 1858.



The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Harrison, 50th (or the West Kent) Regiment of Foot, who received a Gold Medal for the Pyrenees, Nive and Orthes

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. breast badge, inscribed 'John Bacon Harrison Esquire, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army and Major in the 50th (or West Kent) Regiment of Foot Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 4th June 1815.', 191mm x 115mm, the reverse impressed with maker's name, corners pierced for attachment, with original named paper wrapper, *nearly extremely fine* £800-£1,000

John Bacon Harrison was born at Bombay, India, on 26 June 1778. Appointed Ensign by purchase in the 50th Foot, 13 December 1794; Lieutenant, 10 June 1795; Captain, 1 June 1797; Major, 23 February 1809; Lieutenant-Colonel, 19 June 1812. Served with the 50th regiment in Corsica in 1795, and was present in several skirmishes near Ajaccio. Egyptian campaign of 1801, including the actions of the 8th and 21st March. Capture of Copenhagen in 1807. Campaign of 1808-09, where on 17 August 1808 at Roleia, the Light Infantry Company of the 50th regiment commanded by Captain Harrison, was engaged with the enemy and behaved gallantly on the occasion; on the 21st of the same month the battalion bore a very considerable share in defeating a much superior body of the enemy at the battle of Vimiera; and also at the battle of Corunna. At the capture of Walcheren in 1809.

Served afterwards in the Peninsula, and was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, storming of Fort Napoleon near Almaraz, where he commanded the right wing of the regiment while escalading the above fort, for which he obtained the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Present at the affair with the enemy at Alba de Tormes on the retreat of the army from Madrid; commanded the regiment at the repulse of an attack at Bejar, and present at the battle of Vittoria; commanded the regiment in the actions in the Pyrenees on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st July 1813; also at the battle of St Pierre near Bayonne, action at Aire, battles of Orthes and Toulouse. Has received the Gold Medal and two Clasps for Pyrenees, Nive, and Orthes. Harrison did not claim the silver medal for his service in the Peninsula to which he was undoubtedly justly entitled. Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison died at Cheltenham on 15 April 1863, aged 84 years.



The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of Lieutenant-General Nathaniel Blackwell, late 62nd Foot, who saw extensive action in India with the 94th (Scotch Brigade), including the storming and capture of Seringapatam, in the West Indies, the Peninsula, and North America, being awarded the Gold Medal for Martinique with clasps for Guadeloupe and Nive

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. breast badge, inscribed 'Nathaniel Blackwell Esquire, Colonel in the Army and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 62nd (or the Wiltshire) Regiment of Foot Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 4th June 1815.', 191mm x 115mm, corners pierced for attachment, *good very fine* £600-£800

Nathaniel Sheppard Freeman Blackwell was born circa 1780, and was commissioned Ensign in the 94th or Scotch Brigade in 1794; Lieutenant 94th, 9 September 1795, saw action at Malavelly and the storming and capture of Seringapatam. He was later employed against Dhoondiah Waugh and other freebooters under Stevenson and Wellesley. He returned to England on the advice of a medical board, was promoted to Captain in the 60th Foot in December 1800, transferred to the 41st Foot in August 1801, and served in Canada for 4 years. He returned to England in 1806 to serve as aide-de-camp to Major-General William Knollys, Earl of Banbury, until promotion to Major in the 1st West India Regiment in July 1806, and joined the regiment at Dominica, Barbados and Antigua. He was present at the capture of the Dabush Islands of St Thomas and capture of Santa Cruz. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th West India Regiment, he commanded the troops sent from Barbados to Marie Galante, an important privateer station close to Guadeloupe which had been captured by a naval force but was subsequently retaken by the French. For his command of the regiment at the capture of Martinique in 1809 he received the Gold Medal, and for the capture of Guadeloupe the following year he received a gold clasp. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 62nd Foot on 13 June 1811, and Colonel in the Army on the same date. He served in the Peninsula from October 1813 to April 1814, and was present at the crossing of the Bidassoa, the battles of Nivelle, Nive and Bayonne. For his command of the 62nd at the Nive he received a second gold clasp. He accompanied the 62nd to Canada, being employed in 1814-15 on the American lakes under Sir George Prevost. Returning to England too late for Waterloo he was, nonetheless, employed with the Army of Occupation in France until November 1817 when the regiment returned home and was disbanded. Appointed as Major-General in May 1835, he served as Governor of Tobago, 1828-33, and died at Cheltenham on 28 August 1833, aged 55 years.



The Westminster Abbey Chapel Stall Plate of Colonel William East, Bombay Army

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. breast badge, inscribed 'William East Esquire, Colonel in the Service of the East India Company on the Bombay Establishment Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 4th June 1815.', 191mm x 115mm, the reverse impressed with maker's name, corners pierced for attachment, with original named paper wrapper, *nearly extremely fine* £600-£800

William East was born circa 1761 and nominated a Cadet on the Bombay Establishment in 1780; Ensign, 21 November 1782; Lieutenant, 6th N.I., 15 April 1787; Adjutant 1790; Captain, 2/1st N.I., 15 April 1797; Major, 1/3rd N.I., 7 February 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1/2nd N.I., 14 July 1806; Brevet Colonel, 1/9th N.I., commanding H.H. the Guicawar's Subsidiary Forces, Guzerat.

He was present at the fortress of Onore under Captain Torriano, from May 1783 to August 1784, besieged by the forces of Tippoo Sultan's troops. He commanded the troops in Kattywar at the siege and capture of Chiah in 1811, and at the taking of Anjar and various other places 1814-16, including the reduction of the provinces of Cutch and Waugur. Colonel East died at Ittola on 22 August 1817.

The following notice of the death of this officer was issued by the Bombay government:-

'August 30th, 1817.- It is with deep concern, that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council announces the death of Colonel William East, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commanding Officer of the force subsidized by His Highness the Guicawar, and of the force assembling in Guzerat for the field. It is not necessary that the Governor in Council should enter, upon this mournful occasion, into a recapitulation of those important services which Col. East rendered to the government, during an uninterrupted period of 36 years. The most decisive testimony that can be afforded to the merits of that valuable officer, is an appeal to the distinguished honour that had been conferred upon him by his Sovereign.'

115



The Royal Guelphic Order, K.C.H. (Civil) Knight Commander's breast star, silver, gold and enamel, the reverse inscribed, 'Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, Jewellers to Their Majesties, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and The Royal Family', with gold retaining pin, central medallion slightly loose, three small workshop reference numbers lightly marked on the reverse of Star and backplate, nearly extremely fine £1,800-£2,200

116



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross collar chain, of early 20th Century manufacture, silver-gilt and enamel, the links alternatively composed of winged lions royally crowned, Maltese crosses, and the cyphers SM and SG, having in the centre of the collar an imperial crown over two uncrowned winged lions, passant gardant, each holding in his fore paw a book and seven arrows, the reverse with split ring suspension for badge, with two similar lions, but uncrowned, at the opposite end of the chain, in Garrard, London, case of issue, extremely fine £2,400-£2,800

117



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross set of insignia comprising sash badge, silver-gilt, gold appliqué, and enamel, with full sash riband, and breast star, silver, silver-gilt, gold appliqué, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, in *Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, London*, case of issue, *minor blue enamel damage to obverse motto on sash badge, otherwise about extremely fine (2)* £2,000-£2,400

118



The Royal Victorian Order, K.C.V.O., Knight Commander's breast star, silver, with gilt and enamel centre, with gold retaining pin, the reverse officially numbered '364', in *Collingwood, London*, case of issue, without 'K' stock sticker, *extremely fine* £300-£400

119

The Royal Victorian Order, C.V.O., Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered 'C311', with short section of neck riband for display purposes, *good very fine* £260-£300



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, G.B.E., (Civil) Knight Grand Cross, 2nd type set of insignia, comprising sash badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with full sash riband, and breast star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, in case of issue, *about extremely fine* (2) *£1,600-£2,000*

121



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E., (Military) Knight Commander's 1st type set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, and breast star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£600-£800*

122 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, *nearly extremely fine* *£200-£240*

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

124 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., (Civil) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1918, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* *£100-£140*

125



The Order of the Companions of Honour, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with full neck riband, in *John Pinches, London*, case of issue, *about extremely fine* *£1,800-£2,200*

126

Knight Bachelor's Badge, 3rd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1977, with full neck riband, in *Spink, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£180-£220*

127



Distinguished Service Order, E.I.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, undated, with integral top riband bar, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *about extremely fine* *£700-£900*

128

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine*

£400-£500

x 129



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, on original horizontal striped riband with original investiture pin, *heavy toning, extremely fine*

£1,200-£1,600

x 130



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., reverse officially dated 1942, with Second Award Bar, reverse officially dated '1943', unnamed as issued, *lacquered with heavy glue residue to reverse of Bar and riband, otherwise very fine*

£1,200-£1,600

131 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, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

132 Military Medal, G.V.R., unnamed as awarded to foreign nationals, *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £100-£140

133 Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100



A Great War 'Gallipoli' M.C. group of four awarded to Captain H. F. L. Hugo, Royal Army Medical Corps, who served as Medical Officer to the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry, and was awarded his M.C. in recognition of his two acts of gallantry in the front line on the Gallipoli Peninsula

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Capt. H. F. L. Hugo. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. F. L. Hugo.) mounted for wear, *light pitting, very fine and better (4)* £800-£1,000



M.C. *London Gazette* 27 July 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry, notably when he went to the front line trench under heavy shell fire, and, after his orderly had been dangerously wounded and half buried, stood by and supported him till help arrived. Two officers and two men were killed within a few yards of him. On another occasion he brought in a wounded Lieutenant across 200 yards of open ground under sniping fire.'

Harold Francis Lewis Hugo was born in Gillingham, Kent in 1885, the son of a Medical Practitioner. He also qualified as a Doctor of Medicine from Charing Cross Hospital in 1909 and set up his own practice in the rural town of Crediton, Devon in 1912, being appointed the Medical Officer for Health by the Crediton Urban District Council. In 1913 he was appointed the Medical Officer for the local yeomanry unit, the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry. Mobilised with the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry on 4 August 1914 he was formally commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps (attached to other units) on 19 December 1914. The Devon Yeomanry moved to St Osyth, Essex for intensive training and he was promoted Captain 16 June 1915. As Medical Officer Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry he embarked with his unit on H.M. Transport *Olympic* at Liverpool on 23 September 1915 and landed at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli on 8 October 1915. Whilst in action in the front line trenches he went out under fire to bring in a wounded Lieutenant on 10 November 1915 and the next day he went again to the front line trench under heavy shell fire to rescue his trapped orderly. For these two acts of gallantry he was subsequently awarded the Military Cross, one of only three such awards made to the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry.

Evacuated from Gallipoli the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry disembarked at Alexandria on 30 December 1915. Whilst in Egypt the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry ceased to exist in 1916 following their amalgamation with the Royal North Devon Yeomanry to form the 16th Battalion Devonshire Regiment. At this time Captain Hugo returned home and was appointed Medical Officer Stationary Hospital in France for the remainder of hostilities. On demobilisation he returned to his practice in Crediton. In October 1945 he certified the death of his old commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. A. Wyatt-Edgell (whose medals were sold in these rooms in June 2025). Sadly he lost both his sons during the Second World War whilst they were serving in the RAF and he died aged 60 at Honiton on 14 September 1946. There is a memorial tablet to Dr Hugo and his two sons in the Crediton Church to the Holy Cross.

135 An Order of St. John pair awarded to Corporal S. M. Gill, St. John Ambulance Brigade

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel; Service Medal of the Order of St. John, silver, with four Additional Award Bars (36855 Cpl. S. Gill. Devon 1946) *minor white enamel damage to central Maltese cross on first, nearly very fine (2)* £50-£70

Stanley Mann Gill was born at Ashburton in 1914. A Carpenter and Joiner by occupation he is recorded in the 1939 Register residing at Ashburton and shown as ARP First Aid St John's Ambulance Brigade. He was appointed a Service Brother of the Order of St John in 1959 (*London Gazette* 13 January 1959), and died at Ashburton on 2 January 1986, aged 71.

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

136

A Great War 'Western Front' Ginchy 1916 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant R. B. White, 9th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (13029 Sjt. R. B. White. 9/Devon: Regt.); 1914-15 Star (13029 Cpl. R. B. White. Devon: R.); British War and Victory Medals (13029 Sjt. R. B. White. Devon. R.) *light pitting from Star; good very fine (4)* £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 15 November 1916

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He assumed command of and led two platoons with great courage and initiative. Later, he carried out a valuable reconnaissance. He was severely wounded.

Annotated Gazette states: 'Ginchy 4-6 September 1916'

Robert Bowen White was born in Neath, Glamorganshire in 1882. A Steelworker by occupation he enlisted following the outbreak of the Great War and was posted to the 9th (Service) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment. After a period of intensive training on Salisbury Plain the battalion embarked for France in July 1915. They saw action at Loos and then on the Somme at Fricourt, Mametz, High Wood and at Ginchy on 4-6 September 1916. It was during the action at Ginchy that Sergeant Wood received a gunshot wound to his right thigh and for his gallantry on that day he was subsequently to receive the Distinguished Conduct Medal. As a result of his injuries he was transferred to the Labour Corps and later discharged to Reserve on 7 February 1919.

White was awarded a pension due to 'Gunshot Wound Right Thigh and Injury to Nerve' on 8 February 1919. Returning to Port Talbot he was employed by Guest Keen & Nettlefold, Steel Manufacturers of Cardiff. During the Second World War he suffered severe burns sustained at a local factory in Cardiff on 24 November 1943 and he died on 25 November 1943 aged 61 at the Royal Infirmary, Cardiff from 'Shock due to extensive burns accidentally sustained through the eruption of molten metal from a ladle in a Steel Works.'

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and 'Italian theatre' Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Sergeant W. J. Bennett, 8th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, who later died at home on 14 January 1919 as a result of his wounds received whilst serving on the Asiago Plateau

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (10422 Sjt. W. J. Bennett. 8/Devon: R.); 1914-15 Star (10422 L.Cpl. W. J. Bennett. Devon: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10422 Sjt. W. J. Bennett. Devon R.) *good very fine (4)* £600-£800

M.M. *London Gazette* 8 January 1918.

Believed to be for Gheluvelt, 26 October 1917.

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 13 September 1919.

Awarded for the raid on Vaister, Asiago Plateau, 4 May 1918

William John Bennett was born in Buckland Monachoram, Devon, in 1894. An Agricultural Labourer by occupation he enlisted for the Devonshire Regiment at Devonport on 29 August 1914. Posted to the newly formed 8th (Service) Battalion, after a period of intensive training on Salisbury Plain he embarked for France with his battalion on 25 July 1915. First in action at Loos in September 1915 he was promoted Corporal in April 1916 and Sergeant in August 1916. Moving to the Somme the battalion was in action at Mametz, High Wood, Ginchy and Bullecourt where he was wounded in the right arm on 7 May 1917. On recovery he was posted back to the 8th Battalion on 19 September 1917 and was in action again on 26 October 1917 at Gheluvelt where he possibly received his Military Medal. In November 1917 he entrained with his battalion for Italy. Posted initially to the River Piave in January 1918 they moved to positions on the Asiago Plateau in April 1918. Taking part with 'D' Company in the successful raid on Vaister on 4 May 1918 he received multiple gunshot wounds to his head, shoulder and right leg and was evacuated home. For his part in the raid on Vaister he was awarded a Second Award Bar to his Military Medal. Never recovering from his severe injuries he was discharged as no longer fit for war service on 7 January 1919 and died at Buckland Monachoram a week later in his parent's home on 14 January 1919 from epilepsy. He is buried in his local churchyard with a private headstone giving the date of his injury.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of seven awarded to Company Quartermaster Sergeant W. H. Atkins, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (8749 C.S. Mjr. W. H. Atkins. 1/Devon: R.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (8749 Pte. W. H. Atkins. 1/Devon: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8749 W.O. Cl.2 W. H. Atkins. Devon. R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G. C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (5608123 W.O. Cl. II. W. H. Atkins. Devon. R.) mounted for wear, *light contact marks, polished and worn, nearly very fine (7)* *£300-£400*

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

William Henry Atkins was born in Heanton Punchardon, North Devon in 1892. He attested at Tiverton for the Special Reserve in March 1908 and in the August attested for the Devonshire Regiment giving his age as 18 whereas in actual fact he was 16. Posted from the Depot to the 1st Battalion at Tidworth 23 January 1909, the battalion moved to Jersey in 1911 and from there they embarked for active service in France 21 August 1914. Promoted to Corporal in August 1915 and Sergeant in July 1916 he was wounded in action during the attack on Leuze Wood on the Somme on 4 September 1916. He was admitted to No 11 General Hospital at Comines suffering from Shell Shock severe and on recovery he re-joined his battalion in the field on 22 October 1916.

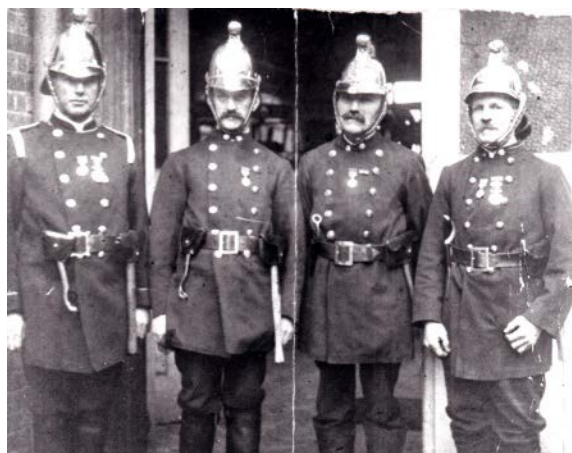
Promoted Warrant Officer Class II and appointed Company Sergeant Major on 5 August 1918 the award of Atkins' Military Medal was confirmed by the Corps Commander on 26 November 1918. Finally returning home in November 1919 he was posted to the Permanent Staff of the 6th Territorial Battalion Devonshire Regiment at Barnstaple on 25 August 1920 and appointed acting Regimental Sergeant Major. He returned temporarily to the 1st Battalion at Blackdown before being posted to the 2nd Battalion serving in Delhi, India, on 11 September 1924. Returning home via Aden he disembarked with his battalion at Southampton on 28 March 1927, and was presented with his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal by Colonel W. Wright, V.C., on 3 June 1927. He was discharged on termination of engagement on 11 October 1929. Employed locally as a chauffeur he attested at Barnstaple for Territorial Army Reserve, Home Service Only, National Defence Companies on 22 August 1939, and was posted Private to the 6th Battalion Devonshire Regiment, being promoted Sergeant the following week. Posted to the 10th Battalion Devonshire Regiment and appointed acting Company Sergeant Major, he held various home postings before he was discharged once again, 'services no longer required', on 19 March 1944. Later he was employed as a Clerical Officer at the Infantry Records Office at Exeter. He died at Exeter on 23 April 1962, aged 69.

Sold with copied research.



A rare Medal for the Order of the British Empire pair awarded to Superintendent H. M. Pratchett, Watford Fire Brigade, who was reported as bringing out the first case of TNT following the explosion in the Watford Munitions Factory in February 1917

Medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil) (Supt. H. M. Pratchett, Muniton Explosion, 13.2.17 Watford) privately engraved naming; National Fire Brigades Union Long Service Medal, silver, the edge officially numbered '1920', the reverse privately engraved 'H. M. Pratchett 3.2.1920' with top 'Twenty Years' riband bar, *minor edge nicks to latter, nearly very fine (2)* £800-£1,000



*Superintendent H. M. Pratchett (left)
and the three firemen wearing their Medals of the Order of the British Empire.*

Provenance: Glendining's, September 1993.

Medal of the Order of the British Empire *London Gazette* 7 July 1920: Pratchett, Henry Morris [sic], Superintendent, Watford Fire Brigade. 'For conspicuous courage and devotion to duty on the occasion of a fire at a munitions factory.'

Henry Maurice Pratchett was born in Tottenham, Middlesex in 1878. In the 1891 Census he is recorded as 'Training for the Royal Navy' Training Ship *Mercury*, off Binstead, Isle of Wight and it is believed he served as a Merchant Seaman between 1899 and 1900. He was employed as a Fireman with the Tottenham Fire Brigade from 1899 to 1910, during which time he received a Certificate from The Society for the Protection of Life from Fire for the rescue of two persons from a fire in Seven Sisters Road on 28 August 1907 (Case No. 15,129).

Appointed Superintendent of the Watford Fire Brigade in October 1910, Pratchett was called to assist the Munitions Works Brigade at the High Explosives Factory at Watford on the 13 February 1917 following an explosion and fire in the powder mixing room. Superintendent Pratchett was informed that he must stop the fire from extending to the adjoining buildings at all costs; if the fire had extended it would have been most disastrous to the whole town of Watford. Pratchett himself carried out the first case on T.N.T. from the burning building and all the men got to work removing the remainder. In view of the seriousness of fire the press coverage was censored at the time and it was only after the end of hostilities that the full facts were made public. Superintendent Pratchett and three of his fellow firemen were each awarded the Medal for the Order of the British Empire in recognition of their conspicuous courage at the time of the fire and their medals were presented to them by the Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire at the Clarendon Hall Yard, Watford on 10 November 1920. His National Fire Brigades Union Long Service medal was awarded on 3 February 1920. In retirement he lived in Dartford and he died aged 80 on 13 April 1958.

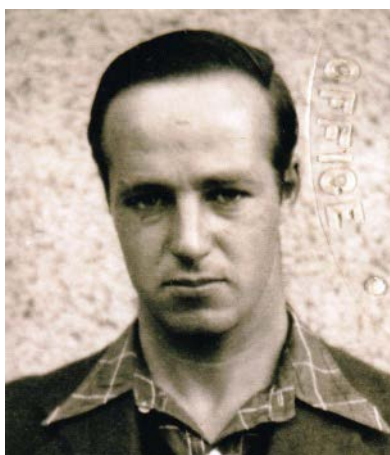
Note: The awards relating to the Watford Munitions Factory fire, 1917 were the subject of an extensive article by the late Major Sainsbury TD and published in the O.M.R.S. Journal Summer 1980 (copy included).

Sold with an original cabinet photograph of recipient as a young man; and comprehensive copied research.



A fine Second War 'Plymouth Blitz' B.E.M. group of four awarded to Able Seaman L. R. Cole, Naval Armament Vessels, for his gallantry and courage in preserving barges laden with ammunition during an enemy air raid on the Bull Point Armament Depot on the night of 28-29 April 1941

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Leonard Robert Cole); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45, mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £700-£900



B.E.M. *London Gazette* 19 September 1941:

'When two of a tier of four barges laden with ammunition were set on fire during an air raid, Cole at once slipped the unharmed barges and allowed them to drift to a safe distance. He made them fast and then returned to the burning craft and tried to deal with the fires. He showed a complete disregard of the probability of an explosion and the consequent danger to himself.'

Leonard Robert Cole was born in Devonport in 1917, the son of a Shipwright employed at H.M. Dockyard, Devonport, and was employed as a civilian Able Seaman at the Royal Naval Armaments Depot, Bull Point, Plymouth. Recorded as attempting to rescue two brothers who were in difficulties whilst bathing in Kinterbury Creek, Devonport on 9 June 1939, he was subsequently at work at Bull Point when Plymouth was heavily attacked by about 100 enemy aircraft between 2135 and 0135 on the night of 28-29 April 1941, the chief weight of attack being on Bull Point Armament Depot, resulting in civilian casualties of 40 killed and 80 injured. During the attack four barges laden with fuel and ammunition and secured to the same mooring buoy caught on fire: Able Seaman Cole managed to get on-board and separate the unharmed barges and move them to a safe mooring before returning to deal with the fires on the other loaded barges. For his gallantry and courage that night he was awarded the British Empire Medal.

Cole continued to serve on the Naval Armament Vessels - his application for a British Seaman's Identity Card on 24 August 1943 records that he already had two years' sea service with SS *Kinterbury*, an Armaments Vessel, and he continued to serve on her into the 1950's. SS *Kinterbury* was active in resupplying ammunition to the D-Day beaches in June 1944 qualifying him for the France and Germany clasp. Following the end of hostilities SS *Kinterbury* was engaged out of Grangemouth in dumping surplus ammunition off Beaufort Dyke. The last known record of Leonard Cole is his marriage in Plymouth in 1958 when he is shown as 'Mate of Yard Craft (Admiralty)'; the previous year he is known to be 1st Mate SS *Kinterbury* and therefore still serving with Naval Armament Vessels.

Sold with extensive copied research included a photographic image of the recipient.

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Four: Corporal T. A. Champernowne, 27th (Devon) Company, Imperial Yeomanry, later Natal Carbineers and Lieutenant, Royal Scots

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Diamond Hill, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between clasps* (6508 Cpl. T. A. Champernowne. 27th Coy. 7th Imp: Yeo.); 1914-15 Star (Cpl. T. A. Champernowne. 1st M.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. T. A. Champernowne.) *about extremely fine (4)* £240-£280

Thomas Arthur Champernowne was born in Dartington, near Totnes, Devon in 1868, the fourth son of the Rector of Dartington. Educated at Newton College, Wolborough, Newton Abbot he was indentured apprentice Merchant Navy for three years in London on 8 May 1886 and gained his Certificate of Competency as Second Mate No 21833 from the Board of Trade dated 5 December 1889. He embarked from London on *SS Himalaya* bound for Sydney, Australia on 13 February 1896.

Following outbreak of the war in South Africa Champernowne returned home and volunteered attesting at Exeter for one year with the colours for the Imperial Yeomanry on 15 January 1900. His attestation papers stating he had previous service with 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry and giving his occupation as Cattle Breeder previously residing in Australia. Posted 6508 Private to the 27th (Devon) Company 7th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry at Topsham Barracks, Exeter, he embarked with the 1st Contingent of the 27th Company for South Africa on 1 March 1900 and took part in various actions including those at Constantia Farm, Pretoria, Diamond Hill and Nooitgedacht when the 27th Company suffered 2 men killed and 11 officers and men injured. Whilst in South Africa he was attached to the Provisional Transvaal Constabulary from June to October 1900. Having completed their one year term of service the 1st Contingent 27th Company returned home arriving by special train at Exeter on 25 June 1901 and were discharged the following day.

Returning to South Africa after the end of the war Champernowne joined the Transvaal Colonial Civil Service and was appointed Beacon Inspector in the Department of Mines, Transvaal, on 14 March 1903, serving at Pilgrim's Rest, Barberton and Pietersburg. Transferred to the Union of South Africa Civil Service he was appointed Claims Inspector with the Deputy Commissioner of Mines in Natal in 1914 with an address in Vryheid. Following the outbreak of the Great War he enrolled as Corporal in the 1st Natal Carbineers on 12 October 1914 and was posted to the 1st Mounted Rifles Regimental No. Z95 No. 2 Troop. The 1st Mounted Rifles (Natal Carbineers) embarked at Cape Town on *Galway Castle* in December 1914 and disembarked at Luderitzbucht, German South West Africa and commenced a forced march across 200 miles of desert from Aus to Gibeon in 12 days. Arriving on 26 April 1915, they then completed a successful charge on horseback at Gibeon, compelling the Germans to retire on 27 April 1915. Appointed Signaller on 1 May 1915 he was admitted to hospital at Windhuk suffering from 'Field Sores' on 25 June 1915. The 1st Natal Carbineers returned to Cape Town via Luderitzbucht and Corporal Champernowne was discharged "Paid off before being handed over" on 23 July 1915.

Paying for his own passage from Natal Champernowne disembarked from *RMS Balmoral Castle* at Plymouth on 2 March 1916 and enlisted in London for General Service on 5 May 1916. Commissioned Temporary Lieutenant he was appointed Regimental Transport Officer, 13th Battalion, Royal Scots on 10 May 1916 then serving in France. Returning home from France on several occasion on medical grounds he continued to serve with the Royal Scots in France until finally returned home to be released from Service on 5 April 1919 aged 51. Returning home to Devon he married Gertrude France-Hayhurst, the widow of Commander C. H. France-Hayhurst, in June 1919. His 1915 Star was issued by the South African authority 27 November 1920 and his British War and Victory Medals by the War Office 13 August 1923. Retiring to live at The Vineyard, Dartington he died there on 19 July 1944, aged 75, and is buried in Dartington Churchyard.

Sold with extensive copied research.

Three: Sergeant T. Jones, Devonshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (3295 Sgt. T. Jones. Devon: Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3295 Sgt. T. Jones. Devon R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (Sjt. T. Jones. Devon. R.) *minor edge bruising to first, nearly very fine (3)* £240-£280

Approximately 50 Annuity Meritorious Service Medals were awarded to the 11th Foot/ Devonshire Regiment, of which 5 were the G.V.R. coinage head issue.

Thomas Jones was born at Clayhanger, near Bampton, Devon in 1863. A Labourer by occupation he enlisted for the 1st Battalion 11th Foot on 19 November 1880, the following year the title changing to 1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment. Stationed at home and in Ireland between 1880 and 1890 he was promoted Corporal in January 1887 and appointed Lance Sergeant in November 1887. The 1st Battalion took part in the Royal Review before H.M. Queen Victoria on 31 May 1889. Posted to the 2nd Battalion at Plymouth he was appointed Officers Mess Sergeant and moved with his battalion to South Wales during the 'industrial unrest' on 14 August 1893. Following the suppression of the strikes the battalion returned to Plymouth.

Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1899, Jones embarked abroad for the first time with the 2nd Battalion bound for South Africa on 20 October 1899. Present at the Battle of Colenso on 15 December 1899, during the early stages of the Relief of Ladysmith, he was invalided home on 29 December 1899. Discharged on the termination of his engagement on 30 August 1902 his discharge records under Special Qualifications 'Thirteen years Officers Mess Sergeant', hence him appearing in civilian clothing in battalion group photographs. Obviously making use of his military experience he was subsequently employed as a Mess Steward at the Staff College, Camberley and is recorded as such in both the 1911 and 1921 Census. He was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal in 1934, and died at Surbiton, Surrey on 1 August 1937, aged 73.

Sold with copied research, including a group photographic image.



Pair: Private G. Cove, Devonshire Regiment, one of two men from the Regiment who served attached to the Telegraph Department with Colonel Younghusband's Expedition to Tibet 1903-04

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (5932 Pte. G. Cove, Devon: Regt.); Tibet 1903-04, no clasp (5932 Pvt. G. Cove Tel Deptt) *light contact marks, good very fine, rare to unit* (2) £600-£800

George Cove was born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex in 1877 and he enlisted in London for 7 years' service with the Devonshire Regiment on 1 March 1900. Embarking for South Africa for service with 'F' Company 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, he transferred to the 1st Battalion and was involved in operations in Transvaal between 30 November 1900 to December 1901. Embarking with the 1st Battalion at Durban in SS *Armenian* on 3 January 1902, they disembarked at Bombay and finally at Rhaniket on 23 March 1902. The battalion paraded to receive their South African War Medals on 22 July 1902. In July 1903 the 1st Battalion was directed to provide two qualified telegraphists to make up the Telegraph Department for attachment to Colonel Younghusband's Expedition to Tibet. Privates Cove and Tomkins were selected and attached as Military Telegraphists and both were awarded the silver Tibet Medal 1903-04 without clasp and shown on the Telegraph Dept roll dated Barrackpore 10 August 1905 Later transferred in India to the 2nd Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry and re-numbered 8179 he died of appendicitis at the Station Hospital, Benares, on 22 May 1911, aged 33 years and 10 months.

Note: The awards relating to the Military Telegraphists with the Tibet Mission 1903-1904 were the subject of an extensive article by Alan Harfield and published in the OMRS Journal Winter 1990 (copy included with lot).

Sold with the original medal ribands as mounted on a bar; and copied research.

144 Five: Corporal W. H. Nosworthy, 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, who was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Russian Medal of St George for Bravery Fourth Class, and later served as Lieutenant in the 18th Devon (Saltash) Battalion, Home Guard

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp, unnamed (not erased); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (8864 Cpl. W. H. Nosworthy. Devon. R.); Defence Medal; **Russia, Empire**, Medal of St George for Bravery, Fourth Class, silver, the reverse officially numbered 'No 165073', and the edge impressed (8864 Pte. W. H. Nosworthy. 2/Devon. R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (5) £300-£400

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

Russian Medal of St George, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 25 August 1915.

William Henry Nosworthy was born in Charles, Plymouth in 1891 and enlisted in the Devonshire Regiment in 1908, being posted to the 2nd Battalion serving in Malta. The battalion moved to Abbyssieh Barracks, Cairo from where they mobilised for the Great War and disembarked at Le Havre on 6 November 1914. Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Russian Medal of St George whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion, he transferred as Colour Sergeant to the 5th Battalion, Royal Defence Corps, before again being transferred as Acting Company Sergeant Major, to the Royal Fusiliers. Latterly employed as an Instructor of Musketry he was discharged in 1920. In the 1921 Census he is shown as a Tram Conductor employed by Plymouth Corporation Tramways.

Nosworthy enrolled in the Local Defence Volunteers on 30 June 1940 and was appointed Lieutenant in the 18th Devon (Saltash) Battalion, Home Guard on 1 February 1941 and served until the Stand Down of the Home Guard on 31 October 1944. He served on the Calstock Parish Council and was a founder member of the Calstock Branch British Legion. He died at Calstock on 28 December 1960, aged 69, and is buried in Calstock Churchyard.

Sold with copied research.

145

Three: Sergeant J. Snell, Devonshire Regiment, later Dorset Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War in Mesopotamia in 1917

1914 Star (6514 Cpl. J. Snell. 1/Devon: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6514 A. Sgt. J. Snell. Devon. R.) *generally good very fine (3)* £100-£140

John Snell was born in Halberton near Tiverton, Devon in 1893 and attested for the Special Reserve at Exeter on 29 July 1912. Appointed Lance Corporal in May 1913 and promoted Corporal on 18 May 1914, he was mobilised on 8 August 1914 and was posted to the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 September 1914. The 1st Battalion occupied trenches opposite Messines Ridge during November/December 1914 and he was admitted to 14th Field Ambulance suffering from Frost Bite on 4 December 1914. Evacuated home he was posted to the Depot at Exeter on 9 December 1914 before being returned to the 1st Battalion in France on 11 March 1915. In action at Hill 60, Ypres he received shrapnel wounds to his hand on 21 April 1915 and was again evacuated home and admitted to hospital in Bristol before being returned to the Depot 30 May 1915. On recovery he was next transferred to the Dorset Regiment with the new service number 14214 and disembarked at Basra on 7 January 1916 to join the 2nd Battalion serving in Mesopotamia. Injured again on 2 May 1916 with derangement of the knee he was evacuated to India before once again re-joining the 2nd Battalion in Mesopotamia on 31 October 1916. He was captured and taken Prisoner of War in Mesopotamia on 25 March 1917, and was interned in Jerusalem; somehow surviving as an 'other rank' prisoner of war of the Turks he was repatriated at Transit Camp, Port Said in H.T. *Theseus* on 9 December 1918. Admitted to hospital in Kantara suffering from Malaria he was evacuated home and transferred to Reserve at Exeter on 2 June 1919. Subsequently employed by the Great Western Railway in Wales and later back home in Tiverton he retired as a Railway Guard and died at Tiverton on 8 April 1976, aged 86.

Sold with copied research.

146



Five: Chief Stoker J. M. Harris, Royal Navy, who was awarded the Serbian Gold Medal for Zeal whilst attached to the Royal Serbian Army, and also saw service with Motor Launches at Gallipoli and the Otranto Barrage

1914-15 Star (159899 J. Harris. Ch. Sto. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (159899 J. Harris. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R (159899 James Harris Sto. P.O. 1 Cl. H.M.S. Hogue); **Serbia, Kingdom**, Medal for Zeal, First Class in Gold, bronze-gilt, mounted for wear, *very fine and better (5)* £600-£800

Serbian Gold Medal for Zeal *London Gazette* 1 March 1917.

Awarded in recognition of service rendered whilst serving with the detachment of the British Navy attached to the British Mission with the Royal Serbian Army. Award signed at Corfu 1 July 1916 by Alexander, Heir to the Throne, and by Colonel Terzitch, Minister of War (FO 372/881 refers).

James Mingo Harris was born in Brixham, Devon in 1872 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class at Devonport on 7 April 1891. Serving in the engine room of numerous ships he served in the Mediterranean, China Station and India, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving in H.M.S. *Hogue* in August 1906. Advanced Chief Stoker in January 1908, he was shore pensioned on 3 April 1913 and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Devonport. Mobilised for War Service as Chief Stoker on 2 August 1914 he embarked for H.M.S. *Europa II*, the accounting base at Mudros, on 6 August 1915. It was at this time that the Serbian Army was evacuated from Durazzo on the Adriatic coast by the Royal Navy to Corfu in December 1915. The Serbian Army was re-equipped and embarked at Corfu by the Royal Navy for the Salonika Front in January 1916 and at the same time Harris embarked in H.M.S. *St George* on 1 January 1916 for the Salonika Front. He served for the remainder of the Great War in the Eastern Mediterranean with Motor Launches. Demobilised on 15 November 1919 he retired to Brixham where his family became heavily involved with the R.N.L.I. Torbay Lifeboat - it is speculated that his knowledge of marine engines gained from his service with motor launches during the Great War may very well have been put to good use with the R.N.L.I. at Brixham as his son was a R.N.L.I. Mechanic on the lifeboat. He died on 11 April 1943, aged 71.

Sold with the recipient's original award certificate for the Serbian Gold Medal for Zeal, dated 29 May 1921, along with the Admiralty forwarding letter, dated 6 January 1922; and copied research.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's son, see the following lot, Lot 147.

147

A Netherlands Life Saving group of four awarded to Assistant Mechanic J. W. Harris, R.N.L.I. Torbay Lifeboat, for his gallantry in saving one of the crew of the Dutch tug *Cycloop* off Torquay on 7 December 1959

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; **Netherlands, Kingdom**, Bronze Medal of Honour for Gallantry in Saving Life, the reverse engraved 'J. W. Harris', in *Royal Mint, Utrecht*, case of issue, extremely fine, the last extremely rare to a non-Dutch national (4) £240-£280



*The Crew of the Brixham Lifeboat on the night of 7 December 1959
(J. W. Harris second from left, standing next to the Hon. Secretary)*

7 December 1959: In response to a call for help from a drifting lighter, the Barnet class Torbay lifeboat *Princess Alexandra of Kent* launched at 9.35 pm in overcast conditions with frequent fierce rain squalls and a south-east whole gale. The Dutch tug *Cycloop*, sheltering in Tor Bay with three lighters, had cut one adrift after her propeller became fouled by its rope. When Coxswain Thomas arrived, he found the lighter aground, half a mile south of Torquay; on board were two men with a cargo of steel pipes. In spite of heavy seas sweeping the length of the lighter, one of the men and a small dog jumped into the lifeboat, but the other, older man hesitated and lost his chance. No amount of manoeuvring could bring the lifeboat into a suitable position for his rescue. He took hold of a rope but dropped into the sea and was hauled unconscious on board by boathook. Members of the lifeboat crew tried to revive him with artificial respiration, but without success.

For this action the Royal National Lifeboat Institution awarded its Silver Medal to Coxswain H. O. Thomas; a 'Third Service' clasp to its Bronze Medal to Mechanic R. T. Harris; and its Thanks on Vellum to the remaining six crew members of the *Princess Alexandra of Kent*, including James Winsor Harris. (*Lifeboat Gallantry* by Barry Cox refers).

Coxswain H. O. Thomas was also awarded the Dutch Silver Medal of Honour for Gallantry in Saving Life; and the other seven crew members, including James Winsor Harris, were all awarded the Dutch Bronze Medal of Honour for Gallantry in Saving Life.

James Winsor Harris was born in Devonport in 1909, the son of Chief Petty Officer J. M. Harris. A Taxi Driver and later Radio Dealer living in Brixham, he served as the Assistant Mechanic on the crew of the R.N.L.I. Torbay Lifeboat. Called out on the evening of 7 December 1959 to assist the Dutch tug *Cycloop* the Torbay Lifeboat successfully rescued a member of the crew resulting in the R.N.L.I. recognising all the crew members' efforts on the night, with the Dutch authorities awarding the Netherlands Bronze Medal of Honour for Gallantry in Saving Life under Royal Decree. He died at Brixham on 22 June 1999, aged 83, and in accordance with his wishes his ashes were scattered at sea from the Torbay Lifeboat.

Sold with together with the recipient's original Netherlands Bronze Medal of Honour for Gallantry in Saving Life award certificate mounted on board; the recipient's original R.N.L.I. Formal Thanks on Vellum Certificate mounted on board; and copied research, including a photograph of the Lifeboat crew.

For the recipient's father's medals, see the previous lot, Lot 146.

148 *Eight: Inspector W. G. Reid, Admiralty Constabulary, late Royal Marine Light Infantry*

1914-15 Star (Po.16300 Pte. W. G. Reid. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Po.16300 Cpl. W. G. Reid. R.M.L.I.); Defence and War Medals; Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (Po.16300 Sgt. W. G. Reid 28.2.1951); Royal Navy L. S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (Po.16300 Sgt. W. G. Reid. R.M.); Police Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Insp. William G. Reid) mounted for wear, *the Great War trio with contact marks, these nearly very fine; the rest good very fine and better (8)* *£400-£500*



William George Reid was born at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, in 1893. A Blacksmith's Mate by occupation he attested for 12 years' service with the Royal Marines at Gosport on 4 April 1912. Posted to 'D' Company Recruit Depot, Deal, he gained his 2nd Class Certificate of Education in September 1912. Serving on H.M.S. *Broke* between 23 July 1915 and 8 June 1916 he will have been present during the Battle of Jutland when *Broke* received major damage during the action causing her to make for Tyne for repairs. Embarking next in the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. *Arlanza* between 3 November 1916 and 23 November 1918, employed on Atlantic convoy duties, he was promoted Corporal on 11 October 1917, and was paid a £30 War Gratuity in 1919 and received a £15 share from the Naval Prize Fund in 1920. Following service with the Portsmouth Division from 1918 to 1921 he embarked in H.M.S. *Curacoa* from 1922 to 1924 and was promoted Sergeant on 1 May 1924. Serving next in the Aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Hermes* from October 1924 to June 1925, he then took up the appointment of Clerk, Barrack Master Department, Portsmouth Division from June 1925 to December 1930, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 June 1927.

Returning to Portsmouth Division Reid served between 1932 and 1933 at the submarine depot H.M.S. *Dolphin* and was finally discharged on termination of his second period of engagement on 3 April 1933, being recommended for the Meritorious Service Medal. Appointed Constable SC/RMP/X.75 on formation of the Royal Marine Police in 1934, in the 1939 Register he is shown as Constable RM Police Ch/X407 at the Royal Naval College Greenwich. Post-War, the Royal Marine Police merged with Royal Marine Special Reserve and Admiralty Civil Police to form the Admiralty Constabulary on 1 October 1949. Awarded his Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal on 28 February 1951 he continued to serve with the Admiralty Constabulary, was promoted to Inspector, and was awarded his Police Long Service Medal. Retiring to Bournemouth he died there on 26 April 1970, aged 77.

Sold the recipient's five original Royal Marines Certificates of Qualification, his two Certificates of Education; and copied research, including two photographic images.

149 *Three: Corporal E. Berry, Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry, later 16th (Devon Yeomanry) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, who was killed in action at Ronssoy on 9 September 1918*

1914-15 Star (2069 Pte. E. Berry. R. 1-Devon Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (2069 Cpl. E. Berry. R. 1-Devon Yeo.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£300-£400*

Edward Berry was born in Whitstone near Exeter in 1889. A Farm Labourer by occupation he enlisted in the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry. A Trooper in 'C' Company he was mobilised on 4 August 1914 and assembled with his squadron at Totnes the following day before moving to Essex for intensive training. Embarking on 23 September 1915 in H.M.T. *Olympic* at Liverpool for Gallipoli the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry landed at Suvla Bay on 8 October 1915 and marched to reserve dugouts west of Karakol Dagh. Following the withdrawal from Gallipoli, they took over duties in the Canal Zone before advancing into Gaza and Palestine. The Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry and the Royal North Devon Hussars formed the 16th (Devon Yeomanry) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on 21 December 1916; continuing their advance into Palestine they successfully attacked Beersheba on 31 October 1917 but lost their commanding officer, killed in action, at Sheria on 6 November 1917. Withdrawn to Kantara in preparation for a move to France the 16th Battalion disembarked at Marseilles for service on the Western Front on 7 May 1918. Following yet further intensive training they were involved in the attack on Moislains and advance over the Canal du Nord on 4 September 1918. Corporal Berry was killed in action at Ronssoy on 9 September 1918 and is buried in St. Emilie Cemetery, Villers-Faucon, France. His name is also recorded on a plaque naming the War Dead on the wall of Tedburn St Mary Parish Church.

Sold with copied research.

150

Four: Private G. B. Gamon, Royal North Devon Yeomanry, later 16th (Devon Yeomanry) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, who later served as a Lieutenant in the 4th Devon (Barnstaple) Battalion, Home Guard

1914-15 Star (793 Pte. G. B. Gamon. R.N. Devon Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (793 Pte. G. B. Gamon. R.N. Devon Yeo.); Defence Medal, mounted for wear; together with the recipient's Imperial Service badge (this lacking brooch pin), *nearly very fine (4)* £200-£240



George Britton Gamon was born in Landkey near Barnstaple in 1883. Employed on his father's farm he enlisted in the Royal North Devon Yeomanry., and as a Trooper in 'B' Squadron he was mobilised on 4 August 1914 at Bideford before moving to Essex for intensive training. Embarking on 23 September 1915 in H.M.T. *Olympic* at Liverpool for Gallipoli the Royal North Devon Yeomanry landed at Suvla Bay on 8 October 1915 and marched to reserve dugouts west of Kisbar Dagh. Following the withdrawal from Gallipoli, they took over duties in the Canal Zone before advancing into Gaza and Palestine. The Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry and the Royal North Devon Hussars formed 16th (Devon Yeomanry) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on 21 December 1916, and continuing their advance into Palestine they successfully attacked Beersheba on 31 October 1917 but lost their commanding office, killed in action, at Sheria on 6 November 1917. Withdrawn to Kantara in preparation for a move to France the 16th Battalion disembarked at Marseilles for service on the Western Front 7 May 1918. Following yet further intensive training they were involved in the attack on Moislains and advance over the Canal du Nord on 4 September 1918. Taking part in the attack on Ronsoy on 22 September 1918 their final casualties from shell-fire occurred at Baisieux on 24 October 1918.

Gamon was disembodied on 27 March 1919, returning home to run the family dairy farm at Lankey. Following the outbreak of the Second World War he enrolled in the Local Defence Volunteers on 28 June 1940 and was posted to the 4th Devon (Barnstaple) Battalion, Home Guard. Appointed Second Lieutenant on 1 February 1941, he was promoted Lieutenant on 1 August 1942, and was discharged on the Disbandment of the Home Guard on 31 December 1944. He died at Landkey on 28 December 1979, aged 86.

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

151 Five: Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant H. H. Henderson, Devonshire Regiment, who was Mentioned in Despatches for services in Mesopotamia

1914-15 Star (188 Q.M. Sjt. H. H. Henderson. Devon. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (188 W.O. Cl.2. H. H. Henderson. Devon. R.) *rank officially corrected on both BWM and VM*; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (5062 Cpl H. H. Henderson. 2/V.B. Devon Regt.) impressed naming; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (202736 R.Q.M. Sjt. H. H. Henderson. 4/Devon: R.) *good very fine and better (5)* £240-£280

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 12 January 1920 (Mesopotamia).

Herbert Henry Henderson was born in Westminster in 1876, and as a Clerk employed in the Army & Navy Stores enlisted into the Volunteer Movement circa 1890. Moving to Plymouth circa 1904 he transferred to the 2nd (Prince of Wales) Volunteer Battalion Devonshire Regiment as 5062 Corporal. On the formation of the Territorial Army he re-enlisted into the 5th Territorial Battalion in April 1908 at Plymouth and was awarded his Volunteer Long Service Medal in January 1909. Mobilised for Great War service at Plymouth with the 5th Battalion on 4 August 1914 he was transferred to the 2/5th Battalion and was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Embarking with the 2/5th at Devonport they were taken on strength of the Egyptian Command, Cairo on 17 September 1915; Henderson subsequently transferred to the 1/4th Battalion serving in Mesopotamia. Awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in May 1919 he was disembodied on 20 October 1919 and for his services in Mesopotamia he was Mentioned in Despatches by Lieutenant-General W. R. Marshall. He was employed during the Second World War as a Temporary Clerk in the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and died at Bournemouth on 7 December 1947, aged 71.

Sold with copied research.

152 Four: Acting Sergeant W. Rowcliffe, Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry

British War and Victory Medals (2985 A. Sjt. W. Rowcliffe. R. 1-Devon. Yeo.); Defence Medal; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (1202 L. Sjt. W. Rowcliffe. R. 1/Devon: Yeo.) mounted for wear, *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £140-£180

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2004.

William Rowcliffe was born in Tiverton, Devon in 1884 and was educated at Heathfield School, Tiverton. A Butcher by trade he enlisted in the Royal 1st Devon Imperial Yeomanry circa 1902 and was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in January 1914. At sometime discharged he re-enlisted in the 2/1st Royal Devon Yeomanry on 6 September 1915 with the rank of Acting Sergeant and new number 2985. Embarking for Egypt he joined the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry at Gara for Canal Zone duties before advancing into Gaza and Palestine. The Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry and the Royal North Devon Hussars formed 16th (Devon Yeomanry) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on 21 December 1916; continuing their advance into Palestine they took part in the Second Battle of Gaza on 16 April 1917 and it was during this action that Sergeant Rowcliffe received gunshot wounds to his head and shoulder resulting in the loss of his eye. Evacuated home he received treatment at Dunston Hill After Care Home, Dunston on Tyne before being granted a 50% disability pension for life on 9 June 1920. He died at Holcombe Regus, Tiverton on 20 March 1958, aged 73. His involvement in the Second World War to qualify him for the Defence Medal has not been traced.

Sold with copied research.

153 Three: Second Lieutenant S. C. L. Millman, Royal Garrison Artillery, late 4th Southern General Hospital, Plymouth, who received a fractured skull and further severe shell wounds on the Western Front in September 1918

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. S. C. L. Millman.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (465006 T.S. Mjr. S. C. L. Millman. R.A.M.C.) *good very fine (3)* £80-£100

Sydney Charles Lewis Millman was born in St Andrew, Plymouth in 1882, and was educated at the Corporation Grammar School, Plymouth. He attested at Plymouth for service with the Territorial Force on 17 September 1908 and was posted Private No 448 to the 4th Southern General Hospital, Plymouth. Advanced Staff Sergeant in 1912, having completed his annual training at the Victoria Hospital, Netley he was embodied for War service on 5 August 1914. Promoted to Temporary Sergeant Major in 1915 he applied for a Commission and attended No 2 Royal Garrison Artillery Officer Cadet School at Maresfield Park between May and December 1917. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery on 2 December 1917 he embarked for the Western Front on 30 December 1917 and joined 59th Siege Battery in the Field on 4 January 1918. He was wounded in action with 59th Siege Battery on 18 September 1918, receiving a fractured skull and severe gunshot wounds to his left hand, arm and shoulder. Evacuated to England he was admitted to the Empire Hospital, Vincent Square, Westminster. At a Medical Board held on 27 November 1918 his injury was considered to be permanent and very severe and he was placed on the retired list. Awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in August 1919 he attended subsequent medical boards where he was considered to be 100% disabled, totally unfit for work and granted a wound pension. Returning to Plymouth he subsequently became an Antiques Dealer. Despite the findings of his previous medical boards he survived to the age of 82 when he died in Plymouth on 21 August 1964 from heart failure.

Sold with copied research.



Five: Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Bazeley, Devonshire Regiment, who was wounded in action at the Es Sinn Dujailah Redoubt on 8 March 1916, and was Mentioned in Despatches for his service in Mesopotamia

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. W. N. Bazeley.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Capt. W. N. Bazeley. Devon. R.); Coronation 1911 (Lieut. W. N. Bazeley. 6th. Bn. Devon Regt.) privately engraved naming; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar, mounted for wear, *good very fine* (5) £600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 1998.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 12 March 1918 (Mesopotamia).

T.D. *London Gazette* 27 July 1920.

William Nelson Bazeley was born in Bideford in 1883 the son of a local solicitor. A Solicitor himself by profession he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion Devonshire Regiment in June 1902. Resigning his commission in 1904 he was subsequently appointed Lieutenant in the 4th Volunteer Battalion Devonshire Regiment on 17 June 1905. On the formation of the Territorial Army in April 1908 he was appointed Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion Devonshire Regiment. Promoted Captain in 1911 he commanded the 6th Battalion Detachment present at the Coronation on 22 June 1911 and was awarded the Coronation 1911 Medal. Embodied whilst attending Annual Training at Woodbury on 4 August 1914 he embarked with his battalion for India on 9 October 1914. Following intensive training in India the 1/6th Battalion disembarked at Basra, Mesopotamia on 6 January 1916 and then commenced a 230 miles march on foot up the banks of the River Tigris to El Orah. Promoted Major on 8 March 1916, the same day as the 6th Battalion took part in the attempted relief of Kut. In a daring overnight 18 mile they reached Es Sinn without being observed but unfortunately the order was given to halt their advance allowing the Turks time to reinforce their position.

The delayed attack was repelled and a long and harrowing retreat then took place, and it was during this action at Es Sinn, Dujailah Redoubt on 8 March 1916 that Major Bazeley received a gunshot wound to his right leg. Admitted to hospital in Amarah he was invalided to India. Rejoining the 6th Battalion at Amarah he assumed command of 'B' Company on 2 December 1916 and was appointed Second in Command of the 6th Battalion at Shaiba on 17 April 1917. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 20 August 1918 he assumed command of the 6th Battalion at Magil. Embarking at Basra for England via India on 14 April 1919 he was awarded his Territorial Decoration in July 1920. He relinquished his commission on 23 December 1921 and continued with his family's Solicitors Practice, being appointed Clerk of the Peace for the Borough of Bideford. Following the outbreak of the Second World War he joined the Local Defence Volunteers and was appointed Platoon Commander of the 5th Devon (Bideford) Battalion, Home Guard, serving from 27 August 1940 to 23 January 1941, and only retiring due to failing health. He died in Kent on 28 January 1946, aged 62.

Sold with copied service records and other research together with a bag containing Lieutenant-Colonel Bazeley's bronze cap badge, collars and two sets of Captains pips found when Bazeley, Barnes & Bazeley, Solicitors, Bideford cleared out his old desk in 2009!

155 Five: Major W. F. Ball, Devonshire Regiment, who was wounded in action at Polderhoek in October 1917

British War and Victory Medals (Major W. F. Ball.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Major W. F. Ball. Devon. R.); Defence Medal; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar (the top bar adapted for mounting), mounted as worn, *good very fine (5)* *£500-£700*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2016

T.D. *London Gazette* 14 January 1920.

William Francis Ball was born in Torquay in 1885 and educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton. Enlisting as a Private in the 3rd (Sunderland) Volunteer Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, in January 1904 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the same battalion on 24 September 1904 and was promoted Lieutenant the following year. Returning to his home county of Devon he was transferred as Lieutenant to the 5th (The Hay Tor) Volunteer Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on 11 November 1906. On the formation of the Territorial Army, he was appointed to the 7th (Cyclist) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on 1 April 1908. Promoted Captain in 1910 he is shown in the 1911 Census residing in Torquay employed as a Consulting Engineer assisting in his father's Steamship Company operating out of Torquay.

Embodied for Great War service with the 7th Battalion he was initially employed patrolling the North East Coast between Scarborough and Seaton Delaval and assisted in rescuing survivors from the Hospital Ship *Rohilla* wrecked off Whitby on 30 October 1914 and in the following December they were involved during the German Naval bombardment of the East Coast towns. Posted to the 1st Battalion he embarked for France on 21 July 1917 and was promoted Major on 24 August 1917. During the 1st Battalion's action at Polderhoek during the Third Battle of Ypres on 3-4 October 1917 he received a gunshot wound to his left arm and was medically evacuated to England. On recovery he was posted to the 2/7th Battalion and completed a Revolver Course at Bisley qualifying First Class Instructor in May 1918.

Disembodied at Fovant on 2 May 1919 he was awarded his Territorial Decoration in January 1920 and retired from the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers on 4 May 1935. Following the outbreak of the Second World War he joined the Local Defence Volunteers and was appointed Major in 'H' Company 10th Devon (Torbay) Battalion, Home Guard on 25 June 1941 and was awarded the Defence Medal. In civilian life he was the Secretary and Director of his families Steamboat Company and held many public appointments including Deputy Mayor of Torquay Town Council; Chairman of the Torquay Branch of the British Legion; and Commodore of the Torquay Corinthian Yacht Club. He died in Torquay on 11 April 1953, aged 67.

Sold with copied research.

156 Five: Sergeant R. G. Braund, Devonshire Regiment, later Gunner, Royal Devon Yeomanry Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (90 Pte. R. G. Braund. Devon. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (90 Sjt. R. G. Braund. Devon. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (200006 Pte. R. G. Braund. Devon. R.) *unit officially corrected*; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., with one Additional Award Bar (200006 Pte. R. G. Braund. 4/Devon. R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine, the IGS scarce to unit (5)* *£300-£400*

Approximately 160 India General Service Medals, all with the single clasp Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, awarded to the 4th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, all to attached personnel (the majority attached to the 2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, with a smaller number (including Braund) attached to the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment).

Richard George Braund was born at Stepcote Hill, Exeter in July 1882. Enlisting in the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Devonshire Regiment circa 1902, he re-enlisted on the formation of the Territorial Army in the 4th Territorial Battalion Devonshire Regiment on 6 April 1908. Embodied for War service on 5 August 1914 he embarked with his battalion for India on 9 October 1914 and served at Ferozepore before embarking with India Expeditionary Force 'D' for Mesopotamia on 23 February 1916. Employed in the defence of the Tigris Line, the 4th Battalion took part in the successful attack on the Hai Salient on 3 February 1917. Awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in August 1918, he returned with the 4th Battalion to India in 1919 hand took part in the Third Afghan War, attached to 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, between May and September 1919. Returning home he was disembodied on 2 October 1919 and resumed his employment as a Candlemaker in Exeter.

Braund re-attested on 15 January 1921 for the reformed Territorial Army as 735094 Driver, 11th Devon (Yeomanry) Brigade, Royal Artillery and was appointed to the 1st Thorverton Battery. The Brigade changed its title to the 96th (Devonshire Yeomanry) Brigade Royal Field Artillery in December 1922. He is recorded as having regularly attended Annual Camp from 1921 through to 1931 and he was discharged on termination of his engagement on 14 January 1932. His Bar to his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal was awarded in May 1932. Still residing in Exeter, he died in the City Hospital on 15 November 1956, aged 74.

Sold with copied research.

157

Seven: Private C. J. Mitchell, Devonshire Regiment, later Exeter Special Constabulary, who was recommended by the Chief Constable Exeter for his bravery whilst Firefighting during a heavy air raid on Exeter in 1942

British War and Victory Medals (1295 Pte. C. Mitchell. Devon. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1295 Pte. C. Mitchell. Devon. R.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200133 Pte. C. Mitchell. 4/Devon: Regt.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue, 3 clasps, Long Service 1940, Long Service 1944, Long Service 1951 (Charles J. Mitchell) mounted for wear; together with scarce Exeter Special Constabulary cap badge, *heavily polished and worn, therefore fair to fine (7)* £400-£500

Charles John Mitchell was born in Cullompton, Devon in 1895. Having enlisted in the 4th (Territorial) Battalion Devonshire Regiment he was embodied for War service on 5 August 1914 and embarked with his battalion for India 9 October 1914. He served at Ferozepore before embarking with India Expeditionary Force 'D' for Mesopotamia on 3 February 1916; employed in the defence of the Tigris Line the 4th Battalion took part in the successful attack on the Hai Salient on 3 February 1917. Awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in May 1919 he returned home via India in 1919 and was disembodied on 26 October 1919.

A Builder's Mason by trade, Mitchell enrolled as a Special Constable in the Exeter Special Constabulary in February 1925, and in the 1939 Register he is recorded as a Foreman Bricklayer and Special Constable residing at 7 Dix's Field, Exeter. Nos 1-8 Dix's Field, a 3-storey Georgian Terrace property then in the ownership of Devon County Council, was divided into commercial offices with residential accommodation above. On the night of 3-4 May 1942 Exeter was heavily attacked with both high explosive and incendiary bombs and both Dix's Field and the neighbouring nursing accommodation were set on fire. After rendering aid at the nurses' premises Mitchell set about fighting the fire at the Dix's Field premises. The events of that night are set out in sixteen A3 pages of witness reports and recommendation prepared for the 'Interdepartmental Committee on Civil Defence Gallantry Awards' and now deposited at the National Archives (series HO 250) (copies included). Mitchell is recorded as having broken back into No 6, then on fire, to collect tools from his flat next door and this enabled him to gain access to the roof. Once on the roof he removed slates to allow him to saw through the roof timbers thus dropping the roof to prevent the fire from spreading. During his efforts he sustained burns to his right arm. A witness records that at the same time another wave of bombers passed over and machine gunned those on the roof. Included within the submitted reports are the words 'Whilst Special Constable Mitchell's action is certainly deserving of commendation, it should be remembered that his home is contained in the top storey of No 7, Dix's Field, and that his efforts were not only intent on saving the Devon County Council property, but his own too.' Rather grudgingly, the Committee's Summary is finally annotated: Recommendation: No award. Dated 3.10.42'. Continuing to serve as a Special Constable he was awarded the Coronation Medal 1953. He died at Exeter on 1 November 1960, aged 65.

Sold with copied research.

158 **Pair: Temporary Corporal (Shoeing Smith) F. C. Hill, 2nd (Paignton) Battery, 4th Wessex Brigade, Royal Field Artillery**

British War Medal (1479 Gnr. F. C. Hill. R.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (865536 T. Cpl. F. C. Hill. R.F.A.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-£90

Francis Charles Hill was born at East Allington near Kingsbridge, Devon, and having enlisted in the 2nd (Paignton) Battery, 4th Wessex Brigade, Royal Field Artillery was mobilised for War service at Paignton on 4 August 1914. Following a short period of intensive training on Salisbury Plain he embarked with the Paignton Battery being part of the Wessex Divisional Troops for India at Southampton on 9 October 1914. Stationed at Dinapore he was re-numbered 865536 in 1916 and later promoted Temporary Corporal (Shoeing Smith). He took part in the Third Afghan War between May and September 1919 with 1107/21st Brigade Royal Field Artillery and was demobilised in 1919. A Labourer back in his home town of Paignton, he died there on 9 February 1939, aged 46.

Sold with copied research.



Nine: Sergeant J. W. McEwan, Dorset Regiment, attached Devonshire Regiment

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Malaya, *second clasp loose on riband, as issued* (5724031 Pte. J. W. McEwan. Dorset.) *middle initial officially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (5724031 Sgt. J. McEwan. Dorset.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army, (5724031 Sgt. J. W. McEwan. Devon.) mounted for wear, *good very fine and better, the AGS rare to unit (9)* £600-£800

One of only three Africa General Service Medals with clasp Kenya awarded to other ranks in the Dorset Regiment.

John Wilfred McEwan was born in Chard, Somerset in 1914. He attested as a Boy aged 16 for the Dorsetshire Regiment at Dorchester on 27 January 1931 and was posted to the 2nd Battalion. Having attained the age of 18 years he was posted to the ranks as Private in the 2nd Battalion on 11 October 1932 and was later appointed Drummer. Embarking with 2nd Battalion for Egypt in March 1936 the battalion was posted for service in Palestine on 10 June 1936, returning home at the end of the year. Posted next to 1st Battalion in India as Drummer in March 1937 he embarked with 1st Battalion for Malta in June 1939. The 1st Battalion Dorset Regiment served throughout the Siege of Malta from 1939 to 1943 before embarking for Egypt on 29 March 1943 to undergo a period of intensive training in preparation for Operation *Husky*. The 1st Battalion landed on Amber Beach at Marzamemi, Sicily on 10 July 1943 before attacking and capturing Vizzini on 14 July and supporting the Canadians in the capture of Agira later that month. Their final major action in Sicily was at Regalbuto on 1 August 1943.

Along with a draft of 28 long serving men McEwan left Sicily for the U.K. on 31 August 1943 and was posted to 5th Battalion, undergoing preparation for D-Day. The 5th Battalion embarked with XXX Corps and landed on Gold Beach, Normandy on 23 June 1944. In action in the Normandy Bocage between July and August 1944 and later the crossing of the River Seine before supporting Operation *Market Garden* at Nijmegen in September 1944. Appointed Lance Corporal on 4 November 1944 and Corporal later that month, he was further appointed Lance Sergeant on 8 February 1945. The 5th Battalion crossed the River Rhine at Rees on 25 March 1945 and took part in XXX Corps Victory Parade at Bremerhaven on 11 May 1945. Returning home he was transferred to Class 'Z' Army Reserve on 21 March 1946 before re-enlisting in the Dorset Regiment as Corporal to complete 22 years' service on 7 August 1946. Posted to the Permanent Staff, Primary Training Corps as Acting Sergeant 8 October 1947 and to the Wessex Brigade Training Centre 23 April 1948, he embarked for service in Malaya on 17 June 1948 and was posted to the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment on 16 July 1948 and was promoted Sergeant on 2 October 1948. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1950 he is recorded as having received gun shot wounds to his leg whilst in the aid of the Civil Power at 78th Mile Stone, Bentong-Karak Road on 23 July 1950. The 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment embarked Singapore in HT *Empress of Australia* and disembarked at Liverpool 18 December 1950 to be stationed at Bury St Edmunds. For his service in Malaya Sergeant McEwan received the clasp Malaya to his General Service Medal. His Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was presented to him by the Earl of Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant of Devon, on parade at Blenheim Barracks, Bury St Edmunds on 23 February 1951.

Posted back to the Depot Dorset Regiment at Dorchester on 24 May 1951, McEwan proceeded with a draft for the 1st Battalion Dorset Regiment, British Troops Austria, on 18 July 1951, returning home with his battalion on 15 July 1952. Promoted Staff Sergeant on 4 March 1953 he emplaned for Kenya with HQ 39 Infantry Brigade on 30 March 1953 and was posted once again to the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on 22 September 1953. Returning from East Africa he was posted Sergeant to the Depot Dorset Regiment on 4 June 1954 prior to being discharged on termination of engagement on 1 March 1955 after 24 years and 34 days' service. For his service in Kenya he was awarded the Africa General Service Medal, one of only three examples issued and named to other ranks from the Dorset Regiment. His record of service indicates he was accepted for service next with the War Department Constabulary. He died on 21 February 1969.'

Sold with the original ribands; and copied research.

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Five: Sergeant W. A. Couch, Devonshire Regiment, who was one of just thirteen men from his regiment to receive the North West Frontier 1936-37 clasp, and later went on to receive his 'Maroon Beret and Pegasus Arm-Badge' with the 12th Battalion 'Red Devons', being wounded in action at Ranville on 9 June 1944

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5616714 Pte. W. A. Couch. Devon. R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *light pitting to first, good very fine and better, the first rare to unit (5)* £300-£400

Just 13 India General Service Medals with clasp North West Frontier 1936-37 awarded to the Devonshire Regiment.

William Anthony Couch was born in Keyham, Plymouth in 1915. He attested as a Boy aged 16 for the Devonshire Regiment at Plymouth on 29 April 1931 and was initially posted to the 2nd Battalion stationed at Bordon, Hampshire. The following year he embarked for India to join the 1st Battalion at Quetta on the North West Frontier. Having attained the age of 18 he was appointed Private at Quetta on 4 January 1933. From Quetta the 1st Battalion commenced their notorious march on foot of 187 miles to Razmak which they reached on 25 March 1934. Whilst stationed at Razmak 1 Sergeant and 8 men including, Private Couch, were attached to the 14th Sanitary Section on 5 May 1937 for service in Waziristan and each subsequently received the India General Service Medal with clasp North West Frontier 1936-37.

Posted to 2nd Battalion at Dover in February 1938, Couch transferred to the newly formed 12th Battalion in 1941 for a period of home duties. Promoted Corporal in February 1943 he successfully completed a mine laying and clearance course at Ripon in April 1943. In preparation for D-Day the 12th Battalion were posted to the 6 Air Landing Brigade, 6th Airborne Division at Bulford in October 1943 to commence a period of intensive glider training at the end of which each man was issued with his coveted Maroon Beret and Pegasus arm-badge, earning the 12th Battalion Devonshire Regiment the title 'Red Devons'. Embarking in Liberty ships at Tilbury on 3 June 1944 the 'Red Devons' disembarked from Landing Craft Infantry on Sword Beach on 7 June 1944 and relieved the 12th Parachute Battalion, digging in at Ranville later that day. In action at Ranville on 9 June 1944 he received a gunshot wound to his right hand. Evacuated to England he was posted to No 1 Recovery Training Course in September 1944 before being transferred to the Depot at Exeter. Promoted Sergeant in March 1946 he re-joined the 2nd Battalion at Luneberg in February 1947 before being released to Class 'Z' Army Reserve on 22 February 1948. Returning to Exeter he was employed as a Storekeeper with a firm of Motor Agents. He died in Exeter on 26 January 1983, aged 68.

Sold with copied research.

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Six: Lance Corporal R. L. Allsford, Devonshire Regiment, and No. 3 Commando, who took part in the Dieppe Raid and the Commando raids in Sicily; was wounded in action during the capture of Ponte dei Malati Bridge; and later took part in the successful amphibious landings by British Commandoes behind enemy lines at Termoli, Italy in October 1943

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (5619290 Pte. R. Allsford. Devon) mounted as worn, *good very fine (6)* £160-£200

Richard Lewis Allsford was born in Ilfracombe in 1922. By trade a Plumber he attested for the Territorial Army giving his age as 17 at Ilfracombe on 15 April 1937, his true age at the time being 15. Posted to the 6th (Territorial) Battalion Devonshire Regiment he attended annual camp in both 1937 and 1938 and was appointed Lance Corporal in April 1939, going on to win the welterweight contest at the Ilfracombe Boxing Tournament held on 21 June 1939. Posted to the newly formed 9th Battalion he was embodied for War service on 2 September 1939 and was promoted Acting Corporal on 11 September 1939. Volunteering for commando training he was posted to No 10 Troop, No 8 Commando Training Regiment at Windsor on 31 October 1940 before being posted to No 3 Commando at Largs, Scotland, on 5 March 1941.

Allsford embarked with No 3 Commando (under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Durnford-Slater) at Newhaven aboard LCPs for Operation *Jubilee*, the Dieppe Raid, on 18 August 1942, tasked with landing on Yellow Beach to silence the battery near Berneval-le-Grand to the east of Dieppe. He disembarked at Weymouth from the operation on 19 August 1942; the fact that his service record states he returned to Weymouth and not Newhaven indicating he may possibly have been with Major Peter Young's group that successfully engaged the Berneval-le-Grand battery (see *Dieppe, a Necessary Failure* by Henry Buckton) and as such was fortunate to return to Weymouth, the remainder of No 3 Commando engaged at Dieppe being either killed or taken prisoner of war.

Allsford embarked for Gibraltar on 28 February 1943, and thence to Algiers and Egypt, prior to seeing further active service with No. 3 Commando during Operation *Husky*, the Invasion of Sicily, and landed at 0300hrs near Cassibile, where they successfully captured and destroyed the guns on 10 July 1943. Next embarking with No 3 Commando on H.M.S. *Prince Albert* they landed behind enemy lines at Agnone on 13 July to capture the Ponte dei Malati Bridge over the River Leonardo on 14 July 1943. It was during this action that Lance Corporal Allsford was wounded in action and admitted to S.A. 106 General Hospital.

Discharged back to his unit Allsford was sufficiently recovered to land with No. 3 Commando at San Vanere, Italy on 8 September 1943 and then to proceed to Bari, arriving on 19 September. The final operation for No. 3 Commando in Italy commenced when they embarked at Manfredonia for Operation *Devon*, the successful amphibious landing by British Commandoes behind enemy lines at Termoli on 3 October 1943. Termoli was held against repeated infantry and armoured counter-attacks until the arrival of the Eighth Army on 6 October 1943. No. 3 Commando received orders to prepare to return to UK and finally disembarked at Liverpool on 4 January 1944. Granted leave he was posted to Holding Commando at Hexham relinquishing his Lance appointment on 31 March 1944. Posted to 30th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, having been medically downgraded to B5 on 25 January 1945, he returned to the 6th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on 23 November 1945. Finally released to the Army Reserve on 21 May 1946 he was awarded his Efficiency Medal in July 1946. He died at Combe Martin, Devon, on 3 March 1991, aged 68.

Sold with copied research.

162 *Three: Sergeant H. Druce, Devonshire Regiment*

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal G.V.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with two Additional Award Bars (5614184 Cpl. H. Druce. 5-Devon R.) mounted for wear, *good very fine* (3) *£50-£70*

Harry Druce was born in Torpoint in 1905, the son of a Private in the Royal Marines. A Labourer employed in H.M. Dockyard, Devonport, he attested for the Territorial Army on 6 April 1925 and was posted to the 5th (Prince of Wales) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment. He attended annual camp regularly from 1925 through to 1939, was awarded his Efficiency Medal in August 1937, and was advanced Sergeant in 1939. He was embodied for War service with the 5th Battalion on 2 September 1939 and was posted to the newly formed 50th Battalion in June 1940. Reverting to Private at his own request on 29 October 1940, he held various home postings prior to his final release on 14 August 1945. He was awarded both his first and second Additional Award Bars to his Efficiency Medal in 1947 and returned to his civilian employment with H.M. Dockyard, Devonport. He died at Plymouth on 16 May 1972, aged 67.

Sold with copied research.

163 *Pair: Sergeant D. M. Ginn, Devonshire and Dorset Regiment*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (22905965 Sgt. D. M. Ginn D & D.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22905965 Sgt D. M. Ginn D & D.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£80-£100*

Donald Michael Ginn was born in Portsea, Portsmouth in 1935. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in July 1977 (indicating an enlistment circa 1958), he was discharged in the late 1970's, his last recorded address being in Plymouth. Whilst with 1st Battalion, Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, he is recorded as holding appointments as Provost Sergeant; Sergeant in 'C' Company; and finally M.T. Sergeant.

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Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Salamanca (**John Dennis, 11th. Foot.**) *nearly extremely fine*

£1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Brigadier-General G. L. Palmer Collection, Glendining's, June 1919.

A total of 279 Military General Service Medal awarded to the 11th Foot, 62 of which (22%) are recorded as extant.

John Dennis was born in Stogursey, Somerset in 1783. An Agricultural Labourer by occupation, he volunteered for the 11th Regiment of Foot from the Somerset Militia on 7 October 1807 for 7 years' service. He embarked on H.M.S. *Centaur* at Plymouth on 29 November 1807 bound for Madeira. Landing in Portugal on 3 August 1809 he was in Captain Barker's No. 6 Company in action at Salamanca on 22 July 1812 where he received a gunshot wound to his right shoulder. Admitted to Pension on 10 August 1813 in consequence of wounds received at Salamanca after 5 years and 319 days' service, he was granted a pension of 6d per day for life.

Sold with copied research.



The important India General Service Medal for Burma awarded to Commander W. J. Redman, who commanded the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's Paddle Steamer *Okpho* and was captured by the Burmese Rebels on 20 October 1885, and who left a detailed account of his capture and experiences as a prisoner of the Burmese, including the privations suffered by himself and his crew

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Comr. W. J. Redman, I.F. Co's Str. "Okpho") naming engraved in fine running script, *edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine and very rare* £1,000-£1,400



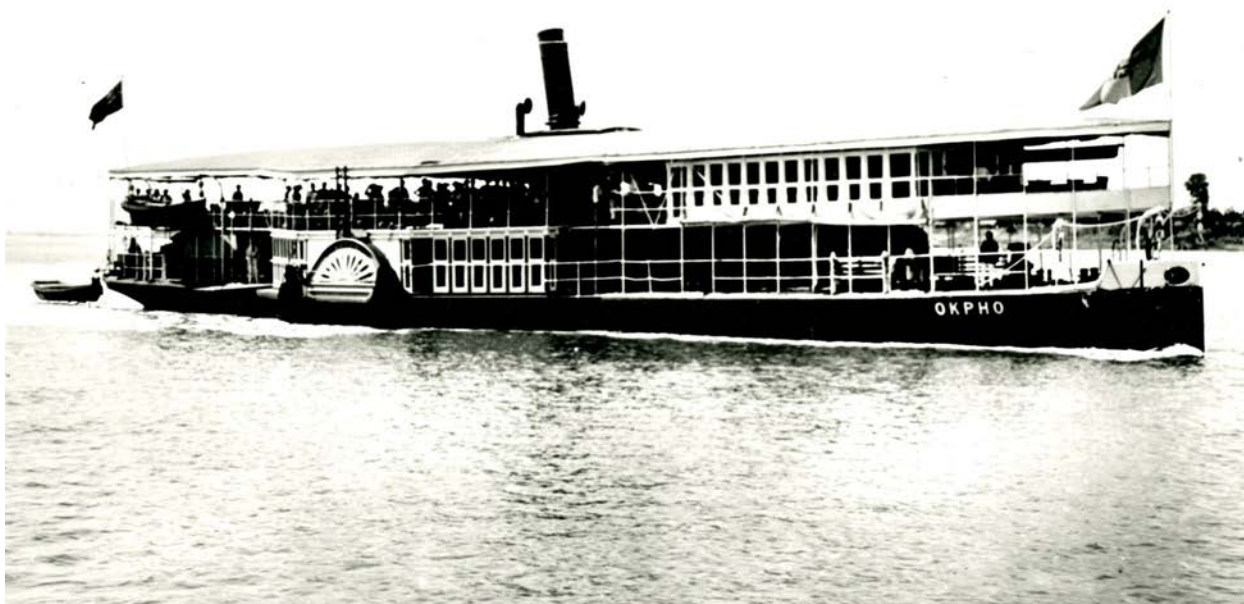
Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 1996.

Towards the end of 1885 matters at Mandalay had come to such a pitch that the Government of India decided to take action. The Burmese Government imposed an outrageous tax on the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, and this, together with the fears caused by the massacre of the Royal Princes and Princesses in Mandalay, caused the Government of India to send an ultimatum to King Thibaw in October 1885. Captain J. Cooper was sent to Mandalay with this ultimatum in the steamer *Ashley Eden*, all her crew having volunteered for this dangerous duty. Captain Cooper was ordered to deliver the ultimatum to the King himself, and he was to wait, with banked fires, not later than 5 November for an answer. Accordingly the steamer left Mandalay with the King's response, and on her way down river was fired on by the various forts, arriving in Rangoon on 9 November. As the answer was unsatisfactory, war was declared on the King, and the whole of the Irrawaddy Flotilla fleet was requisitioned by the Government for the expedition. The troops and stores were carried up by 24 steamers with 23 flats, the full strength of the expeditionary force being 9,467 men with 77 guns.

While this force was being collected at Thayetmyo, Captain Redman in the steamer *Okpho* left Mandalay for Bhamo, on 9 November, to withdraw all British subjects at the request of the Government. On the 21st, whilst alongside Moda, the steamer was rushed by Burmese soldiers, and the officers and crew were taken prisoners. They were then taken along the bank to the Burmese steamer and in Redman's own words, 'lashed to stanchions with thin cords so frightfully tight that the veins and muscles all stuck out in lumps - it was horrible pain'.

An hour and a half later they were taken away, put into leg irons, and thrown into the hold of the steamer, full of filth and stagnant water. In this state, having been stripped of their clothing, they were taken to Myadoug where they arrived in the evening. Later that night Redman was taken out to be executed, as described in his own narrative of events:

'First they unlashed my arms and then tried to make me shee-Ko to the three officials, who were squashed under their gold umbrellas within a square of about 200 men. The night was beastly dark but was lighted around with torches. As I would not kneel the soldiers forced me down, and then they questioned me about the strength of our troops which I did not and could not tell them. They then accused me of carrying arms to the missionaries in Bhamo who said they were supplying them to the Kachins - accusing me also of having letters on board from them and wanting me to tell them where they were and a lot of other nonsense.



As they could get nothing out of me, they dragged me further down the sand and then I cannot remember much what happened, except that I owe my life and all of us to one of the officials of the "Myadoun Woon" who refused to have us killed in his district - threatening to set his soldiers on the others if we were killed there, several times the soldiers flourished their dahs at my head, but at last I was left alone.'

Suffering still further cruelties, Redman and his crew were taken down river to Mandalay, arriving on the evening of 22 November. The following day they were taken up to the city in an open bullock cart and, still in their chains, made to walk at least a mile to a jail. Here they were all fitted with a second, and much heavier, pair of chains and irons, put on besides the old ones. On the 27th their irons were removed but they were still to remain prisoners, unaware that relief was close by. The next day English troops arrived and Redman soon found himself with General Norman and his Staff, later meeting up with Mr Kennedy, manager of his company, who congratulated Redman on his escape and re-instated his command of the re-captured *Okpho*. The two Burmese officers responsible for this outrage were captured and brought down to Mandalay, where they were fined, imprisoned, and publicly whipped by order of the Chief Commissioner. Redman and his officers had lost all their effects, looted by the Burmans, but, despite the official nature of their original undertaking, received little or no compensation for their loss.

Note: Over the past 30 years since Captain Redman's medal was last offered for sale, more archival evidence has become available allowing authentication of the signature on the letter mentioned above to be confirmed as that of Captain Redman. By comparing the signature on the copy letter with those found on his Board of Trade Examination Certificates (copies included) the signature is confirmed as genuine thereby giving total credence to the harrowing facts as set out in the letter.

Walter John Redman was born in Romford, Essex on 23 September 1855, the son of a Barbary Merchant. Going to sea at age 16 he served 4 years 2 months as an Ordinary Seaman before applying at London to be examined as Second Mate on 9 June 1877. Successfully passing the examination he was issued his Board of Trade Certificate of Competency as Second Mate on 3 June 1877. He served in that capacity on *Bertha Marion* (London), a square rigged sailing vessel. He gained his 1st Mate Certificate on 7 January 1879, having passed the examinations at his second attempt, with the Board of Trade Certificate being issued the following day. Serving in the capacity of Mate for a further two years at sea and gaining valuable experience he applied in London to be examined as Master and passed first time on 11 January 1882 resulting in his Board of Trade Certificate of Competency as Master No 03592 being issued on 12 January 1882. Sailing to Burma as an Officer of the British India Steam Navigation Company he joined the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company Ltd at Rangoon, Burma in 1883 and was appointed Commander Paddle Steamer *Okpho*. His task as Captain of *Okpho* was to trade in goods on the Irrawaddy between Rangoon and Bhamo on the Chinese border. Following his experiences in 1885 the *Okpho* was returned to his command and he continued in his trading on behalf of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company until 1892 when he was appointed the company's Agent at Prome. He held this office for 17 years and during this time he married Helen Gordon Routh at Rangoon Cathedral on 22 November 1897 with their two sons Charles and Robert both being born in Burma. He retired from the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company in 1909 and returned home with his family to reside in Paignton, Devon. He died at Paignton on 23 May 1917, aged 61, and his detailed obituary was published in the *Rangoon Gazette and Weekly Budget* on 16 July 1917 (copy included). In his Will he made two specific bequests: 'To Charles G C Redman my Burma Medal and to Robert C Redman my Jade Stone Ring presented me by the Chinese in Upper Burma for service rendered them in the Burmese Kachyen War.' Unfortunately the whereabouts of the Jade ring is unknown.

Sold with an original portrait photograph and a contemporary handwritten copy of the letter written by the recipient to England during December 1885, concerning the expedition to Bhamo, signed 'Walter John Redman', in which he details at some length (11 large pages) his capture, experiences as a prisoner of the Burmese, and the privations suffered by himself and his crew; and copied research.

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The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company – the four reference publications covering the history of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company where further mention of Walter J. Redman can be found:

- i) The Pagoda War, by A. T. Q. Stewart, published by Faber & Faber Ltd 1972 – covering the early years and history of the Co. to approx. 1890
- ii) Irrawaddy Flotilla, by Alister McCrae and Alan Prentice, published by James Paton Ltd 1978 – the full history to 1948 by two former employees of the Co.
- iii) Tales of Burma, by Alister McCrae, published by James Paton Ltd 1981 – general background stories of Burma with reference to the IFC
- iv) The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company 1865-1950, by Captain H. J. Chubb, published by the National Maritime Museum 1973, spiral bound – a comprehensive history, long out of print and extremely difficult to find. Containing approx. 200 pages A4 with specifications and illustrations of vessels, detailed history of the Co. with multiple mention of names and places, *all four publications in excellent condition with very little sign of wear (4)* £80-£100

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India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, N.E. Frontier 1891, Burma 1889-92, *second clasp loose on riband, with top lugs removed (1147 Pte. J. C. A. Yolland 2nd Bn. Devon R.) nearly extremely fine, first clasp rare to unit* £300-£400

Provenance: Glendining's, September 1991.

John Charles Allen Yolland was born in Chipping Barnet, Hertfordshire in 1865. A Clerk by trade he attested for the Devonshire Regiment on 14 January 1885 stating he had previously served with the 3rd Middlesex Volunteers. Posted with a draft to the 2nd Battalion stationed in Rawalpindi he joined them on 16 October 1888 and with his new battalion he embarked for operations in Burma, arriving in Shwebo on 18 December 1891. He saw active service with the Wuntho Expedition from 16 February to 17 April 1891, during which time he took part in the attack on Kyaingkwintaung Stockade when the battalion suffered 13 casualties. Attached next to the Tamu Column, Manipur Field Force, as 'Clerk to Signalling Officer' from 18 April to 7 May 1891 he was admitted to hospital suffering from dysentery. Invalided home he was admitted to Netley Hospital on 2 November 1891 prior to be discharged as medically unfit on 1 March 1892. For his service in Burma he was awarded the India General Service Medal with clasps N.E. Frontier 1891 and Burma 1889-92, only four N.E. Frontier 1891 clasps being awarded to the Devonshire Regiment.

Yolland subsequently proceeded to South Africa where he enlisted in the Kaffrarian Rifles as 1117 Trooper and was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps for Cape Colony and Wittebergen, before being discharged on 8 August 1900. He saw further service during the Great War in the Mercantile Marine as a Stoker/Fireman and was awarded the British War Medal and Mercantile Marine War Medal. He died in West Ham on 14 December 1938, aged 73, and is described on his death certificate as 'Stoker Royal Navy' [*sic*].

Sold with copied research.



The Regimentally important 1914 Star awarded to Acting Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Anderson-Morshead, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, who was killed in action during the battalion's epic 'hold the line to the last' stand at Bois des Buttes on 27 May 1918

1914 Star, with clasp (Lieut. R. H. Anderson-Morshead Devon: R.); Memorial Plaque (Rupert Henry Anderson-Morshead) the latter housed in a circular carved wooden frame, *good very fine* (2) *£800-£1,000*





The Last Stand of the 2nd Devons at Bois des Buttes, 27 May 1918

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 25 April 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of his battalion in an attack. Though the troops on his left were held up his battalion captured and held an important tactical point. He showed great initiative and skill.'

Annotated Gazette states: 'Polderhock Chateau (Ypres), Commanding Officer 1st Battalion 6.11.1917.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette*s 4 January 1917, 23 May 1918, and 30 May 1918.

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 21 August 1919.

Rubert Henry Anderson-Morshead was born in Brompton, Middlesex in 1886 and was educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Devonshire Regiment on 20 March 1907 he was posted to the 2nd Battalion in Malta. Promoted Lieutenant in April 1910 he embarked with his battalion for Egypt in January 1912. Mobilised for War service the battalion embarked for England on 14 September 1914 and joined the British Expeditionary Force at Le Havre on 6 November 1914. Wounded in the trenches at Moated Grange on 5 January 1915, he was promoted Captain on 10 June 1915 and transferred to the 1st Battalion on the Somme in September 1915. Transferred as temporary Major to the Royal Lancashire Regiment on 2 June 1916 he was appointed acting Lieutenant-Colonel whilst commanding a Territorial Force Battalion of the Royal Lancashire Regiment on 19 September 1916. Relinquishing his command the following year he was appointed acting Major in the Devonshire Regiment on 27 August 1917 whilst serving at Headquarters. Re-appointed acting Lieutenant-Colonel, he assumed command of 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment at Ypres on 18 October 1917 and led his battalion in action at Polderhock Chateaux on 6 November 1917; for his gallantry during this action he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Subsequently entraining with his battalion for Italy on 9 November 1917 they moved to the Asiago Plateau. Relinquishing his command in February 1918 he reverted to acting Major before departing Italy 20 March 1918.

Anderson-Morshead next took command of the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment at Villers Bretonneux in defence of Amiens in April 1918 and successfully repulsed the German attack at Cachy Switch on 24 April 1918. In the front line trenches near Juvincourt, 12-20 May 1918, the 2nd battalion was withdrawn to brigade reserve at Roucy, south of the Aisne, on 20 May. The battalion was warned of an impending enemy attack and moved to underground shelters at the Bois des Buttes on 26 May 1918. Emerging from the tunnels at 4:00 a.m. with orders to hold the line to the last on 27 May 1918. In the ensuing epic rearguard action Anderson-Morshead was killed in action, one of 23 officers and 528 other ranks of the battalion reported as killed or missing at Bois des Buttes on 27 May 1918. However, their efforts were not in vain, as they had successfully delayed the German advance as ordered. It was later reported that less than 50 men, many wounded, returned across the River Aisne. For this action the 2nd Battalion were cited in the French Orders of the Day and collectively awarded the French Croix de Guerre, the first British unit to receive such an honour.

Originally reported a missing, Anderson-Morshead's death was confirmed to the War Office by the Battalion's Adjutant in December 1918: 'He was killed running across the open ... the nearest point is the Bois des Buttes which is on the road between Roucy and Juvincourt'. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Soissons Memorial, Aisne, France.

A memorial commemorating the action on 27 May 1918 by the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment was erected at La Ville au Bois and dedicated on 6 November 1921. In January 1924 the Battle Honours for the Great War were duly promulgated and these included Bois des Buttes for the Devonshire Regiment. Within the Regiment the heroic action at Bois des Buttes and the award of the Croix de Guerre is continued to this day, with their successor unit, the 1st Battalion, the Rifles, wearing the riband of the Croix de Guerre on their upper arm.

Note: During the 1970's a book-dealer from Kingsteignton, Devon acquired the group of medals purporting to be those of Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Anderson-Morshead and supposedly originating from a family connection. This group of medals was subsequently acquired by the Devonshire Regiment Museum, then at Exeter and now held at The Keep, Dorchester. Subsequent examination of the medals revealed that the three named items – the Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal – had all been re-engraved, with his rank shown as Lt. Col. on all three, and additionally (and incorrectly) engraved with the post-nominal letters D.S.O. on all three. It was assumed in the 1970's that his family renamed his original medals, but it now appears more likely that the family, or someone else, made up a replica group of medals and had them engraved to reflect his acting rank at the time he was killed.

Sold with a framed print of The Last Stand of the 2nd Devons at Bois-des-Buttes, 27 May 1918, by W. B. Wollen, mounted in a glazed display frame; and extensive copied research.

169 Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., Star issue (**William J. Ramsden**) *good very fine* £70-£90

William John Ramsden was born in Stratford, Essex in 1850. In the 1871 Census he is recorded as a Railway Engine Fitter residing in Fore Street, Illogan, Cornwall, and in the 1881 Census he is recorded as an Engine Fitter employed at H.M. Keyham Yard, Devonport. Awarded his Imperial Service Medal as Fitter, Devonport Dockyard on 14 October 1910, he died at St Austell, Cornwall on 30 April 1914, aged 63.

Sold with copied research.

170 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**Francis James Vinnicombe.**) *extremely fine* £50-£70

Francis James Vinnicombe was born at Clyst St Mary, Devon, in 1870 and was appointed to the British Postal Service as Postman, Clyst St Mary and Greendale, Devon in March 1897. In the 1921 Census he is shown as Rural Postman aged 50 employed by the General Post Office at Clyst St Mary. He was awarded his Imperial Service Medal on retirement from the Post Office on 5 March 1929, and died at Exeter on 23 June 1958, aged 87.

Sold with the following original documents:

- i) Staff Rule Book and Rules for Postmen employed on Rural Duties 1924
- ii) Instruction for the Rural Postman from 'Clyst St Mary P.O. to Greendale'
- iii) Instructions Relative to the Rural Post 'Clyst St Mary to Greendale' signed by Vinnicombe 15 March 1897
- iv) Route Instructions 'Clyst St Mary to Greendale' detailing Outward and Inward Journey signed by Vinnicombe 14 June 1920; and copied research.

171 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1453. Pte. J. Chilvers, 1-11th. Foot**) *edge nicks and minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

James Chilvers was born in Bungay, Suffolk in 1841. An Agricultural Labourer by occupation, he attested at Bungay for the 54th Regiment of Foot (West Norfolk) on 19 May 1859 and served with the Regiment in India from circa August 1860 until transferring to the 1/11th Regiment of Foot at Fyzabad on 6 October 1865. Returning with his battalion to Devonport on 13 April 1877, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal the following year. He was discharged at his own request with a modified pension on 8 October 1878, having spent 16 years and 8 months soldiering in India. He died at Devonport on 9 July 1905, aged 63.

Sold with copied research.

172 Rocket Apparatus Volunteer Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (**William Lewis**) *scratch to reverse, very fine* £100-£140

William Lewis was born at Croyde, Georgeham, North Devon in 1875. A Farm Labourer he enrolled in the Board of Trade Life Saving Apparatus Volunteers at Croyde Station, Ilfracombe Division, North Devon on 18 August 1899. His name appears in the surviving annual returns (copies included) for 1920 through to 1928 when he is believed to have retired. Both his sons, William and Charles, also served at Croyde and their names continue on the annual returns through to 1933. William Lewis was presented with his long service medal on 14 October 1920 by the Divisional Coastguard Officer. He died at Croyde on 25 February 1942, aged 66.

Sold with copied research.

173 National Fire Brigades Union Long Service Medal, bronze (2), both with Five Years clasp and Ten Years top brooch bar, the edge of the first officially numbered '1787' and the reverse additionally contemporarily engraved '**Harry Tibbs**'; the edge of the second officially numbered '4827' and the reverse additionally contemporarily engraved '**W. H. Langler Ashburton July 23rd 1913**', *nearly extremely fine (2)* £60-£80

Harry Tibbs was born in Teignmouth, South Devon, in 1862. A Chimney Sweep by trade he was appointed Fireman by the Teignmouth Corporation Fire Brigade circa 1890 and presented with his National Fire Brigade Long Service Medal for 10 years service in 1904 and qualified for his additional 5 year clasp in April 1905. He is recorded as resigning from the Fire Brigade after 23 years service in March 1914. He died at Teignmouth on 19 March 1939, aged 77.

William Henry Langler was born in Ashburton, Devon in 1871. A Saddle and Harness Maker he was a member of his local Fire Brigade and was elected to Ashburton Urban Council in 1907, holding numerous local volunteer appointments including Chairman of the Ashburton Urban Council and Captain of the Ashburton Fire Brigade. He was awarded his Fire Brigades Union Long Service Medal on 23 July 1913. He died at Ashburton on 25 April 1925, aged 53.

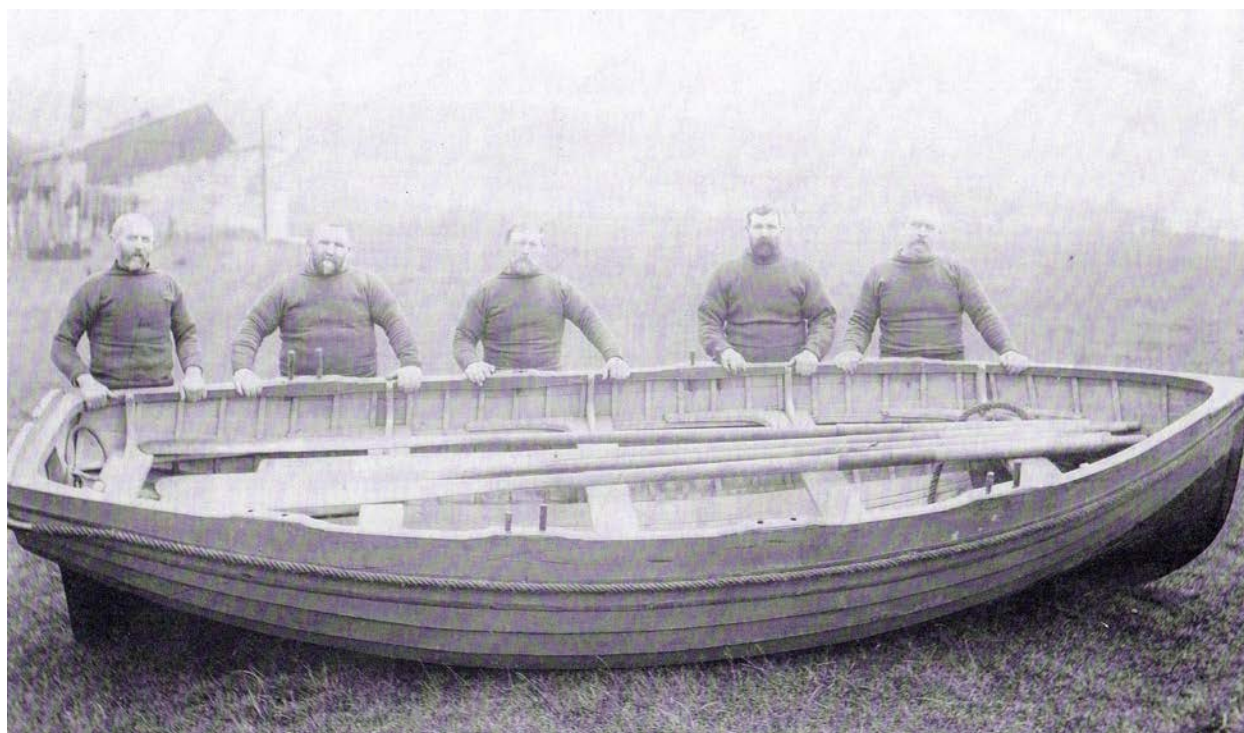
Sold with copied research.



The Board of Trade Sea Gallantry Medal, Lloyd's Bronze Medal for Saving Life, and Royal National Lifeboat Institution Vellum Certificate awarded to Mr. Robert Frood, for the rescue of the *Shamrock* on 3 November 1899

Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large, silver (Robert Frood, wreck of the "Shamrock" on the 3rd November 1899) in embossed case of issue; Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea, 2nd small type, bronze (Robert Frood, "Shamrock" 3rd Novr. 1899.) in case of issue; Royal National Lifeboat Institute Vellum Certificate, inscribed 'Mr Robert Frood 'Shamrock' 3rd November 1899', and signed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, this mounted in a glazed gilt frame, *extremely fine (3)*

£800-£1,000



The crew of the No. 1 Pilot Cutter Drift (Frood far left)

Robert James Frood was born at Turnchapel, Plymstock, Devon on 8 July 1859 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*, the Training Ship for Boys at Devonport, on 15 April 1874. Rated Ordinary Seaman in 1877, Able Seaman in 1879 and Leading Seaman in 1886, he served at home and on both the China and Cape of Good Hope Stations. Promoted Petty Officer 2nd Class in 1889 and Petty Officer 1st Class in 1895 he was discharged to Shore Pension 9 April 1897. He subsequently found employment with the team of Trinity Pilots operating out of Turnchapel as a Seaman crewmember for No 1 Pilot Cutter 'Drift'. Three Pilots and two Seamen (including Robert Frood) from No 1 Pilot Cutter 'Drift' rescued 5 persons from the 'Shamrock' wrecked of Jennycliffe Bay, Plymouth Sound on 3 November 1899. Each was awarded Royal National Lifeboat Institution Certificate on Vellum voted 14 December 1899, the Board of Trade Sea Gallantry Medal in silver presented at Plymouth on 17 February 1900 and the Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea in bronze. Additionally each man was awarded an engraved gold English Watch, bought from subscriptions, at an official presentation at Plymouth Guildhall attended by Plymouth City dignitaries on 18 January 1900. Robert Frood died aged 60 at Plympton St Mary, Devon on 23 November 1919 and was buried in the parish of St John, Hooe on 27 November 1919.

The 'Shamrock' rescue of 3 November 1899 and the awards made were covered in detail in *The Life Saving Awards Research Society Journal* Number 42 June 2001:

'On Thursday 2nd November 1899 a deep depression affected weather conditions throughout the United Kingdom. By daybreak on the Friday widespread south-westerly gales, the worst for over 30 years, were causing major disruption. Part of a factory in Staffordshire and scaffolding in Essex were blown down, a railway guard's carriage and three coaches were also blown over in the Isle of Man and a further train overturned in Portmadoc - many of the main telegraphic and telephone wires throughout the country were down. Lifeboats were launched to aid shipping all around the coast and the Cross Channel ferry services were halted. The worst of the gale was experienced between 12 noon and 3pm on Friday the 3rd.

In Plymouth Harbour, inside the breakwater, only the very largest of vessels were able to remain at anchor; with the aid of tugs all others were taken into safer moorings. A contemporary local newspaper report describes forty-foot waves passing clean over the breakwater as though it did not exist. One craft that was unable to escape was the *Shamrock*, a wooden hulk converted to a floating factory ship belonging to the Fish Oil and Guano Company of London and Dublin. Formerly a brigantine of 363 tonnes, built in 1863, she had been employed in the Irish coastal trade, now fitted out with machinery of considerable value for the manufacture of fish oil and guano from fish offal. She was anchored in Jennycliffe Bay, about half a mile from the shore. Her crew comprised her Captain J B Tackaberry, five men and a boy. Fortunately at the time two of the crew were at business on shore, leaving the captain and four others at the mercy of the storm; quite quickly her tender was washed away giving them no means of escape. Just after 2pm on the 3rd the *Shamrock* was seen from the Barbican to drift away from her moorings with her ensign hoisted upside down – the sign of distress.

At about 2.30pm the tug *Sleuthhound* steamed out to her assistance, but before it could reach her the *Shamrock* had been driven, by the south-westerly gale, on to the rocks under Mount Batten coastguard station. She was holed and quickly began to fill, heeling over to port she finally settled on her starboard side. The lifeboat was signalled and launched but was unable to make headway due to the strong on-shore seas. The Coastguards manned their rocket apparatus and a line was successfully thrown over the wreck. Owing to the heavy seas the crew were unable to fix it; had they done so it would have been too low to enable them to be pulled ashore owing to the high seas and the rocks – they would have been battered to death in the surf.

The Trinity Pilots from Turnchapel, Plymouth manned No.1 Pilot Cutter *Drift* moored in the Cattewater, but they also were unable to make headway around Mount Batten and they returned to their mooring. Not to be thwarted the three pilots - John Pascho, George Henry Skilton and Thomas Staddon, with their two experienced seamen – William Skilton and Robert Froot, then set off in their sixteen foot rowing boat used as a tender. They rowed to Batten, pulled the boat on shore, and with the aid of spectators, up the cliffs and over the fields and down the other side, finally launching themselves and their small boat into the tremendous seas. Not wearing life belts or cork jackets and at great personal danger to themselves, by superb seamanship they reached the side of the *Shamrock*, grabbed the petrified crew of five and successfully rowed back through the raging seas to the shore. They rescued Captain Tackaberry, Owen Bulger the Mate, John Mahony and Michael Foley the two engineers, and a boy James Oates from Plymouth. Nine men and a youth in a sixteen foot rowing boat in these severe south-westerly gale conditions called for seamanship and bravery of the highest standard. The *Shamrock* was on her beam ends with the sea breaking over her to a height of thirty to forty feet from the huge waves coming right over the breakwater and Batten Pier – it was certain that by night she would become a total wreck.

On returning to shore the Turnchapel men received a heroes welcome, their boat was carried back for them and the five rescued men all survived. The rescuers and the rescued were photographed soon after in the rowing boat that had been their salvation.'

Sold with copied research and photographic images of the returning heroes.



The exceedingly rare pair of Life Saving Medals awarded to Commander J. Rothery, Royal Navy, for the rescue off Sidmouth when he was in command of the local Coastguard Station; he previously served as Midshipman in H.M.S. *Rosario* in her remarkably gallant action with a French flotilla off Dieppe in March 1812

Royal National Institute for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, G.IV.R., silver (Lieut. John Rothery. R.N. Voted 6 June 1838) with eyelet and ring suspension; Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea, 1st type, silver medallion, 73mm, fitted with a silver band inscribed, 'Lieutt. John Rothery R.N. 20th June 1838', both the obverse and reverse complete with glazed lunettes, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £1,200-£1,600

Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck:

19 May 1838: Lieutenant Rothery, with five of his crew and a fisherman (John Radford), launched the Coast Guard boat to go to the assistance of the Guernsey schooner *Agnes* which was seen to be in distress. When they got near the stern of the schooner, their boat was swamped and the men washed out. All managed to reach the shore, very exhausted, and some were injured. The schooner soon after drove on shore and the Master and crew of six all saved. Voted silver medal 6 June 1838.'

Lloyd's Minutes of Meeting of Committee of Management 20 June 1838:

'Read letter from Captain Bowles of 29th May, enclosing letter dated 21st May 1838 from Captain Brown (Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard, Exmouth) and from Lieutenant Rothery, Chief Officer at Sidmouth, stating that with five of his crew and a fisherman (John Radford) launched the Coastguard boat and proceeded to a schooner in distress, the *Agnes*. When they got to the stern of the vessel a tremendous sea broke into the boat, a second succeeded which completely filled her and washed them all out. Lieutenant Rothery and four out of the six men succeeded in getting hold of her again, but the seas by that time were tremendous, and it was with great difficulty they got back to the beach very much exhausted and some of the men so much injured as to be unfit for duty for some time. The schooner soon drove on the shore and the crew were all ultimately saved.'

Ordered that the Silver Medal be presented to Lieutenant Rothery and that an award of 1 sovereign be made to each of the six men.'

John Rothery was born at Southwark, Surrey on 11 February 1790 and entered the Royal Navy as a First-Class Volunteer in December 1800. He first served in H.M.S. *Alligator*, 28 guns, attached to the force in the Mediterranean, and was subsequently employed as Midshipman in two other vessels in the Mediterranean until September 1803. He next served in the West Indies and the Channel in the *Pandora* and as Mate in the *London*, 98 guns, from 7 July 1806. Following Napoleon's advance into Portugal, Britain agreed to escort the Royal Family of Portugal to safety and exile in Brazil. *London* accompanied the Braganza Royal Family to Brazil, departing Lisbon on 29 November 1807 and arriving at Salvador, Brazil, accompanied by *Marlborough*, *Bedford* and *Monarch* on 22 January 1808.

Rothery passed the examination for Lieutenant on 7 June 1809 and transferred to the *Rosario*, 10 guns, as Acting Lieutenant on 31 July 1809. He served as Midshipman and Master's Mate in the Baltic, North Sea and the Channel in the *Rosario* and was present during the action off Dieppe when the brigs *Griffon* and *Rosario* engaged a division of the French Boulogne flotilla and captured 3 prizes and drove 2 onshore on 27 March 1812. Nominated as Second-Master of the *Montagu*, 74 guns, on 9 October 1813 and served as Acting-Lieutenant and Lieutenant in *Montagu* in the North Sea and the Mediterranean to July 1816. He transferred to the Coastguard as a Lieutenant and Chief Officer, Coastguard Station, on 2 November 1820. Appointed in charge of a station in the Coastguard on 10 November 1829 he was next appointed in command of the Coastguard Revenue-vessel *Cheerful* on 11 October 1834 before resuming as Chief Officer Coastguard Station on 7 November 1837. As Chief Officer, Sidmouth Coastguard Station, he took part in the rescue of the crew of the *Agnes* off Sidmouth on 19 May 1838 and was voted the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck silver medal on 6 June 1838. He was also awarded the Lloyd's Silver Medal for Saving Life at Sea at their General Meeting held on 20 June 1838. He retired from the Coastguard on 5 November 1841 and was granted Pension £30 per annum. In 1847 he was awarded, as Midshipman, the Naval General Service 1847 Medal with clasp *Rosario* 27 March 1812, one of only seven medals awarded with this clasp. His total Royal Navy and Coastguard service was 40 years and 11 months. Advance to Commander, R.N., in retirement, he died in London on 7 February 1867, aged 76.

Note: Midshipman John Rothery's Naval General Service Medal was last recorded as extant in the Spink Numismatic Circular, August-September 1953.

For a representative display example of the Naval General Service Medal with clasp *Rosario*, see the following lot, Lot 176.

176 Erased Medal: Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Rosario 27 March 1812 [7 issued], *erased, the original clasp facing having been recently added to carriage, about extremely fine* £240-£280

Only 7 Rosario 27 March 1812 clasps issued, to John Brown, Acting Master (a dubious single-clasp medal known but lacking rank); James Gillman, Supernumerary Pilot; George Norris, Pte. R.M. (Honeyman Collection, Huntington Library, U.S.A.); James Rothery, Midshipman (Known); George Starr, Purser (Patiala Collection, Sheesh Mahal Museum, India); William Watson, Surgeon (National Maritime Museum); and John Webber, Gunner.

On the morning of 27 March 1812, the ten-gun brig *Rosario*, Commander Booty Harvey, cruising about four or five miles from Dieppe, spotted 12 brigs and a lugger standing along shore. This was a division of the Boulogne flotilla, bound for Cherbourg. Each brig carried three long twenty-four-pounders, and an eight-inch howitzer, with a crew of fifty men. The *Rosario* made sail to cut off the leewardmost of the brigs, whereupon the whole division formed in line and engaged *Rosario* in succession, and afterwards bore down in an endeavour to lay her on board. The sixteen-gun brig *Griffon*, Commander George Trollope, appearing in the offing, Commander Harvey summoned her to his assistance, and as soon as his signal was answered, at about forty minutes past noon, again engaged the rear of the enemy, who were trying to run for the port of Dieppe. About fifty minutes later *Rosario* ran into the middle of the flotilla, drove two of the brigs on board each other by cutting away their running rigging, and backing her main topsail, engaged them within musket shot, until they got clear, and then stood on and engaged a third brig, which she soon dismasted and compelled to anchor. Passing her, the *Rosario* drove the next brig on shore, and bearing up to Leeward, ran another on board and carried her, being then no more than three quarters of a mile from the beach. Taking his prize in tow, Commander Harvey bore away beyond the reach of the batteries, and met the *Griffon* coming up under a press of sail to join in the action.

Commander Trollope engaged another brig and drove it ashore in St Aubin's Bay, under a heavy fire from the batteries, after which Commander Harvey who was repairing his damages, signalled the *Griffon* to attack the part of the flotilla which had anchored near the shore. Trollope gallantly ran his brig between one of the enemy's brigs and the shore which he boarded and captured, cut her cables and brought her out under a furious fire from the batteries. Finding the *Griffon* too badly disabled in her rigging to renew the attack, Harvey, although his prisoners equalled his crew in number, next ran alongside the brig he had earlier dismasted, and finding her abandoned, brought her away. With their three prizes in tow, the *Rosario* and *Griffon* made sale for the Downs, while the French Commodore, with his seven remaining vessels entered Dieppe. In this really gallant achievement, the only loss sustained by the British was one midshipman and four men wounded on board the *Rosario*. Commanders Harvey and Trollope were both promoted to post rank for their gallant conduct on this occasion.

For the life-saving medals awarded to Commander James Rothery, see the previous lot, Lot 175.

177



Royal Humane Society, large bronze medal (successful) (**James Hill 15 Jan. 1851.**) pierced at 12 o'clock for ring suspension, *light contact marks, very fine* £240-£280

R.H.S. Case No. 15,014: 'On 15 January 1851 off Sidmouth Edward Bartlett, fisherman, and James Hill, boatman of the Coast Guard; went off in two boats, and, driven through a tremendous surf, rescued six persons, the crew of the schooner 'Jane Eliza' of Carnarvon, who were clinging to the rigging; the schooner having been driven on shore during a gale.' Bronze Medal (successful) to Bartlett and Hill.

James Hill was born in County Ayr, Ireland, circa 1806 and entered the Royal Navy as Gunner's Mate in H.M.S. *Vigilant* on 22 November 1826, transferring to the Coastguard, rated Boatman, on 10 December 1831. Promoted to Commissioned Boatman on 1 December 1835 he was stationed at Salcombe Regis near Sidmouth, East Devon, and together with James Hill he successfully rescued during a gale the crew of the schooner 'Jane Eliza' at Sidmouth on 15 January 1851, for which both men were awarded the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal. He was discharged from the Coastguard to pension on 31 August 1863.

Sold with copied research.

Note: The Royal Humane Society Medal awarded to Edward Bartlett for the same action was sold in these rooms in June 2025.

178 The Regimentally rare Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal awarded to Private W. J. Wyatt, Devonshire Regiment

Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (Private William Wyatt 12th Sept 1926) with integral bronze riband buckle, *suspension loose, edge bruising, nearly very fine, rare to unit* £160-£200

One of only three Royal Humane Society Medals recorded as being awarded to serving Devonshire Regiment personnel.

R.H.S. Case No. 48,668: 'Privates W. Wyatt and E. J. Trigg, Devonshire Regiment saved Private W. P. White at 3:00 p.m. on 12 September 1926 from the Sea at Aden. White was in a canoe which capsized three quarters of a mile from shore, where the sea was 18 to 20 feet deep and there was danger from sharks. Both salvors swam out and supported him until a boat picked them up.' Both Wyatt and Trigg were awarded the Society's Bronze medal that were sent to the War Office on 14 December 1926.

William John Wyatt was born in Sutton, Plymouth, on 25 September 1904 and attested for the Devonshire Regiment at Plymouth on 10 October 1922. Posted initially to the 1st Battalion at Devonport he was drafted to the 2nd Battalion and joined them in Delhi, India on 28 January 1925. Returning home with his battalion via Aden he carried out his act of bravery whilst swimming off Aden on 12 September 1926. Posted next to the 1st Battalion he embarked with the battalion for Shanghai where in 1927 they formed part of the Shanghai Defence Force and later served in Malta. He returned home to be discharged on termination of engagement on 9 October 1934. His Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal was his sole medallial entitlement. The 1939 Register records him residing at Plympton St Mary, a Fruit and Vegetable Hawker. He died at Plymouth on 9 November 1961, aged 57.

Sold with copied research.



Devonport Royal Swimming Association and Humane Society Bronze Medal, 33mm, the obverse depicting two men in the water surrounded by ribbon containing words 'Devonport Royal Swimming Association and Humane Society', the reverse engraved **'Presented to W. H. Powell for saving life on May 13th 1907'** within laurel wreath, unmounted, *very fine and possibly a unique award* £140-£180

R.H.S. Case No. 35,345: 'At 7:00 a.m. on 13 May 1907 at Devonport, Harriet Bradley, in an attempt at suicide, threw herself into the Camel Head Creek, 7 feet deep and 20 yards from the side. Powell ran to the place and jumping in and was successful in saving her. Awarded Parchment Certificate.'

William Henry Powell was born in East Stonehouse, Devon on 27 October 1852 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. Ganges, the Training Ship for Boys, on 1 July 1870. Advanced to Boy First Class he embarked in H.M.S. Repulse in 1875 to spend the next three years patrolling the Pacific from Patagonia to British Columbia. Serving in total 23 years with the Royal Navy he was shore pensioned in the rate of Petty Officer First Class on 12 October 1893. Subsequently employed as a Labourer with the Borough Council at Camel's Head Creek, Devonport, he rescued Harriet Bradley from drowning on 13 May 1907. For his bravery he was awarded the Devonport Royal Swimming Association and Humane Society bronze medal and on 19 September the Mayor of Devonport presented him with the Royal Humane Society's Parchment Certificate for the same rescue. He died at Stoke, Devonport on 17 April 1912, aged 59.

The Devonport Royal Swimming Association and Humane Society was formed in 1863, with the Humane Society part of the title dating from when members of the club were responsible for retrieving bodies from the Hamoaze and Plymouth Sound. Port of Plymouth Swimming Association was responsible for the Plym, the Barbican area and around to Western Kings. Devonport was responsible from Western Kings up to Saltash. Currently this function is carried out by the Ministry of Defence Police river patrols. To date this award to Powell is the single known example of the Devonport Royal Swimming Association and Humane Society medal.

Sold with copied research.

180 Port of Plymouth Humane Society Bronze Cross, the reverse inscribed **'Port of Plymouth Humane Society Awarded to Albert Beaumont for saving the life of a child at Stonehouse on 16th April 1894'**, with integral top bronze riband buckle, *nearly very fine* £100-£140

'On 16 April 1894 Annie Bursley, aged 4 years, residing at 3 High Street, Stonehouse, whilst playing off Stonehouse Quay, fell into the water. Albert Beaumont jumped overboard with all his clothes on and rescued her, and she was taken home in a critical condition.'

Albert Ernest Beaumont was born in Plymouth in 1877. Aged 17 and employed by the Plymouth Tramway Company he left his tram and jumped from Stonehouse Bridge to rescue Annie Bursley. He was presented with his Port of Plymouth Humane Society Bronze Cross by the Presiding Magistrate at Stonehouse Petty Sessions on 22 June 1894. He entered the Royal Navy as an Acting 2nd Cook on 25 September 1895 being finally discharged to Pension as Chief Petty Officer Cook on 9 June 1921. For his naval service he received the British War Medal and the Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. He died at Weymouth, Dorset on 16 September 1952, aged 75.

Sold with copied research.

181 Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Life Saving Medal, silver (**Fmn. B. Glanville. 1959**) complete with 'For Humanity' top suspension brooch, *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

The Herald Express of 30 December 1959 records: 'R.S.P.C.A. silver medals have been awarded to Station Officer W. Dodd and Fireman B. Glanville, of Brixham Fire Brigade for their part in rescue of a sheep from cliffs at Ivy Cove, Kingswear, on September 29. The animal was about 50ft above the sea on a 250ft cliff face ... it was a very tricky rescue, Messrs Dodd and Glanville were lowered 50ft by ropes to the sheep and secured it in a harness so that it could be hauled to safety.'

Sold with copies of newspaper reports of the rescue and presentation, together with a letter from RSPCA confirming the award.

182 Sidmouth Loyal Artillery Medal circa 1801, a circular engraved medal with integral roped border, 66mm, silver, hallmarks for London 1800, the obverse featuring a crowned royal cypher GR over an artillery cannon, legend around 'Sidmouth Loyal Artillery', the reverse engraved **'First Prize Adjudged to Gunner Geo. Smith for skill in Gun Practice'**, with flattened ring suspension loop, *good very fine* £160-£200

Referenced in *Balmer*, V.828; and in *Hastings Irwin*.

Note: Owing to the uncertainty that exists with the original provenance and manufacture of some early engraved Volunteer Medals, this lot is sold as viewed.

183 War Medals and Decorations, by D. Hastings Irwin, published by L. Upcott Gill, London, 1910, Fourth Edition, Enlarged and Corrected, 536pp., with index and numerous plates and line drawings, hardback, *good condition* £40-£50

Campaign Groups and Pairs

184



Pair: Private Thomas Wilkinson, Royal Horse Guards, who was severely wounded at Waterloo

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vittoria, Toulouse (Thomas Wilkinson, Royal Horse Guards.); Waterloo 1815 (Thomas Wilkinson, Royal Horse Guards) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *light contact marks, minor edge bruising and some abrasive scratching to edges of both medals, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* £3,000-£4,000

Thomas Wilkinson was born in the Parish of St Martin's, Leicester, and was enlisted into the Royal Horse Guards on 2 September 1808, aged 19, a butcher by trade. He served in the Peninsula, including the battles of Vittoria and Toulouse, and at the battle of Waterloo in Captain W. R. Clayton's Troop. He was discharged at Windsor on 17 February 1816, in consequence of 'a wound by a shell on the hip joint in the battle of Waterloo on the 18th June 1815, destroying a great portion of the muscles of the left thigh rendering the hip joint stiff and the leg nearly useless.' He was admitted to an out-pension at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, of 9d per diem, Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 185



Pair: Private P. Jenkins, Rifle Brigade

South Africa 1834-53 (Philip Jenkins. 1st. Bn. Rifle Bde.); Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (P. Jenkins. 1st. Batn. Rifle Bde.) officially impressed naming, *edge nicks and minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine (2)* £800-£1,000

Philip Jenkins attested for the Rifle Brigade, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Third Kaffir War, 1850-53, and subsequently in the Crimea. The Crimea medal roll is annotated 'Medal to War Office - deceased'.

x 186



Pair: 1st Lieutenant E. Willis, Royal Marines, who was wounded in the attack on the Peiho Forts in 1859

Baltic 1854-55 (Lieut. E. Willis. R.M.) contemporary engraved naming; China 1857-60, 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Lieut. E. Willis, R.M.) officially impressed naming, *toned, nearly extremely fine (2)* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Edward Willis was born in Madras, India in April 1836, where his father was serving as a Captain in the Honourable East India Company's forces. Commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marines at Woolwich in September 1854, and having joined H.M.S. *Nile* in April 1855, he saw action in the Baltic. Present at numerous bombardments, including those against the forts on the River Narva in June and in Sveaborg in August, he was also present in the boat attack on Viborg, in addition to being landed for services ashore.

Advanced to 1st Lieutenant in August 1856, Willis next served on the North America and West Indies stations, following which he joined the 1st Royal Marine Battalion in China in August 1857. He was subsequently present at the capture of Canton in December 1857 and in the attack on the West Gate, Canton in 1858. He also participated in the expedition to Fai Yung and in the attack on the Peiho Forts in 1859, during which latter action he was slightly wounded. So, too, in the expedition to North China in the following year, when he was present in the engagement at Sinho and in the storming party at the capture of the Taku Forts. Finally, he ended his arduous four-year Chinese sojourn in the advance on Pekin, and in the actions at Chang-cheng-wan and Ca-li-isien, 18th and 20th September 1860.

Willis's last seagoing appointment was in the *Formidable* and he was placed on the Retired List on half-pay at his own request in April 1864. It seems his private life had taken a turn for the worse for he was declared bankrupt in May 1865. However, the Court showed leniency by granting him a discharge on condition that he assented to paying off his debts at a rate of £20 per annum.

An accompanying inscribed printed copy of testimonials from senior Royal Marine officers suggests that Willis applied for a post in the Fire Salvage Corps in Liverpool about this time, whilst an old handwritten copy of a letter he sent to Colonel G. B. Rodney in October 1876 reveals he had moved to America. By the time of his death in October 1912, however, he had moved to Toronto, Canada.

x 187

Pair: Engineer R. T. Martell, Royal Navy

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Asst. Engr. R. T. Martell, H.M.S. "Terrible.") privately engraved naming, fitted with a contemporary *Bailey, Coventry*, top silver brooch bar, *this with pin removed*; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with an IGS-style suspension, fitted with a contemporary top silver bar suspension engraved 'Crimea', *good very fine (2)* £300-£400

Richard Thomas Martell was born in Portsea, Hampshire, in 1827 and entered the Royal Navy as an Assistant Engineer Third Class in 1849. He served in H.M.S. *Terrible* from 4 November 1853 to 21 March 1856 and saw active service during the Crimean campaign: during the Naval Bombardment of Sebastopol on 17 October 1854 *Terrible* was the northernmost ship of the Allied line and successfully bombarded the Konstantin Battery, the northern fort protecting Sebastopol Harbour. He retired from the Royal Navy in 1870, and subsequently served in the Mercantile Marine, dying at sea of apoplexy whilst serving as an Engineer in the S.S. *Angola* in 1876.

Sold with copied research.

188

Four: Private T. Gower, 11th Hussars, later 17th Lancers and 5th Lancers

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, *the clasp loose as issued*; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Thos. Gower, 17th. Lancers); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1112 Pte. Thos.-Gower 5th. Lancers); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, and fitted with a straight bar suspension, *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (4)* £400-£500

Thomas Gower, a baker, was born in Chelmsford, Essex, around 1835, and attested for the 11th Hussars at Westminster on 14 June 1854. Appointed Private, he served for 1 year and 24 days in the Crimea, being later engaged with the 17th Lancers in operations to suppress the Indian Mutiny; the medal roll confirms his presence in the action with rebels on 29 December 1858 and at Baroda on 1 January 1859. Transferred to the 5th Lancers on 1 December 1864, he was promoted Corporal on 19 January 1875 and was discharged at his own request with pension after 21 years' service.

Sold with copied service record and medal roll extracts.

189 *Three: Private J. Eagan, 1st Regiment of Foot*

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol, *unofficial rivets between first and second clasps* (2865. John. Eagan. 1st. Battn. 1st. Roya..) depot impressed naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2865 John, Eagan. 1st. Bn. 1st. Foot); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (2865 John Eagan. Royal Regiment) contemporarily impressed naming, plugged and fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £400-£500

Sold with the original medal ribands, and copied medal roll extracts.

x 190



Pair: Private W. Flack, 20th Regiment of Foot, who died of disease at Scutari on 21 February 1855

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (W. Flack. 20th. Regt.) officially impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring suspension, *edge bruising to first, otherwise generally good very fine* (2) £500-£700

William Flack first appears on the musters for the 20th Regiment of Foot in 1841, and served with the Regiment in the Crimea. Evacuated to hospital at Scutari, he died of disease on 21 February 1855.

Sold with copied research.

x 191 *Pair: Private J. Rumley, 30th Regiment of Foot*

Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (62 Pte. J. Rumley, 30: Regt.) officially impressed naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (62. Pte. J. Rumley, 30th. Foot) *minor edge nicks to latter, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (2) £300-£400

John Rumley was born at Bristol and attested there for the 30th Regiment of Foot on 17 October 1857. Promoted Corporal on 20 December 1859, he was reduced to Private on 11 April 1860 having been drunk at Tattoo. He was discharged on 7 September 1878 after 20 years and 321 days' service, of which 7 years and 11 months were spent soldiering in Canada.

Sold with copied research.

192 *Pair: Blacksmith J. Watson, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (J. Watson. B'smith. H.M.S. "Thalia"); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £100-£140



A unique bluejacket's group of three awarded to Commander F. W. Melvill, Royal Navy, 'a brilliant and most popular officer' who was twice mentioned in despatches and specially promoted for his services in Captain Jones's Naval Brigade in the Boer War

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (F. W. Melvill, Midn. R.N. H.M.S. "Minotaur") a slightly later issue which should have the dated reverse; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Lieut: F. W. Melvill, R.N. H:M:S Forte); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *good very fine* (3) £600-£800

Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

The recipient was the only naval officer to receive this clasp combination.

Francis William Melvill was born in Brompton, Middlesex on 16 April 1867, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in July 1880, aged 13. His first seagoing appointment was in as a Midshipman in the *Minotaur*, in which he served off Egypt in 1882.

Among other notable appointments in the 1880s, he served in the *Alexandra*, flag ship of the Mediterranean Fleet, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh. Advanced to Lieutenant in April 1890, Melvill went on to serve on the North America and Pacific stations and was given his first command, the gunboat *Heron*, in September 1897. During his tenure of command in the following year, ten of his crew were landed for operations on the Niger River.

As it transpired, Melvill, too, would shortly see service as a bluejacket, for, in October 1899, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the cruiser *Forte* on the Cape of Good Hope station. Hostilities having by then commenced in South Africa, he was landed as second-in-command of the Naval Brigade under Captain E. P. Jones, R.N., in which, among other operations, he was present in the battle for the Tugela Heights and at the relief of Ladysmith. In the former engagement, on 23 February 1900, Melvill had charge of the Naval Brigade's 12-pounder unit, which was placed on a high kopje. There, in common with the 4.7-inch and 5-inch naval guns, it came under heavy fire: 'During the whole day the enemy shelled very vigorously, and it is beyond my comprehension how so small amount of damage was done, as they were shooting with great accuracy.'

In his despatch to General Buller on 14 June 1900, Captain Jones also reported that Melvill was 'indefatigable in his work' in selecting positions for the naval guns at Van Wyck, whilst in Buller's despatch dated 19 June 1900, he was cited for his 'good service' in the engagement at Allemann's Nek on the 11th. Moreover, he was specially promoted to Commander in October 1900.

On departing *Forte* in January 1901, he held a succession of appointments in the Channel Squadron, among them the battleship *Illustrious*. And it was during that appointment that tragedy struck on his taking the helm of the ship's steam pinnace off Weymouth on 2 October 1903. He lost his footing and fell overboard. As reported in *The Times*, it was very dark night with strong winds and a heavy sea and although every effort was made to rescue him, he was pulled down by the weight of his uniform and a heavy coat.

In writing to *The Times*, Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford stated that 'Commander Melvill's death had cast a gloom over the whole Channel Fleet. He was a much respected officer and the service has lost a brilliant and most popular officer.'

194 *Pair: Private W. Pearce, 21st Hussars*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (1503. Pte. W. Pearce. 21/Hussrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display, *edge nicks to first, otherwise very fine* (2) £140-£180

William Pearce was born in Brighton in 1858 and attested for the 21st Hussars at Hounslow on 11 October 1876. Posted to Egypt from 26 September 1884 to 24 July 1885, his Army Service Record confirms entitlement and notes that he was discharged at Canterbury in October 1886.

195 *Pair: Private W. Butler, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (2715 Pte. W. Butler 5th. Lancers.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed, *pitting and edge bruising to first, solder repair to claw, fine and better* (2) £140-£180

Sold with copied medal roll extract.



Family Group:

Seven: Lieutenant E. F. J. Ives, Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery, later Captain, Home Guard, who was wounded by gunshot during the Great War on the Western Front on 11 August 1917

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (4640 Gunr. E. F. J. Ives "F" By. R.H.A.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (4640 B.Q.M. Sjt. E. F. J. Ives. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. F. J. Ives.); Defence Medal (Capt. E. F. J. Ives. 8th Bux. H.G.) privately engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4640 B.Q.M. Sjt. E. F. J. Ives. R.H.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 3rd issue (4640 W.O. Cl. 2. E. F. J. Ives. R.A.) mounted court-style for wear, *light pitting from Star, otherwise good very fine and better*

Pair: Sergeant A. E. Ives, Royal Horse Artillery, who was captured and taken prisoner of War at Wormhoudt on 29 May 1940

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style for wear, with named OHMS transmission box of issue, addressed to 'Mr A. E. Ives, 4 Labley Road, Holloway, London, N7', *extremely fine (9)* £800-£1,000

Ernest Frederick John Ives was born in Windsor, Berkshire, in 1875 and attested for the Royal Horse Artillery in London on 3 July 1894. Posted to 'F' Battery, he served with them in India from 17 September 1895 to 15 October 1914, during which period he suffered from several bouts of Malaria, and saw active service on the Punjab Frontier. Promoted Bombardier on 17 March 1905, and Sergeant on 7 December of that same year, he was posted to 'A' Ammunition Column on 1 May 1907, reverting to 'W' Battery on 21 February 1910. Appointed Battery Quartermaster Sergeant on 9 November 1911, he was posted to 'C' Ammunition Column and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 April 1913. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 November 1914, before being posted to the Depot on 6 September 1915.

Ives was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 21 November 1915, and saw further service back on the Western Front with 'B' Battery, 331 Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, serving as Adjutant from 15 August 1916 to 11 May 1917. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1917, he was wounded by gun-shot to the right leg at Nieuport-les-Bains on 11 August 1917, and was admitted to the 3rd Canadian Casualty Clearing Station the same day. Recovering, he suffered from influenza in the field on 11 October 1918, and saw further service post-War as an Acting Captain, attached Royal Army Ordnance Corps, from 30 April to 2 July 1920. He finally retired after 26 years' service, of which 19 years were spent soldiering in India, and was subsequently employed as a Clerk at the Ministry of Pensions. In retirement he also tried to claim an Officer's wound gratuity, and despite writing to both the Prince of Wales and the Chancellor of the Exchequer (amongst others) was unsuccessful. He saw further service during the Second World War as a Captain with the 8th Battalion, Buckinghamshire Home Guard from 1 February 1941 to 18 November 1944, and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal without annuity per Army Order 98 of 1953. He died in Slough, Buckinghamshire, on 12 April 1964.

Sold with an extensive file of copied research.

Albert Edward Ives was born in Eton, Buckinghamshire, on 21 November 1911, the son of the above, and enlisted for the 17/21st Lancers as a Boy Soldier on 24 November 1925. He transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery and served with them during the Second World War as part of the British Expeditionary Force. He was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Wormhoudt, France, on 29 May 1940, and was held successively at Stalag 344 at Lamsdorf, Poland, from June 1940 to June 1942; Oflag VII B at Warburg, Germany, from June to November 1942; Stalag VII A at Moosburg, Germany, from November 1942 to February 1943; and Stalag 383 at Hohenfels, Germany, from February 1943 to April 1945. Repatriated following the cessation of hostilities,

Sold with the recipient's Army Second Class Certificate of Education; and copied research.

197 Pair: Store-Sergeant J. Laing, Indian Ordnance Department

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (424 S... Sergt. J. Laing. Ordce. De... Bl.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (Store- ...gt. J. Laing. Ordce. Deptt. Bl. Comd.) mounted court-style for wear from a top double silver brooch bar, *heavy contact marks that has partially obscured naming, better than good fine (2)* £120-£160

198 Four: Private F. J. Stacey, 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5202 Pte. F. J. Stacey. 12th Lancers); 1914 Star, with clasp (5202 Pte. F. J. Stacey. 12/Lrs); British War and Victory Medals (L-5202 Pte. F. J. Stacey. 12-Lrs.) *good very fine (4)* £160-£200

Frederick James Stacey was born in Wandsworth around 1880, and attested for the 12th Lancers at Colchester on 12 October 1900. Posted to South Africa from 28 November 1901 to 21 September 1902, he transferred to the 1st Class Army Reserve on 5 December 1908, his conduct and character noted as 'exemplary' - thoroughly sober and reliable. His Army Service Record further describes his desired trade or employment at this time as policeman, adding: 'a good horseman, with patience & good temper in breaking in young horses.'

Recalled to the Army upon the outbreak of the Great War, Stacey served overseas as part of the British Expeditionary Force from 15 August 1914. Appointed Paid Lance Corporal 10 April 1915, he was reverted to Private due to drunkenness. Sent to a dispersal unit at Dover on 12 February 1919, he was demobilised a few weeks later and likely returned to his former equine employment.

Sold with copied service record.

x 199 Four: Private F. C. Winter, 19th Hussars, later Army Service Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Orange Free State, *OFS clasp loose on riband* (3942. Pte. F. C. Winter. 19/Hrs) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3942 Pte. H. C. Winter. 19th. Hussars.); British War and Victory Medals (DM2-096503 Pte. F. C. Winter. A.S.C.) mounted for wear, *light contact marks, toned, very fine and better (4)* £180-£220

Sold with copied medal roll extracts that confirms entitlement to all clasps.

200 Five: Captain, late Regimental Quarter Master Sergeant, M. Thwaites, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of Loos, 30 September 1915

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4966 Corpl: M. Thwaites. York: Regt) unofficial rivets between state and date clasps; 1914 Star (4966 R.Q.M. Sjt. M. Thwaites. 2/York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. M. Thwaites.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4966 Q.M. Sjt: M. Thwaites. York: Regt.) with named card box of issue, and concertina white metal drinking vessel, the latter housed in a leather case with the 'M.T. XIX.' embossed in gold lettering, *generally good very fine (lot)* £300-400

Marmaduke Thwaites was the son of Marmaduke and Elizabeth Thwaites, of Mill Gate, Richmond, Yorkshire. His father was a stonemason and builder. Thwaites served in the ranks of the 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment during the Second Boer War. He resided with his wife at 29 Woodlands Terrace, Stanningley, near Leeds. Thwaites advanced to Regimental Quarter Master Sergeant, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 October 1914. He was discharged to commission in the 2nd Battalion, 10 October 1914.

Thwaites advanced to Captain, and was killed serving with the Battalion at the Battle of Loos, 30 September 1915. Captain Thwaites was aged 34, and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France. His brother Alexander Thwaites was also killed during the Great War, 17 September 1916, whilst serving as a Private in the Durham Light Infantry. Both brothers are commemorated on the Richmond Friary Gardens War Memorial.

201 Pair: Warrant Officer Class II R. J. Sly, West Riding Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (4216 Serjt: R. J. Sly. W. Riding Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4216 Serjt: R. Sly. W. Riding Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £120-£160

Robert James Sly was born in Portsea, Hampshire, on 10 April 1870, the son of a Gunner in Royal Navy, and attested for the West Riding Regiment on 17 July 1894. Advanced Sergeant on 5 September 1899, he served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and was appointed Sergeant and Orderly Room Clerk on 19 March 1901. He saw further service in India from 5 October 1905 to 18 February 1918, and was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant on 25 January 1907. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with Gratuity per Army Order 117 of April 1913, and was promoted Warrant Officer Class II on 29 January 1915. Arriving back in the U.K. on 31 March 1918, he was attached for duty to the Prisoner of War camp at Catterick on 31 May 1918. For his services during the Great War he was also entitled to a British War Medal. He retired on 30 March 1920, and died due to suicide whilst of unsound mind at Portsmouth on 19 June 1931.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extracts, and other research.

×202 **Six: Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant E. J. Benallick, Welsh Regiment, who was both Mentioned in Despatches and awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, South Africa 1901, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Diamond Hill, Belfast, *clasps mounted in this order; the date clasp a tailor's copy* (7360 Sgt. E. J. Benallick, VI: Co: Welsh Regt.); 1914 Star (205 R.Q.M. Sgt. E. J. Benallick. 1/6 Welsh R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (205 W.O. Cl. 2. E. J. Benallick. Welsh R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (265023 R.Q.M. Sgt. E. J. Benallick. 6/Welsh R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII. R., with Additional Award Bar (205 C.Sjt: E. J. Benallick [sic]. 6/Welsh Regt.) *lacquered, contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine and better* (6) £400-£500

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 May 1917.

Enoch J. Benallick attested for the Welsh Regiment and served with the Volunteer Company in South Africa during the Boer War, and then as Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant of the 1/6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 October 1914. For his services during the Great War he was both Mentioned in Despatches and awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal, and was awarded the Additional Award Bar to his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 66 of 1925.

203 **Pair: Private D. Proudfoot, Highland Light Infantry**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (6908 Pte. D. Proudfoot, 1. High: Lt. Inf.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6908 Pte. D. Proudfoot. Highland L.I.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £120-£160

David Proudfoot, a miner, was born in Moffatt in 1875 and attested for the Highland Light Infantry at Edinburgh on 24 April 1899. Posted to South Africa from 8 May 1900, his Army Service record notes that he was awarded the Mounted Infantry Certificate in 1902 and served with the British Expeditionary Force in France from 29 November 1914. He was subsequently discharged at Dumbarton from the 1st Garrison Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, upon the termination of his second period of engagement on 23 April 1916, his latter work in the Quartermaster's stores described as 'very good'.

204 **Four: Company Sergeant Major P. Nicholas, Royal Army Service Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (7651 Corl. P. Nicholas. A.S.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7651 Serjt. P. Nicholas. A.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (S/7651 W.O. Cl. 2. P. Nicholas. R.A.S.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (S.Q.M. Sgt: P. Nicholas. A.S.C.) *mounted for wear, contact marks, very fine* (4) £280-£340

Pearse Nicholas, a Baker from Marylebone, London, was born around 1867. He attested into the Army Service Corps, aged 20, in 1887, and served in South Africa during the Boer War. His L.S.G.C. was awarded with gratuity on 1 April 1908, and he was discharged after 21 years service, as a Company Sergeant Major, on 19 September 1908. He appears in the *London Gazette* on 2 February 1915 as a War Office established civilian employee working in the Supply Reserve Depot and was placed on the Army Register for the award of a M.S.M. with gratuity on 17 August 1917, following a recommendation of 25 August 1915.

×205 **Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel E. Davis, Royal Army Medical Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (Major. E. Davis. R.A.M.C.) *engraved naming*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Major E. Davis. R.A.M.C.) *engraved naming, minor edge nicks and light contact marks, nearly extremely fine* (2) £300-£400

Edward Davis was commissioned into the Royal Army Medical Corps on 30 May 1885 and served in South Africa during the Boer War as a Medical Officer of the Infantry Division, and was present at the Relief of Ladysmith, including the operations of 17 to 24 January 1900 and the action at Spion Kop; the operations of 5 to 7 February 1900 and the action at Vaal Kranz; the operations of Tugela Heights, 14 to 27 February 1900, and the action at Pieters Hill; and operations in the Transvaal from August 1901 to 31 May 1902. Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 30 May 1905, he transferred to the Retired List on 24 November 1906, but saw further service during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 October 1914, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915).

206 **Pair: Corporal G. A. Codling, Royal Army Medical Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (8661 Cpl. G. A. Codling. R.A.M.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (8661 Corpl.: G. A. Codling. R.A.M.C.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (2) £140-£180

207 **Four: Lieutenant R. C. Cliff, Australian Imperial Force, late Prince Alfred's Own Cape Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (327 Dvr: R. C. Cliff. Prince Alf: O. Cape A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (327 Dvr. R. C. Cliff. P.A.O.C. Arty.) *renamed*; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. C. Cliff. A.I.F.); together with the recipient's related miniature awards; and Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'A27621', *edge bruising and contact marks to KSA, this nearly very fine; the rest better* (4) £140-£180

Sold with the recipient's riband bar; and the recipient's Volunteered for Active Service lapel badge, the reverse numbered '16374'; A.I.F. Returned from Active Service lapel badge, the reverse numbered '49612'; and Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League Australia lapel badge, the reverse numbered '33851'.



Seven: Rear-Admiral Hon. A. L. O. Forbes-Sempill, Royal Navy, who was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Russian Order of St. Stanislas for his services in the battleship H.M.S. *Valiant* at Jutland

China 1900, no clasp (Lieut. The Hon. L. Forbes-Sempill. R.N. H.M.S. *Centurion*); 1914-15 Star (Commr. The Hon. A. L. O. Forbes-Sempill. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. The Hon. A. L. O. Forbes-Sempill. R.N.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Stanislas, 2nd class neck badge with swords by *Edouard, St Petersburg*, gold and enamels, *the first nearly very fine, otherwise good very fine (7)* £2,000-£2,400



Provenance: Alan Hall Collection, June 2000.

Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, 2nd Class *London Gazette* 5 June 1917.

Arthur Lionel Ochonar Forbes-Sempill was born at Fitzroy House, Fitzroy, Aberdeenshire on 24 September 1877, the fourth son of the 17th Lord Sempill.

Entering the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in July 1891, he first went to sea as a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Edgar* on the Mediterranean station in the summer of 1893.

By the time of the Boxer Rebellion, he was serving in the battleship *Centurion*, in which he was promoted to Lieutenant. Then, in February 1900, after being given command of the torpedo gunboat *Tweed*, he was praised for his conduct in capturing a Chinese launch which had been pirating in the West River. And a month or two later, he was appointed to the temporary command of the gunboat *Sandpiper*, and was frequently called upon to embark the Commander-in-Chief, China Station, Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, on his assorted visits.

In the period leading up to the Great War, Forbes-Sempill served on the Pacific and Mediterranean stations and was promoted to Commander in December 1910. And he was awarded the Coronation Medal for his 'special services' at the Coronation Review in 1911.

Soon after the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he joined the battleship *Valiant*, then flying the flag of Rear-Admiral H. Evan-Thomas in the 5th Battle Squadron. And he was similarly employed at the battle of Jutland, his services on that occasion gaining him a mention in despatches and special promotion to Captain in June 1916, in addition to the Order of St. Stanislas, 2nd Class, with swords. His 'mention' stated he was 'a very able executive officer who had the arrangements for fire, repair and other parties extremely well organised and who was of great help throughout the action.' (*London Gazette* 15 September 1916, refers).

His subsequent wartime commands comprised the depot ship *Leander* (September, 1916), the cruiser *Blonde* (February, 1917) and the cruiser *Cordelia* (June, 1917). And in the post-war era, prior to his being placed on the Retired List as a Rear-Admiral in the summer of 1927, he commanded the battleship *Colossus*, flying the flag of his old Jutland boss, Rear-Admiral Maurice Woolcome, C.B.

During the Second World War, Forbes-Sempill served as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Home Guard. He died in May 1962, aged 85

209 *Five: Able Seaman N. Johnson, Royal Navy*

China 1900, no clasp (N. Johnson A.B. H.M.S. *Arethusa*.) *renamed, with suspension re-affixed*, 1914-15 Star (187773, N. Johnson, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (187773 N. Johnson. A.B. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (187773 Ch.B.1200 N. Johnson. A.B. R.F.R.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (5)* *£100-£140*

210



Pair: Havildar Jhanda Singh, 32nd Sikh Pioneers

Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (3263 Lce. Nk. Jhanda Singh 32nd. Sikh Pioneers.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12 (3263 Havdr. Jhanda Singh 32d. Sikh Pioneers) *light contact marks, very fine (2)* *£600-£800*

211 *Pair: Naik Surbir Gurung, 2-2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12 (3448 Rifleman Surbir Gur...1st. Bn. 2nd. K.E.O. Goorkhas); British War Medal 1914-20 (3448 Nk. Surbir Gurung, 2-2 K E O Grks.) *edge bruising and wear to first with evidence of former brooch mounting to reverse which partially obscures naming, likely replacement suspension, fair to fine, the second better*

Pair: Subadar K. Gurung, 2-8 Gurkha Rifles

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Subdr. Kulbahadur Gurung, 2-8 G.R.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed, *rank to first officially re-impressed, nearly very fine and better (4)* *£120-£160*

212 Five: Able Seaman G. H. Hooper, Royal Navy, later Royal Fleet Reserve

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (SS.2564. G. H. Hooper, A.B. H.M.S. *Philomel*.); 1914-15 Star (SS.2564, G. H. Hooper. A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (SS.2564 G. H. Hooper. A.B. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (SS.2564 Po.B.6263 G. H. Hooper. Sig. R.F.R.) *light contact marks, good very fine (5)* £240-£280

George Henry Hooper was born in Bristol on 7 May 1890 and joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on 6 August 1908. Promoted Able Seaman on 30 July 1910, he served in H.M.S. *Philomel* from 5 October 1911 to 16 July 1913, seeing active service during the operations in the Persian Gulf. He transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 9 August 1913, but was recalled for War service on 2 August 1914, and served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, most notably in H.M.S. *Bloodhound* from 7 February 1916 until the cessation of hostilities. Demobilised on 2 June 1919, he re-enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve on 6 August 1920, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 24 April 1924. He was finally discharged on 22 June 1925, and subsequently served in the Mercantile Marine, latterly as Boatswain's Mate in the yacht *Iolanda* from 21 October 1935 to 23 May 1936.

Sold with the recipient's original Parchment Certificate of Service; two testimonial letters; and copied research.

213 Four: Private G. W. Pearson, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (1253 S.Sth: G. W. Pearson. 1/D.Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (D-1253 Cpl. G. W. Pearson. 1-D.Gds.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (1253 Pte. G. W. Pearson, 1 K.D. Guards.) *minor staining to obverse of VM, generally very fine (4)* £120-£160

George W. Pearson attested for the 1st Dragoon Guards and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 November 1914. He was court martialled on 31 July 1916, but later served with the Regiment on the North West Frontier of India during the Third Afghan War.

214 Four: Acting Sergeant G. Drew, 7th Dragoon Guards, later Royal Engineers

1914 Star, with clasp (2146 Pte. G. Drew. 7-D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (2146 A-Sjt. G. Drew 7 D. Gds.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21 (37671 A-Sjt. G. Drew. R.E.) *light contact marks, generally very fine (4)* £100-£140

George Drew, a groom, was born in London in 1889 and served with the 7th Dragoon Guards during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 October 1914. Transferred to the Royal Engineers as Acting Sergeant on 28 February 1915, he subsequently served with 'B' Divisional Signals at Quetta, and was discharged from the Royal Corps of Signals at Canterbury in May 1924.

Sold with the recipient's card identity tag; and copied research.

Note: The recipient's Medal Index Card states that duplicates of all of the recipient's medals were issued at Public expense on 1 June 1927.

215 Three: Private F. Jackson, 12th Lancers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 February 1915

1914 Star, with clasp (3882 Pte. F. Jackson. 12/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-3382 Pte. F. Jackson. 12-Lrs.) *extremely fine (3)* £140-£180

Frederick Jackson was born in Secunderabad, India, in 1892, the son of Farrier Staff Sergeant Frederick Archibald Jackson of 'C' Squadron, 21st Lancers, who rode in the charge at Omdurman. He attested for the 12th Lancers as Private and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. He was killed in action a few months later on 23 February 1915; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

216

Nine: Colonel W. Holdsworth, 13th/18th Hussars, formerly 18th Hussars, who was thrice Mentioned in Despatches and thrice wounded during the Great War, and was its senior officer on amalgamation with the 13th Hussars

1914 Star, with clasp (Lieut. W. Holdsworth. 18/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. W. Holdsworth.) *naming inverted on VM but aligns perfectly with that on the BWM*; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; **Romania, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Fourth Class breast badge, with swords, silver and enamels, *this lacking reverse centre and enamels chipped on obverse centre, otherwise nearly very fine or better* and a unique combination of awards to the Regiment (9) £400-£500

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 October 1914; 30 January 1915; 16 March 1919.

Romanian Order of the Crown Fourth Class, *London Gazette* 20 September 1919.

Walter Holdsworth proceeded on service with the regiment to France on 15 August 1914, and was Mentioned in Despatches in October 1914. Wounded at Le Gher on 20 October 1914, he was also recommended for his braver ythat day 'when in command of a machine gun detachment he had the gun put out of action by a high-explosive shell. and although wounded in two places he brought the gun out of action on his shoulders.' Promoted to Captain on 8 April 1915, having recovered from his wounds Holdsworth returned to France, only to be wounded again on 24 April 1916. He was promoted to Temporary Major on 26 May 1918, and was wounded for a third time on 28 August 1918. He was appointed to the temporary command of the regiment on 14 October 1918. Major Holdsworth assumed command of the 18th Hussars on 17 September 1922, and was its senior office on amalgamation with the 13th Hussars in November 1922, becoming 13th/18th Hussars. As a retired officer he was re-employed on 30 May 1941, and was employed on Troop ships during the Second War.

Sold with copied research, which shows that he was the only member of the Regiment to be awarded the Romanian Order of the Crown.

217 *Four: Private R. Hackett, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards*

1914 Star (6604 Pte. R. Hackett. 1/D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (D-6604 Pte. R. Hackett. 1-D. Gds.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (6604 Pte. R. Hackett. 1 K.D. Guards.) *very fine and better (4)* £120-£160

Robert Hackett, a carpenter, was born in Southampton and attested for the 1st Dragoon Guards. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 November 1914, before proceeding to India on 26 October 1917, and saw further service on the North West Frontier of India during the Third Afghan War. He was discharged medically unfit at Canterbury in 1920, his intended place of future residence being noted as Priory View, Bournemouth.

218 *Pair: Sergeant N. McLeod, South Wales Borderers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 31 October 1914*

1914 Star (9511 Sjt. N. McLeod. S. Wales Bord.); British War Medal 1914-20 (9511 Sjt. N. McLeod. S. Wales Bord.); together with an *erased* Victory Medal 1914-19, *good very fine (3)* £70-£90

Neil McLeod attested for the South Wales Borderers and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914. He was killed in action on 31 October 1914; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

x 219 *Three: Private S. C. V. Sylvester, Army Service Corps*

1914 Star (M1-6812 Pte. S. Sylvester. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M1-6812 Pte. S. C. V. Sylvester. A.S.C.) *very fine*

Pair: Lance-Corporal R. J. Moorhead, 42nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (127402 L. Cpl. R. J. Moorhead. 42-Can. Inf.) *very fine (5)* £80-£100

Samuel C. V. Sylvester attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 November 1914 (the last day for qualifying for the 1914 Star).

x 220 *Five: Sergeant A. Adams, Royal Army Medical Corps*

1914 Star (530 Cpl. A. Adams. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (530 Sjt. A. Adams. R.A.M.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (530 Sjt. A. Adams. 5/C.C.S. R.A.M.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7253870 Sjt. A. Adams. R.A.M.C.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better (5)* £180-£220

Albert Adams attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with 5 Casualty Clearing Station during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 August 1914 (also entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star). Promoted Sergeant, for his services during the Great War on the Western Front he was awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal (*London Gazette* 1 January 1918).

Sold with copied research.

x 221 *Four: Nursing Sister Mary M. Muir, Canadian Army Medical Corps*

1914 Star (N. Sister M. Mc.B Muir. C.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (N. Sister M. M. Muir.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine and better (4)* £140-£180

Mary McBride Muir, a trained nurse, was born at Greengairs, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on 1 September 1878. A resident of 88 Fifth Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, she attested for the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Quebec on 25 September 1914 and served in France from 8 November 1914. Sent to No. 1 Canadian General Hospital from 10 April 1915 to 10 May 1915, she spent 1916 and 1917 employed as a Nursing Sister at various military hospitals including Netley, Cliveden, Netheravon and Shorncliffe. It was at around this term that her health began to fail her, with repeated references in her service records to extreme anxiety and nervousness associated with her work on a T.B. ward. Suffering from 'strain of service' as advocated in her notes, she finally broke down in April 1917 and was taken off duty. Permitted to resign from military service 30 September 1918, she returned to Canada and died on 27 March 1953.

Sold with copied research.

x 222



Three: Lieutenant P. Strickland, Royal Navy, who died of wounds in H.M.S. *Dublin* at the battle of Jutland

1914-15 Star (Lieut. P. Strickland. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. P. Strickland. R.N.) together with Memorial Plaque (Percy Strickland) *extremely fine* (4) £600-£800

Percy Strickland was born in London on 4 July 1880, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in May 1905. Advanced to Lieutenant in March 1911, he was serving in the depot ship H.M.S. *Aquarius* on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914 and remained likewise employed until joining the cruiser *Dublin* in March 1916.

He was subsequently present at Jutland on 31 May 1916, when, in the night action that followed, *Dublin* expended 117 6-inch shells and shared in the destruction of an enemy destroyer. But she was herself severely damaged, being hit by five 5.9-inch shells from the S.M.S. *Elbing* and eight 4.1-inch shells from the *Stuttgart*, and suffering casualties of three killed and 27 wounded.

One of those fatalities was Strickland, who was mortally wounded. Aged 27, he left a widow, Gwendolen Strickland, and is buried at Kinloss Abbey in Morayshire

x 223

Three: Acting Yeoman of Signals F. W. Wheatley, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (J.26805, F. W. Wheatley, O. Sig., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.26805 F. W. Wheatley. Sig. R.N.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: Ordinary Telegraphist S. B. Howkins, Royal Navy

British War and Victory Medals (B.Z. 10770 S. B. Howkins. O. Tel. R.N.V.R.) *VM officially re-impressed, good very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (199339 R. Thomas. P.O. R.N.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (C.2271. J. MacLeod. Lg. Sea. R.N.R.) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* (7) £80-£100

Francis William Wheatley was born in Portland, Dorset, on 3 June 1898 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 17 September 1913. Appointed Ordinary Signaller on 3 December 1915, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was promoted Signaller on 20 September 1916, and Leading Signaller on 10 June 1924. He was shore discharged, time expired, on 2 June 1928, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. Recalled for War service on 15 June 1939, he saw further service during the Second World War, and was advanced Acting Yeoman of Signals on 5 October 1940. He was finally released on 11 September 1945.

Sidney Bernard Howkins was born in Uttoxeter on 19 September 1899 and enlisted in the Bristol Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 26 July 1917. He served with them during the Great War, and was attached to the Royal Air Force from 1 April to 14 July 1918. He was shore demobilised on 12 August 1919.

Reginald Thomas was born in Cornwall on 21 August 1880 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 11 May 1898. Advanced Petty Officer on 1 May 1912, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 29 September 1913, and served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments. He was invalided out of the service due to insanity on 25 June 1919.

John MacLeod was born in Stornoway on Christmas Day 1880 and enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve on 1 January 1902. Mobilised for War service, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 November 1917. He was shore demobilised on 29 January 1919.

Sold with copied research.

224 *Four: Petty Officer F. Burlong, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (220854, F. Burlong, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (220854 F. Burlong, P.O. 1 RN.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (220854 F. Burlong, P.O. H.M.S. Victory.) *contact marks, very fine and better (4)*

£80-£100

Frederick Burlong was born in Lindfield, Sussex, on 31 May 1886 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 26 May 1903. Promoted Able Seaman on 20 December 1906, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, most notably H.M.S. *Birkenhead* from 26 August 1915 until 7 June 1919, and was promoted Leading Seaman on 29 June 1916, and Petty Officer on 12 May 1918. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 8 March 1926, and was shore pensioned on 30 July 1926.

x 225

**Five: Stoker Petty Officer E. J. Wilton, Royal Navy, who was picked up and taken P.O.W. following H.M.S. *Nomad's* heroic action and loss in the battle of Jutland**

1914-15 Star (304347 E. J. Wilton, Act. S.P.O. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (304347 E. J. Wilton, S.P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (304347 E. J. Wilton, S.P.O. H.M.S. Vivid); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *very fine (5)*

£400-£500

Edwin John Wilton was born in Bodmin, Cornwall on 25 April 1883, and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in June 1903. Having then been landed from the cruiser H.M.S. *Sutlej* to lend assistance after the Messina earthquake in 1908, he was serving as a Stoker Petty Officer in the depot ship *Leander* on the outbreak of war.

In March 1916, he returned to sea in the destroyer *Nomad*, and was subsequently present at the battle of Jutland, when she was sunk after a heroic duel with enemy battlecruisers, a duel for which Commander the Hon. Barry Bingham, R.N., in the flotilla leader *Nestor*, was awarded the V.C. Wilton's captain, Lieutenant-Commander Paul Whitfield, R.N., was awarded the D.S.O., the citation stating:

'In command of *Nomad*, gallantly supported *Nestor* and *Nicator* in an attack on the enemy battlecruisers. *Nomad* was badly hit and disabled during this attack, but later succeeded in sinking a disabled German destroyer, and finally fired all her torpedoes at the High Seas Fleet, waiting for the last moment before doing so, though the *Nomad* was sinking at the time.'

Therein lies a much-described story of stoicism and courage, not least as *Nomad* sat motionless and helpless after taking a hit in her engine room. And when the German battlecruisers finally descended upon her and the crippled *Nestor*, there could be but one outcome. Mercifully, however, most of *Nomad's* crew were forward and the enemy's shells mainly struck aft, thereby keeping her casualties to eight killed and four wounded. Her survivors amounted to 72 officers and ratings, who were picked by German torpedo boats and taken prisoners of war.

On being repatriated at the war's end, Wilton remained in the Royal Navy until being pensioned ashore in June 1925. He was also issued with a duplicate Messina Earthquake medal to replace the one lost in action at Jutland.

x 226 *Three: Stoker 1st Class J. Yates, Royal Navy, who was killed in action in H.M.S. *Good Hope* at the battle of the Coronel on 1 November 1914*

1914-15 Star (305453 J. Yates, Sto.1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (305453 J. Yates, Sto. 1, R.N.) *extremely fine (3)*

£140-£180

John Yates was born in Grimsby, Lincolnshire on 5 May 1884, and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in November 1903. Having then been permitted to purchase his discharge as 'a special case' in July 1906, he was recalled from the Royal Fleet Reserve in August 1914, when he joined the cruiser H.M.S. *Good Hope* as a Stoker 1st Class.

Just over two months later, at the battle of the Coronel on 1 November 1914, *Good Hope* was sunk by the combined fire of Admiral Spee's *Scharnhorst* and her cruiser escort. Compelled from the outset to close the enemy to bring her own guns into range, *Good Hope* - Admiral Craddock's flagship - was hit by multiple shells which left her topsides all ablaze, prior to igniting her forward magazine. There were no survivors from her complement of 926 officers and men.

Yates is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

x 227



Four: Able Seaman F. S. Ayling, Royal Navy, who was among those lost in H.M. submarine E.10 in the North Sea in January 1915
 1914-15 Star (236228 F. S. Ayling, A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (236228 F. S. Ayling, A.B. R.N.); **Italy, Kingdom,**
 Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver (F. S. Ayling, H.M.S. Exmouth 1908) *good very fine (4)* £400-£500

Frank Stuart Ayling was born in Portsea, Hampshire on 5 May 1890, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in April 1906. Having then volunteered for the 'Silent Service', he was serving as an Able Seaman in H.M. submarine E.10 on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. Ordered with her consort E. 5 to carry out a patrol off Heligoland Bight in January 1915, she departed Yarmouth on the 18th but was never seen again. She was subsequently officially listed as lost with all hands on the 21st.

Aged 24, Ayling was the son of Alice Faith Caroline Ayling, of Harting Coombe, Rogate, Sussex, and the late Charles Edward Ayling. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

228

Five: Able Seaman W. Cullum, Royal Navy, later Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (SS.770, W. Cullum, A.B., R.N.) with *flattened* named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (SS.770 W. Cullum, A.B. R.N.) with *flattened* named card box of issue for the BWM; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Walter Cullum.) in card box of issue; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (SS.770 Ch. B.6078. W. Cullum, A.B. R.F.R.); together with the recipient's 10 Years Safe Driving Medals, the reverse engraved 'W. Cullum', with top '1941' riband bar, *minor edge bruising, good very fine (6)* £100-£140

Walter Cullum was born in Hull, Yorkshire, on 28 November 1885 and joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on 22 August 1904. He was promoted Able Seaman on 10 January 1907, transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve at Chatham on 22 August 1909. Recalled for War service on 13 July 1914, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, latterly in the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. *Almanzora* from 3 February 1917 until the cessation of hostilities. He was shore demobilised on 5 February 1919, and subsequently re-joined the Royal Fleet Reserve, being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 November 1923. Latterly a Postman at the Filey sub-Office, Scarborough, he was awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement (*London Gazette* 12 October 1943).

Sold with copied research.

x 229

Pair: Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class A. C. Greenwood, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (M.14417, A. C. Greenwood, A.E.R.A.4., R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (M.14417 A. C. Greenwood, E.R.A.4 R. N.) *good very fine*

Pair: Able Seaman J. D. Sands, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

British War and Victory Medals (L.Z. 3535 J. D. Sands, A.B. R.N.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine*

1914-15 Star (287605 F. J. Moore, Sto.1., R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (M.11681 A. C. R. Hill, L.V.A., R.N.; A. Bonar. Fmn. M.F.A.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (17060. A. Irvine, Smn. R.N.R.) *very fine (8)* £100-£140

Archibald Cecil Greenwood was born in Plymouth, Devon, on 15 May 1894 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class on 13 July 1915. He served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was invalided out of the service on 19 February 1920.

James Daniel Sands was born on 9 September 1883 and enrolled in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 18 October 1915. He served during the great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and Ran on 30 May 1916. Recovered, he spent several periods for the rest of the War in the cells, and was shore demobilised on 9 March 1919.

230 Three: Sub-Lieutenant J. Clark, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (S. Lt. J. Clark. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (S. Lt. J. Clark. R.N.V.R.) *very fine*

Pair: Ordinary Seaman V. G. Clements, Royal Navy

British War and Victory Medals (J.73499 V. G. Clements. Ord. Sea.) *both officially re-impresed, and both marked as Replacements, very fine*

Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (2) (**Osborne R. Thomas; William Smith**) *the second planchet only, and lacking suspension; together with a related miniature award; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.44431 A. W. Turnbull. A.B. H.M.S. Revenge.) edge bruising, polished and worn, good fine and better (8)* £100-£140

x231 Three: Stoker A. Bostock, Royal Naval Reserve, who survived the sinking of H.M.S. Natal when she was torn apart from a massive internal explosion at Cromarty Harbour on 30 December 1915

1914-15 Star (S.8381, A. Bostock, Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (8381S. A. Bostock. Sto. R.N.R.) *generally good very fine (3)* £80-£100

Arthur Bostock was born in Cheshire on 9 January 1896 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve at Hartlepool on 18 August 1915. He served as a Stoker in the cruiser H.M.S. Natal from 1 December 1915, and was aboard the ship when she was torn apart by a massive internal explosion while lying at Cromarty harbour on 30 December 1915. He was one of the 170 survivors dragged from the freezing water, being rescued by a small boat from the *Achilles*. Subsequently posted to H.M.S. *Wildfire*, he was shore demobilised on 16 May 1919.

During the Great War the Royal Navy lost four ships to internal explosions whilst lying in harbour, the other three being H.M.S. *Bulwark*, H.M.S. *Princess Irene* and H.M.S. *Vanguard*. At the time there was much speculation that these losses were due to sabotage by enemy agents. However, the more likely explanation is that they were the result of deterioration in the stocks of high explosives carried on board. Total losses in the *Natal* explosion were over 390 souls.

Sold with copied research.

232 Ten: Corporal H. G. Wyatt, Royal Marine Artillery, who survived the loss of the Warrior at the battle of Jutland

1914-15 Star (R.M.A. 11938 Gr. H. G. Wyatt); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 11938 Cpl. H. G. Wyatt.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (R.M. A.11938 H. G. Wyatt. Cpl. R.M.A.); Naval Good Shooting Medal, G.V.R. (11938 Gunr. H. G. Wyatt, R.M.A., H.M.S. Warrior 1914, 3 Pdr. Q.F.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, therefore fine and better (10)* £800-£1,000

Harry George Wyatt was born on 25 August 1888, at Kingston, Taunton, and was an electrical engineer by trade. On 25 February 1907 he enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery at Exeter for twelve years. He was trained at the R.M.A. Depot at Eastney and served in the battleships *Temeraire* (1909-11) and *Prince of Wales* (1911-13). In musketry training he first qualified as a marksman in 1908.

In 1913 he was drafted to *Warrior*, an armoured cruiser. He was one of the gun crew for the ship's 3-pounder quick-firers (for protection of the ship against enemy torpedo-boats) and distinguished himself in the fleet gunnery trials of 1914. He was awarded one of the coveted Good Shooting Medals, the last year in which they were awarded.

In 1916 *Warrior* was part of the 1st Cruiser Squadron, commanded by the erratic Rear Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot, flying his flag in the *Defence*. At Jutland *Defence* and *Warrior* attacked a German cruiser. A witness recalled "They made one of the finest sights I have ever seen, firing incredibly fast, and one mass of flashes from end to end." However, because of the poor visibility Arbuthnot did not realise that he was bringing his two ships dangerously close to the German battlecruisers until it was too late. The Germans opened fire at close range and *Defence* blew up with the loss of the entire crew of 900 men. *Warrior* was repeatedly hit and would have shared her fate but, just then, *Warspite's* rudder jammed and she involuntarily charged towards the German line. The German ships shifted their fire to the battleship, allowing *Warrior* to escape. She had casualties of 66 killed and 40 wounded, of whom another four died. She was taken in tow by H.M.S. *Engadine*. However, she had been too badly damaged and by next morning, she was lying deep in the water with tons of sea water inside her and waves were breaking over her deck. The captain ordered abandon ship.

Wyatt remained in the Royal Marines until his retirement in 1928. He went on to serve in *Warspite* himself, was promoted to Colour Sergeant and awarded his L.S.G.C. medal. Wyatt was mobilized on the outbreak of the Second World War and drafted to the troopship *Ettrick*, in which he served as an anti-aircraft gunner. She took part in evacuating the B.E.F. from France, and then in the expedition to Vichy-held Dakar. Wyatt was transferred to a job ashore in 1941, employed as a D.E.M.S. instructor. He was demobilized in 1945.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

x233 Three: Musician S. E. Pinegar, Royal Marines Band

1914-15 Star (R.M.B. 1428, Mus. S. E. Pinegar.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.B. 1428 Mus. S. E. Pinegar.) *contact marks, some staining, nearly very fine (3)* £70-£90

Stanley Enos Pinegar was born in Wandsworth, London, on 16 January 1892 and joined the Royal Marines Band as a Band Boy, playing the clarinet, on 6 March 1908. Rated Musician on 22 October 1908, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Carnarvon* from the outbreak of War to 9 February 1918, being present at the Battle of the Falkland Islands on 8 December 1914. Promoted Corporal on 25 November 1918, he was invalided from the R.N. School of Music on 25 August 1919. He died in Claro, North Yorkshire, in 1979.

Sold with copied record of service.

234 Four: Signalman J. A. Taylor, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards

1914-15 Star (GS-12028 Pte. J. A. Taylor, 1-D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-12028 Pte. J. A. Taylor. 1-D. Gds.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (14126 Sig. J. Taylor, 1 K.D. Guards.) *edge prepared prior to naming on last, minor contact marks, otherwise very fine (4)* £100-£140

James A. Taylor attested for the 1st Dragoon Guards and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 December 1914. Qualified as Signalman he witnessed further active service on the North West Frontier of India during the Third Afghan War.

235 Five: Staff Sergeant F. A. Cooper, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, later 10th Hussars

1914-15 Star (L-5346. Pte. F. A. Cooper. 5th. Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-5346 Pte. F. A. Cooper. 5-Lrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (312229 S. Sjt. F. A. Cooper., 10-H.); Imperial Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Frederick Arthur Cooper) mounted as worn, *the Great War trio polished, these good fine, the last two good very fine (5)* £100-£140

Frederick Arthur Cooper, a bricklayer, was born in Birmingham and attested there for the 5th Lancers on 3 March 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 May 1915, transferred to the 10th Hussars following the cessation of hostilities, and was discharged on 2 March 1935. Subsequently employed as a Postman in the London Postal Region, he was awarded of the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement (*London Gazette* of 14 March 1961).

236 Four: Corporal W. F. Orford, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, later Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry)

1914-15 Star (4601 Pte. W. F. Orford. 6-Dns.); British War and Victory Medals (4601 Cpl. W. F. Orford. 6-Dns.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (William Frederick Orford) mounted court-style for display, *minor spots of verdigris, nearly very fine and better (4)* £100-£140

William Frederick Orford attested for the 6th Dragoons and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 December 1914. Advanced Corporal in the Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry), he was discharged to Army Reserve on 11 March 1919 and was later appointed a Postman in London. Awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement, he died on 20 July 1967.

237 Six: Regimental Sergeant Major R. J. Cann, 7th Hussars, later Royal Signals, who was Mentioned in Despatches and was awarded an 'Immediate' M.S.M. for services in Mesopotamia

1914-15 Star (5213. Sjt. R. J. Cann. 7th. Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (5213 Sjt. R. J. Cann. 7-Hrs.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (5213 Sergt. R. J. Cann. 7 Hrs.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (5213 Sjt. R. J. Cann. 7/Hrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (532939 W.O. Cl. II. R. J. Cann. R. Signals) *contact marks throughout, the Great War trio polished, therefore fine; the remainder good fine (6)* £240-£280

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

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 October 1918:

'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in Mesopotamia during the present war.'

Reginald John Cann was born in Salisbury on 19 June 1892 and attested for the 7th Hussars as Private on 10 January 1910. He served during the Great War in Mesopotamia from 23 April 1915, and for his services against the Ottoman forces was both Mentioned in Despatches and awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal. Discharged at York on 5 July 1919, he re-enlisted in the Royal Signals and later returned to India with No. 2 Cavalry Brigade Signal Troop. Discharged after 21 years' service on 28 March 1931, his military testimonial was exemplary:

'An exceptionally fine type of man. He is honest, sober, reliable and thoroughly trustworthy... He has had a long experience with horses and horsemastership and has excellent control over men.'

Sold with original First, Second and Third Class Certificates of Education; original M.I.D. Certificate; Army Form Z.21 Certificate of Discharge; Military reference from the Hon. Secretary, Salisbury & District Signals O.C.A.; A photograph of the recipient's grave and other contemporary documentation relating to the recipient in later life.

x 238 Five: Sergeant W. Pilbrow, Royal Horse Artillery

1914-15 Star (42526. Dvr. W. Pilbrow, R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (42526 Sjt. W. Pilbrow. R.A.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (1036663 Sjt. W. Pilbrow. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1036663 Sjt. W. Pilbrow. R.A.) *number officially corrected on last, mounted court-style for display, generally very fine and better (5)* £120-£160

W. Pilbrow attested for the Royal Horse Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 December 1914. He subsequently saw further service in post-War Mesopotamia.

x 239 Three: Gunner R. Davison, Royal Horse Artillery

1914-15 Star (99630 Gnr. R. Davison, R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with *copy* M.I.D. oak leaves (99630 Gnr. R. Davison. R.A.); together with the recipient's Great War Tribute Medal, silver, with gold highlighting, the reverse engraved 'Presented to R. Davison by the Old Shildon Workmens Club for Duty in the Great War 1914-18', all mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine (4)* £100-£140

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 December 1918.

Richard Davison attested for the Royal Horse Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 September 1915.

Sold with the original ribands for the Great War trio; and four R.A.O.B. Jewels presented to the recipient's son, two in silver-gilt and enamel; the other two in gilt and enamel, all named to 'Bro. Thomas H. Davison' of the Tom Wood Lodge no. 2052, one in case of issue.

240 *Three: Bombardier C. W. McGuire, Royal Field Artillery*
1914-15 Star (9765 Bmbr. C. W. McGuire. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (9765 Cpl. C. W. McGuire. R.A.) *very fine*

Pair: Bombardier W. Harding, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (127575 Bmbr. W. Harding. R.A.) *very fine*

Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (**1397OP Hav Sadara Singh, Bengal. S & M.**) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine*
(6) *£80-£100*

Charles William McGuire, a Furniture Porter from Homerton, London, attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 5 September 1914 and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 July 1915.

William Harding, a Traveller from Darlington, attested for the Royal Artillery on 8 November 1916 and served during the Great War in the Italian theatre from 14 April 1917.

Sold with copied research.

241 *Three: Lance-Corporal C. J. Sly, Norfolk Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 6 June 1915*
1914-15 Star (13861 L. Cpl. C. J. Sly. Norf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (13861 Pte. C. J. Sly. Norf. R.) *nearly extremely fine*

Silver War Badge, reverse officially numbered '228247', complete with reverse pin, *affixing chain crudely soldered to reverse, nearly very fine* (4) *£70-£90*

Charles John Sly was born in Hampstead, London, on 27 March 1893 and attested for the Norfolk Regiment at Westminster on 1 September 1914. Appointed Lance-Corporal on 17 December 1914, he served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 May 1915, and was killed in action on 6 June 1915. He is buried in Perth Cemetery (China Wall), Belgium.

Frederick William Daggett was born in York and attested there for the Yorkshire Regiment on 12 October 1914. He served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 14 July 1915, and suffered a gun shot wound to the right arm on in August 1915. Admitted to hospital in Cairo, he was repatriated home on 15 October 1915, and was discharged due to sickness on 28 April 1917, being awarded a Silver War Badge no. 228,247. He died in York on 9 April 1955.

Sold with copied research.

x242 *Three: Private E. J. Marsters, Norfolk Regiment*
1914-15 Star (2443 Pte. E. J. Marsters. Norf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2443 Pte. E. J. Marsters. Norf. R.) *generally very fine* (3) *£80-£100*

Edward James Marsters, a native of Castle Rising, Norfolk, attested for the Norfolk Regiment and served with the 1/5th Battalion during the Great War in Gallipoli from 6 August 1915. A member of the so-called 'Vanished Battalion', he survived the War (presumably being one of those members of the Battalion who found their way back to camp having been wounded or become exhausted before the main body of the Battalion entered the forest during he attack on Kuchak Anafarta Ova on 12 August 1915), and was disembodied on 4 July 1919.

243 *Three: Private A. A. Cooper, Royal Berkshire Regiment*
1914-15 Star (1576 Pte. A. A. Cooper. R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (1576 Pte. A. A. Cooper. R. Berks. R.)
mounted for wear, *very fine* (3) *£40-£50*

Arthur A. Cooper attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served with the 1/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 March 1915.

x244 *Five: Corporal G. Wright, Royal Irish Fusiliers, later Royal Irish Constabulary (Special Branch) and Royal Air Force, who was severely wounded during the Great War on the Western Front, and subsequently served during the Irish Civil War*
1914-15 Star (5783 Pte. G. Wright. R. Ir: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (5783 Cpl. G. Wright. R. Ir. Fus.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (351751. Cpl. G. Wright. R.A.F.); **Iraq, Kingdom**, Active Service Medal, no clasp, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (5) *£500-£700*

George Wright was born in Lurgan, County Down, Ireland, on 7 January 1893, and attested for the Royal Irish Fusiliers on 1 June 1912. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 December 1914, and was severely wounded by gun shot to his neck and shoulder during the fighting for Fampoux village on 11-12 April 1917. Evacuated to England, he was discharged due to his wounds on 27 March 1919, being awarded a Silver War Badge no. B168,540.

Wright subsequently enlisted into the Royal Irish Constabulary (Special Branch) as a Sergeant, and served with them from 13 September 1921 to 4 March 1922 during the Irish Civil War. He next served with the Royal Air Force, and saw active service in Kurdistan, before being hospitalised in Baghdad from 12 January to 2 March 1923. He returned to England on 14 January 1926, and was discharged on 16 May 1926.

Sold with copied research.

x 245 *Five: Sergeant F. Hatch, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, later Iraq Post and Telegraph Section, who saw active service as a civilian with the North Persia Force and received a 'double issue' General Service Medal*

1914-15 Star (9436 Cpl. F. Hatch, R. Dub. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (9436 Sjt. F. Hatch. R.D. Fus.); General Service Medal 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Iraq (F. Hatch. Posts & Tels.) *clasp remounted facing reverse*; 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (F. J. Hatch) *light contact marks, minor edge bruising to last, very fine and better, believed a unique combination to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and a scarce double-issue* (5) £500-£700

Frederick James Hatch was born in Plumstead, Kent, and attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 28 December 1905. Posted to India, he served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War in Mesopotamia from 18 December 1915 as a Corporal attached to the 33rd Signals Company, Royal Engineers. He survived the Mesopotamia campaign and took his discharge in country as a Sergeant on 1 July 1919, his address being 1 Telegraphs, Baghdad. Subsequently employed as a civilian telegraph engineer, he saw further service in post-War Iraq as one of those men maintaining lines of communication.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts, confirming the award of all five medals.

x 246 *Four: Private J. J. Hadley, Royal Army Medical Corps*

1914-15 Star (71167. Pte. J. J. Hadley, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (71167 Pte. J. J. Hadley. R.A.M.C.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (John Joseph Hadley.) *good very fine*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**10-50707 Jem. S. C. Mital, I.A.M.C.**); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (**877056. Pte. G. C. Kay. A. & S.H.**) *first initial officially corrected; contact marks, nearly very fine* (6) £80-£100

John Joseph Hadley attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served during the Great War on Hospital Ships from 9 October 1915. He was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 20 May 1919 and was subsequently employed as a Postman in Birmingham.

Sold with copied research.

x 247 *Three: Driver E. Gray, Canadian Army Service Corps*

1914-15 Star (30452 Dvr. E. Gray. Can: A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (30452 Dvr. E. Gray. C.A.S.C.) *the Star sometime silvered, good fine and better*

Pair: Private J. A. McLeod, Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade, who was twice wounded in action on the Western Front in 1918

British War and Victory Medals (911399 Pte. J. A. McLeod. C.M.M.G. Bde.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: Private P. Nelson, 8th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (625002 Pte. P. Nelson. 8-Can. Inf.) *nearly very fine and better* (7) £120-£160

Edward Gray, a farmer, was born in Bingley, Yorkshire, on 16 September 1891, and attested for the 23rd Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force at Valcartier on 23 September 1914. Posted to France with the 1st Line Transport 23 June 1915, he was evacuated back across the Channel to hospital in Brighton suffering from a septic finger in June 1916. He recovered and was subsequently posted to 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade Headquarters to complete training as a heavy transport driver in November 1917. Invalided sick with gastritis 1 January 1919, Gray embarked for home per H.M.T.S. *Canada* on 24 March 1919.

John Alexander McLeod was born in Dunvegan, Ontario, on 14 June 1890, and attested for the 196th Battalion (University of Alberta Company), Canadian Expeditionary Force, at Edmonton on 3 April 1916. Posted to the 1st C.M.M.G. Brigade, the recipient's Army Service Record notes that he received a gunshot wound to the scalp near Camiers on 26 March 1918. Discharged from No. 18 General Hospital on 10 May 1918, he was further wounded in action by a gas shell on 2 November 1918, a little over a week before the Armistice. Examined at Seaford, he was struck off strength and returned to Canada on 12 April 1919.

Peter Nelson was born in the City of Christiana, Norway, on 22 December 1875, and attested for the 131st Overseas Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force on 29 February 1916. He sailed from Halifax for England per S.S. *California* 23 September 1916, and served in France with the 8th Canadian Infantry from 13 November 1916. Discharged at Winnipeg 7 May 1919, he died in 1953.

x 248 *Pair: Stewardess Nellie Griffiths, Mercantile Marine*

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Nellie Griffiths) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-£100

Nellie Griffiths was born in 1880 and served during the Great War as a Stewardess in the Mercantile Marine.



A Naval Good Shooting group of four awarded to Petty Officer First Class E. A. Bowen, Royal Navy

Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (155405 E. A. Bowen, P.O. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Arun, 1906 6 Pr. Q.F.); British War and Victory Medals (155405 E. A. Bowen. P.O.1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (155405 E. A. Bowen. P.O.1 Cl. H.M.S. Impregnable.) mounted court-style for display in this order, *light contact marks, very fine and better* (4) £300-£400

Edward Albert Bowen was born in Liverpool on 16 November 1874 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 5 May 1890. Advanced Petty Officer Second Class on 2 April 1901, he transferred to the Coast Guard as a Boatman on 27 March 1902, and was based at Ballycreeen in the South of Ireland. He reverted back to the Royal Navy as a Petty Officer Second Class on 28 November 1903, and was awarded his Naval Good Shooting Medal in 1906. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 21 September 1906, he was awarded his Long Service and Hood Conduct Medal on 8 February 1912, and saw further service during the Great War. He was invalided out of the service on 18 October 1916.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

250 Three: Petty Officer First Class, R. Telford, Royal Navy

British War and Victory Medals (200868 R. Telford. P.O. 1 R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (20868 CH. B. 4835 R. Telford. P.O. R.F.R.) *good very fine* (3) £60-£80

Richard Telford, a Boatswain from Liverpool, was born on 22 November 1882. He attested into the Royal Navy on 22 November 1900 and was advanced Petty Officer 2nd Class on 10 May 1907. Purchasing his discharge to shore on 29 November 1907, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day and served during the Great War in the survey ship H.M.S. *Hearty*. Advanced Petty Officer 1st Class on 1 April 1918, he was demobilised on 5 June 1920.

Sold with copied service papers and copied medal roll extract confirming the recipient's additional entitlement to a 1914-15 Star.

251 Pair: Private G. Lee, Royal Marines Light Infantry, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 9 September 1917

British War and Victory Medals (PO.18439 Pte. J. G. Lee. R.M.L.I.) *very fine*

Pair: Lance Bombardier A. M. Robertson, Royal Garrison Artillery, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 28 December 1917

British War and Victory Medals (107206 Gnr. A. M. Robertson. R.G.A.) *extremely fine*

Pair: Private H. Simons, East Kent Regiment, late East Surrey Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (37218 Pte. H. Simons. E. Surr. R.) *contact marks, some staining, nearly very fine* (6) £80-£100

George Lee attested into the Royal Marines Light Infantry and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Royal Marines Battalion, Royal Naval Division. He died of wounds, aged 18, on 9 September 1917 and is buried in Duisans British Cemetery, Etrun, France.

Sold with copied research.

Archibald Mather Robinson, from Stirling, Stirlingshire, attested into the Royal Garrison Artillery for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 156th Siege Battery. He died of wounds on 28 December 1917 and is buried in Mendinghem Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

252 Three: Lance-Corporal J. M. Gibson, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards

British War and Victory Medals (D-10707 Pte. J. M. Gibson. 1-D. Gds.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (10707 L-Cpl J Gibson. 1 K.D. Guards) *generally very fine* (3) £80-£100

John Moir Gibson attested for the 1st Dragoon Guards at Aberdeen on 11 September 1914 and served with the British Expeditionary Force during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 January 1916 to 15 October 1917; he subsequently served with the Regiment on the North West Frontier of India during the Third Afghan War.

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- 253** *Five: Private G. Seabrook, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards*
 British War and Victory Medals (D-9355 Pte. G. Seabrook. 1-D. Gds.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (9355 Pte. G. Seabrook. 1 K.D. Guards.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (D-9355 Pte. G. Seabrook. 1-K.D. Gds.); Defence Medal, *good very fine (5)* £120-£160
- George Seabrook**, a carman, was born in the Parish of St. Luke's, Middlesex, around 1893, and attested for the 1st Dragoon Guards in London on 11 August 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 October 1915 to 14 October 1917 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star), and later served with the Regiment in India and Mesopotamia. He was discharged at Canterbury in 1930.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 254** *Pair: Private H. H. Burchell, 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 11 April 1917*
 British War and Victory Medals (GS-7018 Pte. H. H. Burchell. 3-D. Gds.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Trooper W. J. Surrell, Household Battalion, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 14 October 1917*
 British War and Victory Medals (2379 Tpr. W. J. Surrell. Household Bn.) *good very fine (4)* £100-£140
- Henry Horace Burchell** served with 3rd Dragoon Guards during the Great War on the Western Front and was killed in action on 11 April 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.
- William James Surrell**, from Lowestoft, Suffolk, served with the Household Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front and died of wounds on 14 October 1917. He is buried in Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, France.
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- 255** *Pair: Private C. E. Ruxton, 2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons)*
 British War and Victory Medals (2975 Pte. C. E. Ruxton. 2-Co. of Lond. Y.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private J. F. Maclean, Welsh Guards*
 British War and Victory Medals (2798 Pte. J. F. Maclean. W. Gds.) *very fine (4)* £70-£90
-
- 256** *Pair: Gunner R. H. Dunstan, Royal Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (81522 Gnr. R. Dunstan. R.A.) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruise to BWM, very fine*
- Pair: Air Mechanic Second Class L. J. Keen, Royal Air Force*
 British War and Victory Medals (235684. 2.A.M. L. J. Keen. R.A.F.) *nearly extremely fine*
- The 1914-15 Star awarded to Private H. Williamson, East Kent Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 13 July 1916**
 1914-15 Star (G-1664 Pte. H. Williamson. E. Kent R.); Memorial Scroll 'Pte. Henry Williamson, East Kent Rent.'; together with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *the scroll and enclosure both mounted on card, extremely fine (4)* £100-£140
- Henry Williamson** attested for the East Kent Regiment and served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 July 1915. He was killed on the Somme on 13 July 1916; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
- Sold with a 'Faithful unto Death' uniface hexagonal gilt medal.
-
- x 257** *Four: Gunner J. Marriott, Royal Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (584 Gnr. J. Marriott. R.A.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *light contact marks, generally very fine and better*
- Three: Driver J. A. Macklin, Royal Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (618460 Dvr. J. A. Macklin. R.A.); Defence Medal, mounted court-style for display, *edge bruising and contact marks, generally nearly very fine and better*
- Three: Gunner C. Jordan, Royal Artillery, later Union Defence Force*
 British War and Victory Medals (604405 Gnr. C. Jordan. R.A.); Africa Service Medal (ACF141518 C. A. Jordan.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine and better*
- Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**66167 T/Cpl. H. Watkinson. R.H.A.; 1533 Dvr. F. G. Rodd. R.A.**) *nearly very fine and better (12)* £80-£100

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- x 258** **Pair: Gunner R. H. Simpson, Royal Artillery**
 British War and Victory Medals (203686 Gnr. R. H. Simpson. R.A.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Driver G. Ward, Army Service Corps**
 British War and Victory Medals (T-392008 Dvr. G. Ward. A.S.C.) mounted for wear, *very fine*
 1914 Star (SS-3040 Pte. J. Dawson. A.S.C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (457988 Dvr. S. J. Annis. R.E.; 182861 Spr. R. Norn. R.E.; T4-247442 C.Q.M. Sjt. H. M. Howarth. A.S.C.; 142 A. Cpl. H. Holmes. R.A.M.C.) *planchets only, with suspension broken on all four*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (022838 Pte. F. Green. A.O.C.; T. Thackray, B.R.C. & St. JJ.); together with two Silver War Badges, the reverse officially numbered 'B20990' and 'B236651' *generally very fine (11)* £120-£160
- James Dawson** attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 August 1914.
- James Wood** attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 2 November 1915, and was discharged from 155 Siege Battery due to sickness on 5 October 1918, being awarded a Silver War Badge no. B20990.
- Alfred Courtts** attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 25 November 1915, and was discharged due to sickness on 25 June 1919, being awarded a Silver War Badge no. B236651.
- Sold with a Royal Engineers cap badge.
-
- 259** **Pair: Sapper T. Chambers, Royal Engineers**
 British War and Victory Medals (8108 Spr. T. Chambers. R.E.) *slight edge dig to first, very fine*
- Pair: Private W. T. Roberts, Welsh Regiment**
 British War and Victory Medals (73214 Pte. W. J. Roberts. Welsh R.) *suspension slack with edge bruising and polishing to first, otherwise good fine*
- Pair: Private S. Barnes, Cameron Highlanders**
 British War and Victory Medals (S-31979 Pte. S. Barnes. Camerons.) *contact marks and edge bruising, good fine (6)* £70-£90
-
- 260** **Three: Private T. Anderson, Welsh Guards**
 British War and Victory Medals (3816 Pte. T. Anderson. W. Gds.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Thomas Anderson) *some staining, edge dig to last, very fine*
- Pair: Private E. O. Jones, Welsh Guards**
 British War and Victory Medals (2752 Pte. E. O. Jones. W. Gds.) *good very fine (5)* £60-£80
-
- x 261** **Pair: Private W. Tarnley, Royal West Surrey Regiment**
 British War and Victory Medals (4535 Pte. W. Tarnley. The Queen's. R.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private A. E. Brown, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
 British War and Victory Medals (R-20945 Pte. A. E. Brown. K.R.R.C.) in named card box of issue, and outer OHMS transmission envelope, addressed to 'Mr. A. E. Brown, 1st Petroe Terrace, Padstow, Cornwall', *extremely fine (2)* £60-£80
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- x 262** **Pair: Sergeant H. Beaumont, Royal Lancaster Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 2 November 1918**
 British War and Victory Medals (2979 Sjt. H. Beaumont. R. Lanc. R.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private R. Abbott, Royal Lancaster Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 9 September 1916**
 British War and Victory Medals (3427 Pte. R. Abbott. R. Lanc. R.) *polished, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£100
- Harold Beaumont** 'was born at Longwood, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, on 11 October 1887, and volunteer for active service soon after the outbreak of war, and enlisted in the Royal Lancaster Regiment in September 1914. He served with the Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders from 17 July 1915, and was subsequently appointed Instructor of the Lewis Gun School in France. He rejoined the 1st Battalion of his Regiment in October 1918 and was killed in action at the capture of Pressiens, near Valenciennes, on 2 November 1918. He is buried in Preseau Communal Cemetery Extension. His Commanding Officer wrote: "He was killed instantly by machine-gun fire whilst commanding a platoon, just after a most successful attack by the company ... I had known him for some months, but it was the first time he had actually served under me in the line, and I was much struck by his coolness under fire and his good leadership."' (*Roll of Honour* refers).
- Robert Abbott** attested for the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment at Lancaster on 10 May 1915 and served with the 1/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 June 1916. He died of wounds on 9 September 1916, and is buried in Bernafay Wood British Cemetery, Montauban, France.

263 *Pair: Private J. J. Turner, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 10 April 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (19-1245 Pte. J. J. Turner. North'd Fus.) *very fine*

Pair: Private G. Clark, 22nd (Tyneside Scottish) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was discharged as a consequence of wounds received on the Western Front

British War and Victory Medals (22-1421 Pte. G. Clark. North'd Fus.) *very fine*

Pair: Private J. G. Briggs, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 22 March 1918

British War and Victory Medals (59404 Pte. J. G. Briggs. Durh. L.I.) *good very fine (6)*

£100-£140

John Joseph Turner, from Blackhill, Co. Durham, attested into the Northumberland Fusiliers for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 19th Battalion and, as a member of E Company, was killed in action, aged 23, on 10 April 1918. He is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied research.

George Clark attested into the Northumberland Fusiliers on 9 January 1915 for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 22nd (Tyneside Scottish) Battalion. Discharged as a consequence of a gun shot wound on 10 August 1917, he was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 223824.

Sold with copied research.

John George Briggs, from South Shields, attested into the Durham Light Infantry for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 15th Battalion and was killed in action on 22 March 1918. He is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research.

264 *Pair: Company Sergeant Major H. R. S. Preston, Liverpool Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (16283 W.O. Cl. II. H. R. S. Preston. L'Pool. R.) in *flattened* named card boxes of issue, with named bestowal slip, *some staining to second, otherwise very fine*

Pair: Company Sergeant Major J. Harrop, Manchester Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (275251 W.O. Cl. II. J. Harrop. Manch. R.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private G. W. Jarvis, East Kent Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (10318 Pte. G. W. Jarvis. E. Kent. R.) *good very fine (6)*

£70-£90

265 *Pair: Private J. E. Price, Liverpool Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 29 September 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (56415 Pte. J. E. Price. L'pool. R.) *very fine*

Pair: Corporal A. Graver, Worcestershire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 4 November 1914

British War and Victory Medals (12968 Cpl. A. Graver. Worc. R.) *very fine*

Pair: Private R. O. Roberts, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 25 August 1918

British War and Victory Medals (202015 Pte. R. O. Roberts. Manch. R.) court mounted for display purposes, *good very fine (6)*

£100-£140

John Edmund Price, from Liverpool, attested into the King's (Liverpool) Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 4th Battalion. He was killed in action on 29 September 1918 during the action at St. Quntein canal and is buried in Villers Hill British Cemetery, Villers-Guislain, France.

Sold with copied research.

Alfred Graver, from Burnhope, Co. Durham, attested into the Worcestershire Regiment and was advanced Corporal. He served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 3rd Battalion from 12 August 1914 and was killed in action on 4 November 1914. He is additionally entitled to a 1914 Star and clasp.

Sold with copied research.

Richard Owen Roberts, from Newborough, Anglesey, attested into the Manchester Regiment for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 12th Battalion and was killed in action on 25 August 1918.

Sold with copied research, damaged cap badge and regimental lapel pin badge.

266 *Pair: Private R. S. France, Lincolnshire Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (49376 Pte. R. S. France. Linc. R.) *very fine*

Pair: Private G. B. Pearson, East Yorkshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (22597 Pte. G. B. Pearson. E. York. R.) *good very fine*

Three: Sergeant F. G. Walker, Machine Gun Corps, later Tank Corps

British War and Victory Medals (46669 Sgt. F. G. Walker. M.G.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7809084 Sgt. F. G. Walker. Tank Corps) *very fine (7)*

£100-£140

267

Pair: Private G. E. Barker, East Yorkshire RegimentBritish War and Victory Medals (54790 Pte. G. E. Barker. E. York. R.) *very fine***Pair: Private H. Horsley, East Yorkshire Regiment**British War and Victory Medals (44858 Pte. H. Horsley. E. York. R.) sold with Great War era East Yorkshire Regiment cap badge, *slight edge dig to first, very fine***Pair: Private G. Wherley, East Yorkshire Regiment**British War and Victory Medals (14270 Pte. G. Wherley. E. York. R.) *very fine***Pair: Corporal J. G. Milne, Northumberland Fusiliers**British War and Victory Medals (21-269 Cpl. J. G. Milne. North'd. Fus.) *slight edge bruising to first, very fine***Pair: Private J. W. Andrews, Middlesex Regiment, late Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 22 September 1917**British War and Victory Medals (45175 Pte. J. W. Andrews. York. R.) *very fine (10)*

£140-£180

John William Andrews, from Walker, Newcastle upon Tyne, attested into the Yorkshire Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion. He saw further service with the Middlesex Regiment and was killed in action whilst serving with the 23rd Battalion on 22 September 1917. He is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

268

Pair: Lance-Corporal C. H. Broome, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 July 1918British War and Victory Medals (21661 Pte. C. H. Broome. K.O. Sco. Bord.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Henry Broome) *very fine (3)*

£70-£90

Charles Henry Broome was born in Spennymuir, County Durham, and attested there for the King's Own Scottish Borderers. He served with the 7/8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 23 July 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Soissons Memorial, France.

269

Three: Private E. W. Sly, Dorsetshire RegimentBritish War and Victory Medals (2529 Pte. E. W. Sly. Dorset. R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (200842 Pte. E. W. Sly 4/Dorset. R.) *good very fine (3)*

£100-£140

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

Edward William Sly was born in Blandford, Dorset, on 7 September 1890 and attested for the Dorsetshire Regiment (Territorial Force) at Dorchester on 7 September 1914. Posted with his Battalion to India in October 1914, he served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War in Mesopotamia from 18 February 1916, and for his services he was awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal. Appointed Lance-Corporal on 14 May 1919, he was demobilised on 31 October 1919, and died in Dorchester on 6 October 1960.

Sold with copied research.

270

Pair: Second Lieutenant S. Colpitts, Durham Light InfantryBritish War and Victory Medals (35071 Pte. S. Colpitts. Durham. L.I.) *the second lacking its suspension ring with the barrel somewhat flattened and unofficial pin suspension, some staining, otherwise nearly very fine***Pair: Private H. Emms, Durham Light Infantry**British War and Victory Medals (54211 Pte. H. Emms. Durh.L.I.) *very fine***Pair: Private R. B. Nicholson, Durham Light Infantry**British War and Victory Medals (7591 Pte. R. B. Nicholson. Durh. L.I.) *contact marks, nearly very fine***Pair: Private H. Skelding, Durham Light Infantry**British War and Victory Medals (10089 Pte. H. Skelding. Durh. L.I.) *very fine***Pair: Private J. Wilson, Durham Light Infantry**British War and Victory Medals (54210 Pte. J. Wilson. Durh. L.I.) *very fine (10)*

£120-£160

Sydney Colpitts attested into the Durham Light Infantry and served on the Western Front with the 15th and 22nd Battalions. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 14 September 1918 but does not appear to have served on active service in that rank.

Sold with copied medal roll extract confirming the return and re-issue of the recipient's Victory Medal.

271 *Pair: Private A. C. Adamson, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 9 August 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (36161 Pte. A. C. Adamson. Durh. L.I.) *very fine*

Pair: Private T. Ramshaw, Durham Light Infantry, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 29 September 1918

British War and Victory Medals (74187 Pte. J. [sic] T. Ramshaw. Durh. L.I.) *scratches to the obverse of first, otherwise very fine*

Pair: Private E. G. Smith, Durham Light Infantry, late Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 15 October 1917

British War and Victory Medals (302455 Pte. E. G. Smith. Durh. L.I.) *good very fine (6)*

£100-£140

Albert Corner Adamson, a Cartman from Durham, attested into the Durham Light Infantry on 15 June 1916 for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 19th Battalion from 11 October 1916 and was killed in action, aged 21, on 9 August 1918. He is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied service papers.

Thomas Ramshaw, a Miner from Bowburn, Co. Durham, attested into the Durham Light Infantry on 4 November 1916 for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 20th Battalion and died of wounds, aged 19, on 29 September 1918. He is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied service papers.

Edward George Smith, a Grocer's Carter, from Erith, Kent, attested into the Durham Light Infantry for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 12th Battalion and was killed in action on 15 October 1917. He is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied entry from the Commonwealth War Graves Register.

272 *Pair: Private J. E. Anderson, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front 30 May 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (80607 Pte. J. E. Anderson. Durh. L.I.) *edge bruising, some staining, otherwise very fine*

Pair: Acting Colour Sergeant D. R. Lambert, Durham Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (42819 A. C. Sgt. D. R. Lambert. Durh. L.I.) *very fine*

Pair: Private H. G. Munn, Durham Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (1225 Pte. H. G. Munn. Durh. L.I.) *very fine*

Pair: Private H. Nolan, Durham Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (262 Pte. H. Nolan. Durh. L.I.) sold with the recipient's named hallmarked silver National Safety First Medallion with five additional clasps, *very fine*

Pair: Acting Sergeant A. Robinson, Durham Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (3730 A. Sgt. A. Robinson. Durh. L.I.) *very fine (10)*

£140-£180

John Edward Anderson, from Bingley, Yorkshire, attested into the Durham Light Infantry for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 22nd Battalion. He was killed in action on 30 May 1918 and is commemorated on the Soissons Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research.

273 *Three: Private J. T. Bell, Durham Light Infantry*

British War and Victory Medals (2224 Pte. J. T. Bell. Durh. L.I.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (John T. Bell) *contact marks, good fine*

Pair: Temporary Company Sergeant Major H. C. Burgess, Durham Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (4287 T. W. O. Cl. 2. H. C. Burgess. Durh. L. I.) *very fine*

Pair: Pte. E. Eagling, Durham Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (5-2396 Pte. W. Eagling. Durh. L.I.) in *damaged* named card box of issue, with the recipient's Silver War Badge (254303) *good very fine*

Pair: Acting Regimental Sergeant Major T. Wallace, Durham Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (6289 A. W. O. Cl. 1. T. Wallace. Durh. L.I.) with regimental lapel pin badge, *very fine (9)*

£120-£160

William Eagling attested into the Durham Light Infantry on 31 August 1914 for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 1/5th Battalion. He was discharged, aged 40, as a consequence of wounds on 13 April 1917 and awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 254303.

Sold with copied research.

274 *Pair: Private M. Carter, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 16 September 1916*

British War and Victory Medals (30806 Pte. M. Carter. Durh. L.I.) with *torn* bestowal slip, *good very fine*

Pair: Private E. Pallister, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 26 July 1918

British War and Victory Medals (78356 Pte., E. Pallister. Durh. L.I.) in *flattened* named card box of issue,

Pair: Private H. L. Walker, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 16 October 1916

British War and Victory Medals (32717 Pte. W. [sic] L. Walker. Durh. L.I.) *good very fine (6)*

£100-£140

Matthew Carter, from Consett, Co. Durham, attested into the Durham Light Infantry for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 10th Battalion from 6 August 1916. He was killed in action the following month on 16 September 1916 and is buried in the A.I.F. Burial Ground, Somme, France.

Sold with copied research.

Ernest Pallister, from Doncaster, South Yorkshire, attested into the Army Service Corps for service during the Great War. Transferring into the Durham Light Infantry, he served on the Western Front with the 19th Battalion and was killed in action on 26 July 1918. He is buried in Lindenhoek Chalet Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold with copied research and an original card identity tag impressed 'Pte. E. Pallister. WES 78356'.

Henry Lloyd Walker, from South Shields, Tyneside, attested into the Durham Light Infantry for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion. He was killed in action on 16 October 1916 and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research

275 *Pair: Private S. M. Clarke, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 22 August 1917*

British War and Victory Medals (201342 Pte. S. M. Clarke. Durh. L.I.) with bestowal slip and *flattened* named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Private W. H. Coleman, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 21 September 1917

British War and Victory Medals (2038 Pte., W. H. Coleman. Durh. L.I.) *very fine*

Pair: Private R. H. Murphy, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 21 July 1918

British War and Victory Medals (23223 Pte. R. H. Murphy. Durh. L.I.) *very fine (6)*

£100-£140

Stanley Moston Clarke, a Cabinet Maker from Hackney, London, attested into the Durham Light Infantry on 11 December 1915 for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 10th Battalion and was killed in action, aged 38, on 22 August 1917. He is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied service papers.

William Henry Coleman, a Blacksmith from Sunderland, Co. Durham, attested into the 7th Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Territorial Force, on 15 April 1914. He served on the Western Front with the 10th Battalion from 17 July 1917. Wounded on the 7th and 9th of April 1917, upon recovery, he was killed in action on 21 September 1917 and is buried in Messines Ridge British Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold with copied service papers.

Robert Henry Murphy, a Miner from Prudhoe-on-Tyne, Northumberland, attested into the Durham Light Infantry on 31 July 1915 for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 17th (Tyneside Scottish) Battalion from 23 January 1917 and was wounded on 19 April 1917. After recovery at home he returned to the Western Front on 2 April 1918 with the 1/9th Battalion and was killed in action on 21 July 1918. He is buried in Courmas British Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied service papers.

276 *Pair: Private T. Hinksman, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 21 March 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (13473 Pte. T. Hinksman. Durh. L.I.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private J. T. Forster, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 3 October 1917

British War and Victory Medals (28211 Pte. J. T. Forster. Durh. L.I.) *very fine*

Pair: Private W. Oxley, Durham Light Infantry, late Royal Fusiliers, who served on the Western Front and was presumed dead between 6 August and 6 November 1918

British War and Victory Medals (G-80020 Pte. W. G. Oxley. R. Fus.) *very fine (6)*

£100-£140

Thomas Hinksman, from Felling, Co. Durham, attested into the Durham Light Infantry for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 15th Battalion and was killed in action on 21 March 1918, the same day as the 15th Battalion's Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. H. W. Festing.

Sold with copied associated War Diary entry.

John Forster attested into the Durham Light Infantry for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 15th Battalion and was killed in action on 3 October 1917. He is buried in Tyne Cot Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

Wilfred Goldthorpe Oxley, a Motor Driver from Wellgate, Rotherham, attested into the Royal Fusiliers on 26 March 1917 for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front from 30 March 1918, transferring into the Durham Light Infantry on the same day. Serving with the 15th Battalion, he was reported missing, with mention of him possibly being taken prisoner, but with no further information available, he was officially presumed as dead between 6 August and 6 November 1918, yet the Commonwealth War Graves Register notes the dates as between 27 May and 29 May 1918.

Sold with copied service papers and copied research

× 277

Pair: Private F. Hall, 191st Labour Company, Labour Corps, who died of influenza on 21 November 1918

British War and Victory Medals (352459 Pte. F. Hall. Labour Corps.); Memorial Plaque (Fred Hall) *nearly extremely fine (3)*

£80-£100

Fred Hall was born on 30 January 1892 and lived with his wife Edith at 156 Oldham Road, Middleton, Manchester. He served with the Labour Corps during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of influenza at No. 50 (1/1st Northumbrian) Casualty Clearing Station, which at that time was stationed at Premont in the Aisne department, on 21 November 1918.

278

Family Group:

Pair: Private J. Bell, 11th (Finsbury Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (453285 Pte. J. Bell. 11-Lond. R.) *slight edge digs to second, otherwise very fine*

The Mercantile Marine Medal awarded to Private J. A. Bell, Royal West Kent Regiment, late Mercantile Marine, who was killed on the Western Front on 17 March 1918

Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Joseph A. Bell), *good very fine (3)*

£60-£80

James Bell, a Carman from Cubbit Town, Poplar, London, was born around 1886. He attested into the 11th (Finsbury Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment, for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 2 March 1917. Advanced Acting Corporal, he transferred into the 10th (Hackney Rifles) Battalion on 3 April 1917.

Sold with copied 1911 census entry, copied Medal Index Card and copied medal roll extract.

Joseph Alfred Bell, younger brother of the above, a Seaman from Cubbit Town, Poplar, London, was born in 1898. He attested into the Mercantile Marine and served during the Great War before attesting into the Royal West Kent Regiment, with Regimental No. G/20454, on 6 November 1914. He served on the Western Front with the 6th Battalion from 19 January 1918 and was killed in action on 17 March 1918. He is buried in Ration Farm Military Cemetery, La Chapelle-D'Armentieres, France.

Sold with copied research.

279

Five: Company Sergeant Major W. J. Humphries, Royal Army Service Corps

British War and Victory Medals (S-29247 T. W. O. Cl. 2. W. J. Humphries. A.S.C.); War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (S-2251 W. O. Cl. II. W. J. Humphries. R.A.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (S-29247 T. S.Q.M.Sjt. W. J. Humphries. R.A.S.C.) mounted for wear, *contact marks, edge bruising (5)*

£160-£200

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 October 1919.

William Jasper Humphries, attested into the Army Service Corps and served during the Great War. Advanced Squadron Sergeant Major, he was later commissioned and was further advanced Captain, serving during the Second War.

Sold with copied research.

280

Pair: Lieutenant S. W. Taylor, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. S. W. Taylor. R.A.F.) *very fine*

Women's Voluntary Service Medal, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine (3)*

£60-£80

Sidney Woodward Taylor, from Raynes Park, London, was born on 11 January 1890. He was commissioned into the East Surrey Regiment and served on the Western Front with the 9th Battalion before transferring into the Royal Flying Corps. Advanced Lieutenant, he served with 103 Squadron and was demobilised on 13 January 1919.

Note. There is another man with these initials and surname, Stanley Wedgwood Taylor, a South African who attested into the Natal Carbineers and served in German South West Africa before being commissioned into the Royal Air Force. Advanced Captain, he is additionally entitled to an M.C., A.F.C. and 1914-15 Star.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and copied service papers.

× 281

Six: Sergeant A. W. Barnes, Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment), late 19th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (757025 Pte. A. W. Barnes. 19-Can. Inf); Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Canada, with Second and Third Award Clasps (Sgt. W. A. [sic] Barnes Lorne. Scots.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (6)*

£80-£100

Alfred William Barnes was born in Essex, England, on 8 May 1898, and attested for the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Hamilton on 24 November 1915. Embarked with the 120th Battalion from Halifax to Liverpool 14 August 1916, he proceeded to France on 23 May 1917 and was taken on strength of the 19th Battalion on the Western Front. Admitted to No. 4 Canadian Field Ambulance suffering from a shrapnel wound to the left arm 12 August 1918, he rejoined his unit on 17 October 1918 and was demobilised on 24 May 1919.

Returning home to his mother's address at Beamsville, Ontario, Barnes enlisted in the Lorne Scots and was later advanced Sergeant; mobilised for active service on 1 September 1939, many of its men served at Liverpool detailed to the disembarkation and embarkation of Canadian soldiers. Stationed at Seaforth Barracks, they faced the brunt of the Liverpool 'Blitz' and soon garnered a reputation for volunteering at night whilst the air raid sirens sounded.

x 282 Five: Sergeant F. W. Smith, 20th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (404596 Pte. F. W. Smith. 20-Can. Inf.); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Canada (Sgt. F. W. Smith No.2 D.D., C.A.) mounted for wear, the last mounted with two silver rosettes upon riband; together with the recipient's corresponding dress miniature medals, the Efficiency Medal with Second and Third Award 'Canada' clasps, similarly mounted for wear, *nearly very fine and better (5)* £100-£140

Frederick William Smith was born in Portsmouth, England, on 7 September 1894, and enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Niagara on 23 June 1915. Posted to France from 21 February 1916 with the 20th Battalion Canadian Infantry, the recipient's Army Service Record states that he suffered a gunshot wound to the right arm on 26 June 1916. Evacuated to No. 12 Casualty Clearing station, he rejoined his unit on 24 July 1916 during the Battle of the Somme and was later treated for shell shock in October 1916 whilst attached to No. 250 Tunnelling Company.

Transferred from the 20th Infantry to the Canadian Labour Pool 29 May 1918, Smith began to struggle with military discipline; tried and convicted by F.G.C.M. for using insubordinate and threatening language to his superior officer, he was sentenced to 9 month's incarceration with hard labour, later commuted to detention at No. 4 Military Prison. Released from the cells 8 days post-Armistice, Smith was sent home to Canada on 16 April 1919, but appears to have continued to serve as Sergeant at No. 2 District Depot, Toronto, later being awarded the Efficiency Medal with Second and Third Award clasps.

283 Pair: Private R. Charbonneau, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (3055446 Pte. J. Charbonneau. P.P.C.L.I.) *contact marks, very fine*

Pair: Private W. H. Coles., Canadian Infantry Works Company, Canadian Expeditionary Force

British War and Victory Medals (198780 Pte. W. H. Coles. Can. Inf. Wks. Coy.) *some staining very fine*

Pair: Sapper L. A. Johnson. Canadian Railway Troop, Canadian Expeditionary Force

British War and Victory Medals (2627024 Spr. L. A. Johnson. C.R.T.) *very fine (6)*

£70-£90

x 284 Pair: Lieutenant L. D. Bickford, University of Toronto Contingent, later Central Ontario Regiment and Canadian Rifles, who served in eastern Russia as part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (Siberia)

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. L. D. Bickford.) *good very fine (2)*

£80-£100

Lennard Dundas Bickford was born in Dundas, Ontario, on 14 February 1887, the son of Charlotte Bickford of 2094 Stearns Road, Cleveland, Ohio. He enlisted in the University of Toronto Overseas Company as Lieutenant on 30 July 1917, and was appointed to a commissioned rank in the 1st Depot Battalion, Central Ontario Regiment, on 24 January 1918. Embarked from Halifax to England 3 February 1918, he was soon recalled to Niagara Camp, Ontario, before being sent to Russia with the 259th Battalion, Canadian Rifles as part of the Siberian draft, Canadian Expeditionary Force. Disembarked at Vladivostok 12 January 1919, he served five months in Russia alongside 16th Infantry Brigade as part of the Allied Forces in eastern Russia. Bickford finally returned home to Canada per *Empress of Russia* on 19 May 1919, the 259th Battalion later being awarded the battle honour Siberia 1918-19.

x 285 Pair: Private C. Gould, Canadian Siberia Expeditionary Force

British War and Victory Medals (3190529 Pte. C. Gould. C.S.E.F.) *good fine and better*

Pair: Private C. Plante, 28th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, late 22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse

British War and Victory Medals (887835 Pte. C. Plante. 28-Can. Inf.) *good very fine and better*

Pair: Private M. J. Stiles, 5th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was killed in action between 30-31 October 1917

British War and Victory Medals (832046 Pte. M. J. Stiles. 5-C.M.R.) *the VM polished, nearly very fine, the BWMM nearly extremely fine (6)*

£120-£160

Cyrus Gould was born at Cape Bauld, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, on 14 December 1896, and attested for the 1st Nova Scotia Regiment Depot Battalion at Camp Aldershot on 11 September 1918. Disembarked at Vladivostok 27 October 1918, he served from 3 April 1919 attached to "B" Mess, Base Headquarters, later returning home from Russia to Canada per S.S. *Monteagle* on 5 June 1919.

Charles Plante was born in Saskatchewan on 6 April 1897, and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Battleford on 9 December 1915. Posted to France from 15 November 1917, he survived the German Spring Offensive and returned home to Canada in September 1919.

Maxwell Job Stiles was born at Riverside, New Brunswick, on 14 October 1897, and attested for the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Moncton on 28 December 1915. He served in France with the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles from 27 October 1916, and was killed in action on the Western Front between 30 and 31 October 1917 during the rain-sodden Battle of Passchendaele. He is buried at Passchendaele New British Cemetery, Belgium.

x 286 Three: Lieutenant W. J. Eggleston, 16th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. J. Eggleston. A.I.F.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)*

£70-£90

William John Eggleston was Barnawatha, Victoria, Australia, in 1879 and attested for the Australian Imperial Force at Fremantle, Western Australia, on 27 March 1916. Posted to the 16th Battalion, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 16 May 1917, and embarked at Fremantle per the S.S. *Canberra* on 24 November 1917, serving overseas on the Western Front. He was discharged on 24 June 1919.

Sold with the named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the Jubilee Medal; an Australian Commonwealth Military Forces cap badge; and copied research.

287 *Pair: Private J. Thacker, New Zealand Cyclist Battalion, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 30 August 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (10/4008 Pte. J. Thacker, N.Z.E.F.) *some staining, generally very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**1313 Pte. A. S. Wood. A.N. & M.E.F.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**675 Pte. E. D. Bird. 25-Bn. A.I.F.**); Memorial Plaque (**Francis Walter Facer**) *generally very fine (5)* *£140-£180*

John Thacker, a Butcher from Patea, New Zealand, was born in London on 5 July 1898. He attested into the New Zealand Expeditionary Force on 15 November 1915 and served on the Western Front with the New Zealand Cyclist Battalion. He died of wounds on 30 August 1918 and is buried in Daours Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

Sold with copied service papers and detailed copied research.

Aurelius Sam Wood attested into Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force on 2 May 1918 for service during the Great War. Aged 43, he had previously been rejected on medical grounds due to his lack of teeth. After service in New Guinea, he was discharged on 9 August 1919.

Sold with copied service papers confirming his sole entitlement to a British War Medal and a contemporary family photograph with the recipient in uniform.

Edward Douglas Bird attested into the Australian Imperial Forces for service during the Great War and served with the 27th Machine Gun Company of the 25th Battalion.

Sold with a copied photograph of the recipient taken from an unknown publication.

Francis Walter Facer was born in London in early 1884. Emigrating to Australia around 1911 he attested into the Australian Imperial Forces in July 1915 for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with 29th Battalion and was killed in action on 26 September 1917 as a result of sniper fire at Polygon Wood. He is buried in Hooze Crater Cemetery, Belgium

288 *Pair: Private W. McArthur 2nd South African Infantry*

British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. W. McArthur. 2nd S.A.I.) *very fine*

Pair: Private W. A. Pautz, 4th South African Infantry, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 20 July 1918

British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. W. A. Pautz. 4th S.A.I.) *very fine*

Pair: Lance Corporal R. Duncan, 4th South African Infantry

British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (L/Cpl. R. Duncan. 4th S.A.I.) *very fine*

Pair: Acting Corporal F. N. Hunt, 4th South African Infantry

British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (A/Cpl. F. N. Hunt. 4th S.A.I.) *very fine (8)* *£90-£120*

William Albert Pautz, from King William's Town, Eastern Cape, South Africa, attested into the South African Infantry for service during the Great War. He served in the Western Front with the 4th Battalion and died of wounds on 20 July 1918. He is buried in Longuenesse (St. Omer) Souvenir Cemetery, France.

289 *Pair: Lance-Corporal A. O. Simpson, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards*

British War Medal 1914-20 (D-14424 Pte. A. O. Simpson. 1-D. Gds.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (14424 L-Cpl. A. Simpson, 1 K.D. Guards.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£80-£100*

Alfred O. Simpson served with the 1st Dragoon Guards in India during the Great War and then saw further service on the North West Frontier of India during the Third Afghan War. This is his entire medallic entitlement; he was not entitled to a Victory Medal.

290 *Four: Second Lieutenant J. C. B. Drake, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., 20th Deccan Horse, Indian Army, later Indian Civil Service, who rose to high officialdom as a Member of the Council of State, Government of India*

British War Medal 1914-20 (2. Lieut. J. C. B. Drake.); Defence Medal; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1935, *very fine and better (4)* *£240-£280*

C.S.I. *London Gazette* 2 January 1933: John Collard Bernard Drake, Esq., C.I.E., C.B.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department.

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 5 June 1926: John Collard Bernard Drake, Esq., O.B.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the High Commissioner for India.

C.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 8 July 1930: John Collard Bernard Drake, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E., Indian Civil Service, formerly Secretary to the High Commissioner for India.

O.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 9 January 1919: John Collard Bernard Drake, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.

John Collard Bernard Drake was born on 7 March 1884 and was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and Balliol College, Oxford. Entering the Indian Civil Service in 1908, he was employed as Under Secretary to the Government revenue department in 1912, was made Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Bihar and Orissa in 1913, and was promoted Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor in 1915. Appointed to military duty from September 1918 as Second Lieutenant, 20th Deccan Horse, Drake's *MIC* confirms sole entitlement to the BWM which was issued in India.

Returning to the Indian Civil Service at Lahore, Drake served as Deputy Secretary at the department of labour and industries from 1920-24, and subsequently became Secretary to the High Commissioner of India. Awarded the C.B.E. in 1930, he was appointed Secretary of Commerce in 1931, serving 4 years in the role before taking his retirement to Devonshire Cottage, East Coker, Yeovil, in 1935.

Sold with extensive copied research including a fine half-length portrait photograph of the recipient by Bassano, as held by the National Portrait Gallery, London; with riband bar confirming entitlement, as worn by the recipient.

- x 291 **Three: Major W. L. Heath, Canadian Rifles**
 British War Medal 1914-20 (Major W. L. Heath.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R., the reverse engraved 'Major W. L. Heath Nor. Rif.', with integral top riband bar; Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Major W. L. Heath. Nor. Rif.) *good very fine*
Pair: Boy W. Trevaskis, Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve
 British War and Victory Medals (W. Trevaskis. Boy. 1584. R.N.C.V.R.) in named card box of issue, with outer transmission label addressed to 'Miss Lillie Trevaskis, 172 Young Street, Hamilton, Ont.', *extremely fine (5)* £200-£240

- 292 **Six: Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Garland, 2-3 Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army**
 India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1930-31 (2/Lt H. E. Garland. 2-3 Gurkhas) *renamed*; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Maj. H. E. Garland. 2-3 G.R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear and housed in a *Spinkk, London, case, lacquered, good very fine (6)* £120-£160

Harry Earle Garland was born in Reigate on 8 March 1901 and was appointed to an Emergency Commission in the Indian Army on 24 December 1920. Attached to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles from 9 March 1922, he gained his Royal Aero Club Aviators' Certificate on 27 June 1929 at Suffolk Aero Club, Hadleigh, piloting a Bluebird 80 h.p. Genet. Posted to India, he later witnessed extensive service on the North West Frontier of India, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He died at Framlingham, Suffolk, on 16 September 1992.

x 293



- Three: Warrant Officer A. A. Gray, Royal Air Force**
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert, Iraq (363855. A.C.1. A. A. Gray. R.A.F.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (363855. L.A.C. A. A. Gray. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (W/O A. A. Gray. R.A.F.) mounted court-style for wear, *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine (3)* £1,000-£1,400

- x 294 **Six: Group Captain J. L. Walsh, Royal Air Force, who was killed in a motor accident whilst on duty on 2 December 1959**
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (F/L J. L. Walsh. R.A.F.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (F/L J. L. Walsh. R.A.F.); Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953 (Gp. Captain J. L. Walsh R.A.F.) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £400-£500

John Lovitt Walsh was born in Malvern, Victoria, Australia, in 1907 and was educated at the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, and the University of Melbourne, where he studied medicine. In 1933 he emigrated to the United Kingdom, and joined the Royal Air Force Medical Service with the rank of Flying Officer, completing a Flying Instruction course from September 1933 to February 1934. Returning to Medical duties he was posted to India in 1935 and served there prior to the Second World War on the North West Frontier, and then during the Second World War in India and Burma. Advanced Group Captain in 1951, he was awarded the Coronation Medal whilst served at Air H.Q. Iraq. Returning to the U.K., he died in a car accident whilst on duty on 2 December 1959.

Sold with the recipient's Pilot's Flying Log Book, covering the period 13 September 1933 to 13 February 1934; Commission Document appointing the recipient an Officer in the Royal Air Force, dated 25 July 1935; two Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, prize medal, one bronze, the other white metal, the first named to the recipient; various Medical certificates; two photographs of the recipient; a copy of the *Times* announcing the recipient's death, dated 5 December 1959; and other ephemera, including the recipient's wooden door plate, inscribed 'Group Captain J. L. Walsh.'



Eight: Chief Petty Officer V. J. Hutchins, Royal Navy, who won a 'mention' for his services as coxswain of H.M. submarine *Ursula* in 'nuisance patrols' in the Mediterranean in 1942-43, including S.B.S. folboat missions, the whole enacted 'with an impudence and daring which is much to be commended'

Naval General Service 1915-62, 4 clasps, Palestine 1936-39, Palestine 1945-48, Minesweeping 1945-51, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (JX.134164 V. J. Hutchins, A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (X.134164 V. J. Hutchins, P.O. H.M.S. Drake) *the stars lightly gilded, good very fine and a rare 4-clasp Naval General Service medal (8)* £600-£800

Victor John Hutchins was born on 8 August 1914, and entered the Royal Navy in August 1932. Volunteering for submarines in November 1938, he was serving in the *Proteus* on the outbreak of hostilities and remained similarly employed until July 1941, latterly as a Petty Officer.

Having then passed his coxswain's course, he joined the *Ursula* in May 1942, and in her witnessed extensive service in the Mediterranean. Commanded by Lieutenant R. B. Lakin, D.S.O., *Ursula* acted in support of Operation 'Torch' in November 1942 and was credited with sinking enemy supply ships and with hosting a Special Boat Section (S.B.S.) team for operations off Italy in the following month. And it was in respect of these operations that Hutchins was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 9 March 1943, refers).

After participating in the North African landings, *Ursula* was sent on a 'nuisance patrol' between Toulon and Genoa. She left Gibraltar on the 20 November 1942, with a landing party of the Special Boat Section, and reached the French coast off Hyères on the 27th. Several ships were encountered along the coast, but heavy seas prevented torpedo attacks. Savona was reconnoitred on the 30th and her folboat party landed that night with the intention of mining a railway tunnel in the vicinity. This proved impracticable due to the vigilance of the sentries, but an open space of the track was successfully blown up. For the next few days, the traffic along the railway was reduced from some 40 trains to four a day. As *Ursula* made off from the coast, she encountered the A.S. schooner *Togo* within half an hour of embarking the folboat party. The resultant gun action caused the Italian crew to abandon ship very hurriedly, leaving *Ursula* to collect the confidential books and sink the ship.

On 2 December the railway line at Santa Lorenzo was successfully bombarded, destroying the overhead power cables, this attack being followed up shortly after midnight by a bombardment of the oil tanks at Oneglia at a range of 1,500 yards. Maximum damage was not inflicted as the gun kept jamming, but *Ursula* had some 20 minutes of undisturbed action before the shore batteries began to retaliate.

On the afternoon of 3 December *Ursula* encountered the steamer *St. Marguerite* bound for Naples from Marseilles and sank her by a combination of gun, torpedo and demolition charge; the German captain and the engineer officer were taken prisoner. *Ursula* left her patrol line on 4 December, but three days later encountered a Spanish schooner. Flying the German colours, *Ursula* sent a boarding party on board. This party made themselves as thoroughly unpleasant as considered necessary for anti-U-boat propaganda, before returning to their submarine and proceeding to Algiers.

Of this patrol Admiral 'ABC' Cunningham, Commanding the Naval Expeditionary Force, remarked: 'The south coast of France and Gulf of Genoa have been selected as a suitable patrol area for causing division and dispersion of enemy A.S. effort. *Ursula* in inaugurating these activities did so with an impudence and daring which is much to be commended.'

Unhappily, *Ursula*'s Mediterranean sojourn was cut short at the turn of the year, when she was rammed by a ship she had targeted off Cape San Vito and compelled to return to the U.K. for repairs.

Hutchins returned to regular 'surface duties' in early 1944.

296 **Five: Corporal F. Reed, Green Howards, later 1st Royal Dragoons, who was killed in action on 20 October 1944**

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (4388205 Pte. F. Reed. Green Howards.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £140-£180

Frank Reed was born in Bedlington, Northumberland on 5 August 1911 and attested for the Green Howards at Newcastle-on-Tyne on 30 August 1933. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India on the North West Frontier in 1936-37, and then during the Second World War, before transferring to the Royal Armoured Corps on 28 July 1942. Posted to the 1st Royal Dragoons on 14 March 1944, he was killed in action in North West Europe on 20 October 1944. He is buried in Bergen-op-Zoom Canadian War Cemetery, Netherlands.

Sold with a Regimental Boxing Medal, silver, the obverse with the Green Howards badge, 'Recruits Boxing' engraved below, the reverse engraved '1933 Novices Welter Weight Winner Pte. F. Reed'; the recipient's Army Certificates of Education, Second Class and Third Class; Certified copy of Attestation; and copied research and other ephemera.

x297 *Seven: Lieutenant-Commander T. N. Mayfield, Royal Navy, who was serving in H.M.S. Ark Royal when she was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean in May 1941*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-48 (Lt. Cdr. T. N. Mayfield. R.N.) mounted for display, *extremely fine (7)* £400-£500

Thomas Noel Mayfield was appointed an Acting Bosun in October 1936, soon after which he joined the trawler *Topaz* in the 1st Anti-Submarine Flotilla.

By the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he was serving ashore at *St. George*, the Isle of Man training establishment but in August 1940 he joined the carrier *Ark Royal*. Having then participated in the famous *Bismarck* action of May 1941, *Ark Royal* was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean by the *U-81*; she remained afloat long enough for all but one her crew to be rescued.

After a period of leave and shore duties, Mayfield was appointed to the battleship *Howe* in August 1942, in which he saw action in the Atlantic, Arctic and Mediterranean, including the North Africa and Sicily landings. Having then been commissioned as a Lieutenant in March 1944, he joined the destroyer *Wessex* in the following month and saw action in the Indian and Pacific oceans, including the Okinawa operations.

In the immediate post-war era, he held two appointments – as First Lieutenant of the landing ship *Persimmon* and of the frigate *Loch Shin* – both of which participated in the South-East Asia operations in 1945-46. Advanced to Lieutenant-Commander in April 1948, Mayfield was placed on the Retired List in 1950.

x298 *Four: Lieutenant (A.) W. G. H. Bonham, Royal Navy, who was killed in action piloting an Albacore of No. 828 Squadron in an anti-shipping sweep in the Mediterranean in May 1943*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with their original O.H.M.S. card box of issue, addressed to his next of kin at Mawnan Smith, Falmouth, together with named Admiralty condolence slip, mounted for display, *extremely fine (4)*

£300-£400

Walter George Hugh Bonham was born in Alton, Hampshire in January 1920, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Bonham, D.S.O. and the Noble Camille Bonham, a daughter of the Maquis Luigi Olivier.

Walter entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman in May 1938 and qualified as a pilot in the Fleet Air Arm, and he was likewise employed at the time of his death in action on 3 May 1943. By that time attached to No. 828 Naval Air Squadron at Hal Far, Malta, he failed to return from an anti-shipping sweep and torpedo strike on shipping in the Pantellaria, Kellia, and Zembra islands area. So, too, his observer, Midshipman L. E. W. Burbridge, R.N. Both men are commemorated on the Lee-on-Solent Memorial, Hampshire.

x299 *Five: Lieutenant-Commander W. P. A. Goodman, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, in which he flew operationally as a pilot in the Fleet Air Arm*

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, E.I.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, Malaya (Lt. Cdr. W. P. A. Goodman. R.N.) *good very fine (5)* £300-£400

William Phillip Alfred Goodman was commissioned as an Acting Sub. Lieutenant (A.) in the 'Wavy Navy' in August 1944, after undertaking pilot training in the U.S.A. at *Saker* in Brunswick, Maine. He subsequently flew operationally over France in Corsairs of No. 1853 Naval Air Squadron (N.A.S.), prior to converting to Seafires in No. 799 N.A.S. in November 1946.

Granted a permanent commission in the Royal Navy, Goodman continued to serve in the Fleet Air Arm, including in Firebrands of 813 N.A.S. in the carriers *Implacable* and *Indomitable* in the early 1950s. Having then converted to helicopters, he joined 813 N.A.S. in the carrier *Illustrious*, flying Dragonflies.

Advanced to Lieutenant-Commander in April 1955, Goodman served in 848 N.A.S. at the Royal Navy Air Station at Sambawang, Singapore, in 1957-59. And on his return to the U.K. in the latter year, he resigned his commission to take up a post in civil aviation as a helicopter pilot. He died in 1989.

300 *Four: Warrant Officer Class I Bandmaster R. C. Ridewood, 4th Hussars, who served during the Second World War as Musical Director of the Military Bands in the Southern Command, and died of tuberculosis on 25 July 1942*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5042142 W.O. Cl. 1. R. C. Ridewood, 4-H.) *partially officially corrected, polished, very fine and better (4)* £80-£100

Reginald Clifford Ridewood was born in York in 1907 and originally joined the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment as a Band Boy at the age of 14, subsequently studying at the Royal Military School of Music at Kneller Hall. In 1930, he joined a military band in Gibraltar, where he was also influenced by the music of neighbouring Spain, and wrote several *paso dobles* for a dancer, Joan May, whom he later married. He also composed the dance band favourite 'Desert Patrol'. Appointed Bandmaster in 1937, he served with the 4th Hussars during the Second World War, and was appointed musical director of the military bands in the Southern Command in 1942. Contracting tuberculosis, he died in Salisbury on 25 July 1942, aged 35, and is buried in Warminster (St. Denys) Churchyard, Wiltshire.

301 *Five: Major D. C. Hennessey, late Bombardier, Royal Artillery*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (753222 Bmbr. D. C. Hennessey. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the last four impressed in Boots' style naming 'Major D. C. Hennessey', *very fine (5)* £60-£80

D. C. Hennessey attested into the Royal Artillery and served in the 1st Indian Divisional Ammunition Column during the North West Frontier Campaign of 1930-31. He was later commissioned and served during the Second War.

- 302** *Five: Gunner W. Beeney, Royal Artillery*
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (1430693 Gnr W. Beeney RA) mounted for wear, *very fine*
- Four: Sapper H. G. Roberts, Royal Engineers*
 Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Militia (1984920 Spr. H. G. Roberts. R.E.) in named O.H.M.S. card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. H. Roberts, 37 Thomas St. Abertridwr, Glam', *good very fine (9)*
£90-£120

- 303** *Five: Corporal S. Simpson, Royal Engineers*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (2075843 Cpl. S. Simpson. R.E.) sold with corresponding miniature group mounted for wear (The EM with an extra award bar) and four named Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes medallions, *contact marks, very fine*
- Four: Private N. Liddle, West Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of Pegu, Burma, on 7 March 1942*
 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, sold with later named Under Secretary of State for Defence (Army) bestowal slip, all later issue and named '4535903 Pte. N. Liddle. 1/West York. Regt.', *some staining, good very fine*
- Four: Miss V. Thornton, Queen's Army Schoolmistress*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, with Army Council bestowal slip, named letter in relation to the award of the recipient's Africa Star addressed to 'Q.A.S. Miss Thornton, Start Day Inn, Torcross, Nr. Kingsbridge, Devon', and named St. John Ambulance examination medallion, *very fine (13)*
£140-£180

Stanley Simpson, a Motor Mechanic from Newcastle upon Tyne was born on 16 February 1908. He attested into the Royal Engineers on 26 April 1939 for service during the Second War and served in North Africa with the 235th Field Park Company where he was taken prisoner on 23 May 1942.

Sold with copied Prisoner of War questionnaire.

Norman Liddle attested into the West Yorkshire Regiment and served in Palestine before further service during the Second War with the 1st Battalion. Advanced Corporal, he was killed in action, aged 24, on 7 March 1942, during the Battle of Pegu, when British and Indian forces tried to defend the city of Rangoon against the Japanese, with his Battalion fighting a rear-guard action and an ambush. He is commemorated on the Rangoon Memorial, Myanmar.

- 304** *Eight: Major W. H. Bedford, Lancashire Fusiliers*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (3436361 Sgt. W. H. Bedford. Lan. Fus.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (3436361 W.O.Cl. 1. W. H. Bedford. L. F.) mounted for wear, *contact marks, very fine (8)*
£300-£400

William Charles Herbert Bedford was born in Gibraltar on 13 January 1904. He attested into the Lancashire Fusiliers as a Band Boy in 1919 and served in India with the 2nd Battalion until 1934. Advanced Company Quartermaster Sergeant, he served during the Second War at the retreat to Dunkirk, returning Home on 6 June 1940. Advanced Company Quartermaster Sergeant he served in North Africa and Italy before being commissioned in February 1944. Appointed Quartermaster, he served with the 1/6th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment and the 2/7th Battalion Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment. Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, he was released on 31 July 1947, but was recalled within two weeks and granted a regular commission. Returning as Quartermaster to the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers in 1952. Retiring to London in 1955, he spent much of his retirement travelling and was awarded a large number of unofficial medals from overseas veterans associations, the majority of which have been mounted for wear alongside his commemorative Dunkirk Medal, and are offered with this lot, together with a large number of supporting certificates and award scrolls. He died in Hastings, East Sussex on his 83rd Birthday, 13 January 1897.

M.I.D. unconfirmed.

- 305** *Four: Regimental Sergeant D. Webb, King's Shropshire Light Infantry*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Cadet Forces Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (D. Webb. ACF.), with two clasps, court mounted for wear, *very fine (4)*
£100-£140

Derek Webb, from Basingstoke, Hampshire, served with the Home Guard during the Second War from 21 October 1943 to 18 September 1944, before attesting into the Shropshire Light Infantry on 22 December 1944. He served in North West Europe and was discharged on 2 September 1945. He appears to have re-attested for further service into the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and served in India with the 2nd Battalion the following year. He saw further service as a Regimental Sergeant Major Instructor with the Hampshire Army Cadet Force between 1952 and 1983.

Sold with original photographs, paperwork, copied research confirming the award dates for the Cadet Forces Medal and clasps, an inscribed 'History of the 11th Armoured Division', a large plate serving dish engraved 'To Derek & Wendy on retirement from Aldershot Area R.S.M.I. D. Webb Served in Hampshire A.C.F. 1952-1983.', and an engraved tankard.

× 306 **Seven: Lance-Corporal R. D. Woolley, Parachute Regiment**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (37721784 Pte. R. D. Woolley. A.A.C.) *number officially corrected*; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (3772178 Pte. R. D. Woolley. Para. Regt.) mounted as worn, and further mounted for display on a board with the recipient's cap badge and other Parachute Regiment and Airborne Forces insignia, *light contact marks, good very fine (7)* £300-£400

Roger Douglas Woolley served with the 6th Royal Welch Parachute Regiment, Army Air Corps, during the Second World War. Sold with Army Medal Office letter confirming the recipient's Second World War entitlement.

307 **Six: Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. F. Green, Royal Army Medical Corps**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army Emergency Reserve Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., dated '1955' to reverse, in damaged *Royal Mint* case of issue, with Second Award Bar, this dated '1962' and mounted upon a separate piece of riband; together with the recipient's brass Reservists Badge; and the recipient's wife's War Medal 1939-45, unnamed as issued, in O.H.M.S. card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. A. C. F. Green, 86, Hagley Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham 16.', with Army Council compliment's slip, *nearly extremely fine* **Marmaduke Thwaites** was the son of Marmaduke and Elizabeth Thwaites, of Mill Gate, Richmond, Yorkshire. His father was a stonemason and builder. Thwaites served in the ranks of the 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment during the Second Boer War. He resided with his wife at 29 Woodlands Terrace, Stanningley, near Leeds. Thwaites advanced to Regimental Quarter Master Sergeant, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 October 1914. He was discharged to commission in the 2nd Battalion, 10 October 1914.

Thwaites advanced to Captain, and was killed serving with the Battalion at the Battle of Loos, 30 September 1915. Captain Thwaites was aged 34, and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France. His brother Alexander Thwaites was also killed during the Great War, 17 September 1916, whilst serving as a Private in the Durham Light Infantry. Both brothers are commemorated on the Richmond Friary Gardens War Memorial. £100-£140

Sold with an original typed letter from The Army Medal Office, dated 5 April 1962, forwarding the Second Award clasp to the Army Emergency Reserve Decoration, as awarded to the recipient in the *London Gazette* on 19 January 1962; with a second letter from the Issues Controller, Branston, to Major A. C. F. Green, M.B., issuing the Reservists Badge on 5 July 1951.

× 308 **Three: Flying Officer F. H. Jenkins, Royal Air Force, a Halifax Pilot with 58 Squadron, who was shot down and killed over the Bay of Biscay on 16 August 1943**

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Air Council enclosure, in OHMS transmission box, addressed to 'Mrs. D. Jenkins, 52 Beecroft Road, Crofton Park, London, SE4', *extremely fine (3)* £300-£400

Frederick Harold Jenkins was commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force on 9 June 1942, and was promoted Flying Officer on 20 November 1942. Posted to 58 Squadron, he was killed which his Halifax HR746 was shot down by a Ju.88 60 miles west north west of Cap Ortegal whilst conducting anti-submarine patrols over the Bay of Biscay on 16 August 1943. He is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial.

Sold with copied research.

× 309



Three: Pilot Officer R. A. Simmons, Royal Air Force, a Halifax pilot with 10 Squadron who was killed in action during a raid on Essen on the night of 26-27 March 1944

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, in Air Ministry named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. R. Simmons, 7, Crescent Road, Upton Manor, Plaistow, E13', *extremely fine (3)* £240-£280

Ronald Alfred Simmons was born in Essex on 5 September 1917 and was commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force on 20 January 1944. Posted as Pilot to 10 Squadron, flying Halifaxes, his first operational sortie was a mine-laying mission on 4 February 1944. On 22 March 1944 he was involved in a raid on Frankfurt, where he had to do two runs over the target due to night fighter activity. Two days later he took part in a raid on Berlin, where he experienced moderate flak with lots of fighter activity. His seventh operational sortie was a raid on Essen on the night of 26-27 March 1944. Piloting Halifax III HX295, Simmons and his crew took off from R.A.F. Melbourne at 19:57, but were shot down over Belgium, with five of the crew, including Simmons, being killed (the mid upper gunner and the tail gunner both survived, and both managed to successfully evade capture and make it back to England). Simmons is buried in Hotton War Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold with an original photograph of the recipient; and copied research.

310 **Five: Chief Technician W. E. Webster, Royal Air Force**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (612837 Ch. Tech. W. E. Webster. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *very fine*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (612837 Ch. Tech. W. E. Webster. R.A.F.) *very fine (6)* £80-£100

x311 *Three: Pilot Officer J. E. Corrie, No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action on 6 October 1942*

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, all privately named 'P.O. Corrie. J. E. 44 Rhod Sqdn R.A.F.'; together with the recipient's Caterpillar Club Badge, gold with 'ruby' eyes, the reverse engraved 'T/Sgt J. Corrie Pres by Irving Co', *good very fine (4)* £600-£800

John Edward Corrie was born in Bombay on 25 November 1909, the son of Arthur Edgar Corrie of Guildford, Surrey. He served during the Second World War in the Royal Air Force, and the presence of a caterpillar club badge would indicate that at some stage he had to bale out of his aircraft. Subsequently commissioned temporary Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 27 July 1942, he was killed in action whilst serving as a Lancaster Mid-Upper Gunner with 44 Squadron on 6 October 1942 whilst on a bombing mission to Osnabruck; hit by flak, his Avro Lancaster W4188 crashed into the Rehmstrasse with all 7 crewmen killed. Their bodies were later exhumed from the wreckage and were buried at the Rheinberg War Cemetery, Germany.

x312 *Seven: Petty Officer Second Class J. E. Ashworth, Royal Canadian Navy*

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star, 1 copy clasp, Atlantic; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (J. E. Ashworth 6261 'E'); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (J. E. Ashworth. 6261 'E'); Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.I.R., with Second Award clasp (PO 2/c J. E. Ashworth) *dark staining to Stars and U.N. Korea, nearly very fine and better (7)* £120-£160

x313 *Five: Flight Sergeant J. G. McInnes, 149 (East India) Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, who was killed in action on 8 October 1943*

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (F.S. Pilot J. G. McInnes R128075) *the ACE Star cleaned, very fine (6)* £300-£400

John George 'Jack' McInnes was born in 1915, the son of John McInnes of Carroll, Manitoba, Canada. Having graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a pharmaceutical degree, he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force at Yorkton and received his 'wings' on 5 November 1942. Posted to England 1 December 1942, he witnessed active service with 149 Squadron operating Short Stirling III aircraft from R.A.F. Lakenheath. He died on the night of 7-8 October 1943 whilst detailed to a mining operation off the Frisian Islands, his aircraft and 6 fellow crewmen being lost without trace in the waters of the North Sea. Aged 29 years, he is commemorated upon the Runnymede Memorial.

x314 *Five: Flying Officer A. P. Ouellette, 162 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, who was killed in action over Egypt on 2 July 1942*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (F.O. A. P. Ouellette J.15390) *good very fine (6)* £180-£220

Alphonse Peter Ouellette was born in Windsor, Ontario, on 30 June 1918 and served with 162 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force during the Second World War. He was killed in action when his Wellington X9986 was lost over Eldhaba, Egypt, on 2 July 1942; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Alamein Memorial, Egypt.

Sold with a cloth R.C.A.F. brevet; and a photographic image of the recipient.

x315 *Five: Flying Officer D. I. Cruickshank, 211 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, who was killed in action over Burma on 14 March 1944*

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (F.O. D. I. Cruickshank J12883), the Cross suspended from silver RCAF 'Wings' sweetheart brooch, *very fine (6)* £140-£180

Donald Ian Cruickshank, a teacher and resident of Cereal, Alberta, died alongside his navigator, Flying Officer David McKenzie, R.A.F.V.R., on a daylight anti-shipping mission against Imperial Japanese forces. Piloting Beaufighter LZ237 from R.A.F. Bhatpara in India, both men were initially listed as missing in action; in common with many airman operating above the dense jungle landscape of Burma, their bodies were not recovered for burial despite reports of their aircraft going down in the vicinity of Marhlhelm. Aged 21 years, he is commemorated on the Singapore Memorial.

x 316 Five: Pilot Officer W. N. Irving, 299 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, who was killed in action on 6 August 1944

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (P.O. W. N. Irving J87928) court mounted for display purposes, *heavy glue residue to reverse of Cross, otherwise good very fine (6)*

£300-£400

Walter Nelson Irving was born at Luseland, Saskatchewan, on 6 February 1919, and spent his childhood living at New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in September 1941 and was selected for aircrew training as W.A.G. at Brandon, MacDonald and Winnipeg. He graduated 26 October 1942 and was posted to the newly formed 299 Squadron at R.A.F. Stoney Cross, Hampshire; designated a special operations squadron, it became fully operational in April 1944 dropping S.O.E. agents across occupied territory in northern France and Belgium. Operating the Mk. I and II Lockheed Ventura and the Stirling, 299 Squadron was particularly busy during the Normandy landings delivering paratroopers and later, air-towing 16 Airspeed Horsa gliders across the English Channel.

Assigned to a special mission over France aboard Stirling LJ.878, Irving's luck finally ran out on the night of 5-6 August 1944. Struck by flak, his aircraft crashed into a farmhouse on the fringe of the town of Plougoumelen, reportedly killing 3 French civilians. There were no survivors aboard the Stirling. Irving and his five fellow crewmen are buried at Plougoumelen Communal Cemetery, Brittany, France.

x 317 Five: Pilot Officer W. J. Jones, 420 (Snowy Owl) Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, who was killed on 14 October 1942

1939-45 Star; *copy* Air Crew Europe Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (P.O. W. J. Jones J-15726) court mounted for display, *the ACE Star a copy, very fine and better (6)*

£100-£140

William James Jones was born in 1919, the son of Ernest and Helen Isabel Jones of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. A resident of Drumheller, Alberta, he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force and killed on his return from a night bombing mission to Kiel; Wellington DF636 was reported to have crashed in the dark whilst attempting to land at R.A.F. Leeming. Pilot Officer A. M. Wardrop, Sergeant H. J. Gray, Warrant Officer W. B. Croft and Pilot Officer R. E. E. Gurd were also killed in the wreckage. Aged 23 years, Jones is buried at Ripon Cemetery, Yorkshire, just a short distance from the airfield.

x 318 Five: Flight Sergeant W. E. Briggs, 420 (Snowy Owl) Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, who was killed in action during a raid on Stuttgart on the night of 15-16 March 1944

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (F.S. Navigator W. E. Briggs R175894) *good very fine (6)*

£300-£400

William Edmund Briggs was born in 1914, the son of Joseph and Margaret Briggs of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Qualifying as navigator, he served in the spring of 1944 with No. 420 Squadron operating Halifax III aircraft from Tholthorpe airfield in north Yorkshire. The Operational Record Book details his final mission aboard Handley Page Halifax III (Serial No. LW418):

'Operation: Stuttgart. 863 aircraft, 37 losses (4.3%). The bomber stream made its approach through France crossing the German border as late as possible delaying the point at which the German fighters were able to enter the stream. PFF marking was well short of the target, possibly due to the strong winds as the conditions were clear. Although some of the early bombing fell in the city much of the later bombing fell outside. Damage was light - 88 deaths and 203 injuries.

Reason for loss: Hit by flak killing the navigator and injuring the pilot, although the pilot bravely flew on concealing his injuries from the rest of the crew. The flak also wrecked the starboard inner engine as a result of which the aircraft lost height and was again engaged by flak at 5000'. Sgt. N. E. Ranson, the bomb aimer, assumed the role of navigator and the aircraft was landed safely at Friston airfield in Sussex.'

Extricated from the heavily damaged aircraft, Briggs was buried at Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey.

x 319 Nine: Sergeant P. H. McLeod, Canadian Forces

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; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SM 800352 P. H. McLeod); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SM 800352 P. H. McLeod); Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.I.R. (Sgt P. H. McLeod) *good very fine and better (9)*

£120-£160

x 320 Seven: J. O. Chartrand, Canadian Forces

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SH-101134 J. O. Chartrand) *officially re-impressed naming*; U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SH-101134 J. O. Chartrand) *generally very fine (7)*

£80-£100

x 321 Seven: C. L. Howson, Canadian Forces

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SK 22199 C. L. Howson); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SK 22199 C. L. Howson) *light contact marks throughout, nearly very fine (7)*

£100-£140

-
- x 322 **Five: Lieutenant-Commander G. N. Durham, Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve, later Royal Naval Auxiliary Service**
 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, these four all officially impressed 'G. N. Durham R.A.N.V. R.'; Royal Naval Auxiliary Service L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (G N Durham) mounted for wear, *about extremely fine, the last rare to an Australian (5)* £240-£280
- Geoffrey Norman Durham** was born in Perth, Western Australia, on 18 October 1925 and was appointed a Midshipman in the Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve on 1 May 1944. He served during the final year of the Second World War in the corvette H.M.A.S. *Gympie* and subsequently commanded the Motor Stores Lighter *MSL 707* prior to being demobilised in 1947. Advanced Lieutenant-Commander on 31 December 1956, he emigrated to England in 1957, his occupation stated as 'Dentist'. He subsequently joined the Royal Naval Auxiliary Service, and died in Portsmouth in 1994.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- x 323 **Five: Lieutenant-Commander N. R. Read, Royal Australian Navy**
 1939-45 Star; *copy* Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, the Stars both unnamed, the last three all officially impressed 'N. R. Read. R.A.N.', *nearly extremely fine (5)* £60-£80
- Neven Robinson Read** was born in Cobar, New South Wales, on 3 December 1903 and joined the Royal Australian Navy as a Cadet on 1 January 1917. Appointed Midshipman in 1921, he was advanced Lieutenant-Commander in 1933, and served during the Second World War in a variety of minesweepers and corvettes. He transferred to the Retired List on 21 March 1952.
- Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient.
-
- 324 **Family Group:**
Three: Bombardier G. A. Rutledge, Royal Artillery
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1403040 Bmbr. G. A. Rutledge. R.A.)
 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps (22200565 Cpl. V. G. Rutledge. RE.)* in part named card box of issue, *very fine (4)* £80-£100
-
- x 325 **Five: H. G. Moran, Canadian Forces**
 Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SG- 27620 H. G. Moran); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SG. 27620 H. G. Moran) *nearly very fine and better (5)* £80-£100
-
- x 326 **Three: Flying Officer M. F. Stevens, Royal Canadian Air Force, who was killed on 28 January 1945 when his Halifax III bomber crashed into high ground near Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire, whilst on a cross-country and bombing exercise**
 Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (F.O. M. F. Stevens J41771) the medals in card boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £100-£140
- Maurice Frederick Stevens** was born in 1911 and enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force at Ottawa on 15 December 1942. He was posted to No. 1164 Heavy Conversion Unit as Flying Officer/Air Bomber operating Stirling aircraft from R.A.F. Dishforth, and was killed on 28 January 1945 when his Halifax III bomber crashed into high ground near Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire, whilst on a cross-country and bombing exercise. The report on a flying accident or forced landing not attributable to enemy action adds a little more detail:
- 'From the story of the two [surviving] gunners, the Pilot returned early from a cross-country with low oil pressure on Port Outer. The navigator informed pilot that he had Gee Fix and was within 5 miles of base-North. Letting down through solid cloud, they came to one break and both gunners saw hills. Crashed immediately after. No loss of control. Apparently navigation error.'
- The loss of Stirling LL576 resulted in the deaths of four airmen. Aged 34 years, Stevens is buried at Stonefall Cemetery, Wetherby Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
-
- x 327 **Five: Sergeant J. A. A. R. Giguere, Canadian Forces**
 Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (10805 Giguere J. A. R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, French language issue (10805 J. A. O. R. Giguere) 'Coree' clasp broken from suspension; Canadian Forces Decoration, G.V.I.R. (Sgt J. A. A. R. Giguere) *glue residue to the reverse of all medals, nearly very fine and better (5)* £100-£140
-
- x 328 **Five: Company Sergeant Major A. E. Wilson, Canadian Forces**
 Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SC -850421 A. E. Wilson); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SC-850421 A. E. Wilson); Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (CSM (WO2) A. E. Wilson) *very fine and better (5)* £120-£160

x 329 **Three: Policeman L. F. Shandley, City of Victoria Police, Canada**

Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, no clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Service Medal, silver, the reverse engraved 'City of Victoria to L. F. Shandley 1966' and officially numbered '1566', with 35 year clasp, mounted court-style for display, *very fine (3)* £70-£90

Lorne Frederick Shandley was born in Victoria, British Columbia, on 28 January 1926, the son of Charles Horace Shandley and husband of Phyllis Rose Shandley. He witnessed long service with the Victoria Police and died at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, on 19 September 1993.

x 330 **Three: Warrant Officer N. K. Barrett, Royal Australian Air Force**

War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, these both officially impressed '427425 N. K. Barrett'; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (427425 N. K. Barrett.) mounted court-style for display; together with a silver R.A.A.F. sweetheart brooch, *good very fine, the last scarce to Australian personnel (3)* £240-£280

Approximately 200 S.E. Asia 1945-46 clasps awarded to Australian personnel.

Norman Kenneth Barrett was born in Perth, Western Australia, in 1915 and enlisted in the Royal Australian Air Force on 14 July 1942. He qualified as a Pilot in May 1943, and was advanced Warrant Officer in November 1944. Posted to 35 Squadron in Townsville, Queensland, on 6 September 1945, flying DC3s, the squadron flew Australian soldiers and ex-Prisoners of War home from the Dutch East Indies. His flight log records that on 19 September 1945 he was 'fired on by natives' at Merauke, and again 'fired upon by native population' at Balikpapan on 26 and 28 November 1945. In a statement made by the recipient in later life, he records how on one occasion he borrowed some grenades from the Army, and used them to kill three guerrillas who were firing upon them as they landed. He was discharged from the Royal Australian Air Force on 12 March 1946 and died in Perth in 1985.

Sold with a hand-written account by the recipient of his service; and copied service records and flying log records.

331 **Pair: Stoker Mechanic J. Smith, Royal Navy**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (D/SKX. 894689 J. Smith. S.M. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, slight edge digs, good fine (2)* £70-£90

332 **Pair: Private A. G. Everett, King's Shropshire Light Infantry**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22183224 Pte. A. G. Everett. K.S.L.I.) in its named card box of issue; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed, in card box of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

x 333 **Pair: Able Seaman G. McNally, Royal Navy**

Korea 1950-53, 2nd issue (P/SSX.852274 G. McNally. A.B., R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed, *extremely fine (2)* £80-£100

x 334 **Four: Petty Officer Class I R. D. Dewar, Royal Canadian Navy**

Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (R. D. Dewar 11078 'E'); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (R. D. Dewar 11078 'E'); Canadian Voluntary Service Medal (R D Dewar 11078-E); Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.I.R., with Second Award Bar (PO 1/c R. D. Dewar) *very fine and better (4)* £120-£160

x 335



Pair: Gunner D. E. Thompson, 1st Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, who was killed in action during the Korea War on 16 June 1952

Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SA-840 D. E. Thompson); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SA-840 D. E. Thompson) *minor patch of staining to obverse of U. N. Korea, nearly extremely fine (2)* £300-£400

Donald Edward Thompson was born at New Market, Ontario, on 22 August 1931. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Artillery at London, Ontario on 10 November 1949 and was killed in action in Korea on 16 June 1952 whilst serving with the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. He is buried at the United Nations Cemetery (Pusan), South Korea.

-
- x 336** *Pair: L. A. Bird, Canadian Forces*
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SH-4402 L. A. Bird); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SH 4402 L. A. Bird) *good very fine*
Pair: R. W. Hubbard, Canadian Forces
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SH 800344 R. W. Hubbard); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SH 800344 R. W. Hubbard) *light contact marks, better than good fine (4)* *£100-£140*
-
- x 337** *Pair: H. L. Burbidge, Canadian Forces*
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (F-800465 H. L. Burbidge); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (F-800465 H. L. Burbidge) *nearly very fine*
Pair: L. M. Deamond, Canadian Forces
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (M-800295 L. M. Deamond); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (M-800295 L. M. Deamond) *good very fine (4)* *£100-£140*
-
- x 338** *Pair: H. Demers, Canadian Forces*
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SC 17565 H. Demers); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SC 17565 H. Demers) *good very fine and better*
Pair: Private A. A. Lambert, Canadian Army
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SD 17786 A. A. Lambert); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SD 17786 A. A. Lambert) with the recipient's original metal dog tag 'SD-17786 Pte Lambert AA RC CDN', *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£100-£140*
-
- x 339** *Three: L. R. Kirkpatrick, Canadian Forces*
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SB 7466 L Kirkpatrick); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SB 7466 L Kirkpatrick); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal for Korea (SB 7466 L. R. Kirkpatrick) *good very fine and better*
Three: L. J. Leblanc, Canadian Forces
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SC-8842 L. J. Leblanc); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; United Nations Emergency Force Medal, unnamed as issued, *very fine (6)* *£120-£160*
-
- 340** *Three: Major L. W. Goreham, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, late Royal Army Service Corps*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (S/19076871 W.O. Cl. 2. L. W. Goreham. R.A.S.C.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Northern Ireland (19076781 W.O. Cl. 1. L. W. Goreham. RAOC.) unofficial retaining rod between clasps; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (S/19076871 W.O. Cl. 1. L. W. Goreham RASC.) court mounted for display purposes, *minor official correction to unit on last, very fine (3)* *£240-£280*
Louis William Goreham was born on 10 April 1928. He attested into the Royal Army Service Corps and served in the Arabian Peninsula campaign before further service in Borneo. Advanced Warrant Officer Class I. he was awarded his L.S.G.C. Medal in September 1964. Commissioned Lieutenant into the Royal Army Ordnance Corps in September 1966, he was advanced Captain (Quartermaster) in May 1971. He served in 1972 at Headquarters R.A.O.C. Northern Ireland and afterwards with Ordnance Depot, Cyprus, before further service in Northern Ireland, for which he was awarded a G.O.C. Northern Ireland Command's Commendation in recognition of his work as Officer in Command of Barracks Northern Ireland East from 1972-74. Advanced Major, he retired on 29 December 1982.
 Sold with copied research.
-
- 341** *Three: Battery Sergeant Major P. M. Murray, Royal Artillery*
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24167761 Gnr. P. M. Murray. R.A.); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24167761 WO2 P M Murray RA); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24167761 WO2 P M Murray RA) court mounted for wear, *edge bruising to second, otherwise very fine (3)* *£220-£260*
-
- 342** *Three: Fusilier J. J. McLaughlin, Royal Highland Fusiliers*
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24707403 Fus J J McLaughlin RHF); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24707403 Fus J J McLaughlin RHF); U.N. Medal, on UNPROFOR riband, unnamed as issued; together with the recipient's Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti Medals for the Liberation of Kuwait, all mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£200-£240*

x 343

Pair: Chief Petty Officer Steward R. M. Richardson, Royal Navy

Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (POSTD R M Richardson D113906F R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (POSTD. R M Richardson D113906F R.N.); together with the recipient's Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti Medals for the Liberation of Kuwait, the first with its named card box of issue and the last two in their cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £240-£280

Robert Michael Richardson was born on 7 December 1953, and entered the Royal Navy in August 1969, when he elected to join the catering branch. Active service in the Gulf aside, he gained steady promotion to Chief Petty Officer Steward and was awarded the L.S. and G.C. Medal. He finally came ashore in June 1993, after a career spanning 24 years.

Sold with copied Certificate of Discharge where his character is stated as exemplary.

344



Five: Marine Engineering Mechanic H. M. Emmerson, Royal Navy, later Royal Fleet Auxiliary

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Gulf (MEM(M)2 H M Emmerson D211558J RN); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia, unnamed as issued; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, no clasp (3/O (E) H M Emmerson RFA) impressed naming; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (2/O (E) H M Emmerson RFA) laser-engraved naming; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (5)* £500-£700

345

Three: Sergeant W. C. O. Green, Royal Engineers, later Ulster Defence Regiment

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24676515 LCpl W C Green RE); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994, E.I.I.R., with two Additional Award Bars (24676515 Pte W C O Green UDR) mounted court-style as worn, with the named card box of issue for the Jubilee Medal (showing the rank of Sergeant), *extremely fine (3)* £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2008.

346

Three: Corporal G. V. Horkan, Green Howards, who served as an Army Dog Handler in both Afghanistan and Iraq

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25113745 Pte G V Horkan GH) laser engraved naming; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan 25113745 Cpl G V Horkan GH) impressed naming; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25113745 LCpl G V Horkan GH) laser engraved naming, mounted court-style as worn, *about extremely fine, the OSM and Iraq medal both rare to unit (3)* £400-£500

Gary Vince Horkan was born in Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, on 22 June 1983 and joined the Green Howards aged 16. Employed as an Army Dog Handler, working with both German Shepherds and Search dogs, he saw active service in Northern Ireland, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Bosnia. He left the Army in 2006.

Sold with copied research.

Single Campaign Medals

347



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Copenhagen 1801 (**William Moore.**) *clasp face a little bent, otherwise good very fine* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Whalley Collection 1877; Debenham's, February 1900.

William Moore is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Bellona* at the battle of Copenhagen; he is entered twice on the roll, once as Ordinary Seaman and again as Able Seaman. Five other men of this name are shown on the rolls for various clasps.

He was born at Colchester and joined the ship on 10 June 1797, aged 22, and is still on board for the muster of July 1802 (accompanying research notes refer).

348



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**Henry Warren, Mate**) *about extremely fine*

£600-£800

Henry Warren entered the Navy on 3 May 1827, as a Volunteer, in H.M.S. *Victory*, and the following September he became Midshipman of the *Isis* 50, under Captain Sir Thomas Staines. In January 1828, whilst serving in this ship, he assisted at the reduction of the piratical fort of Carabusa, in the island of Candia, and at the destruction there of several vessels belonging to the freebooters. He continued employed in the Mediterranean in the *Ganges* 84, under Captain George Burdett, until March 1832, before transferring to the *Donegal* 78, under Captain Arthur Fanshawe, the latter on the Lisbon station; and in the month of June, 1834 (in the course of which year he passed his examination), he was nominated Mate in succession of the *Hastings* 74, under Captain Henry Shiffner, and *Winchester* 52, the flag-ship of the Hon. Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, whom he accompanied to the East Indies. In March 1840 he joined the *Pique* 36, under Captain Edward Boxer in the Mediterranean, and served subsequently in the boats and on shore in the operations on the coast of Syria, being present at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. At the storming of Sidon he happened to be on board the *Stromboli* steamer, under Captain Woodford John William, and as a reward for his services he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on 4 November 1840. He subsequently transferred to the Coast Guard, and was latterly employed in protecting the Jersey fishers.

Sold with copied research.

349



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor (**C. A. L. Billeb, Lieut. 2nd Line Bn. K.G.L.**) *top clasp face slightly bent, otherwise extremely fine* £2,400-£2,800

Charles (Carl) Billeb served in the ranks of the K.G.L. until he was appointed Ensign in the 2nd Line Battalion on 26 August 1808, and promoted to Lieutenant on 17 March 1812. He served in Hanover in 1806, in the Mediterranean 1806-07, in the Baltic 1807-08, in the Peninsula from September 1808 to April 1814, in the Netherlands in 1814, and in the campaign of 1815. He was present at the crossing of the Douro, the battles of Talavera, 28 July 1809, where he was severely wounded (*London Gazette* refers), Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, and at the battle of Waterloo.

350



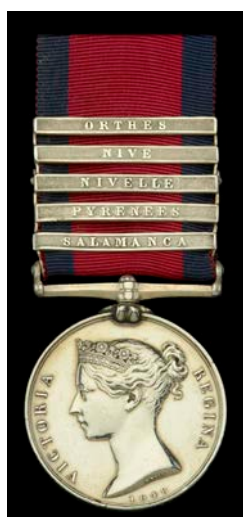
Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse (**Christian Bode, 1st Lt. Dgns. K.G.L.**) *minor marks, otherwise extremely fine* £1,400-£1,800

Christian Bode was also present at the battle of Waterloo where he served in Captain Philip Sichert's Troop No. 5.

'In the attacks made by the allied cavalry at this time of the day, about four o'clock, the first dragoons and third hussars of the legion were conspicuously engaged: the second dragoons had been detached to Braine la leud for the purpose of observing some of the enemy's cavalry who had shewn themselves in that direction, and sir William Dörnberg's brigade was therefore reduced to the two remaining regiments, namely: the first dragoons of the legion, and the twenty-third English dragoons; these made some brilliant charges, both in column of squadrons and in line, and although outnumbered and obstinately resisted by the French cavalry, succeeded on each occasion in eventually causing them to fall back; but their loss was severe: captain Peters, lieutenants Levetzow and Kuhlmann were killed, colonel von Bülow, majors von Reitzenstein, and Sichert, captains von Bothmer and Hattorf, lieutenants von Hammerstein, Nanne, Trittau,

Mackenzie, Bosse, Fricke (adjutant) were wounded, the greater number severely, and sir William Dornberg commanding the brigade, was also wounded.' (Beamish's *History of the King's German Legion* refers).

351



Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes (**M. Connor, 32nd Foot**) *clasp facings slightly buckled, nearly very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Glendining, July 1909 and November 1939; Sotheby, November 1993.

Martin Connor served with the Light Company, 32nd Foot.

352

Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, bronze, *pierced at 12 o'clock to facilitate wearing with a chain, heavily worn, fair to fine* £80-£100



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (**Midshipman J. G. Dick**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *some edge bruising and surface marks, otherwise very fine* £1,600-£2,000

John Goodrich Dick was born on 22 November 1806, eldest son of John Dick, Admiral of the Blue, who died on 10 September 1854, at Southampton. Descended from a family of great antiquity in North Britain, three of his ancestors filled the office of first Magistrate or Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, viz, in 1296 Sir William De Dyck; in 1638-39 Sir William Dick (who, being subsequently denounced by the Parliamentarians, was fined in the sum of £64,000, (in excess of £20 million today) was ultimately thrown into prison by Cromwell, and died at Westminster in 1655); and in 1682-3, Sir James Dick, who was wrecked in the former year in the *Gloucester* man-of-war, had the good fortune to effect his escape along with the Duke of York and Mr. Churchill, afterwards the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, while many others of the highest rank were lost. Sir James Dick entailed his estates on the second and younger sons successively of his daughter, and only surviving child by her husband, Sir William Cunyngham, Bart., of Caprington, conditionally on their assuming the name of Dick, which estates with the title have descended to the present Sir William Hanmer Dick Cunningham, Bart.

This officer entered the Royal Naval College 7 October 1819, and embarked, 9 October 1821, as First-Class Volunteer, on board the *Euryalus* 42, Captain Augustus Wm. Jas. Clifford, fitting at Portsmouth. On being soon after transferred to the *Liffey* 50, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Chas. Grant, he proceeded to the East Indies, where he bore a part in the Burmese war in 1824-5, and was present, on 11 May in the former year, at the capture of Rangoon. In November 1825, he next joined the *Leven* 24, Captain Wm. Fitzwilliam Owen, under whom, and Captain Alex. Thos. Emeric Vidal of the *Baracouta* surveying-tender, he served, off the coast of Africa, until a few days after his examination for Lieutenant, which took place 6 September 1826. From the following December until the receipt of his first commission, 28 March 1831, Mr. Dick appears to have been further employed, as Mate, and latterly as Acting-Lieutenant, in the *Spartiate* 78, Captain Fred. Warren, *Falcon* tender, Lieut.-Commander Wm. Fred. Lapidge, *Ocean* 80, Captain Patrick Campbell, *Wasp* 18, Captains Thos. Edw. Hoste and Brunswick Popham, and *Philomel* 10, Captain Hugh Berners, on the Lisbon and Mediterranean stations. We subsequently find him appointed – 17 August 1831, to the *Britannia* 120, Captains Wm. Jas. Hope Johnstone and Peter Rainier – 21 October 1832, to the *Stag* 46, Captain Nicholas Lockyer, from which ship he invalided in consequence of a severe fracture of the leg, 9 September 1833 to 19 July 1834, to the *North Star* 28, Captain Octavius Vernon Harcourt – 4 July 1835, to the *Dublin* 50, bearing the flag of Sir Graham Eden Hamond – 12 October 1835, to the *Blonde* 46, Commodore Francis Mason – 29 March 1838, as Senior Lieutenant, to the *Andromache* 28, Captain Robt. Lambert Baynes – 13 May 1839, to the *Revenge* 78, Captain Hon. Wm. Waldegrave – 1 November 1839, to the *Howe* 120, as Acting Flag-Lieutenant to Sir Robt. Waller Otway, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore – and, 1 October 1840, to the *Britannia* 120, bearing the Flag of Sir John Ommanney. In those ships, Mr. Dick served on the Home, Lisbon, South American, North America and West India, and Mediterranean stations. He was promoted Commander on 23 November 1841, was on half-pay for the following four years and from 1 July 1845, was employed as an Inspecting Commander in the Coast Guard at Falmouth. He was advanced to the rank of Captain on 5 February 1858.

Captain Dick has received a medal for the Burmese War. He married at St George's, Hannover Square, 7 December 1843, Harriet, only daughter of the Rev. Chas. Baker, Vicar of Tilmanstone, co. Kent, sister of Lieut. Chas. Hougham Baker, R.N., and niece of Vice-Admiral the late Sir Thos. Baker, K.C.B., by whom he has two sons and four daughters.

Advanced to the list of Captains Retired on 22 February 1870, Captain Dick died at his home in Paignton, Devon, on 12 February 1871, aged 64, and is buried in St John the Baptist Cemetery, Paignton.

For Captain Dick's miniature medal see Lot 575.

354 Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, bronze, 48mm, Soho Mint, fitted with a steel clip and split ring suspension, *edge nicks and contact marks, very fine* £200-£240

355 Candahar 1842 (**Pte. H. Norwood, H.M. 40th Regt.**) engraved in running script in a slightly later style, with replacement steel clip and large ring suspension, *small collector's number '542' impressed near clip, minor edge bruise, good very fine* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.

Approximately 64 Candahar 1842 Medals awarded to the 40th Regiment of Foot.

The reverse of the riband is inscribed in ink, 'Sergt Hagar Norwood died 17 Aug 42 at Killa Abdulla Quetta'.

Note: Other examples of the Candahar 1842 medals are known named to this recipient.

356



China 1842 (**J. K. Williams, Sub-Conductr., Madras Ordnance.**) fitted with original straight bar suspension, *traces of having been held in a circular mount, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2014.

357

Hyderabad 1843 (**Ram Sing 3rd Lt. Cavy.**) impressed naming, fitted with steel clip and bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, May 2018.

358



Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (**Capt. Chas. E. D. Warren 53rd. Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £600-£800

Charles Edward Dawson Warren was commissioned Ensign, by purchase, in the 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment of Foot on 5 June 1827, and was promoted Lieutenant, by purchase, on 11 June 1830, and Captain by purchase, on 1 December 1837. He served with the Regiment during the First Sikh War, and was killed in action at the Battle of Sobraon, 10 February 1846.

359

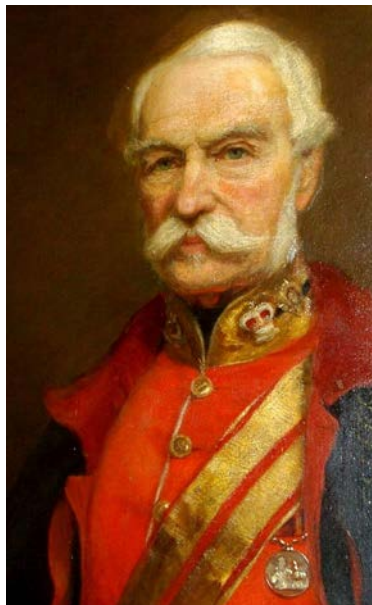
New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1866 (**3651 John Poulter, 4th. Battn. Milit. Trn.**) with a contemporary top silver riband buckle, *this lacking hook; the medal sometime pierced and then neatly plugged at 12 o'clock with suspension re-affixed, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £160-£200

John Poulter is confirmed upon the roll of the 4th Battalion Military Train having served in the field from 19 April to 20 June 1866. He was later discharged aged 26 years on 20 July 1869, his character described as 'bad'.

Sold with copied research.



Punjab 1848-49, no clasp (**Lieut. Col. D. Downing, Commg. 4th. N.I.**) engraved in a mixture of upper and lower case serif letters as issued by the Calcutta Mint, fitted with contemporary top silver riband buckle, *edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine*
 £300-£400



David Downing was born in Ballyscullion, County Londonderry, in 1802 and was commissioned Ensign in the Honourable East India Company's Forces on 16 August 1819. Posted to the 2/6th Native Infantry, he was promoted Lieutenant on 2 March 1822, and transferred to the 3rd Native Infantry in May 1824. He served as Second in Command of the 7th Local Horse from 28 December 1824 to 1830, and was promoted Captain on 3 July 1832. He saw active service during the Shekhawat Expedition in 1834, and commanded the Jodhpur Legion from 25 July 1836. Promoted Major on 15 September 1839, and Lieutenant-Colonel on 12 October 1845, he was posted to the 4th Native Infantry and saw active service during the Second Sikh War, at Jullundur and Bari Doabs, and with Brigadier Wheeler's Force (Medal).

Downing was granted leave 'to Bombay' for five months in January 1850, preparatory to applying for furlough to return to Europe on a medical certificate. He relinquished command of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry in March 1850, and transferred *in absentia* to command the 39th Native Infantry in March 1850. Granted three years' furlough to Europe on a medical certificate in June 1850, he returned to India in late 1852, and was appointed to the command of the 27th Native Infantry in October 1852. Appointed Colonel, 39th Native Infantry, in June 1855, he was promoted Major-General on 15 September 1857; Lieutenant-General on 23 August 1869; and General on 23 August 1875, and died in Kent on 18 December 1888, aged 86.

Sold with copied research.

Note: The original medal roll for the 4th Bengal Native Infantry shows the recipient's name scored through, with the annotation 'On Furlo', Medal returned.' Presumably on his return to India in late 1852 Downing then applied for his medal, and was issued the medal in this lot named up to him by the Calcutta Mint.



Punjab 1848-49, no clasp (**Ensign N. W. Elphinstone, 4th Bengal N.I.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* £500-£700

Provenance: Roger Perkins Collection, Sotheby's, December 1990

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; and an *erased* Indian Mutiny Medal 1857-59, no clasp.

-
- 362 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £100-£140
-
- 363 Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, unnamed as issued, contained in contemporary *H. T. Lamb & Co., Goldsmiths & Medallists, London*, fitted case, *obverse lightly polished, otherwise good very fine* £100-£140
-
- 364 Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 365 Crimea 1854-56, no clasp (2), both unnamed as issued, *edge bruising and contact marks to first, this nearly very fine; the second better (2)* £120-£160
-
- 366 Crimea 1854-56, no clasp (**52 L Terrailon 4947.**) contemporarily engraved naming, and most likely issued to a foreign national; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (**No. 2123 Corpl. Francis. Miller. 72d. Highlanders.**) contemporarily engraved naming, pierced as issued with small ring suspension, *edge bruising to first, otherwise very fine (2)* £120-£160
-
- 367 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Thomas Blake 19th. Regiment**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £100-£140

x 368



Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**H. Bristow. Rl. Sapr. & Minrs.**) officially impressed naming, *about extremely fine* £600-£800

Henry Bristow was born in Kent c.1830 and is recorded as serving with the 4th Company Royal Sappers and Miners on Malta in 1851. He saw active service in the Crimea, and died there on 22 February 1855.

Sold with the original enclosure letter for the Crimea Medal as sent to the recipient's next of kin, dated War Department, Horse Guards, 5 November 1856, *this in relic condition*, and copied research.

369



The Crimean War medal awarded to Mr S. Dickens, civilian servant to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Mr. S. Dickens.) contemporary engraved naming, *good very fine* £700-£900

The medal roll confirms medal with four clasps to Mr S. Dickens 'Civilian servant to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge' (WO 100/24 refers).

Sold with copied medal roll entry.

370

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Naick Gungthong Arracan Local Battn.**) *very fine*

£200-£240

Provenance: A. M. Shaw Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2012.

371



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**4th. Class Engr. Jno. Murray Steam Frigate 'Ferooz'**) *good very fine* £360-£440

Approximately 143 Persia clasps issued to Europeans and 160 Persia clasps issued to native crewmen of the steam frigate *Ferooz*.

372 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**6246. Gunr. J. Butler 3rd Co. 3rd Battn. Bengal Arty.**) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £200-£300

John Butler was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, in 1826, a Labourer and Miner by trade. He attested for the Honourable East India Company's Army at Liverpool on 16 February 1849, for 12 years' service. On arrival in India he was posted to No 3 Company, 1st Battalion Bengal Artillery. In addition to taking part in the North West Frontier operations prior to the Indian Mutiny, he was one of only 48 Europeans to receive the Indian Mutiny medal with four clasps. Butler took his discharge on 9 August 1859, at Lucknow rather than join the British Army. His character was described as 'Bad' and he was tried by Regimental Court Martial seven times, his intended place of residence following discharge recorded as Bradford, Yorkshire.

Sold with copied record of service and Indian Mutiny medal roll confirming 4 clasps awarded.

373 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (**809 Pte J. Moss. 1-10th. Foot.**) *edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

x374 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**359 Pte. R. Cathie. 2d. Bn. R. Sco. Fus.**) *suspension slightly loose, otherwise very fine* £100-£140

Robert Cathie was born in Camberwell, London, in 1865 and attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers on 28 May 1883, having previously served with the 8th Surrey Volunteers. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 26 November 1884 to 3 March 1891, and was present during the operations in Burma in 1885-87; a note on the medal roll states: 'actively engaged against dacoits.' Twice tried by District Courts Martial, in 1885 and 1887, receiving 54 days' imprisonment for the first offence, and 102 days' imprisonment for the second, he transferred to the Army Reserve on 11 March 1891, and was discharged on 27 May 1895.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

x375 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (**4459 Corpl. T. Sharley. 4th. Bn. K.R. Rif. C.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £120-£160

Thomas Sharley was born in Lymington, Hampshire, in 1866 and attested for the 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps at Westminster Police Court as a Boy soldier on 31 May 1880, his trade being musician. He served with the 4th Battalion in India and Burma from 26 September 1881 to 23 January 1894, and saw active service during the Manipur Expedition on the North East Frontier in 1891. Advanced Colour Sergeant on 1 October 1898, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 April 1901, and was discharged on 16 June 1901, after 21 years and 17 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

376 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (**1268 Jem 2nd Gurkha ...**); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.V.F. 1919 (2) (**Jemdr. Udahang Lim... /10/Gks.; Subdr. Gunjbir Gurung, 1-4 Grks.**) *the first worn with recipient's name largely illegible, the second part erased and heavily worn, these fair, the last nearly very fine* (3) £80-£100

x377 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89, *top lugs removed from first clasp, with clasp carriage altered to accommodate additional clasp, and with unofficial top retaining bar* (**3646 Pte. T. Shakeshaft 1st. Bn. Rif. Brig.**) *suspension claw slightly slack, minor edge bruising, very fine* £120-£160

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

- 378 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-9, Burma 1885-7, *clasps remounted in this order, as usual, with unofficial retaining rod between clasps and top lugs removed (938 Private J. Elsdon 2nd. Bn. R.W. Surr. R.) suspension claw crudely reaffixed, edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £80-£100

James Elsdon was born in Tottenham in 1866 and attested for the Royal West Surrey Regiment at Guildford on 3 July 1884. Posted to India and Burma from 15 December 1885 to 28 January 1892, his Army Service Record confirms entitlement and describes him as 'steady, solid and willing', with his intended future occupation as warder.

Sold with copied research.

- 379 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Hazara 1888, Samana 1891, *top lugs removed from first clasp, with clasp carriage altered to accommodate second clasp (2670 Sepoy Ahmad Khan 29th. Bl. Infy.) edge bruising, polished and worn, good fine* £120-£160

380



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Ensign S. R. Forster, 84th. Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £360-£440

Seaton Ralph Forster, a scion of the Forsters of Bamburgh Hall, Northumberland, one of the north of England's great families whose ancestry dates back to the Conqueror, was commissioned Ensign in the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia on 27 January 1855, before being granted a regular commission as Ensign in the 48th (Northamptonshire) Regiment of Foot on 23 November 1855. Exchanging into the 84th (York and Lancaster) Regiment on 2 February 1858, he served with them in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, and was present with Brigadier Douglas' Column in the action of Burrahpore, the assault and capture of Jugdespore, and the subsequent operations. Promoted Lieutenant on 17 September 1858, he exchanged into the 76th Regiment of Foot on 4 November 1859, before resigning his commission in 1862. He died in 1902.

Sold with various newspaper cuttings and other ephemera relating to the Forster family.

- 381 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Saml. Wyke, 1st. Bombay Eurn. Fusrs.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, better than good fine* £160-£200

- 382 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow [clasp entitlement not confirmed] (**C. H. Campbell. Civil Service.**) *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £400-£500

Defence of Lucknow clasp is not confirmed.

Charles Hallyburton Campbell (c.1827-30 January 1911) was a civil servant in India and later a local politician in Kensington, London. Born in Scotland, Campbell was the younger brother of Sir George Campbell, sometime Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Liberal Party member of parliament. In 1845 he joined the Indian Civil Service and in May 1859 he was appointed Collector of Mymensing. He rose to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit by 1872, when he returned to the United Kingdom.

Campbell was elected to Kensington Vestry and to its successor body, the Kensington Borough Council. When the London County Council was created in 1889 he was elected as one of two Moderate Party councillors representing Kensington South. He was re-elected on four occasions, retiring from the council in 1904. He was a prominent member of the county council's finance committee, where he applied his experience of colonial administration. He died at his Cromwell Road home in January 1911, aged 84.

- 383 China 1857-60, no clasp (**Lieut. W. A. Warren 5 Bn. Madras Arty.**) *officially impressed naming, fitted with hallmarked silver ribbon buckle, very fine* £400-£500

Provenance: Brian Ritchie Collection, March 2005.

William Andros Warren was born at Clifton, Gloucestershire, on 8 July 1839, son of Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Warren, 65th Regiment). He was educated at Cheltenham College and entered Addiscombe in 1856 and passed out as 2nd Lieutenant on 10 December 1856. He was promoted Lieutenant in the Madras Artillery on 11 December 1858. Transferring to the Royal Artillery in 1861 whilst in India, he married on 26 November 1863, at Kamptee, India, Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of Richard Lewis of Hobart Town, Tasmania. She died in India on 2 February 1872. Warren had been promoted to 2nd Captain, 26 January 1870, and attached to the Cheshire Artillery Volunteers the following October, becoming Major on 24 May 1877. Major Warren died in India of enteric fever on 11 December 1880, whilst serving with "H" Battery, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery and was buried in All Saints Church cemetery, Lucknow.

- 384 China 1857-60, 1 copy clasp, Pekin 1860 (**Sapper Jas. Gibson. 10th. C. Royal Engrs.**) fitted with a contemporary top silver riband buckle, *clasp loose on riband, the suspension claw crudely re-affixed and no longer swivels, therefore good fine* £80-£100

James Gibson, a carpenter, attested for the Chatham Division of the Royal Engineers on 6 March 1856. Posted to Ceylon in October 1857, he transferred to Canton, Hong Kong and Tien Tsin, returning home to Rochester in April 1862. He was subsequently discharged by purchase at Aldershot on 28 June 1862.

Sold with copied service record.

- x 385 China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, good very fine* £240-£280

- x 386 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866, *with unofficial top retaining rod (Sgt. S. Cobean, Owen Sound I. Co.)* officially impressed naming, *about extremely fine* £240-£280

Approximately 37 medals awarded to the Owen Sound Infantry Company (listed as Sam Cobean on the latest published transcript of the medal roll).

- x 387 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Pte. S. Flynn, N. Hamburg, I. Co.**) officially impressed naming; together with a Veterans Association 1866 bronze star, unnamed, with small ring but lacking suspension, *good very fine (2)* £180-£220

Approximately 31 medals awarded to the New Hamburg Infantry Company (although Flynn is not listed on the latest published transcript of the medal roll).

388



- South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Pte. R. Sutton. Queenstown Burghs.**) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine, rare to unit* £600-£800

One of only 28 South Africa Medals actually awarded to a member of the Queenstown Burgher Force (143 Medals all with clasp 1877-8 were originally issued, but 115 were returned to Woolwich).

- 389 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (**Corpl. J. Bayliss. Diamond Fds. Horse**) *extremely fine* £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2001.

305 Medals (140 with clasp 1878) issued to the Diamond Fields Horse, of which 127 were returned to Woolwich.

James Bayliss was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, in 1842, and having emigrated to South Africa served as a Policeman in Cape Town. He moved to the Diamond Fields at Kimberley in the 1870s, and is listed in the Griqualand directories as a Storekeeper. He died in Kimberley on 27 August 1881, aged 39.

Sold with copied research.

- 390 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Troopr. J. Tegetmeyer. Ferreira's Horse.**) *minor edge bruising, polished, very fine* £400-£500

201 Medals (100 with clasp 1879) issued to the Diamond Fields Horse, of which 116 were returned to Woolwich.

- x 391 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Lieut. J. D. Kirwan. D/B. Bde. R.H.A.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £140-£180

John Denis Kirwan was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery on 2 May 1872, and served with D Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A. during the Second Afghan War. He was promoted Captain on 7 September 1881, and Major on the Half-Pay list on 29 October 1888.

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- x 392 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**4027. Sergt. J. Murray. D/B. Bde. R.H.A.**) *suspension claw neatly re-affixed, very fine* £70-£90
-
- x 393 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**4032 Farr. Sgt. J. Slade. D/B. Bde. R.H.A.**) mounted court-style for display alongside the riband for the L.S. & G.C., *light contact marks, very fine* £80-£100
-
- x 394 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**4251. Gunr. F. Hardman. D/B. Bde. R.H.A.**) *slight scratch to obverse field, good very fine* £80-£100
-
- x 395 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**3578 Gunr. M. St. Clare. D/B. Bde. R.H.A.**) *traces of lacquer, good very fine* £80-£100
-
- x 396 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**5112. Gunr. Wheatley. D/B. Bde. R.H.A.**) *suspension slightly bent, minor edge bruise, very fine* £80-£100
-
- x 397 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**4144. Driv. J. Fagg. D/B. Bde. R.H.A.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
-
- x 398 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**4093. Corpl. W. Irwin ... Bde. R.H.A.**) *heavy edge bruising that has partially obscured naming, good fine* £60-£80
-
- 399 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**1510. Pte. F. Gibbs. 6th. D.Gds.**) *edge bruising, polished and worn, otherwise good fine* £70-£90
- Frederick Gibbs** was born in Southsea, Portsmouth, around 1845, and attested for the 15th Hussars in London on 21 October 1863. Transferred from Chichester to Mhow in 1870, he was sent to Meerut in 1873 and discharged from the service upon expiration of his first term of engagement on 19 January 1876. Re-appointed to the 6th Dragoon Guards on 1 April 1876, he was advanced Sergeant in 1877, but reduced to Private, fined and imprisoned - reason unknown - shortly thereafter. Restored as a Sergeant on 14 December 1886, he returned home to England on 21 November 1888 and was discharged six months later.
- Sold with copied service record.
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- 400 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Capt. H. H. Swetenham. 21 Bl. N.I.**) *toned, extremely fine* £300-£400
- Lieutenant H. H. Swetenham** served with the regiment, as Adjutant, throughout the first campaign, and till January 1880, during the second. (Since deceased). (*The Afghan Campaign of 1878-1880*, S. H. Shadbolt, refers).
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- x 401 Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia (**906 Gr. J. W. Wilson F/A R.H.A.**) mounted court-style for display alongside an *officially renamed* duplicate medal, 3 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul (**No. 906 Gr. J. W. Wilson. F/A Bde. R.H.A.**) *generally good very fine and better (2)* £300-£400
-
- x 402 Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (**901. Gr. W. Taylor. F/A. R.H.A.**) *good very fine* £200-£240
-
- x 403 Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul (**848. Actg. Bomr. T. Clarke. F/A. R.H.A.**) *unofficial right hand rivet between first and second clasps, otherwise very fine* £400-£500
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2001.
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- x 404 Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul (**856. Gr. W. English. F/A. R.H.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500
-
- 405 Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (**1379 Sergt. J. Christmas 9th. Lancers**) *nearly extremely fine* £160-£200
- John Christmas** was born in Brighton around 1853 and attested for the 9th Lancers at Westminster on 2 August 1871. Initially sent to barracks at Woolwich, York, and Colchester, he was posted to India per *Euphrates* on 12 February 1875 and witnessed extensive active service in Afghanistan. Stationed at Amballa 13 December 1880, he was advanced Sergeant 1 June 1888 and was discharged to pension after 21 years with the Colours, with permission to reside in India.
- Sold with copied service record confirming further entitlement to Afghanistan Medal 1878-80 with 3 clasps; and a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
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- 406 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**Lce. Duffr. Kookum Singh 6th. Bengal Cavy.**) *light pitting from Star, good very fine* £140-£180

- 407 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, the reverse Regimentally impressed '881. Tp. Sgt. Maj. S. Alcock. 19th. Hrs. 1882', *good very fine*
£70-£90

Solomon Alcock was born in Leek, Staffordshire, in 1849, and attested for the 19th Hussars at Newcastle under Lyme on 6 July 1867. Posted to Egypt on 10 August 1882, his Army Service Record confirms entitlement to an Egypt and Sudan Medal with five clasps, including Abu Klea, together with the Khedive's Star and Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. Advanced Troop Sergeant Major on 21 April 1887, he was discharged on 10 July 1888.

- 408 East and West Africa 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895-6, no clasp (33 Gunner Pir Bakhsh, 1st Kohat Mn By) *contact marks, nearly very fine*
£100-£140

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2001.

- 409 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Gunr. W. A. King. A.T.) *minor edge bruising, very fine*
£200-£240

x 410



The India General Service Medal awarded to Sepoy Niku 4th Kashmir Rifles, who was awarded the Indian Order of Merit 3rd Class for his bravery in the Defence of Chitral

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Chitral 1895 (578 Sepoy Niku 4th. Kashmir Rifles.) *officially re-engraved naming, suspension slightly loose, good very fine*
£1,000-£1,400

I.O.M. Third Class *London Gazette* 16 July 1895.

Niku (also recorded as Nikoo) served with the 4th Kashmir Rifles during the Defence of Chitral and was awarded the Indian Order of Merit Third Class for his gallantry during the Defence, where he was one of the two volunteers who jumped into the mine in the Summer House with Lieutenant Harley during the sortie on 17 April 1895.

On that day the sound of the besiegers' tunnel became so distinct that the defenders were able to hear it. The loudness of the picks showed that the tunnel was close to the Gun Tower and there was little time to take suitable countermeasures. Explosives in the besiegers' tunnel might be detonated at any time, bringing down the Gun Tunnel, leaving a substantial hole in the defences. In particular there was insufficient time for the garrison to dig a counter-mine. A sortie to capture and destroy the mine tunnel, clearly originating in the Summer House, was organised with great speed and launched at 4:00 p.m. the same day. Lieutenant Harley led a force of 40 Sikhs and 60 Kashmir Rifles (including Sepoy Niku) in a bayonet charge out of the Garden Gate to capture the Summer House. The besiegers were taken by surprise and withdrew to cover, from where they built a sangar and opened an effective fire. Lieutenant Harley's party bayoneted the remaining Chitralis as they emerged from the mine tunnel, killing some 35 men. At the tunnel mouth it was unknown how many more enemy were in the tunnel and volunteers were called for to go in with Lieutenant Harley. Two men went in with him, Sepoy Niku being one of the two volunteers. Two bags of gunpowder were taken into the tunnel and a fuse lit: 'The effect of the powder bag was excellent, although it exploded before they were ready and it was untamped. The whole mine was burst open right up to the foot of the gun tower and lay exposed like a trench. Two of the enemy were killed in the mine by the powder. Harley and his party had done their work well.' (*London Gazette* 16 July 1895 refers).

Sold with copied research.

- 411 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (3847 Pte. T. Dougherty 4th. Dragoon Gds.) *heavy edge bruising, therefore good fine*
£100-£140

Thomas Dougherty, a labourer, was born in Lisburn around 1871 and attested for the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards at Belfast on 26 June 1891. Posted to India on 12 September 1894, his Army Service Record confirms service on the North West Frontier of India from 1897-98. He returned home on 2 February 1899, and transferred to the Reserve on 4 February 1899. Recalled to the Colours on 13 November 1899, following the outbreak of the Boer War, he served during the period of the conflict on home service, before transferring again to the Reserve on 21 September 1902. He was discharged on 25 June 1903, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied service papers.

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- 412** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**3152 Sergt. Farrier J. M. Merrifield 11th. Hussars**) *small patches of lacquer, very fine* £120-£160
- John Maker Merrifield** was born in Tavistock around 1870, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Devonport on 31 January 1888. Transferred to the 11th Hussars upon reorganisation in 1890, he witnessed extensive overseas service in South Africa and India, including operations on the Punjab Frontier from 1897-98. Qualifying shoeing smith and completing a veterinary class, he served in Egypt from 1899-1900, being reduced in rank at around this time from Sergeant Farrier to Private in consequence of absence from parade.
- Sold with copied service record.
-
- 413** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**4933 Lce. Corpl. T. Hardie 1st Scottish Rifles**) *contact marks, slight edge bruising, slack suspension, otherwise very fine and a scarce regimental award* £140-£180
- T. Hardie** served with the Scottish Rifles, attached to the Commissariat Transport Department during the Punjab Frontier campaign of 1897-98.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract confirming the award of this clasp to only four members of the Scottish Rifles. A scarce regimental award.
-
- 414** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**3673 Corpl. H. Geary. 5th. Ryl. Irish Ldrs.**) *very fine* £140-£180
- Harry Geary** was born at Gosport, Hampshire, in 1872 and served in India with the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, attached Commissariat Transport Department.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 415** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**3607 Pte. T. W. Gill. 11th. Hussars.**) *fitted with a replacement suspension; together with the recipient's Army Rifle Association Queen Victoria's Cup Prize Medal, silver, the reverse engraved 'T. W. Gill 11th. Hussars.', contact marks, nearly very fine; the Prize Medal extremely fine and scarce (2)* £120-£160
- Thomas W. Gill**, alias Henry Garner, was born in Camberwell, Surrey, in 1873, and attested for the 11th Hussars at Woolwich on 27 September 1892. He served with the Regiment in India from January 1893 until October 1899, and then in Egypt, before transferring to the Military Mounted Police on 1 August 1900. Advanced Squadron Sergeant Major on 14 December 1912, he was awarded his Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1913 per Army Order 333, and was discharged on 26 September 1913, after 21 years' service.
- A keen marksman, Gill was part of the 11th Hussars team that won the Queen Victoria's Cup in 1898 and 1899. The Queen's Cup for Cavalry was instituted in 1896 by the National Rifle Association, and was open to all Cavalry Regiments home and abroad. It only existed for 7 years, as in 1903 the regulations were changed and there became two cups- one for Cavalry and Infantry at home, and another for Cavalry and Infantry abroad. In the 7 years that the Queen Victoria's Cup was contested the 11th Hussars won it five times, in 1896, 98, 99, 1900, and 02. Competed for by teams of eight, only 56 winners' medals were awarded, with 40 of these going to the 11th Hussars. Regimental Sergeant Major W. T. Alderson was in the winning 11th Hussars team on all five occasions, and four other men won it on at least three occasions; Gill is one of a number of men who were awarded it on more than one occasion.
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- 416** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Tirah 1897-98, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, *clasps mounted in this order, with unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**Lieut. Maxwell Dick I.M.S.**) *renamed in upright capitals, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- Provenance:* Colonel D. G. B. Riddick Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.
- Maxwell Dick** was born on 14 March 1870. Attending University College London he gained the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. London in 1894. He was appointed a Surgeon Lieutenant in the I.M.S. on 29 July 1896 and served on the North West Frontier, 1897-98, including the affair at Shinkamar in which he was slightly wounded. Promoted Captain 29 July 1899 and Major on 29 January 1908, he took his retirement on 13 February 1914 but rejoined for service during the Great War. Advanced Lieutenant Colonel on 21 October 1916, he later resumed his career as Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple, from July 1919.
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- 417** India General Service 1895-1902, 4 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98, Waziristan 1901-2, *clasp carriage adjusted to accommodate top clasp* (**1956 Naick Motilal Lama 1st. Bn. 2d. Ghurkhas.**) *minor edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £160-£200
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- 418** Queen's Sudan 1896-98, unnamed, *edge bruise, very fine* £80-£100
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- 419** Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, silver issue, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, very fine* £70-£90
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- 420** Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum, silver issue, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £70-£90
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421



British North Borneo Company Medal 1898-1900, 1 clasp, Tambunan, bronze issue (**57 Private Kalloo**) *good very fine* £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2014.

422



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (**117 Pte. M. Cranswick. Bec'land Rif.**) *small test mark to edge before naming, minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* £1,800-£2,200

Approximately 11 Officers and 114 men of the Bechuanaland Rifles served at the Defence of Mafeking.

423

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, (2), 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**5042 Pte. W. Curson. Worc: Regt.**); 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**2949 3rd CI Tpr. H. J. Hendon. S.A.C.**) *initials and surname unofficially re-engraved on latter, edge bruising and contact marks to both, generally very fine (2)* £100-£140

Note: No trace has been found of a H. J. Hendon on the medal rolls for the South African Constabulary.

424

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**2877 Pte. G. Ferryman. K.R.R.C.**) *contact marks, slightly polished, good fine* £70-£90

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

425

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Belfast (**780 Pte. H. O'Neill. RI: Innis: Fus.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £120-£160

- 426 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902, *unofficial retaining rod between and above clasps* (2453 **Sowar Hushyar Ali Khan. 2nd. Bombay Lrs.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £180-£220
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- 427 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (1550 **Pte. J. Barry. K.R.R.C.**) *contact marks, very fine* £70-£90
Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming additional entitlement to a 'South Africa 1901' clasp.
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- 428 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (4693 **Pte. J. Croft, Manchester Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400
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- x 429 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (4226 **Pte. T. Johnson, Manchester Regt.**) *edge bruising, polished, nearly very fine* £140-£180
Thomas Johnson was born in Salford, Lancashire, in 1875 and attested for the Manchester Regiment in Manchester on 26 May 1894, having previously served in the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. He served with the Regiment in India from 18 December 1895 to 30 November 1897, and then with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 23 August 1899 to 5 September 1902 (also entitled to a King's South Africa Medal), and was slightly wounded at Badfontein on 2 September 1900, during the Battalion's advance to Komati Poort en route to Lydenberg. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 2 November 1902, and was discharged on 25 May 1906, after 12 years' service.
Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extract.
-
- 430 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (474 **Tpr: R. Edmonds. Scottish Horse.**) *very fine* £80-£100
Robert Edmonds, a Labourer from Bermondsey, Surrey, was born in 1874. He attested, aged 18, into the Royal West Surrey Regiment on 6 January 1891. A serial defaulter, he served in India from 17 January 1895 to 18 April 1899 and took part in the Tirah campaign. Invalided from the service he next attested into the Scottish Horse in Johannesburg, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Boer War. He was severely wounded at Moedwil on 30 September 1901 and discharged 'medically unfit' on 28 November 1901. He attested into the Dorsetshire Regiment for service during the Great War on 7 September 1914 and served on the Western Front from 7 September 1914 to 23 September 1916, afterwards serving at Home until his further medical discharge as a consequence of shell shock on 19 December 1916. He sadly appears in the register of inmates for the City of Westminster Union dated 31 March 1917.
Sold with copied research.
-
- 431 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps* (151 **C.Q.M. Sjt: T. J. Martin. Rly: Pnr: Regt.**) *very fine* £80-£100

432



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast (858 **Cpl: H. Jones. Brabant's Horse**) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2013.

- 433 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Orange Free State, Transvaal (698 **Tpr: A. Howes. S. Rhod: Vols.**) *officially re-impressed naming, minor scratch to obverse field, nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

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- 434** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps (369 Pte. J. White, Cldstrm: Gds.) edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £120-£160
-
- x 435** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**4370 Pte. T. Dyson, K.R.R.C.**) *good very fine* £140-£180
- Thomas Dyson** was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, in 1870 and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 21 February 1888, having previously served with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, West Riding Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion in India from November 1890 to January 1896, and saw active service with the Miranzai Expeditionary Force under Brigadier General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart from April to May 1891 (entitled to an India General Service Medal 1854-95 with clasp Samana 1891).
- Transferring to the Army Reserve in February 1896, Dyson was recalled for War service, and served in South Africa during the Boer War from December 1899 to 8 January 1901 (also entitled to a South Africa 1901 clasp). He was discharged, time expired, in May 1901. He saw further service on Malta from July 1901 to June 1903, and then with the Rifle Brigade as a Special Reservist during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 November 1914 (also entitled to a 1914 Star trio). He was discharged medically unfit on 12 October 1917, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.
- Sold together with a Relief of Ladysmith King's Royal Rifle Corps Reserve Battalion commemorative embossed ribbon; and copied research.
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- 436** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**27380 Sgt. W. Ward. 104th Coy. Imp. Yeo.**) *contact marks, good fine* £80-£100
- Walter Ward**, a Clerk from Allenton, Derby, attested into the 104th (Derby) Company, Imperial Yeomanry on 18 February 1901 and served in South Africa during the Boer War from 14 March 1901. Advanced Sergeant on 11 December 1901, he returned Home on 11 August 1902 before his discharge on 18 August 1902.
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
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- 437** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between fifth and sixth clasps (81439 Sejt. J. Woods, 69: B, R.F.A.) minor edge bruising and light contact marks, good very fine* £160-£200
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- 438** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (**543 Serjt: J. E. Meakin, R.F.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
- Provenance:* John Chidzey Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012.
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- x 439** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (**3355 L. Corpl. C. London. 20th. Hussars.**) *medal rim bearing evidence of claw mounting, clasp a little loose, otherwise good very fine* £80-£100
- Charles London**, a grocer's assistant, was born in Aldershot in 1873 and attested for the 20th Hussars on 19 March 1891. Advanced Lance Corporal on 8 August 1894, he passed a class of instruction in Telegraphy at Poona on 1 July 1896 and later served in South Africa during the Boer War from 6 December 1899 to 3 November 1901, attached to 9 Bearer Company, Royal Army Medical Corps.
- Discharged from the 20th Hussars on 22 February 1902, London re-enlisted in the Army on 18 September 1914 and served in England with the Chinese Labour Corps and Royal Defence Corps until 7 June 1919. He returned to France post-Armistice from 4 August 1919 to 15 March 1920, as Company Sergeant Major in the Chinese Labour Corps, likely detailed to the highly hazardous job of clearing up the Western Front.
- The QSA medal roll indicates that a duplicate medal was issued to this man; this appears to be his original issue.
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- 440** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3965 Pte. J. Healey. Border Regt.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £50-£70
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming additional entitlement to a Queen's South Africa Medal with the clasps Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Tugela Heights and Relief of Ladysmith.
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- 441** China 1900, no clasp (**. Hannaford, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Undaunted.**) *areas of erasure both before and after naming, as if to obliterate some privately engraved additional details, together with a renamed Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (3916 Cpl. D. E. Gallagher. 4th. Bn. Rifle Brigade.) test cut and heavy contact marks to first, this fair to fine; the second renamed but otherwise good very fine (2)* £80-£100

- 442 China 1900, no clasp (2) **(3703 Rifln. Manroy Gurung 1st. Bn. 4th. Gurkha Rifle; 3218 Rifln. Naraul Gurung 1st. Bn. 4th. Gurkha Rifle)** *suspension replaced on second, edge bruising and both heavily worn, therefore fair (2)* £80-£100
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- 443 China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin **(735 Sepoy Sher Muhammed 1st. Sikhs Infy.)** *minor edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £240-£280
-
- 444 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 **(SS.1989 W. Tate, A.B. H.M.S. Philomel:)** *minor edge nick, nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
- Willie Tate** was born in Doncaster, Yorkshire, on 31 May 1889 and joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on 23 July 1907. He served in H.M.S. *Philomel* from 12 February 1908 to 25 July 1909, and was promoted Able Seaman on 13 February 1909. Whilst serving in *Philomel* the ship assisted in the rescue operations following the Messina Earthquake in December 1908, but Tate was not one of those men from the ship who landed and thus he did not qualify for the Messina Earthquake Medal. He transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 20 July 1912, but was recalled for War service on 2 August 1914, and served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, most notably H.M.S. *Princess Royal* from 1 October 1915 until the cessation of hostilities. His service record notes that he 'Ran' on 28 February 1915, and during the course of the War spent several periods in the Cells. He was shore demobilised on 19 February 1919.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 445 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya **(74 T.P. Mulandi Mwatu.)** *good very fine* £50-£70
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- 446 Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi **(1779 Sepoy Gainda 52nd. Sikhs.)** *nearly very fine* £140-£180
-
- 447 Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse, bronze issue **(Doolie bearer Pubu No. 71 N.F. Hospl.)** *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400
-
- 448 Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 **(Pte. T. Quirk, Natal Rangers.)** *good very fine* £100-£140
-
- 449 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 **(D-33678 Pte. W. H. White, 1-K.D. Guards.)** *very fine* £60-£80
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- 450 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp (2), Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 **(265295 Pte A G Swinard 2-6 R. Suss. R.);** Mohmand 1933 **(10354 Sep. Budh Singh, 5-12 F.F.R.);** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 **(14450157 Pte. H. Fink. Foresters.);** India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 **(Ris. Maj. Sarwan Singh, R.I.A.S.C. (A. Tpt.));** War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal, these last two both officially impressed 'V/2542 Dfdr. Ramji Dass, I.A.V.C.', *the first officially re-impressed, nearly very fine and better (6)* £100-£140
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- 451 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 **(163776 Pte. J. Harvey. M.G. Cps.)** *good very fine* £60-£80
- John Harvey** initially served during the Great War as a Private in the 7th Hussars. Using a variety of aliases he transferred to the Reserve Regiment of Cavalry and later, Machine Gun Corps. His *MIC* gives his home address as Lower Mount Street, Dublin, with the roll for the India General Service Medal stating service with 22nd Squadron, M.G.C., during the Third Afghan War. He was discharged on 31 March 1921.
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- 452 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mahsud 1919-20 **(2445 Havr. Bhimbahadur Gurung, 2-5 Grks);** British War Medal 1914-20 **(11593 Pte. E. M. Deadman. Wilsts. R.);** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia **(101 Dvr. Chan Mohd. 34 M.B.); United States of America,** Victory Medal, 3 clasps, Defensive Sector, Meuse-Argonne, Oise-Aisne, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4)* £80-£100
-
- 453 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp (2), Waziristan 1919-21 **(873 Nk. Arjan Singh, 62 Pjbis.);** Waziristan 1921-24 **(Br. Abdul Gafur, 2-6 Raj. Rif);** Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; Africa Service Medal (2) **(76914 J. de Jong; 214579 B. Weeks);** South Africa Medal for War Service, *the first lacquered, generally good very fine and better (6)* £60-£80

x 454



India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1925 (341153. Cpl. T. Cooper. R.A.F.) *good very fine* £1,200-£1,600

455 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (545784 Tpr. S. Booth. 15-19-H.) *nearly extremely fine*
£60-£80

Sydney Booth was born in Horncastle on 17 September 1908 and attested for the 7th Hussars in Sheffield on 15 February 1926. Transferred to the 15-19 Hussars nine months later, he was discharged in the rank of Sergeant in 1938 and later served with the Royal Corps of Signals from October 1942.

456 1914 Star (8969 Pte. A. J. Dagley. 1/R. Berks: R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (163599 Dvr. F. Francis. R.A.; 211187 Spr. S. Stevenson. R.E.; 718 Pte. J. Jones. R.A.M.C.); together with two related miniature awards; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (GS-74987 Pte. W. S. Turner. R. Fus.; 26233 Pte. W. Blaney. S. Wales Bord.); Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (Cpl. P. T. Korff Cape Cycle Corps.) *generally nearly very fine and better* (7) £120-£160

Alfred James Dagley was born in Battersea, London, and attested there for the Royal Berkshire Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 September 1914 (also entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star). Transferring to the 2nd Battalion, he died of wounds on 19 November 1915, and is buried in Saily-sur-la-Lys Canadian Cemetery, France.

Sold with an 'On War Service 1915' lapel badge, the reverse numbered '79989'.

x 457 1914-15 Star (2) (26743 Pte. T. H. Johnson. L'pool R.; 2120 Pte. W. H. Campbell. Durh: LI.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (2. Lieut. F. A. Timson.; 251046 Pte. H. Johnson. Manch. R.; 121533 Pte. L. B. Stewart. 14-Can. Inf.); Memorial Plaque (James Thompson) *solder marks to reverse*; together with a Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '01225', *generally very fine*

Renamed Medals (3): 1914 Star (D.9166 Lt. GD. Wicks R.F.C.) *renamed*; 1914-15 Star (23910 Lt. A. Murphy R.F.C.) *renamed*; Victory Medal 1914-19, *erased*; the two Stars both *recently renamed, very fine* (10) £80-£100

Thomas H. Johnson was born in Southport, Lancashire, and attested there for the Liverpool Regiment. He served with the 12th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 July 1915, and was killed in action on 7 October 1915. He is buried in Rue-du-Bacquerot Graveyard, Laventie, France.

William H. Campbell attested for the Durham Light Infantry on 4 May 1914, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 April 1915. He was discharged due to sickness on 7 February 1919, and was awarded as Silver War Badge, no B320077.

Frank Arthur Timson was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers on 1 August 1917 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 September 1917.

Henry Johnson attested for the Manchester Regiment and served with the 1/6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 6 November 1917, and is buried in Coxysde Military Cemetery, Belgium.

L. B. Stewart was born in Chatham, New Brunswick, on 3 August 1894 and enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 9 December 1915. He served with the 14th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 18 August 1917. He is buried in Chocques Military Cemetery, France.

458 1914-15 Star (2) (R-225 Pte. F. Ballard. Midd'x R.; PS-1042. Pte. J. M. Milk, Middx. R.) the second in named card box of issue; British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (2. Lieut. E. Jones.; G-9362 Pte. J. N. Berry. E. Kent R.; G.10448 Sjt. F. J. Webber. Midd'x R.); Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (6205568 Pte. E. Rawley. Mx.) *generally very fine and better* (6) £80-£100

459 The British War Medal awarded to Sick Berth Attendant A. G. S. Naylor, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Hampshire was sunk on 5 June 1916

British War Medal 1914-20 (M.6821 A.G.S. Naylor. S.B.A. R.N.) *very fine*

£80-£100

Albert Godfrey Sanderson Naylor, a Clerk, from Dover, Kent, was born on 13 November 1895. He attested into the Royal Navy on 25 November 1913, and after training at Haslar Naval Hospital, served in H.M.S. *Hampshire* from 30 April 1915. He was killed in action on 5 June 1916 when she struck a German mine off Orkney, whilst conveying Field Marshal Lord Kitchener on a diplomatic mission to Russia, sinking within 15 minutes with the loss of 737 lives. There were only 12 survivors. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied research.

460 British War Medal 1914-20 (2. Lieut. Sir J. L. Hanham, Bt.) *nearly extremely fine*

£80-£100

Sir John Ludlow Hanham, Bart, was born in 1898, the son of Sir John Alexander Hanham, 9th Baronet, of Deans Court, Wimborne, Dorset, and succeeded to the Baronetcy upon his father's death on 21 February 1911. Educated at Winchester and Magdalen College, Oxford, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards on 25 January 1917 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 October 1917 (wounded). Called to the Bar in 1926, among his many public appointments he held the office of Apparitor-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and from 1930 to 1932 served as Aide-de-Camp to his uncle, Viscount Bledisloe, when he was Governor-General of New Zealand. Subsequently as Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Dorset, he was for over twenty years a member of the Dorset County Council. He saw further service during the Second World War, and was advanced Captain.

Sir John had a considerably knowledge of numismatics, and 'possessed a fine collection of coins chiefly strong in the Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and Baronial periods, but what he prized most was his collection of seventeenth-century Dorset Tokens. He was a Vice-President of the British Numismatic Society, and a regular attendant at their meetings. In 1948 on the formation of the Wessex Numismatic Society he became President, taking a very prominent part in the Society's activities.' (the recipient's Obituary in the *British Numismatic Society's Journal* refers). He died on 30 April 1955, aged 57.

Sold with a New Zealand Numismatic Society Bronze Medallion, 50mm, the obverse featuring the bust facing right of Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand 1930-35, the reverse dated 1935; and a section from the recipient's coat of arms with four crowned buttons.

x 461 British War Medal 1914-20 (7) (Lieut. A. L. Milne.; 300074 Pte. H. V. Heard. Lan. Fus.; 34384 Pte. S. Broom Glouc. R.; 52138 Pte. H. H. Hope. R. Ir. Rif.; 26506 Pte. W. Sisterson. G. Gds.; 5640 Pte. F. H. Carey. Norf. R.; 28206 W.O. Cl.2. H. Moore. R. Berks. R.) *the last three planchets only, with suspensions broken on all three, otherwise generally very fine*

Renamed Medals (3): British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (2nd. Lieut. G. N. Brown. R.N.) *this recently renamed; the other two erased, very fine (10)*

£100-£140

462 The British War Medal awarded to Private A. Laws, 23rd (Tyneside Scottish) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 1 July 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme

British War Medal 1914-20 (23/609 Pte. A. Laws. North'd Fus.) *lacking retaining rod, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

Anthony Laws was born in Choppington, Northumberland, and attested into the Northumberland Fusiliers for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 23rd (4th Tyneside Scottish) Battalion and was killed in action on 1 July 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme, on which date the Battalion, alongside the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Tyneside Scottish Battalion, as part of the 102nd Brigade, 34th Division, was tasked with attacking the German positions at La Boisselle. They attacked south of the village at 7:30 a.m. and were met with heavy machine gun and shell fire. The tremendous casualties suffered by the four Tyneside Scottish battalions were among the worst ever recorded on the Somme, with losses including all four Commanding Officers killed and all second in commands and adjutants. Of the 80 officers that went into action only ten returned, and of the men some 80 per cent became casualties, with 940 other ranks killed and some 1,500 wounded. Laws was amongst those killed. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research.

463 British War Medal 1914-20 (Rev. I. M. N. Smith.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Sister F. L. Bowring) *very fine (2)*

£100-£140

Reverend I. M. N. Smith, a member of the Church Army, served during the Great War on the Western Front from August to November 1918. Sold with copied Medal Index Card and copied medal roll extract confirming the recipient's sole entitlement to a British War Medal.

Florence Louisa Bowring, was born in Bournemouth, Dorset, on 28 October 1879. Employed as a Nurse at Fulham Infirmary, London, she attested into Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Reserve and served during the Great War in Salonika from 27 July 1917 and was advanced to Sister. She died in Louth, Lincolnshire, on 26 October 1936.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card, copied Medal roll extract and copied service papers.

x 464 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (3340 Pte. M. Pitso. S.A.N.L.C.) *nearly extremely fine*

£80-£100

465 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (18 Cooly Mehar Din 2 Lahore Labour Cps) *good very fine*

£120-£160

466 A scarce British War Medal in Bronze awarded to Muleteer Michael Kyriakos, a Greek Cypriot serving with the Macedonian Mule Corps

British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (7682 Muleteer Macedonian Mule C.) *slight contact marks, very fine* £100-£140

Michael Kyriakos, a Greek Cypriot, attested into the Macedonian Mule Corps and served during the Great War in Macedonia from 18 June 1917 to 2 July 1918.

Sold with copy Medal Index Card and copy medal roll extract.

467 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Kurdistan (615389 A-Sjt. H. Munn. Midd'x R.) Iraq (Lieut. R. J. Wright.) *the first with light contact marks, very fine, the second nearly extremely fine (2)* £120-£160

Harry Munn initially served in Kurdistan with the Middlesex Regiment, later transferring to the Indian Signal Corps.

R. J. Wright was awarded his General Service Medal whilst serving as a Lieutenant in the 23rd Sikhs, Indian Army.

x 468



General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Northern Kurdistan (**F/O. A. E. Smith. R.A.F.**) *nearly extremely fine, scarce* £1,000-£1,400

Only 66 R.A.F. officers qualified for this clasp, the only one issued with the George V crowned head obverse.

469 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (19129450 Spr. A. Carr. R.E.) *contact marks, edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £50-£70

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

x 470 The General Service Medal for Malaya awarded to Flight Lieutenant B. McGill, Royal New Zealand Air Force, who was awarded a Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air in 1955, and was killed in a flying accident on 15 April 1957

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (72345 Flt. Lt. B. McGill) mounted court-style for display along with the recipient's Q.C.V.S.A. oak leaf, *extremely fine* £300-£400

Q.C.V.S.A. *London Gazette* 13 January 1955.

Bruce McGill was born in Invercargill, New Zealand, on 27 April 1926 and enlisted in the Royal New Zealand Air Force on 13 January 1944, commencing Pilot training. Discharged from the service in September 1945 following the end of the War (entitled to a War Medal 1939-45 and a New Zealand War Medal), he re-enlisted as a Pilot in 1948 and flew Hastings and Dakotas in England, Singapore, and New Zealand, qualifying for his General Service Medal with clasp Malaya for cumulated time over several years flying out of Singapore. Granted a permanent commission as Flight Lieutenant, he was awarded a Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service, before being posted as a Flying Instructor. He was killed during a flying accident at Birdlings Flat, New Zealand, on 15 April 1957, when the Harvard he was piloting crashed and killed both occupants.

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

471 General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Cyprus (23471625 Gnr. J. Perry. R.A.); 2 clasps, Malaya, Cyprus, E.I.I.R. (3960609 Pte. H. Lloyd. Queens) *edge bruising and digs to the latter, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* £70-£90

472 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2692219 L.A.C. C. E. Russell R.A.F.) *good very fine* £60-£80

x 473 India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39, second clasp loose on riband, as issued (5882659 Pte. W. H. Smith. North'n R.) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

Sold with copied medal roll extract which confirms both clasps.

- x 474 1939-45 Star (3); Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Italy Star (2) France and Germany Star (2); Defence Medal (3), one a Canadian issue in silver; War Medal 1939-45, *generally nearly extremely fine*
Miniature Medals: 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45 (2); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, *generally very fine (lot)* £60-£80
Sold with an *empty* South Africa 1900 Christmas tin; and two riband bars.
- 475 Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (4); War Medal 1939-45 (8); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; together with a *copy* Air Crew Europe Star; a *copy* Pacific Star; and a *copy* Burma Star, *generally good very fine (lot)* £60-£80
- 476 Air Crew Europe Star, unnamed as issued, *polished, very fine* £160-£200
- x 477 Southern Rhodesia Service Medal, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £160-£200
- x 478 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (2) (24094713 Gnr. I. T. Bailey. R.H.A.; 23880251 Gnr. L. R. Eley. RHA.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
- x 479 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (2) (23899141 Gnr. R. H. Hartland. RHA.; 23846911 Bdr. R. S. Wilson. RHA.) the first in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
- 480 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp (2), Malay Peninsula (Chief Officer J. H. McLoughlin.); Northern Ireland (2Lt T G Coreth 7GR) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
- 481 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24048218 L/Cpl. A. W. Monaghan. LG.) mounted court-style as worn, *about extremely fine* £70-£90

482



General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (16026 LS J K R Mihaere HMNZS Royalist) *extremely fine, scarce* £180-£220

James K. Reginald Mihaere, a Maori, was born in Opotiki in 1940, and enlisted in the Royal New Zealand Navy in January 1957 at the aged of 16. Initially posted as a Radar Operator, it was presumably in this capacity that he served in H.M.N.Z.S. *Royalist* during the Indonesian Confrontation in the 1960s. He also undertook a navigator's course, and eventually became a specialist diver; in April 1968 he was one of a small team of Navy divers who dived on the stricken *Wahine* to assess the damage. Mihaere said 'the reef was like a file to the bottom of the ship, like a huge file and it just cut bits out. One of the holes was about a hundred feet long ... and one hole you could drive a Mini through.' He retired in the rate of Chief Petty Officer.

Sold with a *copy of Maori and Military Service for the Crown 1946-2017*, compiled by Philip Cleaver, (and which formed part of the Waitangi Tribunal), in which the recipient is referred to on several occasions.



The South Atlantic medal awarded to Petty Officer V. J. 'Pincher' Martin, Royal Navy, who was an Electronic Warfare operator aboard H.M.S. *Conqueror* when the boat went into action with orders to sink the *Belgrano* and shortly afterwards took part in the highly secret and ultimately successful mission to capture a complete 'towed-array sonar system' from a Soviet spy-ship

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (ALS(TS)(SM) V J Martin D163149E HMS Conqueror) *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine*

£3,000-£4,000





Vincent John Martin was born in Rugby, Warwickshire, on 11 November 1958, and passed an aptitude test at a Royal Navy Recruitment Centre and joined the Royal Navy as a Radio Operator 2nd Class on the 26 October 1976. He joined for an initial term of nine years, and as a Rating, attended *HMS Raleigh*, the Royal Navy's 'Phase 1' basic training depot at Torpoint, Devon. After further training at H.M.S. *Mercury*, the hill top based Royal Navy Signals School in East Meon, Hampshire, he was drafted to Submarines and sent to *Dolphin*. In November 1977 he was sent to *Neptune*, the Nuclear Submarine base at Faslane and the following month drafted to H.M.S. *Churchill*, the first of three Churchill Class nuclear submarines commissioned in July 1970. In May 1978 he was drafted to H.M.S. *Dreadnought*, the oldest and first nuclear boat in the Royal Navy, and, in October 1980, to the *Conqueror* and shortly afterwards passed as an Acting Leading Seaman (Tactical Systems) (Submarines) or (ALS)(TS)(SM).

Rated thus, 'Pincher' Martin played his part in the subsequent conflict in the Falklands when, in April 1982, *Conqueror* headed south. On 2 May 1982, *Conqueror* moved into position and sank the *Belgrano* with three Mark 8 torpedoes, fired at three-second intervals. Having ensured that he had hit his target, Commander Wreford-Brown took *Conqueror* deep and fast for a sprint away from the immediate area, and spent the next two days patrolling the area around the site of the attack.

In the build up to the attack 'Pincher' Martin was in his own words 'the Leading hand Technical Systems of second watch on the 1300/1900 and 0100/0700 shift in the boat control room. From the time sonar picked up the *Belgrano* and her escorts we were at 'watch stood to'. My job for the full six hour shift was as time bearing plot operator working to recalculate range, course and speed in conjunction with the torpedo bearing plot operator, contact evaluation plot, local operations plot and via the Officers of the watch and Captain of the periscope.' However, 'On receiving word to sink the *Belgrano* the boat went to Action Stations. Relieved by Ginge Higgins, the Senior Leading hand, I took my place as EV Electronic Warfare operator.'

The initial euphoria of the crew immediately afterwards as the boat went deep and ran was silenced by a loud bang after a few minutes as they thought they were being depth charged but it was in fact exploding ammunition and boilers from the *Belgrano*. The infantry battle for the Falklands capital, Port Stanley, had begun on 11 June, and four days later news reached *Conqueror* that the fighting was over and she was ordered to head for home. *Conqueror* arrived at Faslane to a triumphant reception on 13 July, proudly flying the Jolly Roger embellished with her achievements.

After their return, the crew were sent home to recuperate after being at sea for more than fifteen weeks, and were told that it would be at least two months before they would be called upon again. But it was not to be. Later that same month intelligence reports were received that two Polish AGIs [Auxiliary General Intelligence vessels] were using towed-array sonars in the North Atlantic.

Post Falklands operations

Conqueror was still one of the designated submarines for carrying out 'sneakies', and anyway had been fitted with the Barmaid equipment designed for severing the towing-cables and retrieving the array. In fact *Conqueror* had carried out several practice Barmaid exercises prior to the Falklands conflict but all thoughts about the recent operations in the Falklands were put to one side, and a request went from the head of Naval Intelligence to DS5 for political clearance to carry out an operation to try to capture the longed-for apparatus.

The usual complement of a hundred or so officers and crew also included four skilled and specially-trained divers. Once the AGI had been located and the cable had been cut, it would be their job to ensure that it was secured to the exterior of the submarine so that it could be carried back to friendly waters. The task they faced was a challenging one. As they knew, the towed-array would be attached by a steel cable three inches thick, and might be as much as 3,000 yards long. Towed-arrays used by the US and UK were designed to have neutral buoyancy - they would neither sink to the depths nor float to the surface if left unsupported. However, it was not known whether those used by the Soviets were designed in the same way. If the captured array was heavier than water, once detached from the towing vessel it would immediately begin to sink to the bottom of the ocean.

And so, in October 1982, *Conqueror* found herself in the Barents Sea, somewhere close to the border between Norway and the USSR, stalking the two Polish AGIs that had been reported operating towed-arrays. The target AGI was close to, or inside, the territorial waters of the USSR. After many minutes of stealthily closing the gap, Wreford-Brown believed that *Conqueror* was coming up to a position directly beneath and behind the trawler. Now the task was to reduce speed and to rise as slowly and gently as possible, in order to come literally within reach of the hull of the target boat, but without actually touching her. It would be the most delicate submarine manoeuvre that it was possible to imagine.

Now just feet below the AGI, *Conqueror* edged into its final position... There she was, the nuclear submarine *Conqueror*, 4,900 tons of machinery, almost literally holding her breath like a giant whale, all but motionless in the water, inching forward in the gloom. A nudge forward. A nudge forward. Through the periscope, Wreford-Brown could now see the hull of the trawler, just yards above his submarine. The ship's propellers were a few feet or so from the periscope mast. And then there it was, visible on the monitors displaying the output of the forward cameras, a three-inch thick wound-steel cable, within feet of the jaws of the giant pincers which were ready to gnaw their way through it. Through the gloom it was possible to see the powerful cutting edges close around the cable; the order was sent from control room to sonar compartment, and the blades began carefully to cut the cable.

Single Campaign Medals

In the sonar department from where the cutting equipment was also being operated, there was a constant stream of reports back and forth to the control room. Seconds ticked by, and the officers and crew aboard the submarine expected at any moment that their presence would be detected... AGIs were not heavily armed, but they did carry depth-charges, and a depth-charge dropped from the trawler above them could destroy the submarine and kill everyone inside it.

At last the pincers had completed their work, and suddenly the weight of the towed-array was transferred to the submarine. In the event, the captured towed-array had fewer flotation measures than its British and American equivalents to counter its weight in the water, and so was far heavier than anticipated. The sudden additional weight caused *Conqueror* to sink quickly, and there was immediate concern that the turbulence beneath the AGI would alert her. The normal response would be to blow out water from the submarine to regain buoyancy, but that carried too great a danger of detection. Only very slowly and gradually did the submarine regain control, and very gently she withdrew to deeper waters, all the while listening carefully for any signs from the AGI that the operation had been detected. It seemed that it had not.

When it was felt safe to do so, and at first light, *Conqueror* returned to the surface so that the divers could secure the stolen apparatus to the submarine for the journey home. This was to be another very tricky part of the operation... *Conqueror* was carefully manoeuvred so that the surface of the water was level with the torpedo-loading hatch, and the four divers went into the water. With the help of a capstan which is mounted just in front of the torpedo hatch, the divers slowly and carefully fed the captured array into the trench, winding it round and round in a large loop inside as they did so. It was difficult and dangerous work. Once the apparatus was safely stowed, the hatch sealed, and the divers back on board, *Conqueror* turned and headed for home, not stopping or surfacing before she reached the west coast of Scotland.

The Barmaid mission was complete, the triumph was absolute. On board the submarine, the sense of pride and achievement far outweighed anything that had been experienced during the Falklands War. Commander Wreford-Brown was said to have considered it to be his greatest and toughest operation of his career. Mrs Thatcher was jubilant, and was heard to say "thank goodness it was one of our submarines which had done it". Years afterwards, whenever the name of *Conqueror* was mentioned in the Pentagon, senior officials marvelled at the expertise and courage of the men who had achieved success in so delicate an undertaking.

'Pincher' Martin's service aboard *Conqueror* came to an end in June 1984 and his subsequent service was mainly aboard H.M.S. *Sceptre*, the fourth of the 'Swiftsure Class' boats and the 10th nuclear submarine to enter service with the Royal Navy, in which boat he remained employed until October 1988. During this period he was advanced to Acting Petty Officer in March 1986 and confirmed Petty Officer in April 1987. From October 1988 to January 1989, Martin was transferred to H.M.S. *Warspite*, an old 'Valiant Class' boat that was in for a refit at Devonport. Consequently, he spent no sea time in her and he spent his last weeks in barracks at H.M.S. *Drake* awaiting his release from the Royal Navy which took place on 9 February 1989.

Sold with original R.N. Certificate of Service, three photographs, and H.M.S. *Conqueror* Falklands tour commemorative "The Junta Hunta!" t-shirt; together with comprehensive career research.



Coronation and Jubilee Medals

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- x 484 Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, silver, unnamed as issued, *glue residue to reverse of medal and riband, very fine* £160-£200
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- x 485 Coronation 1902 (2), silver; bronze, both unnamed as issued, *the first cleaned with scratches to reverse, good very fine; the second polished to high relief, better than good fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 486 **Pair: Police Constable J. McKenzie, Scottish Police**
Visit to Scotland 1903 (P.C. J. Mc.Kenzie.) *lacking integral top Thistle riband bar*, Coronation 1911, Scottish Police (P.C., J. Mc. Kenzie.) *good very fine*
Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police (**P.C. F. Webber. S. Divn.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine (3)* £100-£140
-
- x 487 Coronation 1911 (2); Coronation 1937 (2); Coronation 1953, all unnamed as issued, *the first lacquered, good very fine and better (5)* £120-£160
-
- 488 Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (**4042 Cpl. F. Allsopp Inniskilling Dragoons**) contemporary engraved naming, *good very fine* £80-£100
D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 June 1918:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He continually went backwards and forwards between squadron headquarters and the front line under heavy shell and machine gun fire, carrying orders. His courage and example were of the greatest assistance in the successful organisation and defence of the line.'
Frederick Allsop was born in Birmingham around 1878 and attested for the 6th Regiment of Dragoons in his home city on 12 October 1898. Posted to South Africa from 16 April 1900 to 29 October 1902, he later served in India for 6 years prior to the outbreak of the Great War, and is confirmed on the roll of the Delhi Durbar Medal whilst a Corporal in the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons. Posted to France from 16 December 1914, he was advanced Squadron Sergeant Major and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in 1918.
Sold with copied service record and extensive research, including an image of the recipient wearing full medal entitlement.
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- 489 Jubilee 1935 (2); Coronation 1937, all unnamed as issued, *extremely fine (3)* £70-£90
-
- 490 Coronation 1937 (2), both unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (4), G.V.R. (3), 1st issue (2) (**John Allsop**); 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18 (**Sergt. Robert Paine**); 2nd issue (**Richard Tanner.**); G.V.I. R., 1st issue (**Albert Thompson**) *good very fine (7)* £80-£100
Sold with a George VI Coronation Medallion by *Metcalfe*, 32mm, bronze, in case of issue.

Long Service Medals

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- 491 Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., Star issue, unnamed, in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 492 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Star issue (**John Rudd**) in *Elkington, London*, case of issue; Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140
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- 493 Imperial Service Medal (6), G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (**James Williamson**); G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**Richard Alfred Wigham**); E.II.R. (4), 1st issue (**Joseph Kinnure**); 2nd issue (3) (**Margery Phyllis Mace; Alfred Robert Pearce; Leonard Stanley Taylor**) all in cases of issue, *good very fine and better (6)* £80-£100
-
- x 494 **A fine 'Western Front' M.S.M. awarded to Chief Master Mechanic R. Harding, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, who later witnessed further active service in North Russia**
- Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (1408 Ch: Mas: Mec. R. Harding. R.A.F.) *minor edge nicks to reverse rim, otherwise extremely fine* £300-£400
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.
- Richard Harding**, a mechanic, was born at Newton Poppleford, Sidmouth, Devon, in 1887. He enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps on 10 August 1914 and was specifically commended on 24 February 1917 for 'valuable services rendered' whilst on home service. Posted to France with 70 and 28 Squadrons respectively from 14 September 1917 to 4 March 1919, he was advanced Chief Master Mechanic upon creation of the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918 and awarded the Meritorious Service Medal following the cessation of hostilities. Returned to Depot at Halton Camp 19 May 1919, Harding went on to serve with "P" Section, No. 2 Squadron as part of the North Russian Expeditionary Force from 4 July 1919 to 11 October 1919, before taking his discharge and returning home to Gosport.
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- 495 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2) (**826 ... Sergt. W Wilcox. 7th. Dragoon Guards; Sergt. E. McDonald Commy. Dept.**) *'Lance' part of rank erased on first; the second showing significant signs of having been held in a circular mount, and also fitted with a replacement suspension; otherwise very fine (2)* £70-£90
- William Wilcox** was born in Chester around 1835, and attested at Westminster for the 7th Dragoon Guards on 11 February 1854. Advanced Sergeant 1 October 1857, he was a short while later placed in confinement, tried and reduced back to Private for reason unclear in the recipient's Army Service Record. Discharged at Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, in 1866, he re-engaged with the Colours and spent 8 years deployed in the East Indies before claiming release from service in 1876 upon termination of his second period of engagement.
-
- 496 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2) (**86. Tp. Serjt. Maj: B. Hughes, 3rd. Hussars; 189. Sergt. H. Miller. 5th. Lancers**) both mounted from contemporary top silver brooch bars, *good very fine (2)* £120-£160
- Benjamin Hughes** was born in Dublin around 1839, and attested for the 3rd Light Dragoons in his home city on 18 November 1857. Posted to the East Indies, he witnessed steady promotion through the ranks, being appointed Quarter Master Sergeant in the 3rd Hussars around 1880. Discharged after 22 years with the Colours, his Army Service Record states his character and conduct as 'very good.'
- Henry Miller**, a groom, was born in the Parish of St. Marylebone, London, around 1838, and attested for the 5th Lancers at Westminster on 17 March 1858. He served 11 years in the East Indies and was advanced Sergeant on 1 August 1874.
- Sold with copied service records.
-
- 497 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2) (**1149. Pte. S. Perry. 5th. Lancrs.; 1746. Pte. J. Musgrave. 9th. Lancers**) *minor edge nicks to first, very fine and better (2)* £120-£160
- Stephen Perry** was born at Ballybriggan, Dublin, around 1839, and attested for the 83rd Regiment of Foot at Liverpool on 22 January 1857. Transferred to the 5th Lancers as Private on 14 June 1866, he served over 17 years in the East Indies before being discharged in consequence of chronic rheumatism - associated with 'long tropical service' in India.
- Joseph Musgrave** was born in Leeds around 1839 and attested for the 5th Lancers at Bradford on 13 May 1858. Appointed Trumpeter 13 May 1861, he re-engaged for a second term on 29 September 1868 and transferred to the 9th Lancers as Private on 16 August 1874 whilst stationed in India. Discharged at Canterbury on 3 May 1879, his future address was noted as 46 Carr Street, Leeds.
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- 498 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2) (**998. Tp: Sgt. Maj: C. Pinnell. 11th. Hussars; 3206. Saddler Cpl: J. E. Walters. 12/Lancers.**) *the first lacquered, good very fine and better (2)* £120-£160
- Charles Pinnell** was born in the Parish of Badminton, Bristol, around 1849. He attested for the 11th Hussars at Liverpool on 20 March 1867 and was advanced Sergeant on 7 February 1875 and Troop Sergeant Major on 4 December 1878. Re-engaged at Colchester to complete 21 years, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with a £5 gratuity in August 1885.
- James Evans Walters**, a shoemaker, served 21 years with the 12th Lancers, latterly as Saddler Corporal. Discharged at Aldershot on 1 October 1898, his conduct and character was stated to be 'exemplary' with his future residence given as 28 Old Dover Road, Blackheath, London.

- 499 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2) (**2243. Pte. W. Macey. 15/Huss.; 989. Tp: Sgt. Maj: W. Peat. 21st Hussars.**) both engraved naming, the second with contemporary top silver brooch bar, *good very fine and better* (2) £120-£160

William Macey was born in Kensington around 1858 and attested for the 8th Hussars at Bow Street on 9 August 1876. Posted to India on 16 December 1878, he later served during the Afghan Campaign of 1880 before transferring to the 15th Hussars on 29 April 1885. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1895, he was discharged at Aldershot after 21 years with the Colours on 10 August 1897, his character described as 'very good.'

William Peat was born in Clapham in 1851 and attested for the 21st Hussars at Westminster Police Court on 21 June 1870. He passed classes of instruction in telegraphy at Aldershot, pioneering at Chatham, and musketry at Hythe, serving 3 years in India before being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 June 1888. He was discharged on 31 March 1893, having served over 22 years with the Colours.

Sold with copied service records.

- 500 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2) (**1544. Sergt. J. Lander. RI. Scots.; 976 C. Sgt. W. Baxter. Royal Fus.**) the first engraved, the second impressed, *minor spots to reverse of second, good very fine* (2) £120-£160

James Lander is recorded in 1871 as serving at Ranikhet, India, as a Private in the 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot or Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

William Baxter was born in London in 1864 and attested for the Royal Fusiliers at Hounslow on 11 June 1883. Posted to Gibraltar per *Crocodile* 22 December 1884, Baxter later served with the Regiment in Cairo and Poona, India, before electing to extend his service in 1890. Discharged medically unfit from the Permanent Staff, 7th Royal Fusiliers, on 31 August 1905, he later re-attested at Hounslow on 3 July 1915 and served a further 3 years and 143 days on home service, likely detailed to the instruction of new recruits.

- 501 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2) (**265. Cr. Sergt. E. Bryant, 33rd. Foot; 327. Cr. Sgt. T. Pulsford. W. York. R.**) the first engraved, the second impressed, *the first abrasively cleaned, nearly very fine* (2) £120-£160

Edward Bryant was born in Clerkenwell, London, in 1840, and attested for the 33rd Regiment of Foot at London on 12 February 1858. He initially served in India for 14 years and 6 months, followed by a further 7 month deployment to East Africa during the Abyssinian War of 1867 (Medal). Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with £5 gratuity, he was discharged at Lucknow on 11 March 1881.

- 502 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2) (**1166. Pte. J. Sexton. Dorset. R.; 898. Pte. E. R. Laws. Derby. Regt.**) both engraved, *the first polished, generally very fine* (2) £120-£160

John Sexton was born in Monmouth in 1850 and attested for the 39th Regiment of Foot at Westminster Police Station on 5 August 1868. Posted overseas to the East Indies, Mediterranean and Egypt, he was discharged at his own request on 9 August 1886, his character and conduct reported to be 'exemplary'.

Edward Robert Laws was born in Poole in 1846 and attested for the 45th Regiment of Foot on 18 August 1863. He served in East Africa during the Abyssinian War of 1867-68 (Medal). Returned home to England, he was discharged on 2 September 1884.

- 503 *Pair: Conductor F. G. Sparkes, Office of the Adjutant General in India, later Simla Volunteer Rifles*

Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (Condr. F. G. Sparkes. Officer of the A.G. in India); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), E.VII.R. (Volr. F. G. Sparkes. Simla Volr. Rifles.) *very fine and better* (2) £100-£140

- 504 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**Sergt. W. Scarff. Mount Abu Sanitarium.**) engraved naming, fitted with a contemporary top silver brooch bar, *edge bruise, good very fine and rare to unit* £140-£180

The Mount Abu Sanitarium, located in the hill station of that named in Rajasthan, was a centre for the treatment of patients with tuberculosis.

Sold with a postcard photograph of the Mount Abu Sanitarium.

- 505 Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**2637 Pte. J. Roberts. 2nd. Dragoon Gds.**); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2) (**312182 Sgt. J. W. Sharp. 17-21-Lrs.; Staff-Sjt. H. Whitman Barrack Dept**) *good very fine* (3) £100-£140

James Roberts was born in Lewes, Sussex, around 1862, and attested for the 2nd Dragoon Guards at Brighton on 5 April 1884. Posted overseas to India and Egypt, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1904. Discharged at Hounslow in 1909, he died of heart failure in London on 5 March 1941.

James Davidson Sharp, alias James Walsh Sharp, was born in Warwick around 1880, and attested for the 21st Lancers in London on 14 January 1914. Appointed Sergeant, he sometime transferred to the Indian Unattached List and was awarded the British War Medal for service during the Great War.

Harry Whitman, a butcher, was born in Ipswich around 1874 and attested for the Devonshire Regiment in London on 26 November 1895. He served with the Tirah Expeditionary Force from 1897-98 and fought in South Africa from 21 September 1899, his Army Service Record adding: 'including action at Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith and Belfast.' The record further notes that he received a severe gunshot wound on 6 January 1900. Transferred to the 1st Battalion, Dorset Regiment, on 8 October 1908, he was advanced Sub-Conductor in the Indian Army on 24 October 1916 and was appointed Conductor in 1927, shortly before his retirement.

Sold with copied service record

- 506 Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2) (3565 Pte. C. Herbert. 5th. Lancers; 3741 F.S. Sjt. R. G. Brant. 17/Lrs.) *minor edge nicks, very fine and better (2)* £100-£140

Charles Herbert, a groom, was born in Epsom around 1865, and attested for the 4th Hussars in London on 17 October 1884. Posted to India, he transferred to the 5th Lancers on 17 October 1890 and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1903, following three years of active service during the Boer War. He was later discharged at his own request in 1905.

Richard George Brant, a shoeing smith, was born in London around 1873 and attested for the 17th Lancers on 6 October 1892. Advanced Corporal Shoeing Smith in 1895, his Army Service Record states that he attended veterinary college at Aldershot and later served in South Africa during the Boer War. Appointed Farrier Staff Sergeant in 1903, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with a gratuity of £5 in 1911.

Sold with copied service records.

- 507 Army L.S. & G.C. (3), E.VII.R. (2) (2461 C. Sjt. W. Foxwell. Middx. Regt.; 1849 Q.M. Sjt. A. Seymour. Garrison Staff); G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (6194263 Cpl. A. R. Ellwood. Midd'x R.) *very fine and better (3)* £100-£140

William Foxwell, a footman, was born in the Parish of Pitminster, Somerset, in 1869, and attested for the 18th Hussars in London on 27 February 1888. Transferred to the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment under the authority of Horse Guards 25 April 1888, he was promoted Corporal in 1893 and Sergeant in 1900. Advanced Colour Sergeant, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1908 and later witnessed 4 years of active service in France.

A. Seymour was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with gratuity in April 1905.

- 508 An unusual 'double issue' long service pair awarded to Captain W. H. Barrett, Royal Engineers (Sappers & Miners), later Indian Army

Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2) (3908 Sjt. W. H. Barrett. R.E.; S-Sgt. W. H. Barrett, Bk. Dept.) *good very fine (2)* £80-£100

William Henry Barrett was born in Newcastle on 27 April 1881 and attested for the Royal Engineers as Sapper on 27 October 1899. Initially posted to Hong Kong, he was raised 2nd Corporal (Sappers & Miners) on 24 March 1906 and sent to India. Advanced Sergeant 24 September 1908, he was posted to the Indian Unattached List as Staff Sergeant 27 March 1911, and witnessed active service in Egypt during the Great War; decorated by the French Government, his Army Service Record further notes: 'Awarded testimonial by Royal Humane Society for attempted rescue from drowning on 25.7.15.'

Awarded the French Medal of Honour with Swords in silver for his services during the Great War (*London Gazette* 5 March 1920), Barrett returned to India was awarded his first Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 110 of April 1920, with a second issue derived from the India Mint as Staff Sergeant, Barrack Department. Advanced Sub-Conductor in the Barrack Department of the Military Engineer Services and Public Works Department, he later served at Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Quetta in 1926. Appointed Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, later District Services Officer at Peshawar in March 1931, he ended his career as Captain (Deputy Commissary) and Assistant Garrison Engineer (Furniture & Stores Branch) at Peshawar in 1935; according to the recipient's Army Service Record, his intended place of retirement was "Khyber", Wise Lane, Sittingbourne, Kent.

Sold with copied Army Service Record and extensive research.

- 509 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (1266 Naik Punnoon Khan. H.K.S. R.G.A.) *light contact marks, very fine, scarce to unit* £100-£140

Punnoon Khan served with the Hong Kong and Singapore Royal Garrison Artillery.

- 510



Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., Anchor obverse (John Duffield. Serjeant H.M.S. Poictiers 21 Years) *pierced with small ring suspension, contact marks, nearly very fine* £1,000-£1,400

511 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Wm. C. Cheney Boatmn. H.M. Coast Gd.**) engraved naming, *very fine*

£120-£160

William C. Cheney was born in the Parish of Puncknol, Dorset, on 20 June 1845, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 1 February 1862. Appointed Boatman on 8 March 1874, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 13 January 1876 and served with the Coast Guard at Claggan, Elly Bay and Belmullet, later transferring to the books of *Shannon* as Chief Boatman on 16 January 1886. Advanced Chief Boatman in Charge on 3 April 1889, Cheney was shore pensioned on 30 June 1900.

Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Service on vellum.

512 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Wm. M. McGrath. A.B. (Rigger) H.M.Y. Victoria & Albert**) impressed naming, *good very fine*

£120-£160

William Miler McGrath was born in Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland, on 16 July 1853 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in 1868. Promoted Able Seaman on 14 October 1872, he served in the Royal Yacht H.M.Y. *Victoria and Albert* from 19 May 1875 to 31 March 1880, before transferring to H.M.S. *Asia* as a Rigger on 1 April 1880. He returned to *Victoria and Albert* on 19 February 1881, was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 25 October 1891, and was promoted Captain's Coxswain on 4 October 1884. He was shore pensioned on 26 October 1891, and was subsequently appointed Assistant Warder of Lewes Naval Prison.

x513 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (3), 1st issue (**197960. D. A. Griffiths. Sh. Cpl. 1 Cl. H.M.S. Britannia.**); 2nd issue, fixed suspension (2) (**J.9299 A. E. Evans. P.O. H.M.S. Malaya.**; **235991 W. J. Feary. Y.S. H.M.S. Victory.**) *nearly very fine and better* (3) £100-£140

David Alexander Griffiths was born in Southsea, Hampshire, on 9 May 1880 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 14 January 1898. Advanced Ship's Corporal First Class on 28 March 1911, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 17 August 1913. He served for the entirety of the Great War in H.M.S. *Britannia*, and was promoted Master at Arms on 14 December 1914. He was shore demobilised on 11 June 1920, and subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Albert Edward Evans was born in Woolwich, Kent, on 19 July 1893 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 2 August 1910. Advanced Able Seaman on 13 September 1912, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* from 29 January 1915 until the cessation of hostilities, and was promoted Leading Seaman on 1 January 1917, and Petty Officer on 18 April 1918. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 9 October 1926, and was promoted Chief Petty Officer on 4 April 1928.

William James Feary was born in Hull, Yorkshire, on 26 March 1890 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 18 March 1906. Advanced Leading Signaller on 1 February 1914, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and after the cessation of hostilities proceeded to North Russia on Special Service. He was promoted Yeoman of Signals on 18 April 1922 and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 April 1923. He was shore pensioned on 25 March 1930, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.

x514 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (3), 1st issue (**294544. J. E. Simmons, Mechn. H.M.S. Superb.**); 2nd issue, fixed suspension (2) (**226211 R. W. Smith, P.O. H.M.S. Dolphin.**; **M.8478 A. P. Pearce. Supt. 1. H.M.S. Furious**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £100-£140

James Edward Simmons was born in Maidstone, Kent, on 30 June 1881 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 29 January 1900. Advanced Mechanician on 1 January 1912, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 22 February 1915, and served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Malaya* from 28 January 1916 until the cessation of hostilities. He was promoted Chief Mechanician on 1 July 1920, and was shore pensioned on 28 January 1922.

Reuben Wright Smith was born in Halesworth, Suffolk, on 10 October 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 15 May 1908. Promoted Able Seaman on 1 December 1906, and served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was advanced Petty Officer on 1 February 1918. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 February 1922, and was shore pensioned on 9 October 1927.

Alfred Picton Pearce was born in Millwall, London, on 23 December 1886 and joined the Royal Navy as a Shipwright Second Class on 7 September 1914. He served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was advanced Shipwright First Class on 4 June 1923. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1929, and was shore pensioned on 6 September 1936.

x515 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (3) (**363340 A. O. Lynch. O.S. 1. H.M.S. Calliope.**; **K.18382 J. Hanley. L. Sto. H.M.S. Erebus.**; **J.8643 W. H. Moule. P.O. H.M.S. Maidstone.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £100-£140

Arthur Owen Lynch was born in Camden Town, London, on 20 March 1886 and joined the Royal Navy as a Domestic Second Class on 10 February 1905. Advanced Officers Chief Steward on 1 January 1914, he was loaned to the Royal Australian Navy from that date before reverting to the Royal Navy on 9 January 1917. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct medal on 28 June 1922, and was shore pensioned on 21 June 1929.

John Hanley was born in Aghada, County Cork, Ireland, on 15 March 1895 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 29 March 1913. He served during the Great War primarily in H.M.S. *Doris* from the outbreak of War until 15 January 1917, and then in H.M.S. *Suffolk* from 17 May 1917 until the cessation of hostilities, and was promoted Leading Stoker on 1 November 1916. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 April 1928, and was shore pensioned on 28 March 1935.

William Henry Moule was born in Devonport on 10 July 1894 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 20 June 1910. He served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, notably H.M.S. *Doris* from the outbreak of War until 15 January 1917, and then in H.M.S. *Sturgeon* from 11 July 1917 until the cessation of hostilities, and was promoted Leading Seaman on 1 June 1916, and petty Officer on 1 June 1920. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 August 1927, and was promoted Chief Petty Officer on 13 September 1932. He was shore pensioned on 9 July 1934.

- ×516 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (3) (**J.55299 W. H. Clarke. A.B. H.M.S. Laburnum; J.81803 P. W. Perkins. A.B. H.M.S. Medway.; J.93801 A. E. Jenkins. P.O. H.M.S. Victory.**) *good very fine (3)* £80-£100

William Henry Clarke was born in Southport, Lancashire, on 6 October 1900 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 13 July 1916. Advanced Able Seaman on 22 January 1920, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 November 1933.

Percy William Perkins was born in Bournemouth, Hampshire, on 25 August 1902 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 12 December 1917. Advanced Able Seaman on 18 October 1921, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 31 October 1935. He saw further service during the Second World War, and was released Class 'A' on 15 October 1945.

Albert Edward Jenkins was born in Hammersmith, London, on 14 March 1903 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 5 December 1918. Advanced Petty Officer on 18 October 1934, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 April 1936. He saw further service during the Second World War, and was promoted to Temporary Acting Commissioned Boatswain on 18 June 1945.

Sold with copied research.

- ×517 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (**J.104664 L. H. H. Brickle. A.B. H.M.S. Rodney.**) *minor contact marks, good very fine* £60-£80

Lewis Henry Hubert Brickle was born in Pembroke, Wales, on 19 May 1904 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy First Class on 17 October 1921. Promoted Able Seaman on 30 March 1923, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 May 1937, and served during the Second World War initially in H.M.S. *Defender*. Subsequently posted to the minesweeper H.M.S. *Britomart*, he was killed in action in the English Channel off Normandy on 27 August 1944 when *Britomart's* flotilla came under rocket attack by R.A.F. Typhoons, and both H.M. Ships *Britomart* and *Hussar* took direct hits and were sunk by friendly fire. The incident was found to be due to the failure of the Flag Officer, British Assault Area, to ensure that the approval of the extended minesweeping operation had been passed onto the Air Authorities; the ships were assumed to be enemy craft, since the air commanders believed that no allied ships were in the area at the time. Brickle is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied record of service and copied research.

- ×518 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (4), G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**M.38841 S. V. Suggitt. C.E.R.A. H.M.S. Moreta.**); E.I.I.R. (3), 1st issue (**MX729740 M. V. Mervyn. L.P.M. H.M.S. Drake.**); 2nd issue (2) (**JX.245533 J. K. R. Marston. P.O. Tel. H.M.S. Mercury.; M982613X D. C. Parton POCEL HMS Tamar**) *generally good very fine (4)* £80-£100

Sidney Vernon Suggitt was born in Richmond, Yorkshire, on 30 August 1909 and joined the Royal Navy as an Engine Room Artificer's Apprentice on 31 December 1924. Advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer on 6 April 1940, he served during the Second World War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 February 1943. He was shore pensioned on 29 August 1949.

Michael Vincent Mervyn was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 10 February 1955.

John Kenneth Richard Marston was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 April 1958.

Sold with copied research.

- ×519 Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C. (3), G.V.R. (**314942 Cpl. (A/Sgt.) C. W. Edwards. R.A.F.**); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**356755. Sgt. W. A. Warrington. R.A.F.**); E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (**4020621 Cpl. G. H. Hartery. R.A.F.**) *minor contact marks to obverse of second, very fine and better (3)* £140-£180

Charles Wilbert Edwards was born in Plymouth, Devon, on 26 January 1890, and joined the Royal Navy as Boy Second Class. Posted to R.N.A.S. *Chingford* as Petty Officer Mechanic on 1 November 1916, he was advanced Chief Petty Officer on 15 December 1916 and transferred to the Royal Air Force as Chief Mechanic (Aero Rigger) upon its formation on 1 April 1918.

William Augustus Warrington was born in Woolwich on 10 October 1905 and enlisted in the Royal Air Force on 5 December 1923. Advanced Leading Aircraftman on 1 September 1935, the recipient's R.A.F. Service Record states deployment from No. 948 Squadron to No. 603 (City of Edinburgh) Squadron on 6 January 1940. Advanced Sergeant on 28 February 1941, Warrington was later Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 8 June 1944) and awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 25 August 1945.

- ×520 *Pair: Sergeant R. L. Snelgrove, Royal Canadian Air Force*

Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (707332250 Cpl R. L. Snelgrove); Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.I.R. (Sgt R. L. Snelgrove) *suspension almost detached on LSGC, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-£90

- 521 Indian Army L.S. & G.C. (4), E.V.I.I.R. (**2178 Pte. Maduranayagam 23d. Wallajahbad Lt. Infy.**); G.V.R. (2), 1st issue (**2218, Sowar Muhammad Khan, 19th. Lcrs. (Fane's Horse).**); 2nd issue (**1364 Sep. Dasundhi Ram, 3-17 Dogra R.**); G.V.I.R. (**1426 Sto. P.O. (Ty.) Ismail Ibrahim, R.I.N.**) *scratches and test marks to last, otherwise very fine and better*

India, Republic, Meritorious Service Medal (**4438022 Hav. Sarup Singh, Sikh LI.**); Raksha Suraksha Corps Medal (**7994866 Sep K Singh DSC**) *good very fine (6)* £100-£140

- 522 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (2), V.R., unnamed as issued; G.V.R. (**Serjeant C. M. Mackay-Jameson. A.V. Lt. Horse**) engraved naming; together with a V.R., 'Victoria Regina et Imperatrix' related miniature award, *good very fine and better (2)*

£70-£90

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- 523** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R., 'Edwardvs VII Kaiser-i-Hind' (**2d. Cl Petty Officer H. J. Weston C.P.D. Voltr Corps**) engraved naming; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**97 Cpl. W. Metcalf. 1/W. Lanc: B. R.F.A.**) *good very fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 524** Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R., silver and silver-gilt, the reverse contemporarily engraved '**Capt. T. D. D. de Gruyther Lucknow Voltr Rfls**', with integral top riband bar, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
Thomas Donald Dunbar de Gruyther, a Schoolmaster at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, served with the Lucknow Volunteer Rifles, and latterly with the 5th (Lucknow) Group Garrison Artillery, Indian Defence Force.
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- x525** Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated '1941', *lacking integral top riband bar*; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**4440395 Sjt. J. Collier. 7-Durh. L.I.**) *very fine (2)* £80-£100
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- 526** Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**2063507. W.O. Cl. 2. R. J. Pirie. R.A.**); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.VI.R., 1st issue, reverse officially dated 1941, *good very fine (2)* £80-£100
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- x527** Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2) (**4273284 Fus. T. E. McLaughlan. N.F.; 2087839 Pte. H. Perks. N. Staffs.**) *minor edge bruising to first, very fine (2)* £80-£100
T. E. McLaughlan was taken Prisoner of War in France whilst serving with the 7th Battalion, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers. Sent to Podgorz Camp in Poland, he was released in 1945.
-
- x528** Efficiency Medal (3), G.VI.R., 1st issue, Canada (2) (**Pte. H. Ross R.H.L.I.**); with Second Award Clasp (**A/Sgt. F. J. Telford C.A.C.**); E.II.R., 1st issue, Canada, with Second Award Clasp (**H35636. Bdr H. G. Hill**) *nearly extremely fine and better (3)* £100-£140
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- 529** Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3) (**Lieut. R. J. Miller.; C.P.O. T. C. Cooker.; C. Cuthbert P.O.**) all engraved naming as issued in the Dominions, *good very fine (3)* £100-£140
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- x530** Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (4) (**LS LMJ Cyr; A/S/L G. Johnson; F/O. W. M. Lauder**); with Second Award Bar (**Sgt L Poirier**) the first three in cases of issue;; together with a single related miniature award, *extremely fine (4)* £120-£160
Laurent Poirier enlisted in the 46th Royal Canadian Regiment of Artillery in October 1949 and served as Instructor of the Corps of Cadets (Quebec) from 1968 to 1973. Advanced Sergeant, he was awarded the 1st Clasp on 5 September 1971; sold with copied service record.
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- x531** Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (2) (**Sgt L Horton**); with Second and Third Award Clasps (**Sgt L Horton**) in original cases of issue, the second case with label affixed to underside '106 525 918 Sgt L Horton Replacement CD', *extremely fine (2)* £50-£70
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- x532** Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**F. L. T. King**) mounted as worn, in fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* £200-£240
Frederick Leslie Trevor King was born at Newbridge, Ireland, on 1 March 1907 and originally worked as a clerk for the Bank of Nova Scotia at Saskatoon. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on 19 October 1931 and was sent to Depot Division for training. Posted to "G" Division in 1932 (later designated "K" Division), he attended Short Training Course No. 3 at Edmonton in 1937, graduating 15th (of 30) in class with a score of 85%. Initially detailed as pay clerk and orderly room clerk, he was raised Lance Corporal in the clerical section 1 August 1939, and was later placed in charge of Evansburg Detachment and recommended for promotion in April 1944. Advanced Sergeant 1 May 1959, King retired to pension on 28 October 1960, having witnessed extensive service at Edmonton, Evansburg, Bashaw and Saskatoon.
Sold with copied research.
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- x533** *Pair: Major H. Morrison, Legion of Frontiersmen, Manitoba Command, Canada*
The Legion of Frontiersmen, Manitoba Command, Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., silver (Major H. Morrison); The Legion of Frontiersmen, Manitoba Command, Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., silver (Major H. Morrison C.D.M. M.E.M.); together with a corresponding dress miniature Efficiency Medal in silver, and a Domain of Manitoba full-size clasp, *good very fine (2)* £80-£100

Miscellaneous

534



Badge of Priest-in-Ordinary to the King, G.V.R., silver, in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine, rare* £300-£400

535 The Memorial Plaque and Canadian Memorial Cross to Corporal A. Inglis M.M., Canadian Light Horse, who died on 6 November 1918

Memorial Plaque (Arthur Inglis) in Bakelite frame, *somewhat polished, good fine*; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (551368 Cpl A. Inglis M.M.) in case of issue with bestowal card and a contemporary poppy and pin, *very fine (2)* £140-£180

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

Arthur Inglis was born in Weymouth, Dorset, on 12 February 1893. He attested into the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 21 January 1915 for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the Canadian Light Horse. Advanced Corporal, on 3 November 1917 whilst in command of a party withdrawing eight machine guns, he kept them well organised and withdrew all of the guns successfully before returned to recover several wounded stragglers. Awarded the Military Medal on 23 February 1918, he subsequently died of pneumonia on 6 November 1918. He is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, France, and is also commemorated on the Weymouth Memorial, Dorset.

x536 A poignant and most unusual Great War Canadian Memorial Cross to Private O. Castonguay, 22nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was sentenced to death for desertion on the Western Front, but died of wounds after his sentence was commuted to time served and he was sent back to the trenches

Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (417112 Pte. O. Castonguay.) in case of issue, *extremely fine* £120-£160

Oswald Castonguay was born in Greenville, New Hampshire, on 1 June 1895, and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Quebec on 1 September 1915. Initially posted to the 69th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he transferred to the 22nd Battalion upon disembarkation in France on 4 October 1916. Remaining on the Western Front throughout the winter of 1916-17, Castonguay determined to escape the misery of trench warfare in the lead-up to the Second Battle of Arras. His Army Service Record, adds: 'In confinement awaiting trial 5.5.17. Tried & convicted by F.G.C.M. at Bully Grenay, 12.7.17 for when on Active Service deserting His Majesty's Service in that he, at Mount St. Eloy on 18.3.17, after having been warned for duty in the trenches, absented himself without leave and remained absented until apprehended by the French Gendarmerie at St. Brice en Cogle on 5.5.17. Found guilty & sentenced to death 12.7.17.'

The sentence of death was later commuted to 15 years' penal servitude on 19 July 1917. Sent to Military Prison at Rouen, Castonguay served approximately 1 year and 1 month in the cells before being released on 11 August 1918 and sent back to the trenches. Rejoining the 22nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he suffered a severe gunshot wound to the leg and foot on 28 August 1918; evacuated to No. 7 Casualty Clearing Station, he died of his injuries the following day. He is buried at Ligny-St.Flochel British Cemetery, Averdoingt, France.

537 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (25630 Pte. H. E. Quick) very fine £60-£80

Harold Ewart Quick, a Shipper from Bristol, was born on 9 November 1890. He attested, at Vancouver, into the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 14th Battalion and died of wounds on 15 May 1916. He is buried in Bristol (Greenbank) Cemetery, Bristol, Avon.

x538 Canadian Memorial Cross (3), G.V.R. (805466 Pte S. E. White); G.V.I.R. (D98643 Tpr. D. Graham); E.II.R., unnamed, this adapted with pin removed from suspension and makeshift lugs added in its place, all three mounted upon a felt board for display purposes, heavy glue residue to the reverse of each, generally very fine (3) £100-£140

Stanley Ernest White died on 1 March 1917 whilst serving as Private in the 75th Battalion, Canadian Infantry. He is buried at La Chaudiere Military Cemetery, Vimy, France.

Denis Graham died in England on 15 May 1943 whilst serving as Trooper in the Royal Montreal Regiment. He is buried at Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey.

x539 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (169027 Pte. J. W. R. Elphinston) in case of issue with outer card box, together with original Government of Canada forwarding card, extremely fine £60-£80

John William Robert Elphinston was born in Bombay on 28 June 1884, and attested for the 17th (Reserve) Battalion, Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, at East Sandling on 24 June 1916. Posted to France from 2 September 1916 with the 16th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, the recipient's Army Service Record states that he received a gunshot wound to the right shoulder on 10 October 1916 during the Battle of the Somme.

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- x540 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (**A. 57842 Pte. R. C. Tull**) in case of issue with outer card box, together with original Government of Canada forwarding card, *extremely fine* £60-£80
- Robert Charles Tull** was born in 1920, the son of Thomas Henry and Lillias Myrtle Tull, of Delaware, Ontario, Canada. He served in England during the Second World War with No. 1 Base Ordnance Workshop, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, and died on 1 March 1943. He is buried at Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey.
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- x541 Canadian Memorial Cross (2), G.V.I.R. (**760726 Cpl. S. Wilson**) with top suspension brooch pin; E.I.I.R. (**SK-14846 Cpl. H. G. Martin**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£100
- Samuel Wilson** was born in London on 14 April 1881 and enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Vancouver on 3 January 1916. Posted to France from 26 February 1917 with the 54th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he was advanced Corporal 25 March 1919 and was struck off strength 31 May 1919. Returned home to Vancouver per H.M.T.S. *Mauretania*, he likely returned to his pre-war civilian employment as a cook. He died on 18 December 1947.
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- x542 Canadian Memorial Cross, E.I.I.R. (2), both unnamed specimens, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£100
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- x543 New Zealand Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (2), both unnamed, one with original top ring removed and replaced with a silver fern sweetheart brooch, with small hook soldered to reverse to facilitate wear, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£100
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- 544 Durham Miner's Association, Marsden Lodge Memorial Tablet.
A very good and scarce example small bronze tablet, approximately 170 mm x 140 mm, mounted upon a wooden shaped background with 'Durham Miners Association Marsden Lodge In Honour of J Humble who made the supreme sacrifice for his country in the Great War 1914 - 1919', with brass chain, *very good condition* £40-£50
- James Humble**, from South Shields, attested into the Yorkshire Regiment (Green Howards) for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 9th Battalion and died of wounds on 17 October 1918. He is buried in St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, France. Sold with copied research.
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- 545 A good Victorian white metal example Hampshire Regiment shooting medallion, engraved on its obverse within an untested yellow metal band 'Best Shot Rifle 1928 (All Ranks Marksman 1927)' with die-struck laurels and battle honours below a Queen's Crown and 'XXXVII', all within a scroll, centred with a tiger surmounting an English rose. The reverse with crossed rifles centred with a laurel wreath, with a suspension bar and original regimental ribbon and crossed rifles and '37' below a Victorian crown, 45 mm diameter, *very fine* £40-£50
- Sold with a *damaged* cloth 'Hampshire' shoulder epaulette.
-
- 546 ANZAC Commemorative Medal, bronze, 75 x 50mm., obverse scene depicting Private John Simpson Kirkpatrick, 3rd Field Ambulance, A.I.F., with donkey, with the legend '1915 ANZAC', reverse with an outline of Australia and New Zealand, with the 'Southern Cross', engraved, **J A Lewis** in fitted case of issue, with associated Australian government slip named to 'John Arthur Lewis 38. [sic] I.A.F. [sic] M.M.', *extremely fine* £90-£120
- M.M. *London Gazette* 24 January 1919.
- John Arthur Lewis** was born in Hallett, South Australia on 13 December 1890. He attested into the Australian Imperial Force and served during the Great War with the 48th Battalion. Recommended for the Military Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty on the Western Front on 3 May 1918, he was further recommended and this time awarded the M.M. for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the advance on Proyart, on 8-9 August 1918. He died in Adelaide, aged 74, on 1 March 1965. Sold with copied research.
-
- 547 Royal Warrant Holders Association Medal, E.I.I.R., silver (hallmarks for London 1978), the reverse engraved **J. G. Bellak**, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £60-£80
- John George Bellak** was born into a Jewish family in Leipnik, Czechoslovakia, in 1930, and having emigrated to England in 1938 was educated at Uppingham School and Clare College, Cambridge. Appointed Marketing Director of Royal Doulton in 1970, he subsequently became the company's managing director and Chairman, and it was in this capacity that he was awarded the Royal Warrant Holders Association Medal. He subsequently became Chairman of Severn Trent Water, and navigated the company through the difficult challenges of privatisation. He died in Shrewsbury in 2021. Sold with copied research.
-
- x548 Shanghai Municipal Council Emergency Medal 1937, bronze, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £240-£280



Six late 18th and early 19th Century French silver beakers, the gift of Mr. John Randal Parsons to the crew of the Cornish minesweeper H.M.Y. *Esmeralda*, to deliver the morning Rum Ration to the Members of the Ship's Company for the duration of the Second World War

French silver beakers (6), a near matching set, each attractively engraved to outer rim in cursive script 'These six cups presented to H.M.Y. *Esmeralda* by J.R.P. April 1943.', individually engraved to base 'No.1 date 1784; No. 2 circa 1800; No. 3 circa 1800; No. 4 circa 1810; No. 5 circa 1820; No. 6 circa 1770', bearing French silversmith's hallmarks, with additional initials relating to former ownership, contained in a purpose-built teak case, with inner brass plaque 'Presented to H.M.Y. *Esmeralda* by J.R.P. April 1943', with carrying handle and cabin mounting holes to reverse, beaker heights approximately 5.5-7cm, total silver weight 380g, *in good condition throughout and scarce* (6) £600-£800

John Randal Parsons was born on 27 December 1884, son of The Honourable Richard Clere Parsons and grandson of William Parsons, 3rd Earl Rosse. He married The Honourable Alice *Esmeralda* O'Neill, daughter of the 2nd Baron O'Neill and niece of the 11th Earl of Dundonald, at Knightsbridge on 29 November 1909 and served during the Great War as British Naval Attache at Petrograd; decorated with the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus and Order of St. Anne, he left Russia following the revolution and returned to Cadogan Square, London, becoming Chairman of Gillette Brothers (Discount Company) in 1925. Elected Member of the Royal Yacht Squadron in May 1934, he enjoyed the summer of 1935 racing his new yacht *Shireen* in The Solent and presenting at the Jubilee Review off Spithead. Perhaps looking for an alternative to sail, Parsons went on to commission a motor yacht from *Camper & Nicholson* at Gosport; named after his wife and paid for in October 1935, *Esmeralda* was duly delivered to St. Ives in Cornwall and moored in the Hayle Estuary awaiting trials and appointment of a local crew of nine men. Used as a family pleasure boat, *Esmeralda* played host to Lord Falmouth and his family in the Carrick Roads and spent 1936-39 navigating the waterways of Scotland and coastline of Belgium, Holland and Denmark under the Captaincy of St. Ives resident and fisherman, John Paynter.

Guarding the Western Approaches

Requisitioned by the Admiralty upon the outbreak of war, the crew of *Esmeralda* were largely retained as per the recommendations of the Royal Naval Reserve to employ men with an in-depth knowledge of local waters; sensible advice given Cornwall's history of shipwreck and the presence of the Doom Bar a short distance from St. Ives harbour. Operating along the coastline of North Cornwall, *Esmeralda* was employed as part of the 183rd Mine Sweeping Group and 1st Mine location Flotilla (Vernon Mine Recovery Flotilla), detailed to protect the valuable Allied shipping routes through the Irish Sea and up the Bristol Channel; renowned for its dangers, the work of clearing the seas of German acoustic, magnetic and pressure mines and patrolling the coastline for U-Boat activity proved exhausting and required a firm constitution. Operating from St. Ives and Hayle harbours, the crew were further endangered by enemy activity from the skies, not least in August 1942 when Porthminster Beach, the lanes of St. Ives and the local gas works were machine-gunned and bombed by two raiders from 100 feet. One resident was killed and 11 wounded in the attack, with holidaymakers scattering on the beaches as the planes skimmed across the rooftops.

The end of the Second World War brought peace once again to St. Ives. In accordance with the wishes of their benefactor, the beakers were used by the crew to celebrate the occasion and were subsequently returned to Parsons via his private bank Coutts & Co.; they likely remained in his possession in London until 1949 when *Esmeralda* was released from Admiralty service and returned to him for use as a pleasure vessel once again. Remaining within their case, Parsons later gifted the beakers to his former Captain John Paynter who had served as Leading Seaman aboard *Esmeralda* for the duration of the war; Paynter acted as Second in Command under a number of R.N.R. Skippers and is recorded by Abbott and Tamplin in *British Gallantry Awards* as one of just 12 men to receive a Bar to the British Empire Medal in the Second World War, the citation for the Second Award Bar (*London Gazette* 3 July 1945) adding a little more detail regarding operations:

'For courage, daring and great devotion to duty whilst serving in HM Ship *Esmeralda* (Vernon echo-sounding Yacht) in mine location and recovery operations off the coasts of Great Britain and the north of France.'

Paynter and his wife were later photographed with the beakers whilst sitting on the front steps of their cottage in Albion Terrace, St. Ives.

Sold with two framed and glazed letters as featured in the above mentioned photograph, the first a typed letter from Parsons to the wartime crew of the *Esmeralda* detailing his motivation, this originally mounted in the cabin during the War:

'April 1943. H.M.Y. *Esmeralda*. In presenting this case of Six Silver Cups to H.M.Y. *Esmeralda*, I offer a small token of my continuing interest in the welfare of those who serve aboard her. Around these cups I hope that the tradition may be formed that they are used only by members or ex-Members of the Ship's Company for the morning Rum Ration and by no one else or for any other purpose. J. R. Parsons. M.Y. *Esmeralda* R.Y.S.'

The second a typed letter from the Ship's Captain, dated 24 October 1945, returning the silver beakers to Parsons: 'Two and a half years have passed since we first drank "*Esmeralda's*" and your health in the cups which I am now returning to you. During that time it has always been the tradition that the six members of the crew, regardless of rank, with the longest service in the Ship should use the cups and they have celebrated not only VE and VJ Days, but also our own personal little triumphs and "*Esmeralda's*" third, fourth and fifth anniversaries as one of H.M. Ships in commission as an operational vessel.'

For H.M.Y. *Esmeralda's* Ship's Bell, see the following lot, Lot 550.



The original brass Ship's bell belonging to the Second War Cornish minesweeper H.M.Y. *Esmeralda*

Mounted from original brass wall bracket with clapper and replacement tally, bell height 21cm, diameter 20cm, *in good working condition* *£400-£500*

Provenance: Originally gifted to Leading Seaman J. Paynter, B.E.M. and Bar, Royal Naval Reserve, by her owner, Mr. John Randal Parsons.

For a detailed write-up relating to H.M.Y. *Esmeralda*, see the previous lot, Lot 549.

- 551 The Nelson Society, facsimile of the Large Gold Medal awarded posthumously to Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, produced by Bigbury Mint in 2005 to commemorate the bicentenary of the battle of Trafalgar and the death of the Admiral on 21 October 1805, silver-gilt, hallmarked London 2005, No. 196 of a limited edition of 300 medals, in its original case of issue complete with neck ribbon and Certificate of Authenticity, *a little tarnished, otherwise extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- 552 An original Napoleonic War Naval Order signed by Rear Admiral of the White George Martin to Robert Mitford, Commander of H.M. Sloop *Espoir* at Messina, instructing him to proceed to Sea 'the moment you are ready – and to cruise fro Three Weeks on the Coast of Naples and Calabria from the Bay of Naples to the Gulf of St. Eufemia – taking care to approach the former with caution ... Given on board the *Canopus* in Palermo Bay, 30 August 1809' and signed 'Geo Martin', 1 page, 13 inches x 8 inches, *folded, with light stains commensurate with age, otherwise good condition* £80-£100
- Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Martin** saw service during the American War of Independence, and the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. In 1797 Captain Martin, then captain of the *Irresistible*, 74 guns, played a conspicuous part in the Battle of Cape St. Vincent on 14 February 1797, and towards the close of the action hoisted the broad pennant of Commodore Nelson, whose ship, the *Captain*, was completely disabled. His conduct on this occasion procured him a Gold Medal and the thanks of Parliament. He served in further actions, and in February 1800 whilst in command of the *Northumberland*, 74 guns, acquired the approbation of Lord Nelson for his alacrity and good conduct at the capture of the French 74-gun ship *Généreux*. Later that year he succeeded Captain Troubridge in the command of the blockading squadron before Malta. On 5 September 1800 Captain Martin, whose perseverance in the discharge of his blockading duties had been unremitting, had the honour of signing the capitulation in virtue of which the important island of Malta became annexed to the Crown of England. His last appointment was Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, flying his flag in H.M.S. *Victory*. His service totalled 32 years on full pay and 39 years on half pay. He was raised to his ultimate rank of Admiral of the Fleet on 9 November 1846, and he died on 28 July 1847.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 553 An original Memorandum letter from Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief Charles Napier, of H.M.S. *St. Vincent*, off Lisbon, 10 February 1848, to Captain W. H. Hall, of H.M.S. *Dragon*, discussing the payment and allowances 'relative to the passage of the Duke of Saxe Weimar and Suite in the *Dragon*', and signed 'Chas. Napier', 1 page, 6 inches x 8 inches, *reasonable condition commensurate with age* £60-£80
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 554 **Commission Document awarded to Cornet Mark Beaufoy Stone, East India Company**
- A Commission Document signed by The Hon. Sir Jasper Nicholls K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of all the Queen's and Company's Forces in the East Indies Commission appointing Mark Beaufoy Stone an Cornet in the Queen's Army, only in the East Indies, East Indies, dated 20 August 1842 and signed 'J. Nicholls', with complete wax seal, within a wooden and gilded glazed frame, 445 mm x 340 mm, *some foxing and creasing, otherwise generally very good condition* £80-£100
- Mark Beaufoy Stone**, the son of Beaufoy Henry and Margaret Stone, of Harrow Weald, Middlesex, was baptised at St. Mary's Church, Harrow, on 15 January 1822. He was commissioned as a Cornet into the East India Company on 20 August 1842, and died in Cawnpore, India on 21 June 1845.
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- 555 The S.A.S. and L.R.D.G. Roll of Honour 1941-47.
- Compiled by Ex-Lance-Corporal X, Q.G.M., published 2016, being a thorough analysis of all 374 individuals of both the Special Air Service and the Long Range Desert Group killed during the Second World War, three volumes, with additional User Guide, this set being no. 582 of a limited edition of 750, Vol. I, 141pp.; Vol. II, 227pp.; Vol. III, 339pp., with numerous photographs, hardback, in slip case, *very good condition* £70-£90
-
- x 556 Cases of issue (10): The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., 2nd type, by *Royal Mint*; Military Cross, Great War era; Distinguished Flying Medal, by *Royal Mint*; Military Medal, by *Royal Mint*; British Empire Medal, by *Royal Mint*; Royal Victorian Medal, unmarked; Newfoundland Volunteer Service Medal, this with '186' written to inside lining; Canadian Memorial Cross (3), the first of Great War vintage, the remainder Second War, *in generally good condition (10)* £100-£140
-
- x 557 Second Award Bar for D.C.M. or M.M., on carriage with both top and bottom lugs, *extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- x 558 Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct, two silver laurel leaf sprays, with pin fittings, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *tear to silk lining of case, otherwise extremely fine (2)* £140-£180

Copy Medals: Three representative Victoria Cross groups comprised entirely of copy medals

Private E. Spence, 42nd Regiment of Foot, 15 April 1858

Victoria Cross; Crimea 1854-55, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol, Alma, *clasps mounted in this order*; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow, Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, all unnamed modern copies, mounted in a glazed display frame with engraved name label, *good very fine*

Captain E. S. Dougal, Royal Field Artillery, 10 April 1918

Victoria Cross; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, all unnamed copy medals, mounted in a glazed display frame with engraved name label, *good very fine*

Lieutenant P. K. E. Curtis, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, attached Gloucestershire Regiment, 22-23 April 1951

Victoria Cross; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53; U.N. Korea 1950-54, all unnamed copy medals, mounted in a glazed display frame with engraved name label, *good very fine (13)* *£100-£140*

Private Edward Spence, 42nd Regiment of Foot

V.C. *London Gazette* 27 May 1859 and 15 January 1907:

'Private Edward Spence would have been recommended to Her Majesty for the decoration of the Victoria Cross had he survived. He and Lance-Corporal Thompson, of that Regiment, volunteered, at the attack of the Fort of Ruhya, on the 10th April, 1858, to assist Captain Cafe, commanding the 4th Punjab Rifles, in bringing in the body of Lieutenant Willoughby from the top of the Glacis. Private Spence dauntlessly placed himself in an exposed position so as to cover the party bearing away the body. He died on the 17th of the same month from the effects of the wound which he received on the occasion.' (V.C. approved by H.M. King Edward VII on 15 January 1907).

Captain Eric Stuart Dougall, Royal Field Artillery

V.C. *London Gazette* 4 June 1918:

'For most conspicuous bravery and skilful leadership in the field when in command of his battery. Capt. Dougall maintained his guns in action from early morning throughout a heavy concentration of gas and high-explosive shell. Finding that he could not clear the crest owing to the withdrawal of our line, Captain Dougall ran his guns on to the top of the ridge to fire over open sights. By this time our infantry had been pressed back in line with the guns. Captain Dougall at once assumed command of the situation, rallied and organised the infantry, supplied them with Lewis guns, and armed as many gunners as he could spare with rifles. With these he formed a line in front of his battery which during this period was harassing the advancing enemy with a rapid rate of fire. Although exposed to both rifle and machine gun fire this officer fearlessly walked about as though on parade, calmly giving orders and encouraging everybody. He inspired the infantry with his assurance that "So long as you stick to your trenches I will keep my guns here". This line was maintained throughout the day, thereby delaying the enemy's advance for over twelve hours. In the evening, having expended all ammunition, the battery received orders to withdraw. This was done by man-handling the guns over a distance of about 800 yards of shell-cratered country, an almost impossible feat considering the ground and the intense machine gun fire. Owing to Captain Dougall's personality and skilful leadership throughout this trying day there is no doubt that a serious breach in our line was averted. This gallant officer was killed four days later whilst directing the fire of his battery.'

Lieutenant Philip Kenneth Edward Curtis, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, attached 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment

V.C. *London Gazette* 1 December 1953:

'During the first phase of the Battle of the Imjin River on the night of 22nd/23rd April, 1951, "A" Company, 1 Glosers, was heavily attacked by a large enemy force. By dawn on 23rd April, the enemy had secured a footing on the "Castle Hill" site in very close proximity to No. 2 Platoon's position. The Company Commander ordered No. 1 Platoon, under the command of Lieutenant Curtis, to carry out a counter-attack with a view to dislodging the enemy from the position. Under the covering fire of medium machine guns, the counter-attack, gallantly led by Lieutenant Curtis, gained initial success but was eventually held up by heavy fire and grenades. Enemy from just below the crest of the hill were rushed to reinforce the position and a fierce fire-fight developed, grenades also being freely used by both sides in this close-quarter engagement. Lieutenant Curtis ordered some of his men to give him covering fire while he himself rushed the main position of resistance; in this charge Lieutenant Curtis was severely wounded by a grenade. Several of his men crawled out and pulled him back under cover but, recovering himself, Lieutenant Curtis insisted on making a second attempt. Breaking free from the men who wished to restrain him, he made another desperate charge, hurling grenades as he went, but was killed by a burst of fire when within a few yards of his objective. Although the immediate objective of this counter-attack was not achieved, it had yet a great effect on the subsequent course of the battle; for although the enemy had gained a footing on a position vital to the defence of the whole Company area, this success had resulted in such furious reaction that they made no further effort to exploit their success in this immediate area: had they done so, the eventual withdrawal of the Company might well have proved impossible. Lieutenant Curtis's conduct was magnificent throughout this bitter battle.'

Sold also with a *copy* 1914 Star; a *copy* British War Medal 1914-20; and a *copy* Victory Medal 1914-19.



A late 19th Century copy Victoria Cross attributed to Quartermaster G. Hinckley, Royal Navy

Victoria Cross, the reverse of the suspension bar engraved 'G. Hinckley', the reverse of the Cross engraved 'Oct 9th 1862', on original Royal Navy blue riband, very fine £600-£800

V.C. *London Gazette* 6 February 1863: George Hinckley, Able Seaman of Her Majesty's sloop *Sphinx*. Date of Act of Bravery, 9 October 1862

'For volunteering, while under the East Gate of the city of Fung-wha, to carry to a joss house, a hundred and fifty yards distant, under a heavy and continuous fire of musketry, gingalls and stink-pots, Mr. Coker, Master's Assistant of the *Sphinx*, who had been wounded in the advance to the gate; in which object Hinckley succeeded. On his return to the gate, under a similar fire, he again volunteered, and succeeded in carrying to the joss-house Mr. Bremen, an officer of Ward's force, who had been also wounded in the advance on the gate; and he again returned to his post under the gate.'

George Hinckley was born in Liverpool on 22 June 1819 and joined the Royal Navy in the late 1830s. He joined H.M.S. *Sphinx* on the China Station on 28 May 1860, and was awarded his Victoria Cross for his gallant rescue of Mr. Coker of the *Sphinx*, and Captain Bremen of the Imperial Chinese Army, at Fung-wha, south of Ningbo, China, during the Taiping Rebellion on 9 October 1862. For his 'very exemplary conduct' he was advanced Quartermaster on 1 July 1863, and was invested with his Victoria Cross by the Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, Admiral Houston Stewart, at Devonport on 7 July 1863. He was shore pensioned in the rate of Quartermaster on 29 June 1867, aged 48, and died in Plymouth, Devon, on 31 December 1904.

Note: Hinckley reportedly lost his original Victoria Cross whilst attending a funeral (although the original was subsequently discovered), and was charged 24 shillings for an official replacement. Possibly he obtained this copy V.C. to prevent such a mishap occurring again.

Sold with a handwritten account of the action which states that 'Hinckley got the Cross for his Courage', but then erroneously states that he never obtained promotions; and an original A. H. Baldwin & Sons paper packet, these both in relic condition.

- 561** Copy, Renamed, and Defective Medals (7): Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, bronze-gilt, *this a cast copy*; Crimea 1854-56 (2), no clasp, *erased*; 3 clasps, Inkermann, Balaklava, Sebastopol (**David Henderson. 57th. Regt.**) *re-impresed naming, with clasps mounted in this order*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**4898 Pte. T. King. R.I.F.**) *re-engraved naming*; 1914-15 Star (**15385 H. M. Marshall. A.C.P. 1-Batt. M'd'x.**) *renamed*; British War and Victory Medals (**Lieut. R. Knight.**) *attempted erasure of rank; contact marks, generally nearly very fine and better* (7) £100-£140

- 562** Erased Medals (2): Waterloo 1815, *naming neatly erased*, and fitted with a replacement silver pillar and straight bar suspension; together with the *planchet only* of a Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, *naming erased but some of the original details just about visible*, the original rivet hole at 12 o'clock slightly enlarged presumably to enable the medal to be worn on a fob chain, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £300-£400

- 563** Renamed and Defective Medals (8): Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, no clasp, *naming erased*; Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *planchet only, with suspension broken and with test mark to edge*; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**117145. A. J. Trewin. B.1Cl. Minotaur.**) *renamed*; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *lacking suspension*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**4007 Pte. W. R. Gwinnett. S. Wales B.**) *renamed*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4007 Pte. W. R. Gwinnett. S. Wales Bord.**) *renamed*; 1914-15 Star (**12-23 Pte. J. Hicks, E. York. R.**) *suspension broken, and with large traces of solder to reverse*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (**16531 Pte. W. Thomas. K.S.L.I.**) *planchet only, with the reverse brooch mounted; good fine and better* (lot) £100-£140

Sold with a miscellaneous selection of unofficial medals, cap badges and other insignia, including two bronze Royal Life Saving Society Swimming Proficiency Medals; two silver Temperance Medals; two silver A.R.P. badges; a mounted group of three miniature dress medals, comprising M.B.E., British War Medal; and Victory Medal; and an attractive Order of the British Empire brooch.

Miniature Medals

564 The mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by Sir Arthur W. Snelling, sometime H.M. Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G., Knight Commander's badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Royal Victorian Order, K.C.V.O., Knight Commander's badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £100-£140

K.C.M.G. *London Gazette* 11 June 1960: Arthur Wendell Snelling, Esq., C.M.G., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ghana.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 10 June 1954: Arthur Wendell Snelling, Esq., Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa.

K.C.V.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1962: Sir Arthur Wendell Snelling, K.C.M.G.

Sir Arthur Wendell Snelling was born on 7 May 1914 and joined the Dominions Office in 1936. A career diplomat, he served successively as Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in New Zealand (1947-50); Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa (1953-56); High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ghana (1959-67); and Ambassador for the United Kingdom in the Republic of South Africa (1970-73). Following retirement, he served as Vice-President of the United Kingdom-South Africa Trade Association, and died in London on 25 June 1996.

Sold with the following original Documents:

i) Bestowal Document for the C.M.G., dated 10 June 1954.

ii) Bestowal Document appointed Sir Arthur Wendell Snelling an Officer of the Diplomatic Service, dated 30 March 1966, with accompanying Diplomatic Service Administration Office letter.

iii) Bestowal Document appointed Sir Arthur Wendell Snelling Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Cape Town/Pretoria, dated 2 January 1970, with accompanying Foreign and Commonwealth Officer letter

iv) Bestowal Document for the Coronation Medal 1953, n original envelope.

565 The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Sir Herbert D. W. Lewis, Commissioner for Wales, Order of St. John of Jerusalem

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E. (Civil) Knight Commander's 1st type badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace's badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade; St. John Service Medal, mounted as worn, *generally good very fine and better* (7) £100-£140

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2017 (when sold alongside the recipient's full-sized awards).

K.B.E. *London Gazette* 17 November 1922.

Sir Herbert David William Lewis was born on 25 February 1872, the eldest son of the Reverend David Lewis, Rector of Briton Ferry, and was educated at Rossall School. He served with the British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem throughout the Great War from August 1914 as Commissioner for Wales, and represented the Order of St. John in France at the Allied Forces Hospital in Boulogne; in addition he organised St. John Hospitals throughout Wales; raised 1,000 men for military hospitals; and formed several Voluntary Aid Detachment units. Appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire for his War service (*London Gazette* 7 January 1918), he was promoted to Knight Commander in November 1922, and was additionally created a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John. He died on 23 January 1931.

566 A mounted group of six miniature dress medals attributed to/ representative of those worn by Captain Sir Walter A. Edmenson, Royal Field Artillery

Knight Bachelor's Badge, silver-gilt; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E., (Civil) Commander's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt and enamel; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Coronation 1953; **United States of America**, Freedom Medal, bronze, with silver palm on riband, mounted for wear, *good very fine* (6) £100-£140

Knight Bachelor *London Gazette* 12 June 1958:

'For public services in Northern Ireland.'

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944:

'For services as Shipping Representative of the Ministry of War Transport in Northern Ireland.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 November 1916.

Sir Walter Alexander Edmenson was born in London on 2 December 1892 and served during the Great War as a Captain in the Royal Field Artillery, being Mentioned in Despatches. He subsequently served as the Shipping Representative of the Ministry of War Transport in Northern Ireland during the Second World War, for which services he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Latterly President of the Ulster Steamship Company, and the Director of several other shipping companies, he was awarded the Coronation Medal in his capacity of Chairman of the Northern Ireland Civil Aviation Advisory Council, and for his services to industry in Northern Ireland he was appointed a Knight Bachelor in 1958. He died on 6 October 1992, two months shy of his 100th Birthday.

Sold with copied research.



A mounted group of twelve miniature dress medals attributed to/ representative of those worn by Air Vice Marshal T. C. Traill, Royal Air Force

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B., (Military) Companion's badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 [*sic*]; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1937; **United States of America**, Legion of Merit, Officer's badge, gilt and enamel, with gilt rosette on riband, mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (12) £300-£400

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1948.

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

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 8 February 1919:

'An officer of marked skill and bravery, who has shot down three enemy machines and seriously damaged a fourth. On 23rd October his machine accidentally collided with one of ours at a height of 7,000 feet, and a part of the left plane was carried away, the machine being thereby rendered out of control. With great presence of mind Captain Traill ordered his observer to climb out and so directed him to balance the machine which enabled him to obtain partial control. Displaying rare skill and determination, he managed to land his damaged machine safely.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 2 June 1943 and 8 June 1944.

United States Legion of Merit, Officer *London Gazette* 11 April 1944.

Thomas Cathcart Traill was born in the Argentine on 6 August 1899 and was educated at the Royal Naval Colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth. Appointed a Midshipman in the Royal Navy, he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in 1917, and was commissioned temporary Second Lieutenant on 11 October 1917. Assigned to 20 Squadron as a Bristol F.2 pilot, he achieved 'Ace' status during the Great War, being credited with eight aerial victories, and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. He saw further service during the Second World War, holding various Staff appointments, and latterly serving as the Royal Air Forces' Liaison Officer to the United States Army Air Forces, and was advanced to his ultimate rank of Air Vice Marshal in 1949. he retired on 21 September 1954, and died on 1 October 1973.

Sold with copied research.

568 The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals attributed to/ representative of those worn by Colonel G. Bridges, Royal Artillery

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, V.R., gold and enamel, with integral top gold riband bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Def. of Mafeking; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, mounted as worn, *minor blue enamel damage to obverse motto on first, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (7) £240-£280

Provenance: Spink Anglo-Boer War Anniversary Sale, October 1999.

George Bridges was attached to the Protectorate Regiment when it was raised before the outbreak of hostilities. He was severely wounded at Mafeking during the last Boer attack of 12 May 1900. Created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order in 1901, he saw further service during the Great War and was created a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George in 1917.

569 The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Captain A. St. V. Keyes, Royal Navy

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type badge, gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I. D. oak leaves; Coronation 1911, mounted as worn, *minor blue enamel damage to top arm of CBE, good very fine (6)* £140-£180

Provenance: Christie's, April 1991 (when sold alongside the recipient's full-sized awards).

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 June 1919:

'For valuable services on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth'.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 16 August 1915:

'In recognition of services as mentioned in the foregoing Despatch... Lieutenant Commander Keyes showed great coolness, gallantry and ability. The success of the landing on "Y" beach was largely due to his good services. When circumstances compelled the force landed there to re-embark this officer showed exceptional resource and leadership in successfully conducting that difficult operation.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 16 August 1915 and 14 March 1916

Adrian St. Vincent Keyes was born in 1882, the brother of Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, entered the Royal Navy in 1896 and was commissioned Sub Lieutenant in 1901. Promoted Lieutenant in 1902, he specialised in submarines from 1903, and retired as a Lieutenant in 1912. Appointed to *Shearwater I*, Royal Canadian Navy, as Commander, Submarine Flotilla, on 6 August 1914, he served in naval charge of the landing at "Y" Beach, Gallipoli, on 25-26 April 1915, and was Mentioned in Sir Ian Hamilton's Despatch (as quoted above).

Keyes subsequently served as Commander of Q-Ship 26 (S.S. *Mavis*), which was torpedoed in June 1917, before being posted to command Devonport's 'Hunting Flotilla' from 1917-18, during which time all submarine hunting was organised on a local basis. Advanced Acting Captain on the Staff of Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, in 1919, for his services during the Great War he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. He died in 1926.

570 A mounted group of six miniature dress medals attributed to/ representative of those worn by Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Johnson, Tank Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E., (Military) Commander's 1st type badge, gold (18ct) and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., gold (18ct) and enamel, with integral top gold riband bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Orange Free State; British War and Victory Medals, with small full-sized M.I.D. oak leaves; **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with rosette on riband, mounted as worn, *extremely fine (6)* £400-£500

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

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

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

French Legion of Honour, Officer *London Gazette* 17 March 1920.

Philip Henry Johnson was born in 1877 and served with the Steam Road Transport Department as assistant to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Steam Transport in South Africa during the Boer War. Employed by the Ministry of Munitions following the outbreak of the Great War, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps on 20 April 1916, and served with 711 Motor Transport Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 September 1916. He transferred to 'A' Heavy Branch, Machine Gun Corps as a Workshop Officer on 18 November 1916, and then to the Tank Corps; with a background in heavy machinery and traction engines, by the end of the War he had risen to the rank of temporary Lieutenant-Colonel and was employed as a Superintendent in the Tank Design and Experimental Department. Post-War he directed the development of the Medium 'Mark D' Tank which achieved a top speed of 20 m.ph.

Sold with copied research.

571 A mounted group of six miniature dress medals representative of those that would have been worn by Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Watson, Worcestershire Regiment, who was killed in action on 23 March 1918

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Stanislas, Civil Division [*sic*], Third Class badge, silver-gilt and enamel, of Continental manufacture, mounted for wear, *suspension bar bent on BWM, otherwise generally very fine (6)* £120-£160

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 May 1918.

Russian Order of St. Stanislas, Third Class (with Swords) *London Gazette* 1 June 1917.

Thomas Hovenden Watson was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Worcestershire Regiment from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on 4 September 1912, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 August 1914 (entitled to a 1914 Star, not the 1914-15 Star that appears in the above miniature group). Advanced acting Lieutenant-Colonel, he was killed in action on the Western Front whilst attached to the 1st Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment. He is buried in Roye New British Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied research.

572

A mounted group of seven miniature dress medals attributed to/ representative of those worn by Commander L. K. 'Buster' Crabb, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, a Royal Navy frogman who vanished in suspicious circumstances during a reconnaissance mission around a Soviet cruiser berthed at Portsmouth in 1956

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt; George Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *good very fine (7)* £60-£80

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 December 1945:

'For distinguished service during the War in Europe.'

G.M. *London Gazette* 25 January 1944 (in a joint citation with Petty Officer D. Bell):

'For gallantry and undaunted devotion to duty.'

The original Recommendation states: 'This Officer and rating are recommended for continued bravery and devotion to duty in diving on numerous ships at Gibraltar in order to search for and remove enemy sabotage mines attached to their bilge keels. Working under water on these mines which are liable to explode at any moment is always extremely hazardous. In addition to many vain searches Mr Crabb actually found and removed mines from:

Willowdale: 3 December 1942

Camarata: 8 May 1943

Hartbridge: 7 July 1943

PO Bell found and removed a mine from:

Hartbridge: 7 July 1943 and from two ships on 4 August 1943. On this occasion he was preparing to detach mines from the SS *Stanbridge* and was on the point of descending when the explosion occurred. Although slightly wounded he at once dived on other ships in the vicinity. The work on *Hartbridge* was particularly difficult owing to the strong tide that was running. The gallantry shown by this officer and rating on several occasions is considered to be of a high level and well up to the standard required for the George Medal.'

Lionel Kenneth Crabb was born on 28 January 1909 and served during the Second World War as a Royal Navy mine and bomb disposal diver. Subsequently recruited by MI.6, he was presumed to have died on 19 April 1956, having vanished in suspicious circumstances during a reconnaissance mission around a Soviet cruiser berthed at Portsmouth. Much has been written about his disappearance, and speculation as to his fate continues to this day.

Note: The recipient's full-sized medals are held by the Royal Naval Museum.

573

A mounted group of fifteen miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Sergeant Major A. M Hill, Grenadier Guards

Military Cross, G.V.R.; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R.; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901; 1914 Star, with clasp; British War and Victory Medals; Defence Medal; Royal Victorian Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, silver; Royal Victorian Medal, E.VII.R., bronze; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, *suspension broken, with planchet detached but present*; Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.II.R., mounted for display, *generally very fine and better (15)* £160-£200

Provenance: Ex. Ian McInnes Collection.

M.C. *London Gazette* 27 July 1916; citation published 16 August 1916 (as Sergeant Major, 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards):

'For conspicuous and consistent gallantry and good work. He has set a fine example of coolness in action and had been severely wounded.'

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was of the greatest assistance in helping to reorganise the Battalion after it had taken part in attacks. The efforts of the younger N.C.O.s was died to his training. His conduct has been exemplary and he has proved himself invaluable.'

R.V.M. in Silver *London Gazette* 2 June 1962:

'For services as Her Majesty's Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the Guard.'

R.V.M. in Bronze awarded 7 June 1910:

'For services at the funeral of the late King.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 13 June 1916 and 8 July 1919.

Arthur Munns Hill was born in Ware, Hertfordshire, on 3 December 1876 and attested for the Grenadier Guards on 21 January 1895. He served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and then during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914. Advanced Regimental Sergeant Major of the 3rd Battalion, for his services during the Great War he was awarded both the Military Cross and the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches. Discharged to the Reserve on 1 May 1920, he was a Major in the Home Guard during the Second World War, and was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal, without annuity, per Army Order 161 of 1946. He subsequently served as Yeoman Bed Goer, Yeoman of the Guard, and died in Kent on 16 February 1969.

Sold with copied research.

574 A mounted group of twelve miniature dress medals representative of those worn by Yeoman Warder G. Armstrong, late Grenadier Guards

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army; Army Best Shot Medal, G.V.I.R., mounted for display, *very fine and better* (12) £80-£100

Provenance: Ian McInnes Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2007.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 15 June 1944: Drill Sergeant (A/C.S.M.) George Thomas Armstrong, 5th Battalion Grenadier Guards

'During the fighting on the Anzio bridgehead the 5th Battalion Grenadier Guards was almost continuously in action from 25 January to 9 February 1944 and this Warrant Officer was acting as Regimental Sergeant Major. Throughout the period Drill Sergeant Armstrong was suffering severe pain from rheumatism, but refused to go sick. On the night of 7-8 February the enemy broke through the front and heavily attacked Battalion Headquarters, which was practically surrounded. This Warrant Officer led the defence with Tommy gun and hand grenades and by his extreme gallantry and powers of leadership succeeded in holding his position. He was twice blown over by enemy hand grenades, but this made no difference to his continued disregard for his own safety and his ability to fight the enemy with the means at his disposal. Throughout the period that the Battalion was in close contact with the enemy Drill Sergeant Armstrong's cheerfulness and devotion to duty were an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact, and his conduct is deserving of the highest commendation'.

George Thomas Armstrong won the Army Best Shot Medal in both 1951 and 1955 as Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant in the competition at Bisley for the Military Forces at Home. He was subsequently appointed a Yeoman Warder.

575 The Burmese war miniature medal attributed to Captain J. G. Dick, Royal Navy

Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava, *toned, good very fine*

£160-£200

For Captain Dick's full size medal see Lot 353.

576 An unattributed mounted group of five miniature dress medals

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., (Military) Officer's 1st type badge, silver-gilt; British War and Victory Medals; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1915; **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the White Eagle, Civil Division, Fifth Class badge, silver and enamel, mounted as worn in this order, with an indication that the Victory Medal at one point had M.I.D. oak leaves, *very fine*

An unattributed mounted group of three miniature dress medals

Argentina, Republic, Order of Merit, Second Class badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette and gold/silver flashes on riband; **Japan, Empire**, Order of the Sacred Treasurer, Third Class badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette and silver flashes on riband; **Nicaragua, Republic**, Order of Ruben Dario, Fourth Class badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with rosette on riband, all worn from a triple gilt brooch bar with vertical suspension pin, *good very fine*

Miniature Medals: **Italy, Kingdom**, Independence Medal 1865, silver; Rome Reclaimed for its Liberators Medal 1870, bronze, *good very fine* (10) £100-£140

577 An unattributed mounted group of ten miniature dress medals

Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Defence Medal; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; **Italy, Kingdom**, Al Valore Militare, silver; War Merit Cross, V.E.III.R., bronze, mounted for wear (the last detached but present), *generally very fine*

Miniature Medals: British War Medal 1914-20; Victory Medal 1914-19, *good very fine* (12) £60-£80

578 An unattributed mounted group of five miniature dress medals

King's Police Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, with Second Award (laurel) Bar, on Gallantry riband; Indian Police Medal, G.V.R., for Distinguished Conduct; British War and Victory Medals; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn and housed in a *Kenning & Son, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £120-£160

Note: Prior to 1934 full-sized Second Award Bars bore the date of the action; in 1934 individual dated bars were replaced by a generic laurel leaf bar. However, for miniature groups one could reasonably expect that all Second Award Bars would be of the generic laurel leaf design.

579



Illustrated full size

Miniature Medals: The Royal Guelphic Order (2), Civil Division, a fine-quality Continental-sized badge, 16.5mm including crown suspension x 11.5mm, gold and enamel, with small gold ring suspension for wearing from a Continental chain; Military Division, a fine-quality Continental-sized G.C.H. Knight Grand Cross Star, 13.5mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, the reverse fitted with small gold ring suspension for wearing from a Continental chain, *about extremely fine, rare* (2) £200-£240

580 Miniature Medal: Waterloo 1815, 19mm, silver, unnamed, with ball and small ring suspension, *of contemporary manufacture, good very fine* £100-£140

581 Miniature Medal: Waterloo 1815, 20mm, silver, planchet only, unnamed, *of contemporary manufacture, nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

582 **The mounted group of eleven miniature dress medals attributed to/ representative of those worn by Gian Giacomo Borghese, sometime Governor of Rome**

Italy, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, First Class Star, silver, gilt, and enamel; Medal for Civil Valour, bronze; War Merit Cross, V.E. III.R., bronze; Italian Austrian War Medal 1915-18, bronze, 4 clasps, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918; Commemorative Medal for the 70th Anniversary of Italian Unification 1848-1918, bronze; Order of St Maurice and St. Lazarus, Chevalier's badge, gilt and enamel; **Germany**, German Eagle Order, Second Class Star, silver, gilt, and enamel; **Austria, First Republic**, Austrian Merit Order, Second Class Star, gilt with white enamel; **Germany**, Cross of Honour of the Germany Red Cross, First Class Star, silver and enamel; **Poland, Republic**, Order of Polonia Restituta, Second Class Star; **Hungary, Regency**, Order of Merit, Civil Division, First Class Star, silver, gilt, and enamel, mounted as worn (the War Merit Cross and 70th Anniversary Medal both detached but present), *generally good very fine (11)* £240-£280

Gian Giacomo Paolo Luigi Baldassare Rosario Borghese was born on 25 July 1889, the son of Prince Giuselle Borghese, Duke of Poggio Nato, and member of one of the great Roman families. Educated at La Sapienza university in Rome, he served as a pilot during the Great War, before joining the nationalist movement. He served as Prefect of Pieti from 1933 to 1936, and subsequently President of the Province of Rome. Appointed Governor of Rome on 30 August 1939, he resigned on 21 August 1943, shortly before Italy's surrender to the Allied Forces, and ultimately retired to Palermo. He died on 28 September 1954.

583 Miniature Medals (6): **Germany, Hannover**, Waterloo Medal 1815, 14mm, silver; War Merit Medal 1813, bronze; War Merit Medal of the King's German Legion, bronze; **Lippe**, Campaign Medal 1808-15, silver; **Prussia**, Long Service Cross (2), both for 25 Years' Service, gilt, *the first three with small ring suspensions, the last three with small loop but lacking main ring suspensions, all of contemporary manufacture, generally good very fine (6)* £200-£240

World Orders and Decorations

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- 584** **Austria, Empire**, Bravery Medal (4), 'Der Tapferkeit', Franz Joseph I (2), large silver medal; small bronze medal; 'Fortitudini', Karl I, bronze; Military Merit Medal 'Signum Laudis', Karl I, bronze, *lacking ring suspension*; Commemorative Medal 1898 'Signum Memoriae' (2), bronze; Commemorative Cross 1848-1908, bronze; Iron Merit Cross 1916, iron, *generally good fine and better*
Austria, First Republic, War Commemorative Medal 1914-18, bronze, *good very fine* (9) £140-£180
-
- 585** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold (8), Civil Division (4), Officer's breast badge (3), gilt and enamel, one with French motto, the other two both with bilingual mottos, two with rosettes on riband; Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, French motto; Military Division (2), Chevalier's breast badge (4), silver and enamel, two with French mottos, the other two with bilingual mottos, on with crossed swords device on riband, two in cases of issue, *some enamel damage, generally nearly very fine and better* (8) £120-£160
-
- 586** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown (11), Officer's breast badge (2), gilt and enamel, both with rosettes on ribands; Chevalier's breast badge (9), silver and enamel, two with crossed swords devices on riband, the majority in cases of issue, *some enamel damage, generally nearly very fine and better* (11) £100-£140
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- 587** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown (16), Gold Palms of the Order (5), gilt; Silver Palms of the Order (3), silvered; Gold Medal of the Order (7), gilt, three with French motto, the other four with bilingual motto; together with a related miniature award; Silver Medal of the Order, silver, French motto, *this with repaired suspension*, some in cases of issue, *generally nearly very fine and better* (16) £80-£100
-
- 588** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold II (9), Officer's breast badge (2), gilt and enamel, one with French motto, the other with bilingual motto, one with crossed swords device on riband; Chevalier's breast badge (7), silver and enamel, two with French mottos, the other five with bilingual mottos, two with crossed swords devices on riband, one in card box of issue, *some minor enamel damage, generally nearly very fine* (9) £100-£140
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- 589** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold II, Chevalier's breast badge (10), silver and enamel, eight with French mottos, two with bilingual mottos, eight with silver palms (four A.I.R., four L.III.R.) devices on ribands, some in cases of issue, *minor enamel damage, generally nearly very fine and better* (10) £100-£140
-
- 590** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold II (11), Gold Medal of the Order (8), gilt; Silver Medal of the Order (3), silver, some in cases of issue, *some minor verdigris spots, nearly very fine and better* (11) £60-£80
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- 591** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Royal Order of the Lion (3), Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, bilingual motto, *lacking ring suspension*; Chevalier's breast badge, silver, gilt, and enamel; Gold Medal of the Order, gilt, French motto; Service Star (2), small silver star, with gilt star at centre, with silver bar on riband; large silver star, with gilt star at centre, with silver bar on riband; together with a fine quality Belgian group of seven miniature dress medals, including the badges of the Royal Order of the Lion and the Order of the Crown, mounted as worn on a gilt pin bar, *generally good very fine* (5) £140-£180
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- 592** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre (27), A.I.R. (22), bronze; L.III.R. (5), bronze, with a variety of riband devices, *generally very fine and better* (27) £100-£140
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- 593** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Military Decoration (16), gilt, L.II.R. reverse (3); A.I.R. reverse (9); L.III.R. reverse (1); Belgian Lion reverse (3), four with chevron devices on riband, and two with gilt palm devices on riband, *generally very fine* (16) £60-£80
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- 594** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Yser Cross, bronze and enamel; Yser Medal (10), bronze and enamel, *two lacking ring suspensions, generally nearly very fine and better* (11) £80-£100
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- 595** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Commemorative Medal for the Great War (14), bronze, with a variety of riband devices; Allied Victory Medal (4), bronze; Frontline Fire Service Cross (7), bronze; War Medal 1940-45 (17), bronze, with a variety of riband devices, *generally very fine and better* (lot) £120-£160
-

- 596** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Civil Decoration, 1st type (37), First Class Cross, gilt and enamel, in case of issue; together with the related miniature award; Second Class Cross (5), silver and enamel; First Class Medal (6), gilt; together with two related miniature awards; Second Class Medal (16), silver; Third Class Medal (9), bronze, one in case of issue, *generally very fine and better* (37) £80-£100
-
- 597** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Civil Decoration (16), 2nd issue (9), First Class Cross (2), gilt and enamel, both with 1914-1918 clasp; Second Class Cross, silver and enamel, with 1914-1918 clasp; First Class Medal (2), gilt, both with 1914-1918 clasp; Second Class Medal (2), silver, both with 1914-1918 clasp; Third Class Medal (2), bronze, both lacking clasp; 3rd issue (7), First Class Cross (2), gilt and enamel, both with 1940-1945 clasp, one in card box of issue; Second Class Cross (2), silver and enamel, both with 1940-1945 clasp, one in card box of issue; First Class Medal, gilt, with 1940-1945 clasp; Second Class Medal, silver, with 1940-1945 clasp; Third Class Medal, bronze, with 1940-1945 clasp; Military Cross, 2nd issue (2), First Class Cross, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Second Class Cross, gilt and enamel, without rosette; Naval War Merit Decoration (5), First Class Cross, gilt and enamel, with gilt anchor device on riband; Second Class Cross, silver and enamel, with silvered anchor device on riband; First Class Medal, gilt, with gilt anchor device on riband; Second Class Medal, silver, with silvered anchor device on riband; Third Class Medal, bronze, with bronze anchor device on riband, *good very fine and better* (23) £100-£140
-
- 598** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Decoration of Workers and Artisans (23), First Class badge (13), silvered, gilt, and enamel, eleven with rosettes on riband; Second Class badge (10), silvered and enamel; together with a related miniature group featuring both the First and Second Class badges; Special Decoration for Industry and Agriculture (13), First Class badge (5), silvered, gilt, and enamel, all with rosettes on riband; together with a related miniature award; Second Class badge (8), silvered and enamel, some with card boxes of issue, *minor enamel damage in parts, generally nearly very fine and better* (36) £100-£140
-
- 599** **Belgium, Kingdom**, a large selection of miscellaneous Medals and medallions, mainly 20th Century, *generally nearly very fine and better (lot)* £80-£100
-
- x 600** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R. (2), bronze, one with bronze palm on riband, *good very fine*
France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge (2), silver and enamel, *one with significant enamel damage*; Croix de Guerre (7), bronze, reverses dated 1914-1916; 1914-1917; 1914-1918 (2); 1939; and 1939-1940 (2), collectively with four bronze stars and two bronze palms on ribands; Commemorative Medal for the Great War, bronze, *generally very fine* (12) £100-£140
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- 601** **Bulgaria, Kingdom**, Order of National Merit, Civil Division, Knight's breast badge, without crown suspension, silver and enamel, *very fine*
Italy, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Knight's breast badge, silver and enamel, *good very fine*
Spain, Franco Period, Order of Military Merit, breast badge, gilt and white enamel, with integral top riband bar; Order of Naval Merit, breast badge, gilt and white enamel, with integral top riband bar; Order of Aeronautical Merit, breast badge, gilt and white enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1936-39 Campaign Medal, gilt; Vizcaya Medal, bronze; 20th Anniversary Medal 1933-53, bronze, these three mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (8) £80-£100
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- x 602** **Cuba, Republic**, Allied Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze, official type, the edge stamped 'Bronz' and with Chobillon mark, *nearly extremely fine, scarce* £400-£500
 Approximately 6,000 - 7,000 Cuban Victory Medals awarded.
-
- 603** **France, Second Restoration**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, *the crown possibly taken from an earlier badge, significant enamel damage to tips of points of star and suspension bent, therefore fair to fine*
France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge (4), silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, *some significant enamel damage to tips of points of star, and some traces of restoration, generally good fine and better*
France, Fifth Republic, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silvered, gilt, and enamel, *nearly very fine* (6) £120-£160
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- 604** **France, Second Empire**, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt, gold appliqué, and enamel, with rosette on riband, *significant enamel damage with traces of restoration, therefore fair* £60-£80

- 605** **France, Second Empire**, Medaille Militaire, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, *blue enamel damage to bands around both obverse and reverse central medallions, nearly very fine*
France, Third Republic, Medaille Militaire (11), silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, one in case of issue, *some with blue enamel damage to bands around both obverse and reverse central medallions, generally nearly very fine and better*
France, Fifth Republic, Medaille Militaire, silvered, gilt, and enamel, *very fine* (13) *£100-£140*
-
- x 606** **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel; French Red Cross Medal for the Franco-Prussian War 1870-71, bronze, with original embroidered riband, *minor blue enamel damage to bands around both obverse and reverse central medallions on first, and these central medallions both loose, nearly very fine*
Germany, Prussia, War Merit Medal 1870-71, non-combatant's type, iron, *good very fine* (3) *£70-£90*
-
- 607** **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze (16), reverse dated 1914-1915 (2); reverse dated 1914-1916 (2); reverse dated 1914-1917 (3); reverse dated 1914-1918 (9), with a variety of riband devices, *a couple in relic condition, some dinting and others with bent swords, generally nearly very fine and better* (16) *£60-£80*
Sold with a French Croix de Guerre lanyard.
-
- 608** **France, Fifth Republic**, Order of the Academic Palms (3), Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Chevalier's breast badge (2), silver and enamel; Order of Agricultural Merit (3), Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Chevalier's breast badge (2), gilt and enamel, *minor enamel damage in parts, nearly very fine and better* (6) *£60-£80*
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- 609** **France, Republic**, a large selection of miscellaneous Medals, mainly 20th Century, *generally nearly very fine and better (lot)* *£100-£140*
-
- 610** **Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, *nearly extremely fine* *£50-£70*
Sold with a fine hand written letter to 'Charlie' from 'George', dated 4 June 1919:
'R.E. Carrier Pigeon Serv.
Eastern Div. Sigs.
B.E.F. Germany.
Dear Charlie,
Just a few lines to you sincerely hoping & trusting same finds you also wife and children in the pink as it leaves me same at present. Well, Old Pal, I promised you that while home on leave that I would get you an Iron Cross & here it is enclosed in this letter ... it, being a good souvenir, the ribbon attached just the same as worn by the Germans here ...'
With original registered envelope of transmittal, addressed to Mr. E. J. Eve, c/o Messrs. John Kidd & Co. Ltd., 419 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.3.'
-
- 611** **Germany, Prussia**, War Merit Medal 1870-71, combatant's issue (3), bronze; Military Long Service Medal, for 12 years' service, bronze; Red Cross Medal, Third Class, iron, *this fitted with replacement ring suspension*; War Aid Merit Cross, zinc; Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords (3), bronze; War Service Cross 1939, Second Class, without Swords, bronze, unmarked; War Service Medal, bronze, *generally very fine and better* (11) *£140-£180*
-
- x 612** **An unattributed post-War Hungarian Order of Labour (Munka Érdemrend) in Gold group of nine**
Hungary, People's Republic, Order of Labour (Munka Érdemrend) in Gold, 1975 issue, gilt and enamel; Order of Labour (Munka Érdemrend) in Silver, 1954-63 issue, silver and enamel; Public Security Medal in Gold, gilt and enamel; Public Security Medal in Silver, silver and enamel; Public Security Medal in Bronze, bronze and enamel; Medal for the 25th Anniversary of Victory in the Second World War 1970, gilt and enamel; Flood Protection Medal 1965, bronze; Flood Protection Medal 1954, bronze-gilt; Distinguished Labour Medal 1977, gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (9) *£100-£140*
-
- 613** **Ireland, Free State**, General Service Medal 1917-21, Combatant's type with Comrac bar, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, *very fine* *£200-£240*
-
- 614** **Ireland, Free State**, General Service Medal 1917-21, non-Combatant's type without bar, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, *good very fine* *£80-£100*
-
- 615** **Japan, Empire**, Order of the Sacred Treasure, Second Class breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with lapel rosette in its nuri lacquer fitted case of issue, *good very fine* *£240-£280*

- 616** **Poland, Republic**, Order of Polonia Restituta, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel; Order of Military Virtue, Gold Cross of the Order, gilt and enamel; Cross of Valour, bronze, reverse dated 1940; Monte Casino Cross, bronze, the reverse officially numbered '2781'; Medal of Merit on the Field of Glory, Third Class Medal, bronze, reverse dated 1943, *good very fine*
- Poland, People's Republic**, Order of Polonia Restituta, Knight's breast badge, gilt and enamel, *good very fine (6)* £100-£140
-
- x617** **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Vladimir, Fourth Class breast badge, gilt base metal and enamel, reverse stamped 'K', *minor red enamel damage to obverse left hand arm, otherwise good very fine* £100-£140
-
- 618** **Russia, Empire**, Medal of St. George for Bravery, Fourth Class, silver, the reverse numbered '382011'; Commemorative Medal forte Reign of Tsar Alexander III 1881-94, silver; Medal for the Russo-Japanese War 1904-05, bronze, *scratches to reverse of first, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* £140-£180
-
- x619** **Sweden, Kingdom**, Order of the Sword, Civil Division, Silver Cross, 2nd issue, 56mm including crown and crossed swords suspension x 37mm, silver, with gold and enamel obverse central medallion, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
-
- 620** **Thailand, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, 3rd (1941) issue, Lady's Second Class set of insignia, comprising shoulder badge, 71mm including crown suspension x 43mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark to reverse of crown, on lady's bow riband; Star, 623mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with maker's mark to reverse of retaining pin, *extremely fine (2)* £60-£80
-
- 621** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Order of the Red Banner, 2nd type, First award, the reverse officially numbered '309832', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Order of the Patriotic War, Second Class, 3rd '1985' type (3), silver and enamel, reverses officially numbered '2322473', '2345134', and '5100561', all with *Monetny Dvor* mint marks and screwback suspensions; Order of the Badge of Honour, 3rd type, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '530688', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Order of the Red Banner of Labour, 6th type (2), silver, silver-gilt and enamel, reverses officially numbered '699124' and '1162861', both with *Monetny Dvor* mint marks, the first with riband suspension; Order of the Red Star, 2nd type (2), silver and enamel, reverses officially numbered '1342998' and '3195101', both with *Monetny Dvor* mint marks and screwback suspension; Order of Glory, Third Class, 2nd type, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered '527024', with riband suspension; Medal for Bravery (2), silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered '162601' and '2068589'; Medal for Combat Service, silver and enamel, unnumbered; Capture of Berlin Medal, gilt; Medal for Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1945, gilt; Medal for Valiant Labour in the Great Patriotic War, bronze; Medal for the 50th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces 1918-68 (2), gilt and enamel; Medal for the 70th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces 1918-68, gilt; Medal for the 20th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-65, gilt; Medal for the 30th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-75, gilt; Medal for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-85, gilt; Jubilee Medal for the 100th Anniversary of Lenin's Birth 1870-1970, gilt; Medal for a Veteran of Labour, silvered, *nearly very fine and better (24)* £200-£240
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- 622** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Order of the Patriotic War, Second Class badge, 3rd 1985 type (3), silver, gold, and enamel, the reverses officially numbered '3356901', '5811073', and '6570603', all with *Monetny Dvor* mint marks and screw-back suspensions; Commemorative Medal for the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces 1918-78, gilt; Commemorative Medal for the 70th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces 1918-88, gilt; Medal for Valiant Labour in the Great Patriotic War 1941-45, bronze; Medal for a Veteran of Labour, silvered, *good very fine and better*
- Russia, Federation**, Commemorative Medal for the 50th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-95, gilt, *good very fine*
- Poland, Peoples Republic**, Cross of Merit (3), First Class, gilt and enamel; Second Class, silvered and enamel; Third Class, bronze, *good very fine and better (lot)* £80-£100
- Sold with a copy Nakhimov Medal; two miscellaneous Polish Medals; and a large medallion depicting a Second War soldier.
-
- x623** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Nakhimov Medal, bronze, edge officially numbered '4506', with riband suspension, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140

624



United States of America, Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal 1933-35, silver, the edge engraved '**K. L. Rawson**', with replacement loop and ring suspension, cleaned, very fine, rare £800-£1,200

625 International, a large selection of miscellaneous World Medals and Medallions, mainly European, and mainly 20th Century, generally nearly very fine and better (lot) £300-£400

Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement.

Militaria

626



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* *£260-£300*

627 Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) Officer's Glengarry Badge.

A very 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, with a silver St. Andrew holding a saltire to the centre, above a sphinx mounted on a plinth, the reverse with two silver loop fixings, the plate with an open back and maker's plate in silver '*J.R.Gaunt London*', *very good service worn condition* *£80-£100*

628 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* *£100-£140*

629 Inverness Rifle Volunteers Officer's Shoulder Belt or Pouch Belt Plate.

A very good early and scarce die-stamped example with a large bronzed circular plate decorated with a deep and wide wreath of thistles to the outer edge, centred with the arms of the city of Inverness, the reverse with three original screw posts and bolts, *with all of its original finish, excellent condition* *£160-£200*

630 British Cavalry Badges.

A good selection of Victorian and Edwardian British Cavalry Badges, including: Royal Horse Guards, bronze, King's crown; 3rd Dragoon Guards; 6th Dragoon Guards Victorian crown bi-metal; 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Edwardian crown; 9th Lancers, silver or white metal, with an Imperial crown, the reverse with four loops and a support bar, another with a King's crown variant, the reverse with a slider; 17th Lancers; 18th Hussars with an Edwardian crown, bi-metal, the reverse with a slider; 13th/18th Hussars King's crown; 20th Hussars, King's crown; Hampshire Yeomanry, King's crown, etc., *generally good condition and better (lot)* *£80-£100*

631 Assorted Overseas Badges.

A good selection including: Australia, 1st Army Commando Regiment, with a white metal dagger riveted to a gilded metal boomerang, embossed with the motto '*Strike Swiftly*', the reverse with two loops; The Cyprus Regiment, brass with a King's crown, with a slider to reverse; New Zealand Medical Corps, brass with a King's Crown, with loops to the reverse; 3rd (Auckland) Regiment, New Zealand Infantry, gilding metal with a King's crown, the reverse with a brooch fixing; Royal Australian Air Force, Other Ranks Cap Badges (2) the first in brass, the other blackened, both with maker's marks and loops to the reverse; King's Own Malta Regiment, in gilding metal with a King's crown gilding metal, centred with a white metal Maltese Cross, with a slider to reverse; Canada; Fiji; Netherlands; etc., *good condition and better (lot)* *£60-£80*

632 Life Guards Horses' Full Dress Head Furniture.

A scarce example, worn upon the brow of a mount, with a linked chain with a silver star to each of the eleven links, with two large oval bosses at each end of the same design also marked '*L.G.*' to outer edge, with maker's marks to the reverse for '*Firmin London*', stamped '*53*', '*L.G.*', *lacking its leather backing, very good condition* *£60-£80*

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- x633 Royal Canadian Air Force Operational Wings
Two R.C.A.F. Operation Wings, both with Bars, the reverses of both stamped 'Birks Stirling', both with double screwback suspensions, in card box of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
- Sold with a small quantity of original silk riband for the 1914-15 Star; British War Medal; and Victory Medal; and three Second World War Medals viz. India Service Medal; Australia Service Medal; and South Africa Medal for War Service, these all unnamed.
-

634



An Imperial Austro-Hungarian Pilot's Badge.

A fine quality Pilot's Badge, 57mm x 58mm, bronze-gilt and enamel, comprising a bronze eagle with lightening bolts in its claws, fastened onto an oval laurel wreath, with shield with monogram of Karl I at top, and the coat of arms of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at bottom, the reverse fitted with two loop fasteners, unmarked, *some white enamel damage to wreath, otherwise generally very fine* £200-£240

635

A French Eagle Helmet Badge

A French Eagle, probably from a Guardsman's Helmet, 52mm, bronze, complete with three reverse lugs, with affixed label stating 'From Battlefield of Waterloo (18 June 1815)', *reasonable condition commensurate with age* £60-£80

End of Sale



BRITANNIA MEDAL FAIR



SUNDAY 10 MAY 2026

•

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!



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA 3 DECEMBER 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.

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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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