

AN AUCTION OF

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

AUCTION

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GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

x1



An outstanding Napoleonic Wars group of four awarded to General Sir Henry King, C.B., K.C.H., K.C., Colonel of the 3rd Foot (The Buffs), late 26th Light Dragoons, who, despite losing his right leg whilst on campaign in Egypt, commanded the 82nd Foot with distinction at the battle of Vittoria

THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER, K.C.H. (Military) Knight Commander's breast star by *Storr & Mortimer, London*, silver, gold and enamels, reverse plate with maker's name, fitted with gold pin for wearing, *central legend lacking two quatrefoil devices with partial loss to letter 'C' of 'Nec' and first 'T' of 'Terrent'*; FIELD OFFICER'S GOLD MEDAL 1808-14, for Vittoria (Lieut. Colonel Henry King) complete with gold ribbon buckle; MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (Sir H. King, K. C.H. Capt. 26th L. Dgns.); IMPERIAL OTTOMAN ORDER OF THE CRESCENT, K.C., 2nd class breast badge, gold and enamel, of very superior private manufacture, circa 1815, contained within a glazed gold band and fitted with gold swivel suspension as for the Field Officers' Gold Medal and gold ribbon buckle, *original ribbons, the first with enamel chips to wreath, the last with repaired enamel, otherwise generally extremely fine and very rare (4)* *£24000-28000*

Henry King was born in 1778 and was first appointed as a Cornet into the 24th Light Dragoons on 25 March 1794; Lieutenant, 26th Light Dragoons, 12 August 1795; Captain, 26th Light Dragoons, 3 May 1800, which regiment became the 23rd Light Dragoons in 1803; exchanged to 98th Regiment, 7 August 1806; Major, Sicilian Regiment, 5 February 1807; exchanged to 82nd Regiment, 30 April 1807; Lieutenant-Colonel, 82nd Regiment, 4 June 1813; placed on half pay of it, 25 February 1816; brevet Colonel, 27 May 1825.

In 1797 Lieutenant King embarked with the 26th Light Dragoons for the West Indies, in the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and served there for two years; he was present in the attack of Porto Rico, and at the capture of the island of Trinidad. Whilst quartered at Marin, to windward of the island of Martinique, he was ordered in a small Island vessel to St Piers, with a detachment of twenty-six men, to form the guard of the Governor, Sir William Keppel; and, on proceeding to this destination, fell in with a French privateer, off the Diamond Rock, mounting four long nine-pounders, with seventy men on board, which, after a sharp action of twenty minutes, he beat off, having one man killed, and himself wounded in the shoulder: it was afterwards ascertained that the enemy's loss consisted of ten men killed and fifteen wounded. On arriving at Port Royal, he received for this action, the thanks of the then Commander of the Forces, General Cuyler, and of the Admiral, Sir Edward Harvey.

On his return to Europe, he served two years in Portugal, from whence he proceeded with the expedition to Egypt and served in the campaign of 1801, including the action at the landing at Aboukir Bay, siege of the castle, and actions of the 21st March and 9th May at Rahmanie, at which latter he commanded a squadron of the 26th Light Dragoons, and lost his right leg: 'On the artillery unlimbering, the French opened from several guns such a fire as to force the cavalry to take ground to the right, the first shot having carried off Captain King's leg, and killed three horses, the second also had struck in the squadron.' (*Wilson's History of the Expedition to Egypt* refers).

After this King served as Major of the 82nd Regiment in the expedition to Walcheren and the siege of Flushing in 1809. He next accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar, and soon after his arrival, was appointed Commandant at Tarifa, where he was not only present at the memorable defence of that important post, but was chiefly instrumental (by his strong representations to General Campbell, to oblige Colonel Skerrett to hold out) in preserving it: he presented to the Council of War a written protest against the abandonment of the place. He was affectionately known to the Spaniards of Tarifa as the *Commandante Cojo* (lame), from having lost his leg.

In the beginning of 1812, he embarked with his regiment at Gibraltar, and joined the Duke of Wellington's army a few days after the action of Salamanca. Colonel Grant having been given command of the brigade, King commanded the 82nd in the battle of Vittoria, and during that action, received an order from the Duke of Wellington to carry with the 82nd Regiment a village from whence the enemy, with fifteen pieces of artillery, greatly annoyed the advance of the British army. This manoeuvre he executed with promptitude, forcing the enemy, after giving his regiment six rounds, to abandon it. Towards the close of the battle, the command of the brigade devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel King, Colonel Grant having been wounded, which he continued to hold for a considerable time, and until the appointment of Lord Aylmer.

In July 1813, Lieutenant-Colonel King was ordered to proceed to England, to take command of the 2nd Battalion. In 1815 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland, a position he administered for more than twenty-five years until September 1840. He was made a Companion of the Bath in 1831, and was knighted in 1834; Major-General, 10 January 1837; appointed Colonel of the 3rd Foot, 18 March 1845; Lieutenant-General, 9 November 1846; General, 20 June 1854; he died in Sussex Place, Hyde Park Gardens, on 24 July 1854, aged 76.

x2



The Baronet's and Knight Bachelor's badges bestowed upon Sir George Truscott, Bt., Sheriff and Lord Mayor of London

BARONET'S BADGE, of the United Kingdom, neck badge, gold (Hallmarks for London 1929) and enamel, roses, thistles, and shamrocks around edge, the reverse officially engraved 'Truscott of Oakleigh 1909', with full and miniature width neck ribands, in case of issue; KNIGHT BACHELOR'S BADGE, 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt (Hallmarks for London 1926) and enamel, the reverse privately engraved 'Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Baronet & Knight.', in case of issue; WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF STATIONERS BADGE, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse engraved 'Alderman Truscott J.P. Master 1901-2.', with neck riband, in *Dodd & Son, London*, case of issue, this embossed 'Alderman Truscott, J.P., Master, 1901-2.'; JOHN O' GAUNT'S BOWMEN BADGE, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, in *Martin & Son, Cheltenham*, case of issue; JOHN O' GAUNT'S BOWMEN MEDAL, silver-gilt, with crown suspension bar and 'MDCCCCI' clasp, with top silver-gilt riband buckle, in *W. J. Taylor, London*, case of issue, *minor enamel damage to garter and central medallion on Stationers Badge, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (5) £1800-2200



Baronetcy *London Gazette* 16 July 1909: The Right Honourable Sir George Wyatt Truscott of Oakleigh in the parish of East Grinstead in the County of Sussex, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London.

Knighthood *London Gazette* 30 December 1902: George Wyatt Truscott, Esq., Sheriff of the City of London.

Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt., was born on 9 October 1857, the son of Alderman Sir Francis Truscott, Lord Mayor of London 1879-80, and was educated privately and abroad. He succeeded his father as Chairman of the family firm Brown, Knight, and Truscott, a firm of printers and stationers, in 1895, and in the same year was elected Alderman of Dowgate Ward in the City of London, again in succession to his late father, a position he held until his own death in 1941. Appointed one of Her Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London, he held the post of Sheriff of London for the year 1902-03 (receiving a Knighthood in the New Year's Honours list), and was Lord Mayor of London for the year 1908-09, receiving the customary Baronetcy on the completion of his year in office. A member of the Worshipful Company of Stationers (now Stationers and Newspaper Makers), he served as Master of the Company for the year 1901-02. Amongst other appointments, Sir Francis served as Chairman of the Visiting Committee of the City of London Mental Hospital; Governor of St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and Bethlehem Hospitals; and President of the British Homeopathic Association. He died on 16 April 1941, and was succeeded to the Baronetcy by his only surviving son, Eric Truscott.

Whilst Lord Mayor of London he was depicted by the cartoonist 'Spy' (Sir Leslie Ward) in the magazine *Vanity Fair*.



A rare Royal Indian Marine C.I.E. group of seven awarded to Captain S. D. Vale, R.I.M., who was mentioned in despatches for services as Assistant Marine Transport Officer with the China Expeditionary Force

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamels, converted for wear as a breast badge, the reverse inscribed 'Captain S. D. Vale, R.I.M. June 3rd 1918'; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (3rd Gde. Officer S. D. Vale, H.M.I.M.S. "Irrawaddy"); CHINA 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (Lieut. S. D. Vale, Royal Indian Marine.) officially impressed naming, *clasp sprung at one side*; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Lieut: S. D. Vale. R.I.M.S. Mayo) officially impressed naming; BRITISH WAR MEDAL (Commr. S. D. Vale. R.I.M.); DELHI DURBAR 1911, named (Comder. S. D. Vale R.I.M.); U.S.A. MILITARY ORDER OF THE DRAGON (Lieut. Seymour D. Vale R.I.M. No. 503) complete with Pagoda top suspension, replacement ribbon, mounted for wearing, *some light contact marks but generally good very fine or better* ((7) £5000-6000

Seymour Douglas Vale was born in West Malvern, Worcester on 27 October 1865, and was trained aboard the 'Worcester' Nautical College, serving an apprenticeship of four years with Messrs George Thompson & Company. He served as 2nd Mate of the Barque *Scottish Bard* and the ship *Salamis*, and passed the Board of Trade examination for a First Mate's Certificate in London 8 December 1886.

He joined the Indian Marine as a 3rd Grade Officer on 21 September 1888, being appointed to *Enterprise* (January 1888) and to *Irrawaddy* (September 1888). He served in the latter ship whilst in support of military operations in Upper Burma and the various skirmishes against the Chin and Lushai Tribes 1889-90. He next served aboard *Enterprise* (June 1889) and was seconded for Special Duty with the China Expeditionary Force (November 1889). He joined *Dalhousie* (February 1890) and was promoted to 2nd Grade Officer on 1 April 1890 before serving aboard *Clive* (December 1890), and *Canning* (December 1890). Promoted to 1st Grade Officer on 1 April 1892, he joined *Lawrence* (May 1892) and was promoted to the newly introduced rank of Lieutenant on 10 January 1893, and subsequently served aboard *Canning* (January 1890). He joined the Royal Naval College at Greenwich on 30 September 1893 and remained on course until 30 June 1893 obtaining an Honorary Passing Certificate.

On his return to India he joined *Canning* (August 1894), was appointed Lieutenant in Command of *Pagan* (November 1894) and next served aboard *Minto* (December 1897), and *Dalhousie* (January 1898). He transferred to the Defence Squadron and next joined *Canning* (April 1899), *Clive* (April 1900), and *Dalhousie* in Command (June 1900). In July 1900 he was appointed Assistant Marine Transport Officer with the China Expeditionary Force and was mentioned in Despatches by General Gaselee on 17 January 1901. He next served aboard *Mayo* (December 1901), *Minto* in Command (January 1902), and *Clive* (July 1902) for service as Assistant Marine Transport Officer, China.

Vale subsequently commanded *Mayo* during the operations off the Somali coast in 1903. He next served aboard *Canning* (September 1903), was appointed Staff Officer Bombay Dockyard (December 1903) and promoted to Commander 3rd Class 7 December 1893. He subsequently commanded the following ships: *Canning* (September 1906), *Dalhousie* (April 1907), *Northbrook* (October 1907), and *Hardinge* (October 1907). Promoted to Commander 2nd Grade on 13 October 1907, he was appointed Staff Officer at Kiddapore Dockyard (April 1908) and Assistant Port Officer at Bombay (August 1910). He was promoted to Commander 1st Grade on 1 November 1911 and appointed Principal Port Officer Burma in February 1913. He retired in 1915 having reached 50 years of age, but he was immediately re-employed until the end of the war and retired as a Captain in 1919. His 30 year service with the Royal Indian Marine was recognised when he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in June 1918.

4



An inter-War O.B.E. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel E. McPoland, Indian Miscellaneous List, late Northumberland Fusiliers- an impressive group to a man discharged from the Royal Engineers after two months' service on account of 'not likely to become an efficient soldier'

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (188 Pte. E. Mc Poland, 1 Bn. North'd. Fus.) *unit officially corrected*; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (S-Sgt. E. Mc Polnad, I.M.L.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; DELHI DURBAR 1911, silver; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (Sub-Cond. E. Mc Poland, I.M.L.) *generally very fine and better (9)* *£500-700*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1931.

Edward McPoland was born in Colchester, Essex, on 27 September 1883, and attested for the Royal Engineers at Chatham on 27 February 1904. Discharged two months later, on account of 'not likely to become an efficient soldier', he re-attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers on 25 January 1905. Posted to the 4th Battalion, he was appointed Lance Corporal on 14 March 1905, and transferred to the 1st Battalion for service in India on 3 September 1907. He served with the Battalion on the North West Frontier, and was promoted Corporal on 23 June 1908. He transferred to the Indian Miscellaneous list, with the rank of Sergeant, on 13 December 1910, and was promoted Staff Sergeant on 13 December 1913. Appointed Sub-Conductor on 3 April 1923, he was awarded his Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 17 July 1923, per India Army Order 39, and was advanced Conductor on 13 August 1927. He was commissioned Major (Commissary) on 31 January 1928 and was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire on 1 January 1931 whilst serving as Officer Supervisor, Military Secretary's Branch, Army Headquarters, India. He was promoted to his final rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (Commissary) on 7 November 1936. Appointed Assistant Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, India, on 1 August 1937, he embarked for the U.K. on leave pending retirement on 8 April 1939, but following the outbreak of the Second World War was appointed Staff Captain on 8 August 1939.

5

A Great War 'Western Front' O.B.E. group of three awarded to Major W. J. Holdich, West Yorkshire Regiment, later Labour Corps and Royal Army Service Corps

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver (hallmarks for London 1917), on Civil Division riband; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with *tailor's copy* M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. W. J. Holdich.) *gilding almost all lacking on OBE, otherwise nearly extremely fine (3)* *£140-180*

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

William Jeffkins Holdich was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire regiment on 22 December 1915, and served with the 1st and 3rd Battalions in France during the Great War. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 June 1916, he was appointed Adjutant, with the rank of temporary Captain, in the Labour Corps on 18 January 1918. Twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 30 December 1918 and 10 July 1919), he was also created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He subsequently served during the Second World War with the Royal Army Service Corps, and was promoted Major on 15 January 1942.

6



The O.B.E. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel D. O. Hogg, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; U.N. KOREA 1950-54; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (Major D. O. Hogg, R. Warwick.) *about extremely fine* (7) *£260-300*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1959.

Derek Owen Hogg was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 17 May 1941, and served with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment during the Second World War. Advanced Major on 17 May 1954, he served with the Regiment in Malaya. He relinquished his commission on 19 July 1961, and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Sold together with the recipient's related miniature awards; Commission appointing him a Captain in the Land Forces, dated 7 March 1947; Bestowal Document for the O.B.E., dated 1 January 1959; a portrait photograph of the recipient, mounted in a glazed display frame; and various metal and cloth unit and rank insignia.

7

An 'M.B.E.' group of seven awarded to Mr. J. G. A. Forbes, late Royal Army Medical Corps, who was deprived of his rank of Lieutenant, had his M.B.E. cancelled and annulled, and forfeited his M.S.M. following his conviction by the Civil Powers in October 1922

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver (hallmarks for London 1919); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (14924 Pte. J. G. A. Forbes. R.A.M.C.); 1914 STAR, with clasp (14924. Sgt. J. G. A. Forbes. R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Q.M. & Lieut. J. G. A. Forbes.); MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (14924 A.S.Mjr: J. G. A. Forbes. R.A.M.C.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (14924 S.Sjt: J. G. A. Forbes. R.A.M.C.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (7) *£500-600*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 November 1919.

M.B.E. Forfeited *London Gazette* 3 October 1922.

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

M.S.M. Forfeited *London Gazette* 6 October 1922.

James George Annand Forbes served in the Royal Army Medical Corps in both the Boer War and in the Great War, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915). He was appointed Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant, on 25 October 1918, but he was deprived of his rank of Lieutenant; his membership of the Order of the British Empire was cancelled and annulled; and he forfeited his Meritorious Service Medal 'in consequence of his having been convicted by the Civil Powers', 3 October 1922.

8

A Second War 1944 'Bomb Disposal' M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Major W. Machin, Royal Engineers, who, over a period of three years, safely disposed of over 400 enemy bombs without a single casualty being incurred

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type, silver; 1914-15 STAR (21512 Cpl. W. Machin. R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (21512 Cpl. W. Machin. R.E.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1859293 Sjt. W. Machin. R.E.) mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (7) *£300-400*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 31 March 1944:

'In recognition of gallant conduct in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner.'

The original recommendation states: 'Major Machin has been employed on bomb disposal duties since January 1941. These duties constantly exposed him to personal risk, especially during the major raids on Portsmouth and Southampton. He has always displayed readiness to tackle any job at any time of the day or night and has made many reconnaissances whilst raids have been in progress. During the time which he has been engaged on this kind of work he has supervised the disposal of 12 category "A" and over four hundred bombs, without any casualties being incurred. By his courage, cheerfulness, and devotion to duty he has been a source of great inspiration to the officer, non-commissioned officers and men of his Group, especially when very little was known about bombs and the technical equipment to deal with them was scarce. Over a period of three years this officer has carried out his duties in a most able and exemplary manner and frequently under highly dangerous conditions.'

Walter Machin, of Willaston, Cheshire, served with the Royal Engineers during the Great War, and was advanced to Warrant Officer Class I. Commissioned temporary Second Lieutenant, Cheshire Regiment (Territorial Army) in the inter-war period, he was promoted Captain, Royal Engineers, on 2 September 1939, and served during the Second World War at home as part of a Bomb Disposal Group, being advanced to temporary Major.



The unique Great War and Waziristan Operations D.S.O., Fighter Ace's 'Immediate' D.F.C. and Second Award Bar group of seven awarded to Captain, later Group Captain H. P. Lale, 48 and 20 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force. A master exponent of the Bristol Fighter, who went on to claim at least 23 victories during the Great War, often in multiples, invariably in minutes and sometimes in moments. As an aggressive pilot who adapted to his role and terrain, Lale subsequently developed into a precision bomber often attacking specific individual targets during his various sorties on the North West Frontier

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top-riband bar; DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. Oak Leaves (Capt. H. P. Lale. R.A.F.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (F-Lt. H. P. Lale, R. A. Force) with unofficial rivets, top lugs filled with retaining rod for mounting purposes; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert, Iraq (S/L. H. P. Lale. R.A.F.); CORONATION 1937, mounted court-style as originally worn, generally good very fine
 (7) £20000-30000



Provenance: The Aviation Collection, Spink, May 1998.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 12 July 1920, the recommendation for Waziristan states:

'For gallantry and devotion to duty throughout the recent operations. The following are instances of great gallantry and distinguished conduct displayed by this officer. On the 10th January he carried out a highly successful reconnaissance over Splo, Toi, Skhur, Tangi, Sarwakai, Deba and Zir Kach obtaining 72 successful overlaps.

On the 17th January he carried out a bombing and Photo reconnaissance near Deracol camp. He observed about 200 enemy in a nullah and in spite of exceedingly heavy fire from the ground he descended very low and dropped 6 bombs on the tribesmen, and fired 300 rounds S.A.A. into them causing many casualties. He broke up the laskhar entirely. Upon his return it was found that his machine was badly shot about.

On the 2nd February he carried out a bombing reconnaissance over Janjai and obtained O.K.s on the village, also four bombs on two villages on W. bank of the Tank Zam river. He fired 600 S.A.A. in these villages causing much damage.

On the 6th February he carried out a very successful photo reconnaissance over Dwatoi Shahi obtaining 42 successful overlaps.

On the 19th February he carried out a highly successful bombing reconnaissance on Maidan and obtained 7 direct hits two of which were on the house of Malik Marwat.

On 23rd February he carried out another very successful bombing reconnaissance in the course of which he dropped 8 bombs and fired 300 S.A.A. on to Maidan and 8 bombs and 120 S.A.A. into a village 3 miles N.E. of Sararogha, inspite of heavy enemy fire.

On the 20th March he led the Squadron formation of 13 machines to raid Sheranni. He led with great precision and judgement and brought the formation very low for bombing inspite of heavy and concentrated fire from the ground. He himself obtained 6 direct hits and fired 150 S.A.A. with excellent effect. On this day at least 40 direct hits were obtained on the target.

On the 28th March he carried [out] a highly successful raid on [a] Wazir encampment on the Speraragha plain and obtained 7 direct hits and fired 200 S.A.A. causing great panic and many casualties to tribes people, cattle etc.

Since November 1st 1919 he has flown over 100 hours War Flying, and carried out 34 bombing reconnaissances, 4 reconnaissances, and 4 photo-reconnaissances.

By his personal gallantry and administration ability, he has kept his flight in a high state of efficiency, and has set a very fine example to all officers and men under him.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 December 1918, the recommendation states:

'A bold and courageous officer, who leads his patrol with marked skill and judgement. He has accounted for twelve enemy aeroplanes - five crashed, four shot down in flames, and three driven down out of control. On 6th September he led his his patrol of nine machines to the assistance of some formations that were attacked by thirty or forty enemy aircraft; in the engagement he and his Observer accounted for two Fokkers; eventually the enemy was driven off, five of their machines being destroyed and three shot down out of control.'

D.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 12 July 1920, the recommendation for Waziristan states:

'During the period November 1st 1919 to December 18th 1918 he has carried out eighteen Day Bomb raids, three night raids and two reconnaissances. Through his leadership he is responsible for the following results. On 2nd December 1919 during the Bomb raid on Marobi, Mullah Fazil Dhin's house was destroyed. This was caused by leading his flight to such a low altitude, and proving that one house could be picked out as a target and effectively bombed. Intelligence reports considerable damage done.

On 6th December 1919 Maidan was bombed, the special target being the house of Malik Marwat, which was hit under similar circumstances. Intelligence reports great damage done. During the night raids his results were excellent, the inhabitants getting no sleep day or night, causing the N. Northern Mahsuds to propose peace terms.

On December 11th he carried out an offensive reconnaissance leaving the ground in a bad sand storm. Two miles west of Gumatti Post, his machine was heavily fired upon. He made three attempts over this area to find the enemy. On the 3rd attempt flying at 50 feet his engine was hit and the water pump shattered. He climbed at 200 feet and dropped his bombs. By careful manipulation he managed to reach Bannu Polo ground. His engine entirely failed as he was coming in. Through his skill he not only made an excellent landing but also saved his engine. Subsequent Intelligence reports say that fifteen enemy were killed and many others wounded.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 July 1919.

Horace Percy Lale was born in April 1896, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant (Temporary), Royal Flying Corps in September 1916. He was posted as a Pilot for operational flying to 48 Squadron (Bristol F.2b's), La Bellevue, France in April 1917. Lale did not have to wait long for his first taste of success, when on 24 June 1917 he forced down out of control an Albatross DIII over Douai. By the end of September he had accounted for another 3 Albatross forced down out of control.

Lale transferred to 39 Squadron (B F.2b's), a Home Defence unit based at Woodford. The squadron had gained a reputation for successful actions against airships, in particular when Leefe Robinson had won his Victoria Cross in 1916. The lack of 'action', however, did not appeal to Lale's aggressive flying style and as such he would have been delighted when he returned to operational flying in France during the Summer of 1918. Now a Captain, and a Flight Commander, he joined up with 20 Squadron (Bristol F.2b's) at Boisdinghem. He opened his new account on 30 June 1918, when he destroyed a Fokker DVII north-west of Menin.

A Purple Patch - One of the finest exponents of the Bristol Fighter

Over the next four months, Lale and his respective Observer, accounted for 2 enemy aircraft in a day on 4 separate occasions, and 4 enemy aircraft in one day. 25 July represented the first of his "braces", when he destroyed two Fokker DVII's over Comines, the Combat Report adding the following, 'while on Offensive Patrol with 9 Bristol Fighters, between 20 and 30 E.A. were encountered over Menin after 7 112lb bombs had been dropped on that town. A strong westerly gale blowing, the Leader of the Bristol Fighters, led his formation nearer the Lines, and when over Comines, found several of the E.A. below. The encounter then developed into a dog fight..... Machine No. C4718 (Pilot - Capt. Lale. Observer - 2/Lt. Ralph) was attacked from the rear and below by one E.A. and the Pilot, turning slightly, enabled the Observer to fire 5 long bursts into it at about 100 yds. range. This E.A. went down in a straight dive, finishing up by hitting the ground vertically just N. of Comines.'

The second of the aircraft destroyed was shared with another pilot from the formation, somewhat of an unusual occurrence for Lale who usually accounted for his victories only with the help of his Observer. On 11 August 1918, having led his formation in a raid against Courta Station, in an act of opportunism he destroyed an enemy kite balloon, at the same time diving down to 50 feet to harass the engineers attending to it. Three days later he forced down out of control a Fokker DVII over Dadizeele.

On 21 August 1918, in a matter of minutes, Lale and his Observer (Second Lieutenant Ralph) accounted for three enemy aircraft, sharing another with the patrol he led shortly afterwards. The Combat Report gives the following, 'an Offensive Patrol of 11 Bristol Fighters, after dropping bombs on Comines Railway Junction, met 15 E.A. over Menin. The leader of the Bristol Fighters led his patrol into the E.A. and attacked. During the fight the leader, Capt. Lale (Pilot) and 2/Lt. F. J. Ralph (Observer) in Machine No. E2467 dived on a Pfaltz Scout and, after the second burst, the right wings of the E.A. crumpled up and 2/Lt. Ralph saw it crash N.E. of Gheluwe. Immediately after Capt. Lale dived on an Albatross Scout which, after 100 rounds were fired at it, fell out of control but was not watched to the ground.



*'Two Birds with One Stone', Lale in action as painted by Russell Smith,
Fellow of the American Society of Aviation Artists.*

Capt. Lale was then attacked from above by 7 Fokker Biplanes and his Observer fired about 100 rounds with double Lewis Gun at the nearest. This E.A. turned over and fell, crashing West of Menin-Roulers Railway. The rest of the E.A. were at that time being engaged by other Bristol Fighters in the formation.'

On 3 September Lale, whilst out on an Offensive Patrol with nine Bristols, lead the formation into a dogfight with 12 Pfalz Scouts and Fokker Biplanes. He fired a long burst at a DVII but it succeeded in getting on to his tail, only to be quickly shot off by Ralph in what was to be their final victory together. A few minutes later Ralph was shot dead, a fact which Lale only discovered after coming out of the fight. Two days later Lale was back on track, this time with Second Lieutenant H. L. Edwards as his Observer, when the pair accounted for another Fokker DVII destroyed South East of Cambrai.

The morning of 6 September saw another two Fokker DVII's destroyed in flames over St. Quentin, when 'Capt. Lale collected his formation [9 Bristols] and, flying South, saw formations of D. H-4's, Dolphins and S.E5's going towards St. Quentin about 2,000 feet below. Following them over, the Bristol Fighter formation arrived just as about 30 to 40 E.A. dived on the Dolphins.

One Fokker Biplane passed within 30 yards of Bristol Fighter E2181 (Pilot - Capt. Lale, Observer - 2/Lt. Edwards). Capt. Lale put about 50 rounds into it and sent it down in flames. The Observer (2/Lt. Edwards) was in the meantime firing with Double Lewis Gun at another E.A. about 40 yards away on the left. This E.A. first spun, then appeared to gain control, but a few seconds later burst into flames.' (Combat Report refers)

The following day the pairing accounted for another enemy aircraft destroyed, 'whilst leading a formation of Bristol Fighters North of St. Quentin, 7 Fokker Bi-planes were observed about 4,000 ft. below to the East. The leader of the Bristol Fighters ... Capt. H. P. Lale... dived on one E.A. getting a good burst into it. The E.A. stalled, then fell out of control and later crashed N.E. of St. Quentin. Capt. Lale then opened fire on a second E.A. but after a short burst, the Vickers belt broke. The E.A. in the meantime made off East before the rest of the formation could get to them.' (Combat Report refers)

Lale finished his Great War operational service with a flourish in October 1918, accounting for another forced down out of control on the 3rd; two destroyed on the 26th within minutes of each other, and two destroyed on the 30th within moments of each other.

Precision bombing on the North West Frontier

By the end of the Great War Lale had claimed at least 23 Victories. Many of them had been with 20 Squadron, and he moved with them for service in India six months after the war had ended. The squadron began a 20 year association with policing raiding tribesmen on the North West Frontier. Stationed at Risalpur the squadron served in an army co-operation capacity as part of the 52nd Wing. Lale, still flying the machine that he had achieved so much success in, adapted to the role and the conditions admirably. He soon built up a reputation as something of a 'pinpoint' bomber, leading low-level raids on individual targets (see recommendations above). The results of such raids leading to him being gazetted, in the same gazette, for the D.S.O. and the Second Award Bar to his D.F.C. He was presented with the former by the King at Buckingham Palace, 22 February 1922.

Lale was promoted Flying Officer in May 1920, and he returned to the UK to join the School of Technical Training at Ramsgate. Subsequent postings between 1921-24 included: the School of Technical Training at Manston; 24 Squadron at Kenley, and as Squadron Leader (I/C) 32 Squadron at Kenley, 15 April 1924. After four years serving at H.Q. Fighting Area Uxbridge (Air Defence Great Britain), he returned to operational service when appointed Squadron Leader (I/C) of 30 Squadron (Wapitis), in Iraq.

Promoted Wing Commander, Lale was posted to command 503 Squadron, No. 1 Air Defence Group, at Lincoln in February 1930. He advanced to Group Captain in 1936, and served during the Second War in the Department of the Chief of Air Staff, and was for several years a member of the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund's Grants Committee. He died in April 1955.

Sold with extensive copied research, and several photographic images.

x10



A fine North Russia Immediate D.S.O. group of five awarded to Major A. D. Henderson, Norfolk Regiment, for gallantry during the defence of the garrison at Vistafka in February and March 1919

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Capt. A. D. Henderson. Norf. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major A. D. Henderson.); **Russia**, ORDER OF ST VLADIMIR, 4th Class breast badge with swords by *Edouard, St Petersburg*, 35 x 35mm., gold and enamels, manufacturer's name on reverse, kokoshnik mark for St Petersburg 1908-17 on sword hilts, '56' gold mark on eyelet, mounted as worn, *the first with slightly loose centres, otherwise good very fine (5)* *£3000-4000*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 15 July 1919 - "His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following immediate awards for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in North Russia, conferred by Major-General W. E. Ironside, C.M.G., D.S.O., in pursuance of the powers vested in him by His Majesty. Awarded the Distinguished Service Order."

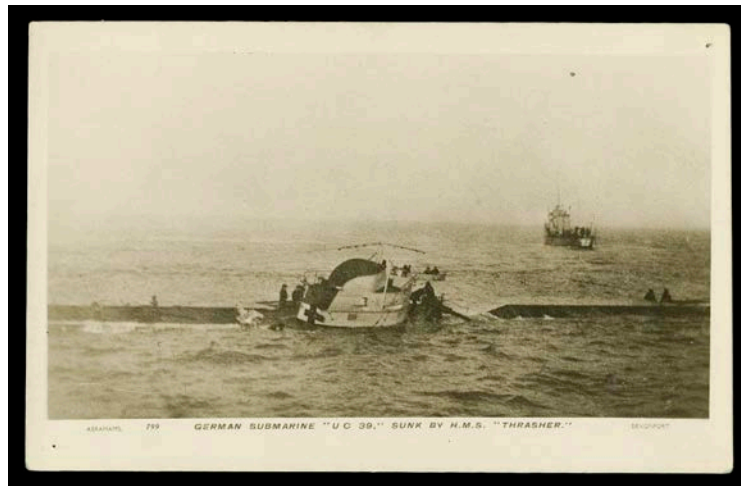
'Henderson, Archie Douglas, Temporary Capt. (Temporary Major), Norfolk Regt. He commanded at Vistafka during enemy attacks, 28 Feb. to 4 March, 1919. Regardless of personal danger, he was the chief source of strength to the garrison, and by his untiring work and devotion to duty held Vistafka for the column, and thus saved the column from a forced withdrawal.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 June 1920 (North Russia - Archangel).



A Great War D.S.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Commander M. R. Cole, Royal Navy, for services whilst Gunner of H.M.S. *Thrasher* at the destruction of UC-39 off Flamborough Head in February 1917

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked London 1916 and additionally inscribed 'Presented to Morris R. Cole, D.S.C., R.N., by H.M. the King April 4th, 1917'; 1914-15 STAR (Gnr. M. R. Cole, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Mte. M. R. Cole. R.N.) mounted as worn, very fine (4) £1400-1600



UC-39 sunk by H.M.S. Thrasher

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 23 March 1917.

Morris Roseman Cole was serving as a Gunner in H.M.S. *Thrasher*, a Torpedo Boat Destroyer, when he was awarded the D.S.C. for the destruction of the German submarine UC-39 near Flamborough Head on 8 February 1917. The ship's Captain, Lieutenant E. M. Hawkins, received the D.S.O. for the same action, both awards being gazetted on the same date.

On 8 February 1917, UC-39 was sighted by Lieutenant Ernest M. Hawkins, R.N.R., of H.M.S. *Thrasher*. UC-39, on her maiden voyage, was caught red-handed off Flamborough Head while attacking the collier *Hornsey* with gunfire. The submarine immediately dove but the *Thrasher*, approaching the spot at full speed, dropped her single depth charge with such accuracy that the charge burst in UC-39's conning tower and flooded it and the control room. With his crew in a state of panic the German captain, Oberleutnant Ehrentrant was forced to surrender and surfaced the submarine. The moment the conning tower appeared the *Thrasher* opened a heavy, close range fire with her twelve pounder gun and six pounders. The submarine's captain was killed as were eight other crewmen. UC-39's crew seemed stunned by the loss of their skipper. Finally a British prisoner on the submarine, the captain of the *Hanna Larsen*, braved the shells and waved his white pocket handkerchief as a flag of surrender.

Of UC-39's crew 17 were saved as were two British prisoners of war. It is probable that the UC-39 would have sunk outright but the vessel later sank while in tow from another British destroyer.

Cole joined H.M.S. *Inconstant* on 29 October 1917, in the rank of Acting Mate. He joined H.M.S. *Carysfort* on 22 May 1919, and was promoted to Acting Lieutenant in January 1920. He retired in the rank of Lieutenant-Commander in July 1922. Sold with a contemporary Post Card of the sinking of UC-39 and other research.



The unique and outstanding Great War 'Warrant Officer's' M.C., Boer War Drummer's D.C.M. and 1918 Second Award Bar group of nine awarded to Company Sergeant Major T. P. Carney, East Yorkshire Regiment- the most decorated soldier in the Regiment, whose first award came at the age of just 15. He was one of five brothers who all served in the East Yorks, who between them served for over 130 years and amassed 26 Medals

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., reverse contemporarily engraved 'No. 5748 C.S.M. T. Carney. 1st. Bn. East Yorkshire Regt. 26.8.1918'; DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R., with Second Award Bar (5748 Dmr: T. P. Carney. 2nd. E. Yorks: Regt.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5748 Pte. T. Carney 2: E. York: Regt.) unofficial rivets between clasps; 1914-15 STAR (5748 Sjt. T. P. Carney. E. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5748 W.O. Cl.2 T. P. Carney. E. York. R.); DEFENCE MEDAL; MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (5748 W.O. Cl.2 T. P. Carney. M.C. D.C.M. E. Yorks.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5748 C.S. Mjr: T. P. Carney. E. York: R.) *generally very fine and better (9)* *£12000-16000*



Provenance: J. B. Hayward, May 1979.

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

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

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in action. During an attack he was constantly along the line assisting and encouraging his men, on one occasion standing upon the parapets and shooting at parties of the enemy advancing in the open. Later he organised a bombing party and cleared out the enemy, who had gained a footing in our trenches. At all times he has shown great courage and a fine soldierly spirit.'

Thomas Patrick Carney was born in Dublin on 17 December 1884, the fourth of five sons of Sergeant Henry Carney, East Yorkshire Regiment, and was educated along with his four brothers at the Royal Hibernian Military School. Following the lead of his entire family, he joined the East Yorkshire Regiment as a Drummer on his fourteenth birthday on 17 December 1898, and served with the Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War from 14 March 1900 until 8 April 1901, and again from 19 March 1902 until the end of the war.

During the Boer War boy soldiers are estimated to have swelled the ranks of regular soldiers by just over 3,000, principally as drummers and buglers, and the death rate was predictably high. It was during this period that Carney was awarded the first of his two Distinguished Conduct Medals, for the actions at Harrismith in the Orange Free State, in July 1900, for which the clasp Wittebergen was authorised for the Queen's South Africa Medal, when only 15 years of age. He was also mentioned in Lord Roberts' Despatch of 29 November 1900.

After nine years spent with the Regiment in India, from December 1905 until December 1914, during which period he was advanced to Sergeant, he went to France with the East Yorkshires on 15 January 1915, but was invalidated home with frostbite on the 20 February of that year. Re-joining the Regiment for service with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, he disembarked at Port Said on 28 December 1915, before embarking once more for service with the B.E.F. in France on 29 February 1916. Arriving back in France on the 8 March, he remained on the continent until after the Armistice, as Company Sergeant Major and then, latterly, as Warrant Officer 2nd Class. Confined to trench warfare and constantly in danger for much of the time, he was awarded a Bar to his Distinguished Conduct Medal, for his courage during a German attack, and was subsequently awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry in holding a bridgehead for 15 hours across the River Ancre, following the taking of Le Sars and Butte de Warlencourt in northern France. As *The Snapper* recorded: 'On the night of the 23rd-24th August 1918, the Regiment was ordered to advance down the Ancre valley to seize the high ground south of Miraumont, and so enable the Fourth Corps to attack it. The principal difficulty before the 5th Corps, of which our Division was a part, was crossing the River Ancre, which had been deliberately flooded by the Germans, and in places was 300 yards wide. That evening the Royal Engineers Field Company came down to the river to fix foot bridges across the river in three places already selected, about 300 yards apart, and opposite Beaucourt. All was quiet, and the foot bridges were carefully covered with marshy debris to prevent the enemy from recognising them the next day. They were sited where marshes and trees nearly stretched across the river. Just before midnight the Germans made a determined counter-attack against our positions... The following day... we had some cause for self congratulations, having fought our own bridgehead positions, crossed the Ancre, and on a pitch dark night advanced up to three miles to our allotted objective over craters and shell-hole country, and holding that objective in the face of determined outflanking enemy, until relieved some 15 hours afterwards. In spite of all, our casualties were light, and our success had been the key to the operations on either flank. On several occasions during the eventful night excellent work was done by Company Sergeant Major T. Carney, who was afterwards awarded the M.C. for his gallantry.'

Awarded his Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 October 1917, Carney was posted to the 3rd Battalion on 8 October 1919, before being finally discharged on the 21 December 1919, after 21 years and 5 days' service. With three gallantry awards he was the most highly decorated soldier in the Regiment. He put on a uniform again for service with the Home Guard during the Second World War, and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal in 1953.

19 men have been awarded the D.C.M. in two separate Wars, but the addition of the M.C. makes this group unique to the whole of the Army.

Sold with various individual and group photographs of the recipient.



A Great War M.C. group of nine awarded to Colonel K. J. Lee, Royal Engineers

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (2. Lieut. K. J. Lee. R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. K. J. Lee.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; JUBILEE 1935, generally very fine or better (9)

£800-1200

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

Kenneth James Lee was born in October 1893 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 17 July 1914. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 January 1915 (wounded), and was promoted Lieutenant on 9 June 1915. He was appointed Adjutant of the 49th Divisional Royal Engineers on 10 August 1917, and was promoted Captain on 3 November 1917. Appointed a Sub-Sector Commander on 15 April 1918, he was subsequently employed at the Institute in English, French Military School from October 1920, before taking up the role of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, India, in January 1928. He received his Majority on 15 May 1929, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 15 June 1937, and to Colonel on 15 June 1940. He retired on 13 May 1946.

x14



A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain T. Anderson, King's African Rifles, late East African Mechanical Transport Corps

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed; 1914-15 STAR (2078 Dvr. T. Anderson. E. Afr. M.T.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. T. Anderson.) *minor edge bruising to BWM and VM, nearly very fine and better (4)*

£700-900

M.C. *London Gazette* 7 February 1919.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 7 March 1918.

Thomas Anderson enlisted in the East African Mechanical Transport Corps on 2 June 1915, and served in the East African theatre of War from this date. Subsequently commissioned into the King's African Rifles, he served as Brigade Major of the 2nd Battalion.

15 A Great War 'Ypres' 1917 M.C. pair awarded to Lieutenant J. Agnew, Lancashire Fusiliers

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Lieut. J. Agnew.) together with the recipient's miniature awards, these additionally including the Victory Medal, *about extremely fine (2)* £500-600

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although shot through the knee, he continued to advance and lead his men to their objective- a distance of some 4,000 yards. He was then again wounded and had to return, being wounded a third time on his way back. Although his wounds were serious, he refused to take a stretcher, in order that more serious cases might be dealt with He set a splendid example of pluck and unselfishness.'

John Agnew served during the Great War with the 2/5th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, and was promoted temporary Lieutenant on 1 July 1917. He was awarded his Military Cross for gallantry at Ypres on 31 July 1917.

Note: Although there is only one 'Lieutenant J. Agnew' on the roll for the British War Medal, the location of the recipient's Victory Medal is unknown.

16 A superb Second War January 1944 'Battle of Minturno' Italian M.C. group of six awarded to Major I. V. Wedgbury, York and Lancaster Regiment, who was subsequently killed on 3 June 1944 in the Battalion's final push from Anzio to Rome- in the words of his commanding officer it 'was one of the best Military Crosses won in this war and he deserved every bit of it'

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated 1944; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, together with the recipient's cap badge, *about extremely fine* (6) £1000-1400



M.C. *London Gazette* 20 July 1944.

The recommendation states: 'On 20th January, 1944, "C" Company was ordered to attack and capture Mount Natale north west of Minturno. Major Wedgbury had just taken over command in place of the Company Commander who had been seriously wounded. Under his leadership the company successfully gained its objective. At dawn the following morning a heavy German counter-attack was launched from the west. All lines were cut and the wireless destroyed by the preliminary bombardment. The company positions were partly overrun and heavy casualties were incurred. Major Wedgbury, though out of touch with his Battalion Headquarters throughout this battle, successfully resisted this; also two further counter-attacks that evening. He was constantly up with his forward platoons, encouraging and inspiring them and it was almost entirely due to his example and skill that the German attacks were broken up and our positions regained.

Infiltration by the enemy continued throughout the night and at 06:30 hours the next day the heaviest attack of all came in, supported by tanks, dive bombers, and intense artillery concentrations, and quickly penetrated the positions of Major Westbury's right. His own company, however, resisted all onslaughts and he continued to fight for eight hours without respite although enveloped on three sides by the enemy. He was, when communication was re-established, ordered to withdraw. This difficult operation he carried out under the continuous fire of the enemy with such skill that he suffered only minor casualties. Throughout the action and although physically very weary he never allowed his efforts to flag. At all times he was at the point of danger and situations which appeared desperate he restored by his inspiration, determination, and fearless example.'

Ivor Jack 'Wedge' Wedgbury was born at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, on 24 November 1917, and was educated at St. Albans School. On the outbreak of the Second World War he volunteered for active service in the Artists Rifles on 20 September 1939, and after a spell with 163 Officer Cadet Training Unit was commissioned in the York and Lancaster Regiment as a Second Lieutenant on 25 February 1940. Two days later he married Miss Joan Archer in St. Albans Cathedral, and after a brief honeymoon he embarked for overseas service. He was never to see his wife again.

Posted to the Middle East Forces, he served overseas from April 1940, and was promoted Lieutenant on 15 August 1941 and Captain on 5 December 1941. Appointed Adjutant on 20 December 1941, he received his Majority in June 1942, and took part in the invasion of Sicily, July to August 1943, and the subsequent initial invasion of Italy in September 1943. In December 1943 he transferred with the 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment to Central Mediterranean Forces, and the following month he took part in the crossing of the River Garigliano and in the heavy fighting at Minturno and on the Anzio beachhead, for which he was awarded the Military Cross. In the words of his commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. A. Kaulback, his M.C. 'was one of the best Military Crosses won in this war and he deserved every bit of it' (letter to the recipient's widow refers). The Battalion suffered nearly 300 casualties, with over 60 killed, during the fighting on and around Mount Natale.

On 23 May 1944 operations commenced from Anzio to break out from the beachhead and to push onto Rome. On 3 June the Battalion was ordered to launch a subsidiary attack to help the main effort to be made against the enemy on the Acquabuona Ridge, just short of the River Tiber. Wedgbury 'was killed in our final battle before the capture of Rome, on the 3rd June 1944. We attacked at half past one that afternoon, and Ivor's company, which he led magnificently as usual, quickly overran the German positions, and captured a number of prisoners. However, the German resistance still proved stronger than we had expected and it was while Ivor was reorganising his men to deal with this that he was hit. He had gone forward to see the position when he was caught by a burst of fire from an enemy machine gun and was wounded in the left leg and right shoulder. His wounds were dressed by his Company Sergeant-Major, C.S.M. Thorpe, and he had been carried back a certain distance when he told the C.S.M. to leave him and go to another platoon to order it forward. The C.S.M. did this, but when he returned with stretcher bearers, Ivor had already been dead for some little time. The following morning, after the battle, he was taken back to Anzio and buried in the British Military Cemetery there where he now lies with the rest of his men who died in the beachhead.' (letter to the recipient's widow from Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. A. Kaulback, York and Lancaster Regiment refers).

Major Wedgbury's Military Cross was presented to his widow by H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace on 9 April 1946.

Sold together with various letters of condolence to the recipient's widow, including from his former commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. A. Kaulback; his second in command, Captain A. Lee; and the Lord Bishop of Lincoln (who, as Dean of St. Albans, had married the couple); various letters from the War Office and Imperial War Graves Commission regarding the recipient's grave; a letter from the Central Chancery regarding the investiture of the M.C.; and a number of group and individual photographs, including one of the recipient's mother and widow outside Buckingham Palace after the M.C. Investiture.



A Great War D.F.C. group of ten awarded to Air Commodore A. R. Churchman, C.B., D.F.C., Royal Air Force, late Royal North Devon Hussars and R.N.A.S., who received one of the very first awards of the newly instituted D.F.C. for his gallant and valuable work in directing artillery fire on enemy positions

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse arms inscribed 'Allan Robert Churchman Capt. R.A.F. Awarded June 11th 1918. Presented July 24th 1919 by H.M. King George V'; 1914-15 STAR (F.2916. A. R. Churchman, A.M. 1, R.N.A.S.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. A. R. Churchman. R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953, mounted as worn, nearly very fine or better (10) £1800-2200



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 2 July 1918, one of the first 31 D.F.Cs. awarded; citation *London Gazette* 3 August 1918:

'Lt. (temp. Capt.) Allan Robert Churchman.

Within the past month this officer has been successful in rendering very valuable services in directing our artillery fire on enemy positions.

Owing to his skill and judgement on many occasions concentration of our fire was brought on enemy batteries with such precision that great damage was effected.'

Sold with a copy of the original recommendation, dated 5 June 1918, for the Immediate award of the Military Cross to 'Captain A. R. Churchman, Royal North Devon Hussars, att. Royal Air Force No. 10 Sqdn', which lists in detail his services on seven occasions in the period 26 May to 2 June 1918.

Allan Robert Churchman was born 2 January 1896, and educated at Froebel and Latymer. He enlisted into the Royal Naval Air Service in 1914, was commissioned into the Royal North Devon Hussars in 1916, and transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in 1917, accepting a permanent commission in the Royal Air Force 1919; Squadron Leader 1931; Wing Commander 1937; Group Captain 1940; Air Commodore 1942; Qualified Flying Instructor 1919; Commanded No. 16 Squadron 1931; 4No. 45 Squadron 1935; No. 50 (Army Co-op) Wing 1940; S.A.S.O. Air Headquarters Bengal 1942-43, and Ceylon 1943-44; A.O.C. R.A.F. Northern Ireland 1944; retired from R. A.F. 1946; President S.S.A.F.A. County of Cornwall; D.L. Belfast 1955. He was awarded the C.B. (Civil) in 1959 for services as Chairman, Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association, Belfast. Air Commodore Churchman died on 13 January 1970.



A scarce Second War 1943 'North Africa' D.F.C. and 1945 Second Award Bar group of nine awarded to Blenheim, Boston and Mitchells Pilot, Squadron Leader C. A. H. 'Tony' Beck, Southern Rhodesian Air Force, seconded Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. He flew in at least 93 operational sorties, his first being as part of Operation *Jubilee* - the Dieppe Raid, 19 August 1942. Flying with 13, 114 and 98 Squadrons he successfully attacked a huge variety of targets over North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and Holland - including two Circus operations in conjunction with Operation *Market Garden*, and tactical targets such as the bridges at Hedel, Zwolle and Venlo when in close support of the advancing Allied Armies, as they moved ever closer to Germany.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1943', with SECOND AWARD BAR, the reverse officially dated '1945'; 1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR, 1 clasp, France and Germany; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; Rhodesia, ORDER OF THE LEGION OF MERIT, 4th Class breast badge, gilt and enamel; ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1980, generally very fine (9) £4000-5000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 25 May 1943:

'This Officer has continually shown unusual dash and daring in attacking the enemy. On one occasion he attacked Bizerte docks from 1,000 feet successfully bombing his target, his gunner silencing a Bofors and putting out a searchlight.

On several other occasions recently he has in the face of much light flak attacked aerodromes from the same height with equally good results.

On the night the Germans broke through the Kasserine Pass F/O. Beck was second off on a scramble take off in weather in which, no other aircraft in N.W. Africa took the air. He found difficult mountain country and successfully bombed M.T. of the German advance forces.

He is an officer who is always cheerful, willing and extremely keen.'

D.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 13 February 1945:

'This Officer has completed a second tour of operations and has carried out a total of 93 operations, 35 of which have been on his second tour.

Squadron Leader Beck has been a flight commander throughout his tour and has displayed exceptional enthusiasm and leadership and has led Flight or Squadron formations on 31 operations.

Throughout his tour of operations Squadron Leader Beck has been a source of inspiration to the Crews in his flight and the excellent bombing results obtained are largely due to his leadership and devotion to duty.

I strongly recommend that this Officer be awarded a Bar to the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Remarks by Wing Airfield Commander:

S/Ldr. Beck has at all times displayed determination and gallantry of a high order - both in the air and on the ground he has set an inspiring example. His many successful attacks in the face of heavy odds are a fine tribute to his fighting spirit and unflinching devotion to duty.

I have no hesitation in recommending him for the award of the Bar to the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Remarks by Air Officer Commanding No. 2 Group [Air Vice Marshal Basil Embry]:

I strongly endorse this recommendation for a Bar to the D.F.C. Squadron Leader Beck carried out a large number of successful operations, many of them against very heavily defended targets. At all times he has shown inspiring leadership.'

Cyril 'Tony' Aubrey Hudson Beck was born in Bulawayo, 3 August 1922, and was the son of Edgar Hudson Beck, C.B.E., Secretary of Native Affairs and Director of African Education for Southern Rhodesia. He was educated at Rhodes Estate Prep School, Matapos and St. Andrew's College Gtown. Whilst at Matapos 'he had an unpleasant experience... when he was out shooting dassies in the kopjies. He came across a loud cacophony of noise from birds, dassies and others which he proceeded to investigate. To his consternation he came upon the scene of the storm a ginyambila which is a very large (11 foot) snake which lives in the kopjies and attacks without hesitation. It reared up its head and came for Tony swaying from side to side. Tony could not run from the attack as he was on top of the kopjie and had therefore to take his chance and shoot at it with his 2.2 rifle. By a stroke of amazing luck and degree of good shooting he managed to hit it in its hood whereupon it dropped momentarily and whereupon he took to his heels to report the incident at the office. He proceeded back to the scene with a few assistants and managed to kill the snake which was displayed and photographed against the tank outside the Department offices.' (*Memoirs of David Greswolde 'Tommy' Lewis* refers)

Beck joined the Southern Rhodesian Air Force and carried out initial pilot training at No. 21 E.F.T.S., Induna, from 28 April 1941. He obtained his 'Wings', 5 May 1941, before carrying out further training in Oxfords at No. 21 S.F.T.S., Kumalo, from June 1941. He was promoted Sergeant in October 1941. Beck was seconded to the Royal Air Force and arrived in the UK, January 1942, before being posted for training on Blenheims at 42 O.T.U., Andover.

After successfully converting to Blenheims, Beck was posted for operational flying to 13 Squadron, Odiham, in June 1942. The squadron had been primarily employed on intruder raids, especially in conjunction with the 2nd and 3rd 1,000 bomber raids on Germany. Beck's first operational raid with the squadron was as part of the Dieppe Raid (Operation *Jubilee*), 19 August 1942. The Squadron worked in conjunction with 226 and 614 Squadrons in laying a smoke screen for the raid, or as Beck records in his Log Book 'Smoke Bombs - Dieppe. Low Level Hit in 12 Places.'

Beck, promoted Flying Officer in October, moved with the Squadron in November to its new base at Blida in Algeria. From here he was almost constantly engaged on bombing raids, on a variety of targets including aerodromes, docks and vehicles, as the Squadron formed up as part of the Tactical Bomber Force which supported the First Army throughout its victorious campaign in North Africa. Having attacked multiple targets including Bizerte, Tunis, Enfidaville and Sidi Ahmed he spent 4 consecutive days bombing the Ros Cape Bon Area recording the final throws of the Germans in that campaign, 9 May 1943, 'Ros Cape Bon Area. (6 x 250. 4 x 40.) Bombed M.T. Ht. 4000' Many Fires Seen. Germans Burning Transport.'

As the campaign concluded Beck was posted to 114 (Hong Kong) Squadron (Bostons), *King's Cross*, near Souk-el-Khemis, Tunisia, 16 May 1943. He moved with the Squadron to Grombalina and between detachments in Luqa, and Gela and Comiso on Sicily, as the war progressed. During this period Beck was heavily engaged with the Squadron in the Sicilian and Italian campaigns, operating initially against Pantelleria (6 times over the first two weeks of June) and Lampedusa (twice over the same period of time). Throughout July - August he was involved in intensive bombing on targets in Sicily, such as Randazzo and Maletto, attacking gun positions, ammunition dumps and transport.

In September 1943, Beck carried out a raid on Southern Italy, before completing his first operational tour. He was promoted Flight Lieutenant in October 1943, and posted in an Instructor capacity to No. 1 S.P.T.U., Cark, in December 1943. Beck transferred to No. 8 (O) A.F.U., Mona, in February 1944, and trained in Mitchells at No. 2 G.S.U., Swanton Morely. He returned to operational flying, when he was posted to 98 Squadron (Mitchells), in August 1944. After D-Day the squadron operated in close support of the advancing Allied armies, and from October onwards was based on the Continent.

Beck led the Squadron in many Circus operations throughout September - November 1944, targets included: North Abbeville; Boulogne; Walcheren; Flushing; Calais; and two sorties as part of Operation *Market Garden* - the diversionary sweep to Ede Barracks, Holland, 17 September 1944 and on 25 September when he flew 'Circus. Arnhem. Lead. Attacked. F.W. 190's. Heavy Flak. Lost Two A/C. Ht. 9000' (Log Book refers); Breskens; Emerich; Geldern; the Bridges at Hedel, Venlo and Buggenum; Marshalling Yards at Kempen, Rheydt; and 29 November, 'Circus Bridge At Zwolle. Hit By Heavy Flak. Ht 11,000' (Ibid).

Beck completed his 2nd tour of operations by 1 December 1944, and after completing a course at No. 1527 B.A.T. Flight, Prestwick, was posted to 108 O.T.U., Wymeswold, for conversion to Dakotas. He returned to Africa, 1 June 1945, when he was posted to 1314 Flight (Dakotas), Accra. He spent the remainder of the war flying in Africa, and was chosen to represent Rhodesia at the Victory Parade in London, in 1946.

Discharged from the Royal Air Force, 26 January 1946, Beck became a commercial pilot when he joined Central African Airways in July of the same year. He was appointed Chief Pilot of the C.A.A. in April 1967, but later in the year the company was disbanded with Zambia Airways, Air Malawi and Air Rhodesia all becoming independent airlines. He took up employment with Air Rhodesia, and ended up flying over 26,000 hours, with flights around Africa and to London. He was involved in sanction busting, by flying aircraft from abroad into Rhodesia under secrecy. One such occasion being when he piloted one of three Boeing 720's from Bern in Switzerland into Salisbury Airport, 14 April 1973. Beck was awarded the Rhodesian Order of the Legion of Merit for services with Rhodesian Airways, in November 1978.

He was 1 of only 9 Rhodesians to be awarded the D.F.C. and Bar.

Sold with D.F.C. *Royal Mint* case of issue, and case of issue for Rhodesian Order of Merit; R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Book (28 April 1941 - 31 December 1948, incorporating flights undertaken with the Civil Aviation Department, Southern Rhodesia); Ministry of Civil Aviation Personal Flying Log Book, Aircraft Operating Crew (26 August 1949 - 26 March 1955, whilst employed as pilot by Central African Airways); Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Personal Flying Log Book, Aircraft Operating Crew (annotated on inside cover 'Log Book No. 3 stolen 2.10.1961 Following are monthly summaries', these are covered under the dates 26 March 1955 - 2 October 1961, after which the log resumes to cover the period from the latter date up to 21 August 1970); a further Civil Aviation Log Book (26 August 1970 - 21 July 1981); with copied research including several photographic images of recipient.



A good 1943 Second War 'Mediterranean Operations' D.F.C. group of eight awarded to Beaufighter Pilot, Flight Lieutenant W. Y. McGregor, 227 Squadron, Royal New Zealand Air Force, who was accredited with victories on land, sea and in the air, before being killed in action on a sortie to Kos, 2 September 1943

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1943'; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; NEW ZEALAND SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45; NEW ZEALAND MEMORIAL CROSS, G.V.I.R. (NZ 412789 F/L W. Y. McGregor DFC) lacquered overall, very fine (8) £1800-2200



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 10 September 1943:

'In operations in the Middle East this officer has obtained notable successes. On one occasion he attacked a medium sized ship with cannon fire, setting drums of petrol alight while on another occasion, in July, 1943, he successfully bombed another vessel of similar tonnage, causing its destruction. On other sorties, Flying Officer McGregor has destroyed one Junkers 52 and shared in destruction of another. In addition, he has executed destructive attacks on rail and road transport. his sound judgement, great skill and keenness have set a worthy example.'

Walter Young McGregor was born in Dunedin, New Zealand, in November 1916. He was educated at Dunedin Technical College and Otago Boys High School, before being employed as a carpenter. He enlisted for aircrew training with the Royal New Zealand Air Force in April 1941. McGregor carried out his initial training at No. 4 E.F.T.S., Whenuapai, before embarking for Canada in August 1941 as part of the Empire Air Training Scheme.

Upon arrival in Canada, McGregor trained as a Pilot at No. 2 F.T.S., Uplands, Ottawa. He obtained his 'Wings', 21 November 1941, and was commissioned Pilot Officer. He spent the remainder of 1941 at various postings in Canada, awaiting embarkation to the United Kingdom. McGregor arrived in the UK in March 1942, and was posted to 2 O.T.U. at Catfoss the following month. Whilst at the latter he completed his training in Beaufighters.

McGregor volunteered for overseas posting, and proceeded to Malta in September 1942. He was posted for operational flying to 227 (Beaufighters) at Luqa. The squadron had a long-range fighter role and were mainly employed on offensive sweeps and convoy escort duties in the Mediterranean and the Aegean areas. McGregor, who flew in at least 45 of such sorties with the squadron, quickly climbed up the promotion ladder advancing to Flying Officer and then Flight Lieutenant by June 1943. He quickly started making his presence felt, as *New Zealanders with the Royal Air Force* by Thompson records:

'Spectacular success against shipping carrying supplies to the Dodecanese Islands was scored by Beaufighters of No. 227 Squadron commanded by Wing Commander R. M. MacKenzie. In one five month period under his leadership, squadron crews sank or probably sank 49 merchant ships and caiques totalling 9,300 tonnes and damaged 63 vessels of more than 17,400 tons. Flying Officer W. Y. McGregor and Flight Sergeant Shattky were two New Zealander Beaufighter pilots particularly successful in offensive sweeps over the Aegean. On one occasion McGregor attacked a 2,000 ton ship with cannon, setting drums of petrol on fire, which finally resulted in the vessel sinking, while Shattky scored a direct hit on a caique and blew the frail craft to pieces.'

McGregor was killed in action on an operational sortie to Kos, 2 September 1943. The aircraft was seen to strike the mast of a caique, and exploded on striking the sea. He was classified as 'Missing', with the award of his D.F.C. being gazetted eight days later. In February 1944 information was received from Wing Commander Collard, British Camp Leader at Stalag Luft III, on behalf of Acting Flight Lieutenant C.E. Turner:

'F/O Turner states: While carrying out an attack on an enemy ship off the island of Kos his pilot F/Lt. W. Y. McGregor was killed by A. A. fire and the aircraft crashed into the mast of the ship. McGregor was buried at Kos.'

R. M. MacKenzie, Squadron Leader (I/C) of 227 Squadron, later wrote (letter included with lot):

'The history of 227 Squadron before I joined it was that they operated from Malta and after a hectic period, what was left of it came to the Middle East (Edku Aerodrome - about 30 miles east of Alexandria) to rest and retrain. McGregor was one of about ten crews to come from Malta. I do not know how long he had been operating with them but he was one of the more experienced pilots and was great assistance to me in reforming the squadron. I joined the squadron at Edku on 3 February 1943 as their CO.

Our first operational task was in the Aegean Sea to stop supplies getting to the islands and we operated mainly from Derna. We moved to Tripoli to give it air cover to the convoys during the invasion of Sicily - returned to Derna for a short time before going to Cyprus to cover the abortive assault of Kos. It was during these operations that McGregor and his navigator went missing.

You will see from these details that McGregor spent most of his operational flights attacking defended targets at low level. Regarding the merchant vessel he sank - he in fact dropped 2 x 250 lb bombs on it.'

McGregor flew 468 hours as a pilot before his luck ran out. He is buried in the Kos Military Cemetery. His brother Pilot Officer J. D. McGregor was also killed in action serving with the R.A.F. during the Second War.

Sold with original letter from Squadron Leader R. M. MacKenzie, dated 29 April 1989; copied research and a photographic image of recipient in uniform.

20 A Second War 1945 Bomber Command Replacement D.F.C. group of four awarded to Lancaster pilot Flight Lieutenant G. Langridge, Royal Air Force, who flew 30 missions with No 57 Squadron at the end of World War Two, including the famous raids on Hitler's 'Eagles Nest' at Berchtesgaden, 25 April 1945, the last main Bomber Command raid of the War

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945' and officially engraved 'R' (for Replacement), and additionally privately engraved 'Flt. Lt. R. Langridge, 57 Squadron B.C.', with *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, *extremely fine* *£600-700*

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 6 November 1945.

The recommendation states: 'All the bombing attacks made by Flight Lieutenant Langridge in the tour of operations which he has just completed were against targets in Germany and German occupied territory, many of them, such as Munich, Politz, Merseberg, Brux, and Leipzig, being very strongly defended. He also carried out three hazardous mining operations in narrow and well-defended waters. Throughout his tour he has shown by the photographic results he brought back that he was a determined captain who could be relied upon to make his attacks accurate however difficult or dangerous the target might be. Flight Lieutenant Langridge has established a firm reputation in the Squadron as a determined, gallant, and capable captain of aircraft. He is strongly recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

Reginald George Langridge served during the Second World War with No. 57 Squadron (Lancasters). His first operational sortie was a raid over Nuremberg on 19 October 1944; subsequent targets included Dusseldorf, Munich, and Leipzig. His final operational sortie was the raid on Berchtesgaden on 25 April 1945, the last main Bomber Command raid of the War.

Sold together with photocopied details from the Squadron's Operations books covering all his raids.



A rare and outstanding 1946 A.F.C., Korean War U.S. D.F.C. and Air Medal with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters group of ten awarded to Captain W. J. J. "Badie" Badenhorst, South African Air Force. A Spitfire Pilot during the Second War, he served as a Flight Commander with 2 (Cheetah) Squadron during the Korean War, 1950-53. He led his Mustang flight on at least 53 operational sorties, personally accounting for a number of enemy vehicles and troops, before he was killed in action leading a raid, 2 March 1951

AIR FORCE CROSS, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1946'; 1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, last four officially impressed '103216 W. J. J. Badenhorst'; KOREA 1950-53, South African issue (Kapt. W. J. J. Badenhorst.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54 (Kapt. W. J. J. Badenhorst.); **U.S.A., DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS**, unnamed; **U.S.A., AIR MEDAL**, with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters, unnamed; SOUTH KOREA WAR SERVICE MEDAL, bronze, unnamed, *generally good very fine* (10) **£6000-8000**

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 4 June 1946, the Recommendation states:

'This Officer has completed an Operational Tour and has, in addition, carried out 1470 hours as a Flying Instructor, 110 of which have been done during the last six months. He has completed over 2,200 hours Service Flying.

He is a most efficient and conscientious Flight Commander. His flying and instruction is of a high order and his assessment of pupils ability very sound.'

U.S.A. Distinguished Flying Cross, citation states:

'Captain Wessel J. J. Badenhorst distinguished himself by extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight on 17 December 1950. Leading a flight of two (2) F-51 type aircraft on a Combat Area Patrol mission in the Sinanju area, Captain Badenhorst located by protracted and extremely diligent study of features a concentration of cunningly concealed enemy vehicles camouflaged in a deep and narrow valley. The position of the target reduced manoeuvrability to a minimum, but Captain Badenhorst without hesitation made successive hazardous attacks through a screen of enemy machine gun fire. The violence of the explosion of one of the enemy vehicles attacked by him caused severe damage to his aircraft. He, however, oblivious to personal safety continued the attack to such effect that he was credited with eight (8) enemy vehicles destroyed. By his high personal courage and devotion to duty Captain Badenhorst has brought great credit upon himself, his Unit and the South African Air Force.'

U.S.A., Air Medal, citation states:

'Captain Wessel Jacobus Johannes Badenhorst did distinguish himself by meritorious achievement while participating in serial flights against North Korean invaders. By successfully completing numerous combat missions in F-51 type fighter aircraft from 19 November 1950 to 30 November 1950 he greatly enhanced the efforts of the United Nations Forces. Captain Badenhorst, flying at extremely low altitudes, did strafe, rocket, and bomb enemy troops, artillery, armament, and other war material. During these flights he was in constant danger from enemy aircraft, ground fire, and artillery. By his display of aeronautical skill and intrepid aggressiveness, Captain Badenhorst proved to be a credit to himself and the United States Air Force. His actions are in keeping with the high tradition of the South African Air Force.'

The citations for the First, Second and Third Oak Leaf Clusters are worded exactly the same, with the exception of the dates of the combat missions which are listed as follows: 30 November 1950 - 12 December 1950; 12 December 1950 - 26 December 1950 and 4 January 1951 - 21 January 1951.

Wessel Jacobus Johannes Badenhorst was born in August 1919, and joined the South African Air Force in January 1941. He was posted as a Second Lieutenant to 62 Air School, Bloemfontein, 25 January 1941. He undertook various postings in South Africa, including as a Flying Instructor, before being posted as a Pilot for operational flying with 3 Squadron S.A.A.F. (Spitfires) from 24 March 1944. Badenhorst carried out an operational tour with the squadron in Italy, before being posted to 12 Tactical Command in April 1945. He was promoted Captain, 1 April 1943, and posted to 22 Air School in July 1945.

Badenhorst accompanied 2 (Cheetah) Squadron to Korea as one of the original contingent of 49 officers and 157 men, leaving Durban on 27 September 1950. They arrived at Yokahama on 5 November, from where they were transferred to Johnson Air Base near Tokyo where, for the next ten days, the squadron was kept busy converting to F-51 Mustangs. When the squadron arrived in Korea they were attached to the 18th Fighter-Bomber Wing of the U.S. Air Force.

Between 19 November 1950 - 30 January 1951, Badenhorst completed 53 combat missions, primarily in close support, but also including day and night reconnaissance, and patrol and escort missions. He accounted for a large number of enemy vehicles, and troops on the ground. His luck ran out when:

'Capt. W. J. J. Badenhorst, was detailed to lead a flight of four Mustangs on an armed reconnaissance slightly off the Sinanju area, on 2nd March 1951. I [Lieutenant G.D. Paterson, S.A.A.F.] was briefed to fly as No. 2 with Lieutenant F. B. Richter as No. 3 and Lt. J .C. Ansell as No. 4. The briefing took place at K.10 at 09.00 hours.

The flight led by Capt. Badenhorst took off from K.10 at 10.20 hours on 2/3/51 and proceeded as briefed. At approximately 11.15 hours Lt. Richter returned due to engine trouble and I took over No. 3 position in the formation with Lt. Ansell taking over No. 2 position.

At approximately 12.05 hours whilst flying over the chong-Ch'on-gang river just North of Sinanju between 500-1,000 feet Capt. Badenhorst called up and said, "Look out there is bags of heavy Ack...." he broke off and turned sharply right over the bridge crossing the river. At the same time he appeared to lose height and black smoke appeared from the aircraft. At this time I noticed what appeared to be 20mm, 40mm and some black puffs of anti-aircraft fire.

I called Capt. Badenhorst and told him he was streaming black smoke and to turn South and that we would follow him. There was no reply but the aircraft turned towards the South alternatively losing and gaining height slowly. I then noticed white smoke as well as black coming from the aircraft and informed Capt. Badenhorst again telling him to head South. Once again there was no reply. I then called Capt. Badenhorst and asked him whether he could read me. He did not reply but the aircraft kept on turning through south and appeared out of control as it was alternatively losing and gaining height.

The aircraft kept turning straight back towards Sinanju and at 12.10 hours at a height of approximately 700 feet flick rolled twice over the town and then dove straight into the ground in the Sinanju area. On impact the aircraft exploded and burnt furiously. At no time was anybody seen to attempt to bail out of the aircraft or anything fall away from the aircraft.' (Eyewitness Account of incident refers)

Commandant S. v. B Theron, D.S.O., D.F.C, A.F.C., Officer Commanding 2 Squadron, wrote to Badenhorst's widow three days later:

'It is impossible for me to find words to express the innermost feelings of myself and the members of the squadron in this sad hour. Badie being reported missing on operations came as a great shock to us all, and we fully realise what a terrible blow it must be to you. I can assure you Bobbie, that you and the children are constantly in our thoughts...

Badies place on the Squadron can never be filled. No squadron can ever have had a more able, reliable and likeable Flight commander than Badie. In his quiet unassuming way he was an outstanding leader of men.... In many little ways he so endeared himself that he soon became the staunchest of friends and companions. It goes without saying that his absence from our midst is deeply felt by everybody and I miss a very great personal friend.'

Sold with recipient's Identity Card, cloth and metal insignia, several original photographs from various stages of recipient's career and extensive copied research.

22 An Order of St. John group of five awarded to Miss Sibil Hey, Voluntary Aid Detachment and St. John Ambulance Brigade

THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Serving Sister's breast badge, silver and enamel; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S. M. A. Hey. V.A.D.); DEFENCE MEDAL; ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL, with two additional award Bars, unnamed as issued, *very fine* (5) £70-90

Miss Sibil Mary Alice Hey served during the Great War in the Voluntary Aid Detachment. She was appointed a Serving Sister of the Order of St. John on 2 January 1945, and was advanced to an Officer of the Order of St. John on 5 July 1955.

23 An unattributed Order of St. John pair

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Serving Brother's breast badge, circular type, silver and enamel; JUBILEE 1977, unnamed as issued, *traces of enamel restoration to first, therefore very fine* (2) £100-140

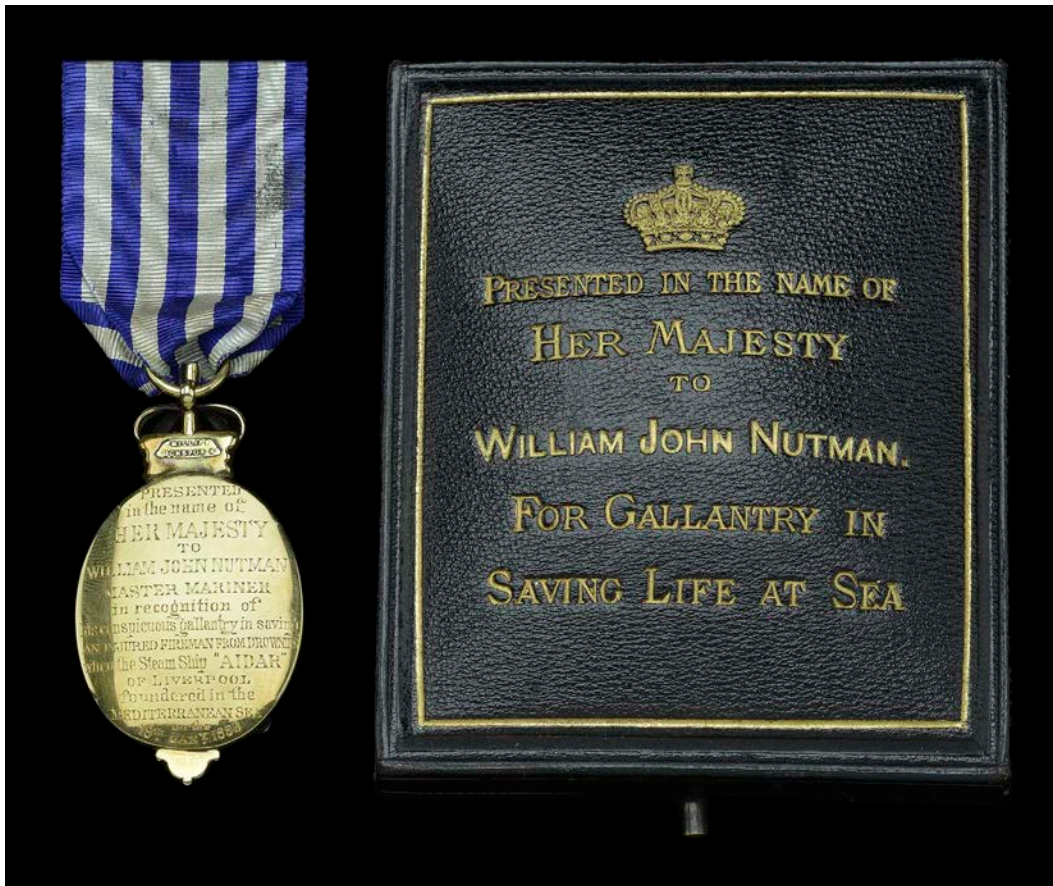
Sold together with a Royal National Theatre commemorative medallion, struck to commemorate the Theatre's 25th Jubilee in 1988, in case of issue.



The remarkable and unique Albert Medal in Gold for Sea life-saving group of seven awarded to Mr. W. J. Nutman, Captain of the S.S. *Aidar*, for his great gallantry in saving the life of an injured crewman during a storm in the Mediterranean Sea on the night of 19 January 1896- with the rest of his crew saved he refused to leave the injured fireman behind, waving away the lifeboats as his ship foundered, 'choosing to face almost certain death than to leave him behind'- an extraordinary group for an outstanding act of valour

ALBERT MEDAL, 1st Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, gold and enamel, the reverse officially engraved 'Presented in the name of Her Majesty to William John Nutman, Master Mariner in recognition of his Conspicuous Gallantry in saving an injured fireman from drowning when the steamship "Aidar" of Liverpool foundered in the Mediterranean Sea' on the 19th. Jany. 1896', reverse of the crown with maker's cartouché *Phillips, Cockspur St.*, unnumbered, but with workshop number, in embossed leather case of issue; ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small silver medal (successful) (William Nutman. 19th. Jan. 1896.) with top silver riband buckle, in case of issue; LLOYD'S MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA, large silver medal (Capt. W. Nutman. S.S. "Aidar" 19 January 1896) in case of issue; LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY MARINE MEDAL, 3rd type, gold (Captain William Nutman for Gallantry and Heroism in saving life from wreck of S.S. "Aidar" 19/1/96) with top gold riband buckle, in fitted case of issue; SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY MEDAL, gold (Captain W. J. Nutman, S.S. *Aidar*, 19th. Jan: 1896.) with double dolphin suspension and top gold riband buckle, in case of issue; MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION MEDAL, silver, the reverse engraved 'To Captain William Nutman (M.M.S.A.) S.S. "Aidar" for gallant and heroic conduct in saving the life of an injured seaman after the foundering of his vessel Jan. 19. 1896.', with top silver riband buckle, in case of issue; MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD CROSS, 39mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Presented by The Merchant Service Guild to Capt. W. J. Nutman for Heroism at Sea April 1896', with top suspension bar, in case of issue, *suspension bar sprung on one side on last, otherwise extremely fine and better* (7)

£15000-20000



William John Nutman was the Captain of the 2,400-ton cargo ship the *Aidar*, which foundered in a northerly gale in the Mediterranean Sea. A fuller account of his great act of gallantry was published in *The Strand Magazine*: 'At 2 a.m. on the 19th of January, while the steamship *Staffordshire*, of Liverpool, was on a voyage from Marseilles to Port Said, signals of distress were observed from the *Aidar*, and the *Staffordshire* immediately went to her assistance. The *Aidar*, it appeared, was on her way from Odessa to Marseilles, and the wreck occurred in the Mediterranean, near Messina. As the *Aidar* was found to be sinking fast, three of the *Staffordshire*'s life-boats were at once launched. But their crews experienced immense difficulty in the work of saving life owing to the darkness and the heavy sea. Three times was the *Staffordshire* manoeuvred round to windward, and each time the life-boat was dispatched the rescuing crew were in serious peril of their own lives. During one visit, the boat was badly damaged by one of *Aidar*'s davits, which was just above the water. At 6.10 a.m. the only persons left on the wreck were Captain Nutman and an injured and helpless fireman, whom he was endeavouring to save, and whom he absolutely refused to abandon. The steamer was now rapidly settling down, and as it was no longer safe to remain near her, the officer in charge of the rescuing party from the *Staffordshire* asked Nutman for a final answer— would he leave his helpless charge and save himself? He would not; he persisted in remaining with the injured man, choosing almost certain death rather than leave him to his fate. Even the passengers tried hard to induce the captain to come away, but he would not. The fireman seemed powerless and paralyzed with fear, making no effort to save himself beyond clinging to the broken bridge, then down in the water, as the vessel was on her beam ends. As the *Staffordshire*'s life-boat returned each time, captain Nutman would say: "Pull away with those people and come back for me afterwards." It is necessary to explain that the boat could not come quite close to the sinking ship, simply because no one knew the moment when the latter might founder and suck down with her anything that chanced to be floating in the vicinity; moreover, there was a terrific sea.

At last, after having given Captain Nutman many chances of life, the men in the rescuing boats were obliged to pull away reluctantly, and immediately afterwards, at 6:17 a.m., the *Aidar* gave one or two heavy lurches and then foundered. Long after this the *Staffordshire*'s life-boat returned to the spot, its crew perhaps animated by vague hopes, and the officer commanding it was amazed to behold Captain Nutman clinging to the bottom of an upturned boat, still grasping the now unconscious fireman. Another half-hour elapsed before the boat could approach, but eventually this hero and his precious charge were picked up and taken on board the *Staffordshire*. In all 24 persons were saved, one only, a boy, being drowned. This was the cabin boy, who was washed over-board during the night and not seen after 12:30 a.m.

Colonel Sir Vivian Majendie, the well-known explosives expert at the Home Office, interested himself very much in this case, and obtained a number of facts about it. He had a conversation with Captain Nutman himself, who came from Port Said in the same ship with him. Sir Vivian gathered that the fireman was much too injured to make any effort to save himself, and if left by Captain Nutman he must have inevitably perished. There was also a German passenger on board the *Aidar* who was so paralyzed with horror at the aspect of things that he could not be persuaded to jump from the ship into one of the rescuing boats; and he, too, must have been lost had not Captain Nutman, with great determination, taken him up and dropped him into the water. He was then obliged to struggle to one of the boats, but as he had a life vest on, and a boat was no far away, this cost him very little trouble. The full details of this action were forwarded to the Queen during Her Majesty's recent trip to the Riviera.' (article in *The Strand Magazine* refers).

Nutman was presented with this Albert Medal in Gold for Sea (one of only 25 ever awarded) by Queen Victoria in July 1896, and also received a plethora of other awards for this action, including the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society's Medal in Gold (one of only 66 ever awarded); the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariner's Royal Benevolent Society's Medal in Gold (one of only 40 ever awarded); and the Mercantile Marine Service Association's Medal (one of only 21 ever awarded).

Sold with a photograph of the recipient.

Note: The Merchant Service Guild was a break-away organisation from the Mercantile Marine Service Association that was founded in 1860, and existed until they merged again in 1936. Their Cross was only awarded where exceptional valour had been exhibited, and where either the Albert Medal or the Royal Humane Society Stanhope Gold Medal had been awarded.



An Albert Medal in Gold for Land group of three awarded to Corporal H. F. Ewington, Army Ordnance Corps, formerly a waiter employed by Spiers and Pond Restaurant, London, for gallantry in saving the life of a man who had fallen on the live rail of the Metropolitan Railway tracks at Aldersgate Street [now Barbican] Station in London, 1 July 1913, enduring several electric shocks as he pulled him to safety and held him between the tracks as trains approached from both directions

ALBERT MEDAL, 1st Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land, gold and enamel, the reverse officially engraved 'Presented by His Majesty to Herbert Frederick Ewington for Gallantry in saving life at the Aldersgate Street Railway Station on the 1st. July 1913.', in case of issue; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (034470 Cpl. H. F. Ewington. A.O.C.) central cipher slightly loose on AM, good very fine (3) £8000-12000



A.M. *London Gazette* 19 December 1913:

'A fitter in the employment of the Metropolitan Railway, while crossing the permanent way at Aldersgate Street Station, slipped and fell across a live electric rail. Whilst a porter was fetching the insulating rubber gloves- without which it was very dangerous to touch anyone who is in contact with a live rail- a train was seen entering the station on the same line. At that moment Ewington jumped on to the line and managed to pull the man's leg clear of the rail, receiving several shocks in doing so, and succeeded in getting the injured man into safety between the two sets of rails before the train pulled up a few feet away. The danger was increased by the fact that another train was approaching in the opposite direction. But for Ewington's exceptional bravery, there is little doubt that the fitter, who was unable to release himself, and who leg was badly burned, would have lost his life.'

Herbert Frederick Ewington was born in Kensington in 1877, and in civilian life was employed as a waiter by Spiers and Pond Restaurant, London, whilst also playing a leading role on the Committee of the Hackney Workhouse. He was presented with his Albert Medal in Gold by H.M. King George V at Buckingham Palace on 16 December 1913, and subsequently served during the Great War in the Army Ordnance Corps. He died at Rochford in 1950.

Sold together with a Home Office letter the the recipient informing him of the award of the Albert Medal, dated 18 November 1913, together with another letter regarding his investiture; and a copy of the Albert Medal Consolidating Warrant of 1905; various newspaper cuttings; portrait photograph of the recipient; a small gold medallion, the reverse engraved 'Presented to H. F. Ewington as a mark of esteem from a few friends of Collins Music Hall, May 24th. 1912'; a silver cigarette case, the back engraved 'Presented to H. F. Ewington by the Staff of Collins Music Hall May 24th 1912', *this somewhat dented*; and a related Order of Buffaloes Medallion.

24 Albert Medals in Gold for Land were awarded to civilians between 1877 and 1971.



A Second War 1942 Posthumous Albert Medal for Sea group of four awarded to Lieutenant E. P. S. Russell, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, for, despite not being a strong swimmer, making a gallant attempt to save the life of a man who was washed overboard from H.M.S. *Eskimo* in heavy weather off the coast of Falmouth on 9 May 1942, and laying down his own life in the process

ALBERT MEDAL, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, bronze and enamel, reverse officially engraved 'Awarded by The King to the late Lieutenant Edward Peregrine Stuart Russell, R.N.V.R., for Gallantry in attempting to save life at sea on 9th. May 1942', in case of issue; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, traces of verdigris to 1939-45 Star, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4) £6000-8000



Provenance: Glendining's, March 1976.

A.M. *London Gazette* 11 August 1942:

'When H.M.S. *Eskimo* was on passage in heavy weather on 9th May 1942, a man was washed overboard. Lieutenant Russell, seeing that he could not grasp the bearing lines thrown to him, dived overboard and tried to secure him, but the man sank before he could do this. As Lieutenant Russell himself was being hauled on board he lost his hold on the bearing line, and drifted away. Another Officer tried to save him, but could not reach him, and by the time the ship could be stopped, he was dead. He was not a strong swimmer, and had made a gallant attempt to save his shipmate.'

Edward Peregrine Stuart Russell was born in Camberley, Surrey, in 1917, the son of Captain Somerville Russell, Royal Navy, and was commissioned as a Sub-Lieutenant into the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 9 June 1936, serving with the London Division. He served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Eskimo* (destroyer), and was killed whilst trying to save the life of a member of the crew of *Eskimo*, off the coast at Falmouth, Cornwall, on 9 May 1942. His body was recovered from the water, and he is buried in Falmouth Cemetery.



An Albert Medal for Land awarded to Mr. E. David, Collier, for his gallantry in rescuing five trapped Welsh miners at the Tynewydd Colliery in the Rhondda Valley after a nine-day imprisonment in April 1877- the gallantry of the rescue party was so great, and public opinion so strong, that the Albert Medal for Land was instituted as a result- 4 Albert Medals in gold and 21 Albert Medals in bronze were awarded to the rescue party- the first Albert Medals for Land ever awarded

ALBERT MEDAL, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land, bronze and enamel, the reverse officially engraved 'Presented in the name of Her Majesty to Edward David, Collier, for saving life at the Tynewydd Colliery April 1877', reverse of the crown with maker's cartouché *Phillips, Cockspur St.*, and officially numbered 'No. 31', on original narrow riband, central cipher loose and some damage to red enamel, therefore very fine £4000-5000

A.M. *London Gazette* 7 August 1877:

'On the 11th of April the Tynewydd Colliery, situated near Porth, in the Rhondda Valley, South Wales, was inundated with water from the old workings of the adjoining Cymmer Colliery. At the time of the inundation there were fourteen men in the pit, of whom four were unfortunately drowned, and one was killed by compressed air, leaving nine men imprisoned by the water; of this number four were released after eighteen hours' imprisonment, and five after nine days' imprisonment. It was in effecting the release of the latter five that those distinguished services were rendered which the conferring of the "Albert Medal of the Second Class" is intended to recognize.

During the five days from April the 16th to April the 20th the above named men were at various times engaged in cutting through the barrier of coal separating them from the five imprisoned men, and while exposing their own lives to the great danger which would have resulted from an outburst of compressed air and water, and to the danger which actually existed from the presence of large quantities of inflammable gas, continued to perform their work until the five men were safely released.'

Edward David, a Collier employed by the Tynewydd Colliery in the Rhondda Valley, was awarded his Albert Medal for the rescue of the Welsh Colliers following their incarceration after the inundation at the colliery on 11 April 1877. 'The release, finally effected yesterday week, of the five survivors, four men and a boy, who had remained nine whole days and nights entombed alive, with no food but a little candle grease, in the recesses of a flooded coal pit has been hailed all over the country. Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to intimate her intention of bestowing the Albert Medal, which was instituted for the reward of "acts of gallantry in saving life at sea", upon these humble men who hazarded their own lives in cutting through the coal to extricate their starving comrades. In answer to questions put to them by medical gentlemen, the imprisoned men said that all they had during their long incarceration was a small quantity of dirty water, and a little grease which dropped from a box containing the candles. As may be imagined, the poor fellows had not exactly measured the time they had been in their dreary solitude: one said they had only been in place seven days. Upon the little boy being got out, the first thing he asked was whether his father and brother were alive, and he was informed that they were all right. This, however, was a deception, as both were among the victims of the sad accident.' (*Illustrated London News*, 28 April 1877 refers).

For his gallantry at Tynewydd David was additionally presented with a silver watch and chain, and a gratuity of £20. He was still living in the area on the occasion of his Golden Wedding Anniversary.

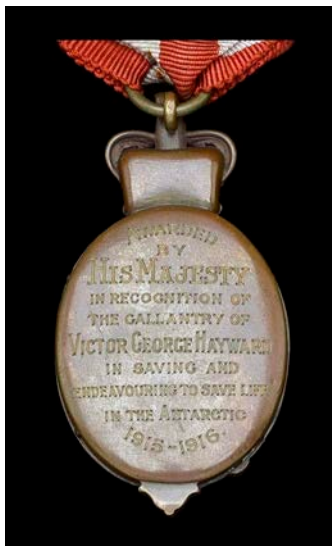
Until the Tynewydd disaster, the Albert Medal had only been given for bravery in saving life at sea. The courage of the Tynewydd Colliers, however, prompted Queen Victoria to also bestow the award of those saving life on land, announcing "The Albert Medal, hitherto only bestowed for gallantry in saving life at sea, shall be extended to similar actions on land, and that the first medals struck for this purpose shall be conferred on the heroic rescuers of the Welsh Miners." Four Albert Medals in Gold, and 21 Albert Medals in bronze were awarded for this action, the first Albert Medals for Land ever awarded.

Sold together with a newspaper cutting with a line drawing of the recipient and his wife on the occasion of their Golden Wedding Anniversary; and a photograph of the entombed miners with some of their rescuers.



The extremely rare Shackleton Trans-Antarctic Expedition Posthumous Albert Medal for Land pair awarded to Mr. V. G. Hayward, Storekeeper and Dog-handler in the *Aurora* party 1914-16, for gallantry in 'saving and endeavouring to save life in the Antarctic' during a journey of 950 miles lasting more than five months; he lost his life when crossing the sea-ice with Lieutenant A. L. Mackintosh in May 1916

ALBERT MEDAL, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land, bronze and enamel, the reverse officially engraved 'Awarded by His Majesty in recognition of the Gallantry of Victor George Hayward in saving and endeavouring to save life in the Antarctic 1915-1916.'; POLAR MEDAL 1904, silver, G.V.R., 2 clasps, Antarctic 1914-16, Antarctic 1917 (V. G. Hayward. Storekeeper, "*Aurora*") second clasp unofficially attached, *minor edge nicks to Polar Medal, otherwise extremely fine (2)* £40000-60000



A.M. *London Gazette* 6 July 1923 (in a joint citation with Mr. Ernest Edward Mills Joyce, Mr. William Raymond Richards [sic], and Petty Officer Harry Ernest Wild, R.N. (deceased)):

'In recognition of gallant conduct in saving and endeavouring to save life while serving as members of the Ross Sea Party of the Shackleton Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1914-17. The Expedition had for its object the crossing of the Antarctic Continent from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea, via the South Pole, a distance of about seventeen hundred miles. Sufficient supplies for the journey could not be carried, and it was therefore necessary to establish a chain of depots on the Ross Sea side as far southwards as possible. With this end in view the ship *Aurora* was sent to McMurdo Sound at the southern extremity of the Ross Sea and, as it was intended that the vessel should winter there, a portion only of the stores and equipment was disembarked. McMurdo Sound was reached in January 1915, but during a blizzard in May, the *Aurora* was blown out to sea and was unable to return, and the nine members of the Expedition who were on shore were left stranded. They recognised that failure to establish depots would undoubtedly result in the loss of the main body and resolved, in spite of their grave shortage of equipment, to carry out the allotted programme.

For this purpose a party under the command of Sub-Lieutenant A. L. Mackintosh, R.N.R., and consisting of the Reverend A. P. Spencer-Smith, Messrs. Joyce, Richards, Hayward, and Wild, and three other members who assisted for a part of the outward journey left Hut Point, Ross Island, on October 9th. They took with them two sledges and four dogs, and 162 days elapsed before the surviving members of the party were back at Hut Point, the total distance covered being approximately 950 miles.

Mr. Spencer-Smith had to be dragged on a sledge for 42 days, mainly by hand labour, the distance covered being over 350 miles. When more than 100 miles remained to be covered the collapse of Lieutenant Mackintosh imposed an additional burden on the active members of the party who were all suffering from scurvy and snow blindness and were so enfeebled by their labours that at times they were unable to cover more than 2 or 3 miles in 15 hours. Mr. Spencer-Smith died when only 19 miles remained to be covered, but Lieutenant Mackintosh was brought in safely to the base.'

Victor George Hayward was born in London in 1888. He was privately educated and employed as an accounts clerk in the City. A restless spirit, he downed tools, and took leave from his employers to work on a ranch in Canada for seven months. Returning to London at an opportune moment, he applied to join Sir Ernest Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1914.

Hayward was selected as Store Keeper and Dog Handler as part of the crew of the *Aurora* under the command of Aeneas Mackintosh. Whilst Shackleton set off with the *Endurance* from home shores, Mackintosh and his party travelled to Australia to take possession of, and prepare the *Aurora* for departure. With the preparation work carried out the latter set out from Hobart, 25 December 1914.

Little elaboration of this, one of the most famous Polar expeditions, is required here. Hayward's example of self-sacrifice as part of the Ross Sea Party, however, is worthy of further illustration. Shackleton's plan for the *Aurora* was for its crew to establish a base on the Ross Sea from where they would travel across the Ross Barrier to the Beardmore Glacier. They would carry out geological work enroute, and lay adequate supply of provisions in depots, before finally meeting the Trans-Antarctic Party at Mount Buckley. With this purpose in mind the *Aurora* sailed from the island [Macquarie Island] on December 31st, and three days later they sighted the first iceberg, and on the following day the ship passed through the first belt of pack-ice. On January 7th Mount Sabine, a mighty peak of the Admiralty Range, South Victoria Land, was sighted seventy-five miles distant.

It had been proposed that a party of three men should travel to Cape Crozier, land provisions, and erect a small hut of fibro-concrete sheets for the use of this party. The ship was off the Cape on the afternoon of January 9th, and a boat was put off with a party to search for a landing place. But no place to land the hut and stores could be found.

Mackintosh then proceeded into McMurdo Sound, but, owing to heavy pack ice, it was not until January 16th that the ship reached a point off Cape Evans, where ten tons of coal and ninety-eight cases of oil were landed. During succeeding days the *Aurora* was worked southward, and by January 24th was within nine miles of Hut Point. There Mackintosh made the ship fast to sea-ice then breaking up rapidly, and proceeded to arrange sledging-parties. He intended to direct the laying of the depots himself and to leave his first officer, Lieut. J. R. Stenhouse, in command of the *Aurora*, with instructions to select a base and land a party.

The first objective was Hut Point, where the hut erected by the *Discovery* Expedition in 1902 stands. An advance party, consisting of Joyce (in charge), Jack and Gaze, with dogs and fully loaded sledges, left the ship on January 24th; Mackintosh, with Wild and Smith, followed the next day, and a supporting party of six men left the ship on January 30th. This last party consisted of Cope (in charge), Stevens, Ninnis, Hayward, Hooke and Richards.

These parties had a strenuous time during the following weeks. The men, fresh from shipboard, were not in the best of training, and the same was true of the dogs. It was unfortunate that the dogs had to be worked while they were still in poor condition and before they had learned to work together as teams. The result was the loss of many dogs, and this proved a most serious matter in the following season.' (*South - The Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition 1914-17*, by Sir Ernest Shackleton, refers)

Joyce and Mackintosh's parties used dogs to try and reach their objectives, whilst Cope was to employ a motor-tractor. The first two parties struggled desperately against the conditions and ration privation, eventually having to return to Hut Point on the 25th March. Cope's party, including Hayward, had been forced to return to Hut Point towards the end of February. The tractor on which they had been relying had broken down early in proceedings, and had made the situation untenable.

As Mackintosh led his man back, 'they broke camp on the morning of March 25th, with the thermometer recording 55 degrees of frost, and a short time later arrived at Hut Point and reached the door of the Hut. [As Mackintosh wrote] "We shouted. No sound. Shouted again and presently a dark object appeared. This turned out to be Cope, who was by himself. We heard then how the ship had called here on March 11th and picked up Spencer-Smith, Richards, Ninnis, Hooke and Gaze, the present members here being Cope, Hayward and Jack."

The six men now at Hut Point were cut off from the winter quarters of the Expedition at Cape Evans by the open water of McMurdo Sound. Naturally Mackintosh was anxious to get in touch with the ship and the other members of the shore party; but he could not move until the sea-ice was firm, and, as events occurred, he did not reach Cape Evans until the beginning of June.' (*Ibid*)

The following months in the Hut were monotonous and hard. Conditions were primitive, and when Mackintosh's men ran out of fuel they were forced to dismantle and burn Scott's small observation hut. The store of seal-blubber ran low early in April, and it was not until 9 May that seals were sighted and slaughtered for fuel and food.

The *Aurora* successfully landed four men, Stevens, Spencer-Smith, Gaze and Richards at the winter quarters on Cape Evans. The ship made fast to shore anchors about 40 yards off shore. The party under Stevens took up quarters in Captain Scott's hut, from which they were instructed to kill seals for meat and blubber. The ship was also to be unloaded of stores, but this was done at a slow pace given that it was anticipated that the *Aurora* would winter at Cape Evans. On the night of the 7th May, however, the ship had slipped her moorings and drifted away thus leaving the bewildered shore party on Ross Island without means of subsistence and the Trans-Continental Party short of stores and rations for the depots to be laid by the Ross Sea party.

Out Of The Frying Pan and Into The Fire

Stevens and his companions 'made a careful survey of their position and realised the serious difficulties ahead of them. No general provisions and no clothing required for sledging had been landed, and much of the sledging gear was also aboard. Fortunately the hut contained both food and clothing, left there by Captain Scott's Expedition. As many seals as possible were killed and the meat and blubber stored.

June 2nd brought a welcome addition to the party in the men who had been forced to remain at Hut Point until the sea-ice was firm. There were now ten men at Cape Evans - namely, Mackintosh, Spencer-Smith, Joyce, Wild, Cope, Stevens, Hayward, Gaze, Jack and Richards. The winter had closed down upon the Antarctic and no move could be made before the beginning of September. Meanwhile they overhauled the available stores and gear, made plans for the future, and lived the severe... life of the polar explorer in winter quarters.' (*Ibid*)

The six men from Hut Point were so excited at reaching Cape Evans that they did not notice that the ship was not there. When Mackintosh was finally told the news he was appalled. The joyful reunion came to a sudden end. Given the dangerous reality of the situation, however, they set about organising themselves as best they could. As Mackintosh wrote:

'Meanwhile we are preparing here for a prolonged stay. The shortage of clothing is our principal hardship. The members of the party from Hut Point have the clothes we wore when we left the ship on January 25th. I cannot imagine a dirtier set of people.... everyone is taking the situation very philosophically.

Stevens is in charge of the scientific staff and is now the senior officer ashore. Joyce is in charge of the equipment and has undertaken to improvise clothes from what canvas we can find here. Wild is working with Joyce. He is a cheerful, willing soul. Richards has taken over the keeping of meteorological log. He is a young Australian, a hard, conscientious worker, and I look for good results from his endeavours. Jack, another young Australian, is his assistant. Hayward is the handy man, and responsible for the supply of blubber. Gaze, another Australian, is working with Hayward. Spencer-Smith, the *padre*, is in charge of photography, and, of course, assists in the general routine work. Cope is the medical officer... The day after my arrival I explained the necessity for economy in the use of fuel, light and stores, in view of the possibility that we may have to stay here for two years.'

During July Mackintosh made several unsuccessful attempts to go northwards on the sea-ice, but it was not until 13 August when he and Stevens managed to reach the *Nimrod* hut at Cape Royds. Here they found stores and supplies left by Shackleton's Expedition of 1907-1909.



The Ross Sea Party, Hayward back row, 2nd from left. As illustrated in South, The Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition 1914-17, by Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Carrying On With the Plan Above All Else - Depot Laying

The stores were returned to Cape Evans, and the remainder of August was spent preparing for the proposed depot-laying journeys on the Barrier. As daylight notably increased, the sledging began on 1 September. The latter month was known to be the most difficult for sledging, with the soft snows of winter on top of the ice. As Shackleton records, 'the scheme adopted by Mackintosh, after discussion, was that nine men, divided into three parties of three each, should undertake the sledging. One man was to be left at Cape Evans to continue the meteorological observations during the summer. Mackintosh estimated that the provisions required for the consumption of the depot parties, and for the depots to be placed southward to the foot of the Beardmore Glacier, would amount to 4,000 lb. The first depot was to be placed on Minna Bluff, and from there southward a depot was to be placed on each degree latitude. The final depot would be at the foot of the Beardmore Glacier. The initial task would be the haulage of stores from Cape Evans to Hut Point - thirteen miles. All the sledging stores had to be taken across, and Mackintosh proposed to place additional supplies there in case a party, returning late from the Barrier, had to spend winter months at Hut Point.'

Hayward was in a party with the two Australians, Jack and Gaze. By 9 October, and after a monumental effort, the vast majority of the supplies had been sledged to Safety Camp on the Barrier. On the latter date the nine men set out to establish an advanced base at Minna Bluff, but only managed to cover 10 miles in three days. Mackintosh decided to form two parties from the nine men, taking Wild and Spencer-Smith with him and leaving Joyce to lead the others.

Shackleton's words written after the event make clear the sacrifice and perhaps ultimate futility of what Mackintosh's party were to achieve for the men of the *Endurance*, who were unable to physically appreciate their labours:

'It is always easy to be wise after the event, and one may realise now that the use of the dogs before they were in condition and trained was a mistake. In consequence hardly any dogs were available for the more important journeys of 1915-16. For six months the men were sledging almost continuously; they suffered from frostbite, scurvy, snow-blindness, and utter weariness of over-taxed bodies. But they placed the depots in the required positions, and had the Weddell Sea Party been able to cross the Antarctic continent, stores and fuel would have been waiting for us where we expected to find them.'

In horrendous conditions they persevered, and the two parties achieved much of what they set out to. By January 1916, however, the heavy work load was starting to take its toll on the men. Mackintosh and Joyce's parties had joined, the former was exhausted and sprained his knee on 9 January. The last depot was to be placed on the base of Mount Hope, at the foot of the Beardmore Glacier:

'The party proceeded at once and advanced five miles beyond the depot before camping on the evening of the 18th. The sledge loads, relieved of the stores deposited at the various depots, were now comparatively light, and on the 19th a good advance was made. But new troubles were developing. Spencer-Smith was suffering from swollen and painful legs and Mackintosh was showing signs of exhaustion. A mountain, believed to be Mount Hope, could be seen ahead, over thirty miles away.

Spencer-Smith, who had struggled on gamely, started next morning and kept going until noon. Then he reported his inability to proceed, and Mackintosh called a halt. Spencer-Smith suggested that he should be left with provisions and a tent while the others pushed on to Mount Hope, and pluckily assured Mackintosh that the rest would put him right. This plan, after consultation, was agreed to, Mackintosh feeling that the depot must be laid and that delay was dangerous.' (*South - The Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition 1914-17*, by Sir Ernest Shackleton, refers)

Joyce had wanted the ailing Mackintosh to remain with Spencer-Smith, but despite his deteriorating condition they all pressed on together. They managed to establish the depot and return to Spencer-Smith's position by 29 January. On their return they found him in a sleeping bag, and unable to walk.

Return Across The Barrier - Or Share The Fate of Captain Scott And His Party

No march could be made on 30 January owing to a blizzard, however, they made eight miles the following day with Spencer-Smith on one of the sledges. Steady advances were made on the next days, but although Joyce, Wild, Richards and Hayward were feeling fit, Mackintosh was lame and weak, and Spencer-Smith's condition was alarming.' (*Ibid*)

In the first week of February Hayward started to develop strong signs of scurvy. On the 18th the party had made it to within 12 miles of the Bluff depot, however, the most severe blizzard immobilised them for the next five days during which they were reduced to half-rations. Their oil was nearly spent, and Mackintosh, Spencer-Smith and Hayward were now all providing grave cause for concern. Despite the blizzard still raging, the party decided that they must press on, as Joyce recorded in his diary for 22 February, 'Same old thing, no ceasing of this blizzard. Hardly any food left except tea and sugar. Richards, Hayward and I, after a long talk, decided to start tomorrow in any case, or else we shall be sharing the fate of Captain Scott and his party. The other tent seems to be very quiet, but now and again we hear a burst of song from Wild, so they are in the land of the living. We gave the dogs the last of their food tonight, so we shall have to push, as a great deal depends on them.'

The following day they all set out for the depot at Minna Bluff. Within an hour it became clear that Mackintosh could go no further, and as a consequence it was decided that both he and Spencer-Smith would be left behind under the care of Wild. As Shackleton records, 'Wild was in fairly good condition. Joyce, Richards and Hayward, who had undertaken the relief journey, were all showing symptoms of scurvy; their legs were weak, and their gums swollen.'

Joyce led them to the Minna Bluff depot by 26 February, and re-supplied they set about on the gruelling return trip to their sick comrades, 'great difficulties were ahead of them. Hayward was suffering from his knees, the dogs had lost all heart in pulling. The surface was so bad that they could hardly move the sledge at times, and their pace was not more than one-half to three-quarters of a mile per hour.' (*Ibid*)

Despite their continual battle against blizzards all the men were reunited three days after they had reached Minna Bluff - Mackintosh and Spencer-Smith had been without food for five days. They set out for Hut Point almost immediately, with the two invalids strapped to sledges and Hayward forced to move as best as he could. As Joyce records in his diary, this situation did not last long, for on 4 March 'Up 5.20. Still blizzarding, but have decided to get under way as Hayward is getting worse, and one doesn't know who is next. No mistake it is scurvy, and the only possible cure is fresh food. Smith is still cheerful; he has hardly moved for weeks and he has to have everything done for him. Got under way 9.35. It took some two hours to dig out dogs and sledges, as they were completely buried. It is the same every morning now... In the afternoon wind eased a bit and drift went down. Found it very hard pulling with the third man on the sledge, as Hayward has been all the afternoon.'

Three days later Hayward and Mackintosh tried to ease the burden on the weakening men, as Joyce records, 'there is double the amount of work to do now with our invalids. Hayward and Skipper [Mackintosh] going on ahead with sticks, very slow pace. If one could only get some fresh food. After a consultation the Skipper decided to stay behind in a tent with three weeks' provisions, while we pushed on with Smith and Hayward. It seems hard, only about thirty miles away, and yet cannot get any help. Our gear is absolutely rotten; no sleep last night, shivering all night in wet bags.'

Joyce recorded in his diary on 9 March that Spencer-Smith died, 'for forty days in pain he had been dragged on the sledge, but never grumbled or complained.' Demoralised the party buried Spencer-Smith, and placed Hayward on the sledge in his stead. Two days later they arrived at Hut Point, 'the following night all hands suffered from over-eating and all of them were also suffering from more serious trouble. Hayward could hardly move; Joyce's ankles and knees were badly swollen, and his gums prominent; Wild was very black around the joints and gums very black.' (*South - The Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition 1914-17*, by Sir Ernest Shackleton, refers)

Joyce and the other members of the party decided that Hayward should remain at Hut Point, whilst they travelled back to retrieve Mackintosh. Hayward acquiesced, and the others set off on 14 March. They returned three days later with Mackintosh on a sledge, 'found Hayward still about the same. Now we have arrived and got the party in, it remains to themselves to get better... We have been out 160 days, and done a distance of 1,561 miles; a good record. Before turning in the Skipper shook us by the hand with great emotion, thanking us for saving his life. I think the irony of fate was poor Smith going under so short a time before we got in.'

All For Naught - A Final Tragedy

Joyce was not to know that Spencer-Smith would not be the only loss to the party's complement. The next step was to leave for Cape Evans, but in order to do this they needed to wait for the sea to freeze. Shackleton records the final tragedy to befall Mackintosh's party:

'A spell of calm weather came during the first week of May and the sea-ice formed rapidly. The men made several short trips over it to the north. The disaster that followed is described thus by Richards. "And now a most regrettable incident occurred," he wrote "On the morning of May 8th, before breakfast, Captain Mackintosh asked Joyce what he thought of his going to Cape Evans with Hayward. Captain Mackintosh thought the ice quite safe. He was strongly urged at the time not to take the risk, as it was pointed out that the ice, although firm, was very young, and that a blizzard was almost sure to take part of it out to sea."

Mackintosh naturally would be anxious to know if the men at Cape Evans were well and if they had heard any news of the ship. At 1pm, with the weather apparently changing for the worse, he and Hayward left, after promising to turn back if the weather grew worse. At 3pm a moderate blizzard was raging which later increased in fury, and the hut party had many misgivings for the safety of the absent men.

On May 10th, the first day possible, the three men left behind walked over new ice to the north to try and find some trace of the others. The footmarks were seen clearly enough raised up on the ice, and the track was followed for about two miles towards Cape Evans. Here they ended abruptly, and in the dim light a wide stretch of water, very lightly covered with ice, was seen as far as the eye could reach. It was at once evident that part of the ice over which they had travelled had gone out to sea.....

The entry in Joyce's diary shows that he had very strong forebodings of disaster when Mackintosh and Hayward left. Indeed he warned them not to go..... "I fail to see why these people are so anxious to risk their lives again. They could walk to Cape Evans in less than four hours perhaps... but it will be hell to be caught on this ice in a blizzard."

Mackintosh and Hayward were never seen again. Joyce led the remainder of the men to Cape Evans on 15 July. The *Aurora* eventually returned to relieve the survivors on 10 January 1917.

Joyce, Richards, Hayward and Wild were awarded the Albert Medal in recognition of their efforts to save the lives of Mackintosh and Spencer-Smith on the Barrier, with Hayward's award being posthumous. It is interesting to note that the Antarctic 1917 clasp to Hayward's medal would appear to be a 'posthumous' award of a slightly different nature - in that he and the other two members of the *Aurora* party (Mackintosh and Spencer-Smith) who died in 1916 were all issued with the clasp. The authorisation for this clasp was given by one Winston Churchill in May 1921.

It is perhaps sadder still, that only Joyce and Richards were alive to receive their Albert Medals. Hayward had succumbed to the unforgiving environment that accompanied Polar exploration, whilst Wild died of disease in service during the Great War.

Sold with a signature in black of Ernest Shackleton and Emily Shackleton on card, adhesions from previous mat on reverse; photographic images and copied research.



A Great War 1916 Albert Medal for Land awarded to Company Sergeant Major W. Shooter, Cheshire Regiment, for saving the life of two officers by throwing away a live bomb, which exploded in the air before he could take cover, wounding him in the process. Seriously wounded a second time in the advance on St. Quentin, where his entire lower jaw was blown away, he spent the next 17 months in hospital

ALBERT MEDAL, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land, bronze and enamel, the reverse officially engraved 'Presented by His Majesty to Acting Company Sergeant Major William Shooter, 15th. (S) Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment, for Gallantry in saving life in France on the 8th. April 1916.', in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine*

£5000-6000

A.M. *London Gazette* 4 January 1918:

'On the 8th April 1916, while bombing instruction was being given in a trench occupied by two officers, Sergeant-Major Shooter, and a private, the private, who was about to throw a bomb from which he had withdrawn the safety pin, dropped it. Without giving any warning of what had occurred, he ran away. After about two seconds had elapsed, Sergeant-Major Shooter saw the bomb. He could easily have escaped around the traverse, but, in order to save the others, he seized the bomb and threw it away. It exploded in the air before Sergeant-Major Shooter could take cover, wounding him. By risking his life he undoubtedly saved the two officers who were with him in the trench from serious or fatal injury.'

William Shooter was employed as a Foreman Stoker with Bradford Dyers Association at Brighouse, Yorkshire, prior to his enlistment in the Cheshire Regiment on 30 November 1914. He was awarded the Albert Medal for his gallantry during the Great War, '... the deed which has been so fittingly recognised dates back to April 1916, when the Sergeant was giving instructions at a bombing school in France. One of the boys inadvertently dropped a grenade. The Sergeant realised the gravity of the situation, and, taking his own life in his hands, picked it up. The bomb exploded and wounded Shooter severely in the thigh, but his timely action undoubtedly saved a number of lives. Two Officers, a Sergeant, and a Private were in the breastwork at the time, and they all escaped without a scratch, thanks to Shooter's coolness and bravery. He still carries a piece of the shell in his thigh.

A year later the Sergeant was again seriously wounded, and he has now been in hospital for seventeen months. On the advance on St. Quentin a high explosive burst. In its descent it took away the bottom part of Shooter's jaw. So clean did the explosive do its work that it carried away nearly all his teeth, one being split clean in two. Shooter is regarded as one of the miracles of medical science. In the hospital practically a new lower jaw is being built up for him with marvellous success.' (newspaper article included with the lot refers). He was presented with his Albert Medal by H.M. King George V at Buckingham Palace on 18 September 1918, and was discharged on 26 November of that year.



A scarce Albert Medal for Land awarded to Mrs. F. W. H. Emmett, the wife of the Stationmaster at Peshawar, for gallantry in saving the life of her husband and son following an attack by a murderous fanatic on 7 December 1919- one of only 16 Albert Medals awarded to women

ALBERT MEDAL, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land, bronze and enamel, the reverse officially engraved 'Presented by His Majesty to Florence Amy, wife of Frederick William Henry Emmett, for Gallantry in saving life at Peshawar, on the 7th. December 1919.', in case of issue, *minor edge nick, otherwise extremely fine* £6000-8000

Provenance: Christie's, November 1988.

A.M. *London Gazette* 17.8.1920:

'On the 7th December 1919, Mrs. Emmett, wife of the Stationmaster at Peshawar, and her children were sitting with her husband, who was in bed with fever, when the eldest boy aged 17 went into the sitting-room, and found an Indian coming in from the garden with an axe, breaking the boy's forearm. The boy closed with his assailant, and on his mother coming into the room she found that the man, who had dropped his axe, was stabbing her son with a dagger. She went to her son's assistance and held the man, never relaxing her hold in spite of receiving a stab in her side. At this stage her husband came from his sickbed to the rescue; the Indian wrenched himself free from Mrs. Emmett and stabbed Mr. Emmett in the thigh. Thereupon Mrs. Emmett again seized the man by the wrist, and in spite of receiving several more wounds on her hand and arm succeeded in getting hold of the handle of the dagger. Eventually with the aid of servants the assailant was overpowered. All three recovered; their assailant, a murderous fanatic, was tried and hanged.'

Florence Amy Emmett, the wife of the Peshawar Stationmaster, was severely wounded in the murderous attack, 'but continued to show the greatest courage by ignoring her own wounds until both her husband and son had been attended to and sent to hospital. There can be no doubt that Mrs. Emmett's bravery saved her son's life and probably her husband's too.' She was presented with her Albert Medal by H.M. King George V at Buckingham Palace on 8 March 1921.



A superb 'Heavy Brigade' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private J. R. Aslett, 1st Royal Dragoons, who lost an arm to cannon shot during the famous charge at Balaklava, 25 October 1854

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (James R. Aslett. 1st Rl. Drags.); CRIMEA 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol (Pvte. Jas. R. Aslett 1st. RL. Drs.) contemporarily engraved naming; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, plugged with small ring suspension, mounted for wear, all with contemporary silver top riband buckles, *minor edge bruising overall, very fine (3)* *£6000-8000*

Provenance: Spink, 16 June 1987.

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

James Richard Aslett was born in Farnham, Surrey, and attested for the 1st Royal Dragoons at Westminster on 20 October 1853. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea, and took part in the famous charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava, 25 October 1854. He was severely wounded during the charge, and was 'disabled by amputation of right shoulder joint after cannon shot wound received at Balaklava' (*Service Papers* refer). The field surgery that he underwent was further recorded in *Medical and Surgical History of British Army in Turkey and Crimea during the Russian War, 1858*, 'James Aslett, aged 19, had his right humerus smashed by a round shot, it became necessary to remove the arm from the shoulder-joint, the amputation was done immediately after the injury. He was sent to Scutari, where the stump soon united without a bad symptom.'

The D.C.M. awarded to Aslett was initially sent out to the Crimea in March 1855, only to have to be returned for presentation to the UK on 14 May. Aslett had preceded its return and was discharged 'Medically Unfit', 2 May 1855.

1 of 8 D.C.M.'s awarded to the Regiment for the Crimean Campaign, only 2 of which were awarded to recipients who were wounded at Balaklava.

x32



A Crimea D.C.M. awarded to Corporal, later Lieutenant, E. Weston, Royal Artillery

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Corpl. Edmund Weston, Royal Arty.) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £1000-1200

D.C.M. recommendation dated 20 August 1855.

Edmund Weston was born in East Sutton, Maidstone, Kent, in December 1829 and attested for the Royal Artillery on 4 December 1847. Posted to the 11th Battalion in November 1848, he was promoted Bombardier in April 1853, and Corporal on 13 July 1854. He served with the 6th Company, 11th Battalion Royal Artillery in Turkey and the Crimea from 7 June 1854, and was awarded the D.C.M., together with a gratuity of £10, most probably for the action when his Company saved and brought into action two 18 pounder guns at the Battle of Inkermann on 5 November 1854. Promoted Sergeant on 5 June 1855, he received a Commission as Lieutenant in the Ismaili Royal Artillery on 1 February 1856, being placed on half-pay in October of that year.

x33



A 'Battle of Inkermann' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private I. Church, Grenadier Guards, who lost his right arm during the battle

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (I..aac Church. 3rd Bn. Grenadr. Gds.); CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Private Isaac Church Gr.. Gds) contemporarily engraved naming, *suspension post re-affixed*; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, British issue (I. Church, Gren. Guards) contemporarily engraved naming, plugged with scroll suspension, *edge bruising, nearly very fine (3)* £1800-2200

D.C.M. recommendation dated 26 January 1855.

Isaac Church was born in Ely, Cambridgeshire, and was a Shepherd by trade. He attested for the Grenadier Guards at Bow Street, 30 October 1850. He served with the 3rd Battalion in the Crimea, and 'was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkermann and Balaklava. Lost his right arm at Inkermann', receiving a pension for his 'gallant conduct at Inkermann' where he lost 'top of right hand and part of forearm from a gunshot wound received at Inkermann' (*Service Papers refer*).

Church was discharged 'Medically Unfit', 8 May 1855, after 4 years and 191 days' service with the Colours.



A scarce Crimea D.C.M. and French Legion of Honour group of five awarded to Sergeant J. Grant, 18th Foot, for his gallantry during the first attack on the Grand Redan, 18 June 1855- severely wounded, he was subsequently tried by Court Martial for drunkenness and reduced to Private, but was allowed to retain his D.C.M. and accompanying annuity on the intervention of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Serjeant John Grant, 18th. Rl. Irish Regt.); CHINA 1842 (John Grant, 18th. Royal Irish Regt.) suspension bar re-soldered; CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (1448. J. Grant. 18th. R.I. Regt.) with clip and ring suspension; **France, Second Empire, LEGION OF HONOUR**, Knight's breast badge, 61mm including crown suspension x 40mm, silver, gold centre, and enamel, with poinçon mark to tassel at base of wreath, *enamel damage to points of star on last, contact marks and edge bruising throughout, nearly very fine (5)* *£2400-2800*

Provenance: Glendining's, June 1993.

John Grant was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1821 and attested for the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot at Cork on 10 June 1840. He served with the Regiment in China for 6 and a half years, during which period the Regiment was involved in numerous small actions at Chusan, Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Changhai, Ningpo, and Chapoo, and although the Regiment's losses in action were relatively small, the climate claimed considerably more. Twice promoted to the rank of Sergeant, he was also twice reduced to Private by Court Martial. Stationed in India on the outbreak of the Crimean War, they returned to England, before embarking for the Crimea, arriving at Balaklava Harbour on 30 December 1854. Restored to the rank of Sergeant on 1 April 1855, and took part in the first assault on the Grand Redan at Sebastopol on 18 June 1855, where, as the Regimental History relates: 'Sergeant John Grant belonged to one of the companies in the houses nearest to the Russian battery, and brought a message from his captain to the Regiment's Commander, Colonel C. A. Edwards. When Colonel Edwards saw that Sergeant Grant was bleeding from two severe wounds he desired him to fall back out of harm's way, but Grant so earnestly begged to be allowed to return to his officer that Colonel Edwards permitted him once more to risk his life in crossing the fireswept belt of ground between the supports and his own company.'

For his gallantry at Sebastopol Grant was awarded one of the 15 Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded to the Regiment for the Crimean War, together with an annuity of £20. He was also, along with Colonel Edwards, Majors Armstrong and Hayman, and Sergeant-Major Watt, awarded the French Legion of Honour, one of only 27 D.C.M. recipients from the entire War to also receive the Legion of Honour. He returned to England with his Regiment in July 1856, but the following year was 'tried and reduced for Drunkenness' by Court Martial on 7 September 1857. The trial had some unanticipated collateral developments of significant importance. At the time it appeared that any soldier who was the recipient of a medal with an annuity could forfeit those awards by reason of a Court Martial. There was considerable debate over whether or not Grant should be stripped of his D.C.M. and accompanying annuity, and on the 21 October 1857 the Adjutant-General wrote a memorandum to the Military Secretary seeking to define the limits of such a forfeiture taking place: '... that H.R.H. [the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief] dissents from the opinion expressed in the letter referred to that a sergeant who may have been granted a medal and annuity for meritorious conduct forfeits the same by simple fact of conviction by Court Martial. Clause 28 of the Mutiny Act expressly provides that "any General Court Martial may, in addition to any other punishment whatsoever which it may be competent to award, sentence any offender to jail or to forfeiture of the annuity and medal which may have been granted for former meritorious service.' The poser of Courts Martial in this respect being so precisely stated it seems to follow that unless that power is exercised by distinct sentence of forfeiture being recorded, no such forfeiture can take place. If Lord Panmure [Secretary of State for War] on a reconsideration of the subject concurs with the opinion of H.R.H., I am to express the desire of the latter that instructions may be issued to the Paymaster General to continue the payment of the annuity to Private, late Sergeant John Grant, 18th Foot.'

The Adjutant-General's opinion was accepted and Grant continued to hold his D.C.M. and received the annuity for the next thirty years. Promoted to Corporal, he was discharged on 2 July 1861 after 21 years and 6 days' service, the medical examiner's report stating: 'invalided for chronic rheumatism from which he has suffered at intervals since 1855 and which is directly attributable to the effects of gunshot wounds through the right shoulder incurred in action with the Russians on the 18th of June 1855.'

x35



A Crimea D.C.M. awarded to Colour Sergeant, later Quartermaster, E. Downey, 47th Foot, for gallantry at the Battle of Inkermann, 5 November 1854

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Color Serjt. Edwd. Downey. 47th. Foot) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£1200-1600*

Edward Downey was born in the East Indies in February 1827 and attested for the 47th (Lancashire) Regiment of Foot on 7 July 1843. Promoted Corporal in July 1849, and Sergeant in August 1848, he was advanced Colour Sergeant on 2 January 1854 and served with the 47th Foot in the Crimea from September 1854. He was present at the Battle of Alma, 20 September 1854, the sortie at Inkermann on 26 October, and the main Battle of Inkermann on 5 November 1854. Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, together with an Annuity for his gallantry at the Battle, he was promoted Sergeant Major on 17 January 1855, and subsequently took part in the storming of and fall of Sebastopol. Commissioned Quartermaster of the Regiment on 9 April 1861, he served with the Regiment in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies for the following decade, before being placed on the retired list on 31 March 1871.

x36



A Crimea D.C.M. pair awarded to Colour Sergeant J. Burgess, 97th Foot

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Serjt. John Burgess. 97th Foot); CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (John Burgess. Color. Serjt. 97th Foot.) regimentally impressed naming, *edge bruising, therefore good fine* (2) *£1000-1400*

John Burgess was born in Chester. He attested for the 97th Foot in November 1849, and served with the 1st Battalion in Nova Scotia the following year. Advanced to Orderly Room Sergeant, 1 March 1853, he served with the Regiment in the Crimea from late 1854. He was promoted Colour Sergeant, 7 September 1855, and purchased his Discharge (for £15) in December the following year.



The Rare 'assault on Magdala - storming of the gate' Abyssinia 1867 D.C.M. group of three awarded to Company Sergeant Major W. Chamberlain, Royal Engineers

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (7313 Corpl. Willm., Chamberlain, Royal Engrs.); ABYSSINIA 1867 (7313 Sapper W. Chamberlain Royal Engrs.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (7313. Sapper W. Chamberlain, R.E.)
light contact marks, therefore very fine (3) *£5000-6000*

D.C.M. awarded for services at the Assault on Magdala, Abyssinia 1868.

William Chamberlain was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, and attested for the Royal Engineers at Dublin, in October 1862. He served with the 10th Company, R.E., which sailed from London on the *Mendoza*, 4 November 1867, to join the expedition under Sir Robert Napier in Abyssinia.

The 10th Company played a key role in the storming of the gate at Magdala, 13 April 1868, and it was here that Chamberlain distinguished himself:

'On arriving close to the gate the enemy opened fire through loopholes, by which Major Pritchard [Officer Commanding 10 Coy RE] and two Non-commissioned Officers and one Sapper were wounded, and Lieutenant Morgan at the same time received a severe contusion in the head and shoulder from stones. One of the loopholes being somewhat vigorously served from within, Pritchard directed Sapper Chamberlain to fire through it from outside. This with his breech loading Snider, Chamberlain at once proceeded to do, and soon cleared it of its occupant.' (*History of the Royal Engineers*, Vol. III, refers)

Chamberlain was promoted 2nd Corporal, August 1868, and advanced to Company Sergeant Major in July 1881. He was discharged 16 December 1883, after 21 years and 214 days service.

1 of 7 D.C.M.'s awarded for the Abyssinia campaign of 1867-68.



A Good 'Ashantee 1873-74' D.C.M. pair awarded to Sergeant G. Taylor, Rifle Brigade, who accounted for two Ashantees during the fight at Ordahsu, including a Chief whom he ran through with his sword

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Pte. George Taylor, 2nd Battn. R.B.) *suspension claw tightened*; ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (1634. Pte. G. Taylor, 2 Bn. Rifle Bde 1873-4) pawnbroker's marks to edge of both, *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* *£5000-6000*

Private George Taylor, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, was awarded the D.C.M. for his services in the Ashantee War of 1873-74. His medal was presented to him by the Queen at Windsor Castle on 16 May 1874.

George Taylor was born in Devonport, and attested for the Rifle Brigade at the place of his birth in June 1869. He served with the 2nd Battalion throughout the Ashantee campaign 1873-74, during which he was present at the battle of Amoaful, the advance to Coomassie and the stiff fighting at Ordahsu. Taylor distinguished himself at Ordahsu, as illustrated by the following extract from *History of the Rifle Brigade*:

'Major Stephens with Scott's company pushed steadily on by the road, one section of this company supporting the gun. At last they reached the clearing which surrounded the village of Ordahsu. "Then the Rifles gave a cheer, and with a sudden rush cleared the way to the open, and carried the village without check" [G. A. Henty *March to Coomassie*]. This was Scott's company, or part of it; and Lieutenant Harrington, with the remainder, swept round the edge of the clearing, and having thus outflanked the Ashantees in the village, also rushed into it. The village was held by fifty or sixty of the enemy, who fought bravely, and were most of them killed. Major Stephens, with Scott and his portion of the company, passed through the village and to the edge of the clearing beyond it where the Riflemen lying down kept up a constant fire on the enemy. Sackville also brought up his company, one section being still with the gun, and as Scott's party had purposely left the road clear the gun made good practice to the front. It was afterwards taken forward beyond the village to where Major Stephens, with Scott and his party, were, and a heavy fire of shell and of rockets was kept up. The Ashantees here made a most determined resistance, coming up to the very edge of the clearing and discharging their pieces. Sackville shot one with one of the men's rifles. Meanwhile Major Sotheby was steadily advancing through the bush on the left of the road, and soon came up on the left of Scott's company. Here Private Taylor of Sotheby's company observed a chief and two other Ashantees in a tree about fifteen yards from him. He shot one man, and the other fled into the bush. The chief tried to hide himself in the leaves, and brought up his piece to his shoulder; but Taylor was too quick for him, and rushing up, ran him through with his sword before he could fire. For this act of valour Taylor received the medal for gallant conduct in the field.'

The Battalion suffered 3 officers and 17 other ranks wounded, with 1 non-commissioned officer killed, at Ordahsu. Taylor advanced to Sergeant, October 1883. He was discharged on 3 June 1890, after 20 years and 336 days' service with the Colours.

1 of 30 D.C.M.s awarded for the Ashantee campaign 1873-74.



The outstanding First Boer War 'Siege of Lydenburg' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Company Sergeant Major T. Day, Royal Engineers, unique to the Corps

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (10037. Sergt. T. Day. R.E. 22nd Jany. 1881.) *suspension claw slightly loose*; ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (10037. 2nd Corpl. T. Day, R.E, 1873-4.); SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (10037, Sergt. T. Day, R.E.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (10037. Co. Sgt. Major. T. Day. R.E.) *light contact marks, therefore very fine (4)* *£10000-12000*



Provenance: Glendining's, March 1992.

D.C.M. awarded for the Siege of Lydenburg, 22 January 1881. Recommendation submitted to the Queen 6 March 1882. His medal was presented to him by the Queen at Windsor Castle, 13 May 1882.

Thomas Day was born in Portsea, Hampshire, and attested for the Royal Engineers at Westminster, in March 1869. He served with the Royal Engineers during the Ashantee campaign 1873-73, and was present at the battles of Amoaful, Ordashu and Coomassie. He was promoted Sergeant, April 1878. A veteran of the Zulu War, he was also present at the battle of Inyezane (21 January 1879) and with Sir Evelyn Wood during the Defence of Etschowe (23 January 1879 - 3 April 1879).

Day served during the military operations against the Boers 1880-81, and was 'present Siege of Lydenburg... [displayed] gallant conduct during the Siege of Lydenburg by the Boers during 1881 in bringing in a wounded man under heavy fire.'

Lydenburg is a small town named after Leyden in Holland, 180 miles north east of Pretoria. The name translated from the Dutch means 'The City of Sorrows', and it was in such a place that Day found himself with the small force under the command of Lieutenant Walter H. Long, 94th Foot, 6 January - 30 March 1881. The force comprised of 53 N.C.O.'s and men of the 94th Foot; 8 men of the Royal Engineers; 6 of the Army Service Corps; 6 of the Army Hospital Corps, Conductor Parsons and Doctor John J. Falvey.

Long's force of 76 men were crammed into the town's fort, which measured 78 yards by 20 yards, and under siege for 84 days. Besieged by an estimated force of 700 Boers, Day was prominent for his work in strengthening the barricades, digging trenches and erecting entanglements under fire. However, it was for bringing in the mortally wounded Sergeant Cowdy, 94th Foot, under very heavy fire on the 22nd January that Day was awarded his D.C.M. Also awarded the D.C.M. for this action was Private Morris Whalen, 94th Foot, who assisted Day in trying to retrieve the stricken Sergeant.

Day was promoted Company Sergeant Major, September 1881, and discharged 10 March 1890, after 21 years and 3 days' service.

1 of 20 D.C.M.'s awarded for the First Boer War 1880-81, this award being unique to the Royal Engineers.



A scarce and well-documented 'Kassassin' 1882 D.C.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Corporal I. Drake, Army Hospital Corps

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Pte. I. Drake. A.H.C. 28th Aug: 1882.) minor official correction to 'C'; EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (3137. Pte. J. [sic] Drake. A.H.C.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, therefore very fine (3)* *£2800-3200*

D.C.M. awarded for the battle of Kassassin, 28 August 1882. Recommendation submitted to the Queen, 12 December 1883, which was made by Surgeon Major Corban, is extant and is as follows:

'Surgeon Major Corban mentions the following men of the A. H. Corps as deserving Special recognition No. 3027 Pte James Luck and No. 3137 Pte Isaac Drake, not only for their service on August 28, but also on September 9th & 13th. Pte Drake he says, has gained the highest opinion of all the officers commdg. the most advanced line of skirmishers in every engagement for his gallant conduct coolness under fire.'

Isaac Drake was born in Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, and attested for the Rifle Brigade at Aldershot, in January 1875. He transferred to the Army Hospital Corps, and was attached to the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry for service in Egypt. The latter consisted of being present at all of the following actions during 1882: Ramleh (5 August), El-Magfar (24 August), Tel-El-Maskhuta (25 August); Kassassin (28 August and 9 September), and Tel-El-Kebir (13 September). On his return to the UK, Drake was posted to the Station Hospital, Devonport. He was discharged 3 January 1887.

Sold with the following original documentation: Parchment Certificate of Discharge; two letters of recommendation, dated 15 November 1883 and 30 December 1883 respectively; certified note of engagements present at, dated 8 April 1883.



A Battle of El-Teb D.C.M. group of three awarded to Gunner I. Phipps, Royal Artillery, who engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat when they stormed the guns at El-Teb, 29 February 1884

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (25433 Gunr. J.[sic] Phipps. R.A. 29th. Feb. 1884); EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (25433. Gunr. I. Phipps. 6/1st. Sco: Div: R.A.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* *£3000-3400*

Provenance: Spink, July 1996.

D.C.M. submitted to the Queen 23 May 1884.

The recommendation, from a Despatch by Major-General Sir J. Graham, V.C., K.C.B., *London Gazette* 6 May 1884, states:

'In my Despatch of the 3rd March, I have referred to the cool deliberation and remarkable efficiency with which the 7-pounder Naval guns were worked at El-Teb by the 6th Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Royal Artillery, when opposed to the heavier Krupp guns of the enemy. These guns advanced with the Infantry, and sustained several of the enemy's desperate charges. On one occasion those brave blacks succeeded, in spite of a storm of fire from Artillery and Infantry, in charging up to the guns and penetrating among the gun detachments. One was knocked down by Gunner Isaac Phipps with a rammer, another by Gunner James Adan with a blow on the face from a round of case which he was carrying in his hand, and a third was shot by Bombardier Treadwell with a revolver.'

Isaac Phipps was born at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, in 1850, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Hertford on 5 December 1870, having previously served in the Hertfordshire Militia. He served with the Artillery in Egypt and the Sudan from 31 August 1882 until 28 July 1886, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallant conduct at the Battle of El-Teb, 29 February 1884. He was discharged on 4 December 1891, after 21 years' service, and died at Ware, Hertfordshire, on 12 December 1919.



An Outstanding 'El-Teb' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Colour Sergeant A. Franklyn, York and Lancaster Regiment, for saving the life of his commanding officer Colonel R. Dalgety during the storming of a fortified house. Franklyn, who claimed he accounted for 11 killed in the action, was presented with his D.C.M. by Queen Victoria. Her Majesty noted in her Journal 'gave a Distinguished Conduct Medal to Lance Sergeant Franklyn, for most gallant conduct at El-Teb, for which I consider he ought to have received the Victoria Cross'

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (1624, Lce. Sgt. A. Franklyn, 1/Y & Lanc: R: (29th Feb: 1884)); AFGHANISTAN 1878-803 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul (1624. Sergt. A. Franklyn. 65th Foot.) *edge cut*; EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb-Tamaai (1624 Lce. Sergt. A. Franklyn. 1/York & Lanc R:); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884, reverse neatly and contemporarily impressed '1624 Lce. Sergt. A. Franklyn 1st Y & L.', *contact marks, nearly very fine or better (4)*

£5000-6000



Franklyn, back row, top right

Provenance: Spink, November 2000.

D.C.M. awarded for the battle of El-Teb, 29 February 1884. Recommendation submitted to the Queen, 15 October 1884, which was made by Colonel Dalgety, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, is extant and is as follows:

'Battle of El-Teb on the 29th February last... When the left of our Regiment and the right of the Royal Highlanders were temporarily checked in front of the brick house and the boiler, I called for volunteers to enter and capture the brick house with me. Sergeant Franklyn was the first to step forward and some 4 or 5 other men then followed. We made a rush for the door of the house on the far side from us, an act which was attended with great danger, not only from the fire of the enemy inside, but also from the cross-fire of the Royal Highlanders who had wheeled their left up and were firing at the house. I succeeded in reaching the door and rushed in, but was instantly seized by the collar and dragged back by Sergeant Franklyn, whose hand was pierced by a spear in so doing, for a Soudani having concealed himself behind the door, with his spear raised, had struck at my throat as I entered. Had Sergeant Franklyn not seen him and dragged me back, receiving the spear in his hand, it would certainly have pierced my throat, and he therefore undoubtedly saved my life. He shot the man who wounded him, and we then together entered the building, followed by the other men, and after some hard fighting succeeded in placing hors de combat as many of the enemy as remained alive (I should say about 20), of whom Sergeant Franklyn states he killed 11; the exact number I cannot vouch for but I saw him laying about him in splendid style and most pluckily. The whole company when asked at Tokar whom they would recommend unanimously declared Sergeant Franklyn's conduct to be the most deserving of recognition of any man's in the company, and in this I should myself concur.'

Albert Franklyn was born in Chippenham, Wiltshire, and attested for the 65th Foot at Westminster, 24 December 1868. He was promoted Corporal, September 1875, and was one of the few men of the Regiment to serve on lines of communication signals duties in Afghanistan, November 1878 - January 1880.

As part of the Cardwell reforms of 1881, the 65th were redesignated the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment. Franklyn served with distinction at the battle of El-Teb, 29 February 1884, and in particular when storming the brick house and boiler with Colonel Dalgety, 'in front of the village [El-Teb] was a large brick building, near which lay a huge iron boiler, and all round were innumerable rifle-pits from which a continuous rifle fire was kept up by the Arabs. As the line advanced an immense horde of Arabs, armed with spears and double-edged swords, rushed out of the village, from the rifle-pits, and from the brick building, and with a terrific yell, charged down upon our line, which at once opened fire on them, killing several hundreds. Yet such was the impetuosity of their charge, that hundreds of them reached the line, spearing our men, many even getting through the ranks and attacking those in the rear. As the line continued to advance, constant charges were made by others of the enemy hidden in low jungle around the village, who came on quite fearless, in spite of the numbers who fell as they charged. Many hand to hand encounters took place along the line, our men using the bayonet freely. A large number of men received spear-wounds from wounded Arabs, who threw their spears whilst lying on the ground.' (*Memoirs of the 65th Regiment*, refers)

It was into the above maelstrom that Dalgety and Franklyn proceeded, and after two hours heavy fighting the village was captured. On the latter date and again on the 13th March at Tamaai, where the square was broken, the Battalion were involved in much hand to hand fighting against hoards of fanatical dervishes. The Battalion suffered 38 men killed and wounded.

On 26 November 1884 Franklyn attended Windsor Castle where he was presented with the D.C.M. by Queen Victoria. In her journal, Queen Victoria noted that she 'gave a Distinguished Conduct Medal to Lance Sergeant Franklyn, for most gallant conduct at El-Teb, for which I consider he ought to have received the Victoria Cross.'

Her Majesty's feelings were made known to the War Office by her Private Secretary (Sir Henry Ponsonby) on the day of the presentation. A reply was sent the following day:

'My Dear Ponsonby,

With reference to your note and its concluding piece in which you say "H.M. asked why Sergt. Franklyn did not get the V.C." The answer is that he was never recommended for that distinction and that is an essential part of the play.'

Franklyn was advanced to Colour Sergeant in December 1887, and was awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. in October 1889. He was discharged 3 January 1892, after 23 years and 9 days' service with the Colours. In later life he resided at '50 Arthur Street, Sheffield', and celebrated the 10th Anniversary of Tamaai dining with other veterans at the Pheasant Inn, Sheffield, 13 March 1894. Franklyn died in March 1900, and was buried at Burngreave Cemetery.

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An Egypt and Sudan D.C.M. group of three awarded to Corporal, later Colour Sergeant, W. Parker, Scots Guards, for gallantry at Abu Klea, 17 January 1885, during which battle he was shot through the chest

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (5325. C ... arker . 1st. Scots Gds. ... 1885.); EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (5325. Pte. W. Parker. 1/Scots ...); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, reverse impressed '5325 S. Gds.', with additional erasure, heavy pitting and edge bruising, worn, therefore fair (3) £2800-3200

D.C.M. submitted to the Queen 25 August 1885 (Army Order 109 of 1885).

William Parker was born in Kelso, Roxborough in 1862 and attested for the Scots Guards at Glasgow on 6 May 1881. He served with the Scots Guards in Egypt in from July to November 1882, and again during the Sudan campaign of 1884-85, as part of a detachment of 6 Officers and 80 men with the Guards Heavy Camel Regiment in the Gordon Relief Expedition. Promoted Corporal on 3 March 1883, and appointed Lance Sergeant on 24 October 1884, he was present at the Battle of Abu Klea, 17 January 1885, when he left the protective cover of the zeriba in order to have a clear field of fire. As related in *Cassell's History of the War in the Soudan*: 'Lance-Sergeant Parker, 1st Battalion Scots Guards, was shot through the chest shortly after leaving the zeriba on the 17th January. He was attended to by the doctor, but at once fell into the ranks again, refusing to get into the cacolet until compelled to do so by weakness and loss of blood.'

Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, Parker was bestowed with his decoration by H.M. Queen Victoria at Windsor on 25 November 1886. Despite his wounds he remained in the service for a further decade, being advanced to Colour Sergeant on 21 June 1890, before taking his discharge on medical grounds on 31 January 1896, after 14 years and 271 days' with the Colours.

Note: The Khedive's Star is probably not that originally awarded to Parker- he should of course have received the Khedive's Star dated 1882- and there is evidence of another Scots Guardsman's service number having been erased from the reverse, with Parker's own number subsequently added by a different hand; it is though undoubtedly the Star worn by Colour Sergeant Parker



A fine and Regimentally unique 'Abu Klea' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant C. Small, Connaught Rangers, who 'repeatedly, alone, charged the enemy, who had entered the square'

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Ser.... Small. Conn: Rang: 17....nr 1885); SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1559 Sergt. C. Small. 94th Foot.); EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (1559 .. ergt. C. Small. 2/Conn Rangs); KHEDIVÉ'S STAR 1884-6, unnamed as issued, with ornate silver quadruple top riband bar, contact marks, therefore good fine or better (4) £3000-4000

D.C.M. awarded for the battle of Abu Klea, 17 January 1885. Recommendation submitted to the Queen, 25 August 1885, the details of which appeared in *The Times*, 26 November 1885:

'At Abu Klea he repeatedly, alone, charged the enemy, who had entered the square, and by his personal courage and leading contributed much to the ultimate expulsion of the enemy.'

His D.C.M. was presented to him by the Queen at Windsor Castle, 25 November 1885.

Charles Small was born in South Stoneham, Hampshire, and attested for the 94th Foot at Aldershot, August 1870. He served with the Regiment in South Africa, February 1879 - April 1882, including operations against the Zulu and Sekukini, and in the Transvaal during the First Boer War.

The 2nd Battalion, 94th Foot were heavily involved in the First Boer War, in particular at the sieges of Lydenburg and Standerton, and at Bronkhorst Spruit where 'Lieut-Colonel Anstruther of the 94th Regiment with 9 officers and 254 other ranks was marching from Lydenburg to Pretoria when he was ambushed 37 miles from his objective at Bronkhorstspruit [*sic*]. He had been informed of the Boer rising and warned against being surprised, but even so the Boers' tactics were of doubtful fairness since it was by no means certain that a state of war existed. The straggling columns of wagons was halted by a few Boers in an exposed spot, the Colonel was handed a proclamation ordering him to turn back; he was given only two minutes to reply, and when he refused fire was opened at once. The Boer leader, Joubert, had concealed about a thousand men in excellent firing positions, clearly expecting a refusal. The action lasted less than half an hour and amounted to a massacre.' (*Victorian Military Campaigns* refers). The 94th Foot suffered 54 killed in action, 21 died of wounds and 77 wounded.

Small was promoted Sergeant in September 1881. He served in Egypt and the Sudan, August 1884 - August 1885, including as the Senior N.C.O. of the small detachment of the Regiment that acted as mounted infantry for the Gordon Relief Expedition. This detachment consisted of 1 officer and 25 men, with Small distinguishing himself in the square at Abu Klea. The 94th suffered one killed in action at Abu Klea, one died of wounds at Metemneh, and seven wounded. Small was promoted Colour Sergeant in April 1886. He was discharged 'medically unfit', 12 November 1888, after 18 years and 87 days' service with the Colours.



A good North West Frontier of India D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private F. Finn, East Kent Regiment, for the famous night action at Bilot, 16th to 17th September 1897, in which the Buffs won four D.C.M.s; in addition, three Victoria Crosses were awarded for this action

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Pte. F. Finn. 1/E. Kent R. (16-17th. Sept: 1897)); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (3022 Pe. F. Finn. 1st. Bn. East Kent Regt.) top lugs neatly added to first clasp, with unofficial top retaining bar; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (3022 Pte. F. Finn, E. Kent Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (3022 Pte. F. Finn. E. Kent Regt.) edge bruise to last, good very fine (4) £5000-6000

Provenance: BDW, July 1993.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 21 April 1899:

'In recognition of his services during the engagement at Bilot, on the North West Frontier of India, on the night of the 16th-17th September, 1897.'

Frederick Finn was born in Canterbury, Kent, in 1872, and attested for the East Kent Regiment at Rochester on 3 January 1890, having previously served in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, East Kent Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion in India from 11 December 1891, and took part in the Chitral Relief Expedition, April to September 1895, and in the subsequent operations on the Punjab Frontier. On the 14 September, 1897, Sir Bindon Blood was with Brigadier-General Wodehouse in Nawagai, and Brigadier-General Jeffreys was in the region of the Rambat Pass from which he advanced northwards to Inayat Kila, and, working up the Mamund Valley in three small columns, attacked Shahi Tangi on the 16 September and destroyed it. But in his subsequent retirement a party of Bengal Sappers and Miners, with twelve men of the Buffs and four mountain guns, were caught by darkness and Jeffreys, who was with them decided to take shelter in the village of Bilot for the night. There then followed one of the Regiment's great rearguard actions, which would lead to the award of four D.C.M.s and no fewer than three Victoria Crosses. The following speech was made by Brigadier-General Sir R. Westmacott, K.C.B., D.S.O., at parade of the troops of the Nagpore District on 5 July 1899, to present the Victoria Cross to Corporal James Smith, and the Distinguished Conduct Medal to Private C. Poile:

'Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Nagpore Command. You are paraded here today by order of Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen to witness the presentation of the V.C. to Corporal Smith of The Buffs. It is the highest order for valour in the world, is open alike to officers and men, and is the ambition of every soldier. Four men of Corporal Smith's section were awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal at the same time, a decoration second as regards valour only to the Victoria Cross. Privates Nelthorpe, Lever and Finn have already received their medals at the hand of Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, at Windsor, and Private Poile is on parade today. The circumstances under which these brave men won these decorations were as follows:

On the evening of the 16th September, 1897, The Buffs were returning to Camp fighting their way inch by inch in one of those rearguard actions we all know so well, against large forces of an invisible enemy. A call was made on the regiment for an escort for a wounded officer in a dhoolie. Major Moody who was in command of the rear guard, told off the left section of "G" Company as it happened to be the nearest. This was Corporal Smith's section, consisting of 12 men, all told. They never found the wounded officer, but they came across No. 8 N.M. Battery, with some sappers, to whom they attached themselves. Being very heavily pressed it was decided to bivouac for the night in the village of Bilot. That part of the village not occupied by this little force was held by the enemy who set fire to the village to try to drive our people into the open. Lieutenants Watson, R.E., and Colvin, R.E., both decorated since with the V.C., with Corporal Smith's section and some sappers made two desperate attempts to drive the enemy out of the village. Corporal Smith, who was twice severely wounded, continued to command his section, and only lay down when he received a distinct order to do so, and even then continued to fire on the enemy. Privates Poile, Lever, Finn and Nelthorpe were also awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals for their conspicuous gallantry on this occasion; Privates Poile, Lever and Nelthorpe were all wounded. The little force was relieved from Camp in the early morning, but not until out of the 12, 2 were killed and four wounded. (Note: The official casualty roll reveals that 2 were killed and 9 wounded, only one man being unwounded)

Remember this; this was no selected section, it was no picked body of men, Major Moody took the first section that came to hand, and so I say we may take them as a fair sample of what the other sections throughout the regiment are. Corporal Smith, Privates Poile, Lever, Finn and Nelthorpe, are worthy successors to those pioneers in following Lieutenant Latham who, in spite of losing his arm, saved the King's Colour, and won the gold medal (which was the V.C. in those days) at Albuhera, that battle where The Buffs went into action 750 strong and 65 only answered their names at evening Roll Call.'

Presented with his Distinguished Conduct Medal by Queen Victoria at Windsor, Finn transferred to the Army Reserve on 25 March 1898, but was recalled to the Colours for service during the Boer War on 4 December 1899, serving with the Regiment in South Africa from 22 December 1899 until 19 August 1902. He was discharged the following day, after 12 years and 230 days' service.



The exceptional 'Dargai Heights' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private J. W. Spick, Derbyshire Regiment, who was recommended for the award of the Victoria Cross for his conspicuous gallantry at the storming of the Chagru Kotal, on 20 October 1897, when, as the sole survivor of the storming party led by Captain Smith and Lieutenant Pennel, he continued to charge forward, alone and unsupported 'across a heap of dead and wounded men into a perfect hail of bullets', for a further 60 yards, until he fell severely wounded at the head of his regiment

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Pte. J. Spick. Derbys. R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3392 Pte. J. Spick. 2nd. Bn. Derby: Regt.) *unofficial rivets between clasps as issued*; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (3392 Pte. J. Spick. Notts; & Derby: Regt.) mounted as worn, *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine (3)* *£5000-6000*

D.C.M. submitted to the Queen, 9 July 1898, and announced under Army Order 135 of 1898.

John William Spick was born at Newark, Nottinghamshire, on 26 February 1873, and attested for service with the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment) at Newark on 10 November 1891, having previously served in the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment. Initially posted to the 1st Battalion, he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion, on 30 January 1894, and served with them in India from that date until 24th October 1899. He was present at the action at the Dargai Heights, and was recommended for the award of the Victoria Cross for his conspicuous gallantry at the storming of the Chagru Kotal, on 20 October 1897, when, as the sole survivor of the storming party led by Captain Smith and Lieutenant Pennel, he continued to charge forward, alone and unsupported 'across a heap of dead and wounded men into a perfect hail of bullets', for a further 60 yards, until he fell severely wounded at the head of his regiment.

The recommendation for his Victoria Cross was made by Brigadier-General Hart, V.C., Royal Engineers, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, on 7 December 1897:

'Sir, I have the honour to request you will forward, for the favourable consideration of the General Officer Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, the attached documents which I have collected regarding the gallant conduct of the following soldiers at the storming of Dargai on 20 October 1897:

- Captain W. E. G. Smith, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (killed)
- Lieutenant H. S. Pennell, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment
- No. 579 Colour-Sergeant J. Keeling, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (severely wounded)
- No. 4755 Private George John Dunn, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (killed)
- No. 2732 Private Richard Ponberth, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (mortally wounded)
- No. 1701 Private J. Anthony, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (severely wounded)
- No. 3392 Private J. Spick, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (severely wounded)

On 20 October 1897, Captain W. E. G. Smith's company of the 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, was ordered to attack the heights at Dargai. The 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles and 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment had already been unsuccessful in their attack, and were under cover blocking the way to the hundred yards of open space that had to be crossed.

Captain Smith ordered his company to charge, and started forward before his men could get through the companies in front of them. Lieutenant Pennell, Colour-Sergeant Keeling, Privates Spick, Dunn and Ponberth, forced their way through the men in front, and followed the gallant leading of their Captain who fell dead after he had gone about sixty yards. Immediately afterwards, Private Dunn was killed, Private Ponberth mortally wounded, Colour-Sergeant Keeling and Private Spick severely wounded, and Private Anthony was lying close by severely wounded.

There were officers, not engaged, who witnessed what happened, and describe the enemy's fire as extremely heavy, but Lieutenant Pennell ran to the assistance of Captain Smith, and made two distinct attempts to carry and drag him back to cover, and only left his comrade when he found that he was apparently dead. Lieutenant Pennell then ran back to his company which was under cover. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I consider it my duty to bring forward the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant H. S. Pennell, and of Private J. Spick, both of the 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, as deserving of being recommended for the Victoria Cross; and, had he lived, Captain Smith's gallant leading should not have passed unrewarded. It is also apparent that Colour-Sergeant J. Keeling, Privates Dunn, Ponberth and Anthony, are the names of very brave men deserving of the most honourable mention. I would therefore recommend the two survivors, Colour-Sergeant J. Keeling and Private J. Anthony, for the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, in recognition of the gallant support they gave their officers in following them out of cover and across a heap of dead and wounded men into a perfect hail of bullets.

It may be that Privates Booth, Hunt and Wilson of the 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment are deserving of special mention, but I am unable to obtain sufficient evidence to justify me in recommending them for the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant'.

From the eye witness statements made in support of the claim, a broader picture emerges of Private Spick's conspicuous gallantry, as follows:

Lieutenant Pennel stated, 'Private Spick is the only man surviving of those who followed Captain Smith and myself in the attempt to charge the enemy's position at Dargai on 20 October 1897. He was close up and going straight for the position when he was shot down and in sending in the names of the men reported on favourably for their behaviour on that occasion, I have mentioned this man specifically.'

Private Anthony recalled Spick having shouted over to Lieutenant Pennell to take cover, 'as the fire was too hot and the bullets were dropping very thick all around him'.

Private Hunt also confirmed that his comrade, 'followed the Captain first and was just behind him'.

From these accounts, it is apparent that Private Spick charged alongside Lieutenant Pennell, and in his interim report, dated 4 December 1897, Brigadier-General Hart concluded that the Medal for Distinguished Conduct would be insufficient recognition for his bravery, 'It may be that his gallantry is being under-stated for want of information'.

A second submission was therefore made on behalf of Private Spick, by Lieutenant Pennell, on 5 December stating, 'Private Spick and Sergeant Keeling went on until they were hit, but Sergeant Keeling was hit almost immediately he left cover and therefore did not gain the same chance of proving his willingness to advance as Private Spick, who had covered, I should think, about 60 yards straight towards the position before he was hit.'

This further endorsement of Private Spick's dash and gallantry convinced Brigadier-General Hart that the Victoria Cross was a more appropriate award. Accordingly, on 19 January 1898, in a document submitted at Jamrud, Private Spick's Victoria Cross recommendation was advanced one stage further, a statement of services and medical report also being included among the relevant documentation, confirming that he had been severely wounded by a bullet passing clean through one of his shoulder-blades. However, despite this further recommendation, it was only Lieutenant Pennell who received due recognition, the award of the Victoria Cross being announced in the *London Gazette* dated the 20th May 1898.

Appointed Lance-Corporal on 26 September 1898, he served in Malta from 25 October 1899 to 28 February 1902, and, having been posted to the 3rd Battalion on 1 March 1902, in South Africa from 29 March until 2 September of that year. He was demobilised on 3 September 1902, and transferred to Section 'B' Army Reserve on 1 March 1903, finally being discharged on 9 November 1903, after 12 years' service. He subsequently enlisted in Section 'D', 1st Class Army Reserve at Newark, on 27 November 1903, and was finally discharged on 26 November 1907, on termination of his period of engagement.

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A good Tirah D.C.M. group of five awarded to Colour Sergeant T. Cross, King's Own Scottish Borderers, severely wounded on the march to Barkai, 11 December 1897

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (C. Sgt. T. Cross. K:O:S: B'drs.); EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (1450. Corpl. D. Cross. 2/K.O. SCO: BORD.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Tirah 1897-98, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (1450 Color Sergt. T. Cross 2nd. Bn. K.O. SCO: BORD.) suspension claw re-pinned, with top lugs neatly added to first clasp and unofficial top retaining bar; MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, E.VII.R. (C. Serjt. T. Cross. K.O.S.B.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, undated, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display purposes, *minor contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise about very fine (5)* *£4600-5000*

Provenance: Christie's, July 1983; Glendining's, March 1990; BDW, July 1993.

D.C.M. submitted to the Queen 9 July 1898 (Army Order 135 of 1898).

T. Cross served with the Scottish Borderers at both Gemaizah and on the North West Frontier of India, where the Regiment, as part of the 4th Brigade of the 2nd Division of the Tirah Expeditionary Force was in action no fewer than 23 times, including the capture of the Dargai Heights, in the Sampazh and Arhanza Passes, the Tirah and Bara Valleys, and at Bagh and the Shinkanar Pass, and also in many rearguard engagements. 7 men of the regiment were killed during the operations, and 3 Officers and 36 men were wounded, including Cross, who was severely wounded during the march to Barkai on 11 December 1897, and he was subsequently discharged in consequence of his wounds after 14 years' service.

This campaign was only the second occasion in the Regiment's history when the Distinguished Conduct Medal was granted, the first having been the Second Afghan War seventeen years earlier. Six D.C.M.s were awarded to the Regiment for the Tirah Campaign, including that to Cross, who subsequently received the Meritorious Service Medal, together with an annuity of £10, on 1 April 1904.



A fine 'Atbara' 1898 Sudan D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private T. Cross, Cameron Highlanders, who whilst serving as Orderly to General Gatacre, saved his officer's life by bayoneting an onrushing Dervish

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Pte. T. Cross. Cam'n Highrs (8th April 1898)); QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (3378. Pte. T. Cross 1/Cam: Hdrs); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, The Atbara (3378 Pte. Cross 1 Cam. Highrs.) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine (3)* £4000-5000

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, October 1972; Christie's, November 1987.

D.C.M. awarded for the battle of Atbara, 8 April 1898. Recommendation submitted to the Queen, 9 November 1898; *London Gazette* 15 November 1898; Army Order 153 of September 1899.

Thomas Cross attested for the Cameron Highlanders in June 1892, and served with 'F' Company, 1st Battalion in the Sudan campaign of 1898. The Cameron's, as part of General Gatacre's Brigade, played a key role in the battle of Atbara, 8 April 1898, 'General Gatacre... delivered a stirring address. There was, he told the troops, to be no question about this. They were to go right through the zareba [*sic*], and drive the Dervishes into the river... At half-past seven our artillery ceased fire, and the bugles sounded the advance. The pipers of the Cameron Highlanders at once struck up the "March of the Cameron Men." The business of the regiment was to clear the front with a hot rifle fire, while alternate companies tore openings in the zareba or surmounted it by scaling ladders. Next followed the Lincolnshire regiment, the Seaforths and the Warwickshires, the Highlanders playing a wild march and the English regiments a bugle march. There was a momentary pause till the Camerons reached the crest of the ridge overlooking the zareba, and then the Dervishes opened sustained rifle fire, but their aim was too high, and the execution among our men was not so great as from the intensity of the fire was expected.

Meanwhile General Macdonald's Brigade advanced, the 9th Soudanese clearing the way. Only about a minute elapsed from the time the combined forces crowned the rise till the Camerons and Soudanese had torn down the zareba, and made way for the following regiments, which were advancing in column. General Gatacre, accompanied by Private Cross, of the Camerons, was actually the first to lay hands on the zareba. Cross bayoneted a big Dervish who was aiming point blank at the General... It was a thrilling quarter of an hour. Nothing could be finer, more striking, or more picturesque than the way these formidable barriers were surmounted in the face of a fire from the Dervish trenches hotter and more continuous than anything I can remember. The onslaught was irresistible.' (*Reuter's Correspondent* for the battle refers, as printed in *The 79th News*)

The Egyptian Soudan, Its Loss and Recovery by Alfred and Sword adds the following, 'General Gatacre had a narrow escape; whilst pulling away from the zariba, a Dervish sprang at him with a hug spear, the General called to his orderly (Private Cross, of the Camerons), "Give it him, my lad", and Cross rushed forward and bayoneted the Dervish just in time.'

The Camerons suffered 2 officers and 13 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 1 officer and 44 non-commissioned officers and men wounded during the battle. As well as the award of his D.C.M., Cross was also mentioned in General Kitchener's despatch published in the *London Gazette* on 24 May 1898. The well-known correspondent of the period, G. W. Steevens, records in his book *With Kitchener To Khartoum* that Cross was originally considered for recommendation for the Victoria Cross.

Sadly for Cross he died of disease at Darmali shortly after his gallant exploits on 23 April 1898.



A fine Omdurman D.C.M. group of five awarded to Private W. Bushell, 21st Lancers, later Sergeant, 16th Lancers, who was severely wounded in the charge, 2 September 1898

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Pte. W. Bushell. 21st. Lancers. (2nd. Septr. 1898)); QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (3710. Pte. W. Bushell. 21/Lancers.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5184 Cpl. W. Bushell. 16th Lancers.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (3710 Serjt. W. Bushell. 16th. Lancers.) suspension claw re-pinned; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3710. Lce. Cpl. W. Bushell 21st. Lcrs.) *minor edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, the DCM good very fine (5)* *£7000-9000*

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, June 1967; BDW, September 1994.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 15 November 1898.

William Bushell was born at Ramsgate, Kent, in 1868 and attested for General Service in the Cavalry on 19 October 1886 at Canterbury. Posted to the 7th Dragoon Guards, he transferred to both the 8th and 18th Hussars, before joining the 21st Hussars in 1893, then serving in India. He went with the Regiment to Egypt in October 1896, and, having been re-designated the 21st Lancers the following year, served during the Sudan War. He took part in the celebrated charge at Omdurman on the 2 September 1898, as part of Major J. Fowle's 'B' Squadron, for which he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal- one of 7 D.C.M.s (together with 3 Victoria Crosses) that were awarded to the Regiment for Omdurman. 'B' Squadron was clearly in the thick of the action, suffering 9 killed and 26 wounded, and indeed received the lions share of the awards, with 3 of the 7 D.C.M.s and all 3 V.C.s.

Bushell subsequently served with the 21st Lancers in South Africa during the Boer War from 25 November 1899, and was promoted Corporal on 28 February 1900. Transferring again to the 16th Lancers, 21 June 1902, he was promoted Sergeant on 1 April 1903, before finally taking his discharge on 18 October 1907, after 21 years' service.

Note: A D.C.M. and Sudan pair named to this man was offered for sale at Glendining's in February 1980, but the complete original group offered here has been in just two collections since offered for sale by J. B. Hayward, now a consultant of this house, almost 50 years ago.



The Extremely Rare 1898 'Crete uprising' D.C.M. awarded to Private W. Guthrie, Highland Light Infantry, who was severely wounded during the action

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Pte. W. Guthrie High: L.I. (6th Sept: 1898)) *suspension claw re-affixed, traces of brooch mounting to reverse, very fine* *£2600-3000*

Provenance: Buckland Dix Wood, July 1994.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 7 March 1899.

Six D.C.M.'s were awarded for gallantry during the uprising of the Bashi-Bazouks at Kandia, Crete, on 6 September, 1898. Three of these were to the Highland Light Infantry, with one going to each of the R.E., A.S.C. and R.A.M.C. The official despatch published in the *London Gazette* of 24 January, 1899, states: 'The infantry called on to defend themselves, with the assistance of other detachments, against this sudden, general and treacherous attack, all belonged to the 1st Bn., the H.L.I., and behaved in a manner worthy of the traditions of this distinguished corps.'

The names of 7 officers and 15 N.C.O.'s and men were published including Private Guthrie who was severely wounded. Surgeon William J. Maillard, Royal Navy, was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry on the same occasion.

William Guthrie was born in Ayr, and attested for the Highland Light Infantry at Hamilton, in January 1897. He was discharged, 17 October 1899, as a consequence of the gunshot wound that he received at Kandia. The latter was 'received in action at Crete 6.9.98... defending the military hospital when wounded... Bullet appears to have entered one sternal end of 1st rib passed outwards under the clavicle (right-side) making its exit on the outer side of arm 2 inches below point of shoulder.' (Medical Report refers)

Guthrie had only served for 2 years and 239 days with the Colours, with the D.C.M. being his only medallitic entitlement.



A scarce Boer War dated D.C.M. and Royal Air Force M.S.M. combination group of seven awarded to Corporal R. W. Feast, 5th Dragoon Guards, later Flight Sergeant, Royal Air Force, for gallantry at Volksrust, 2 August 1900, where he was also taken prisoner

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (3517 Cpl R. W. Feast, 5th Dragoon Gds: 2-8-00); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Transvaal (3517 Corpl: R. Feast. 5th Dragoon Gds); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (3517 Corpl: R. W. Feast. 7th Drgn: Gds); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (9092. Sgt. R. W. Feast. R.A.F.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S., R. Feast.); ROYAL AIR FORCE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (9092 F/Sjt. R. W. Feast. R.A.F.) *minor edge bruising overall, nearly very fine or better (7)* £2800-3200

Provenance: Lovell Collection, Sotheby, November 1978; Buckland Dix Wood, October 1993.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 19 April 1901.

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

Robert William Feast was born in St. Pancras, London, and attested for the 5th Dragoon Guards at Oxford on 9 March 1891. He served with the Regiment in South Africa, 8 February 1900 - 31 December 1900, and 26 November 1901 - 1 August 1902. He was awarded the D.C.M. for services at Volksrust, 2 August 1900, where he was taken prisoner and subsequently released. The Regimental History gives the following additional details:

'The regiment continued to be employed on lines of communication till 1st May 1901, being kept most of the time split up in small detachments of half a squadron or even less. Patrolling was constantly carried out, so that there were daily some twenty patrols in constant touch with the Boers. On 2nd August one such patrol was sent with a guide to a farm near Wakkerstroom. It was attacked by the Boers, and the guide was wounded. Corporal Feast, who was in charge of the patrol, could have got away, but he went back to assist the guide, and they were both captured. Corporal Feast was afterwards awarded the D.C.M. for his conduct on this occasion.'

Having advanced to Corporal, Feast transferred to the 7th Dragoon Guards, 31 March 1902. He was discharged in March the following year, and joined the Metropolitan Police. He advanced to Sergeant (Mounted Police), before enlisting in the Royal Flying Corps, 31 August 1915. Feast served as a Flight Sergeant with the 8th Brigade, Royal Air Force, in the French theatre of war, 22 May 1918 - 9 January 1919. Primarily a bomber formation, this became part of the Independent Air Force in June 1918. He was discharged 30 April 1920.



A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private J. Banks, West Yorkshire Regiment, killed in action whilst serving with the 14th Battalion, Mounted Infantry, near Lindley, 6 May 1902

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (5090 Pte. J. Banks. W. York: Regt.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (5090 Pte. T. Banks, W. Yorkshire Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (5090 Pte. T. Banks. W. York: Regt.) *edge bruising and minor contact marks, very fine and better (3)* *£2400-2800*

Provenance: Glendining's, June 1993.

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

J. Banks served during the Boer War with the West Yorkshire Regiment and was killed in action near Lindley on 6 May 1902, whilst attached to the 14th Battalion, Mounted Infantry, less than one month before the War ended.



A Boer War D.C.M. pair awarded to Squadron Sergeant Major W. Kirk, North Irish Horse, Imperial Yeomanry

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (11016 Sq:- Serjt:- Maj: W. Kirk. Imp: Yeo:); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (11016 Sq:- Serjt:- Major W. Kirk. 60th. Coy. I. Y.) unofficial rivets between state and date clasps, *good very fine* (2) *£2000-2400*

Provenance: BDW, September 1994

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

William Kirk was born at Inver, Co. Donegal, Ireland, and attested for the 60th Company (North Irish Horse), 17th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry at Belfast on 23 January 1900. Promoted Corporal on 1 October 1900, he was advanced to Squadron Sergeant Major on 1 January 1901. He was discharged at his own request on 14 October 1901 at Green Point, Cape Town, having served continuously in South Africa since 6 April 1900.



A Boer War D.C.M. pair awarded to Private D. McKinnon, 6th Dragoons, for gallantly attempting to save the life of the mortally-wounded Captain Jackson by carrying him to safety amidst a hail of bullets near Rensburg on 16 December 1899

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, E.VII.R. (2980 Pte. Mc.Kinnon. 6th. Dragoons.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (2980. Pte. D. McKinnon. 6/Drgns.) *good very fine (2)* *£1400-1800*

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, May 1979.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901. The recommendation, extracted from *'With the Inniskilling Dragoons'*, states:

'Late in the afternoon on the 16 December 1899 a patrol, under Captain Jackson, 7th Dragoon Guards, attached to the Inniskillings, reconnoitred towards Rensburg; they came under a heavy fire, and Captain Jackson was mortally wounded. Sergeant Broadwood and Private McKinnon gallantly stuck to him, amidst a hail of bullets, and successfully carried him in.'

David McKinnon was born in Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, in 1870, and attested for the 6th Dragoons at Belfast on 1 April 1889. Transferring to the Reserve on 1 April 1896, he was recalled to the Colours on 9 October 1899, and served with the Regiment in South Africa from 23 October 1899 until 12 March 1902. Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry at Rensburg on 16 December 1899, at the height of 'Black Week', he was finally discharged on 4 April 1902, after 13 years and 4 days' service.



A Boer War 'Attack on Helvetia' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private M. Carney, Liverpool Regiment

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, E.VII.R. (5025 Pte. M. Carney. Liverpool Regt.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (5025 Pte. M. Carney. Liverpool Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (5025 Pte. M. Carney. Liverpool Regt.) *generally very fine* (3) *£1400-1800*

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

Michael Carney was born in Salford, Lancashire, and attested for the Liverpool Regiment at Bury, 10 October 1895. He served with 1st Battalion in South Africa from 25 November 1897 until 10 January 1903. Carney served with particular distinction during the Boer attack on Helvetia, when 'early on the morning of 29th December 1900, the garrison at Helvetia, consisting of B, F, and H Companies [Liverpool Regiment], with about 20 troopers 19th Hussars, and a gun detachment with a 4.7 gun, was attacked by the Boers. The principal defences were on four kopjes about 600 yards apart, and formed a rough circle. Simultaneous attacks were made on all points. Under cover of the dark and a thick fog the Boers succeeded in surprising the eastern kopje, on which the gun was, and took the garrison prisoners. This part was the key of the position and commanded the main camp situated by the central kopjes, which at once came under a very heavy fire. The losses soon became serious, and ammunition was becoming exhausted. The western kopje was held by a portion of B Company under Lieutenant Wilkinson, who, though heavily engaged and called upon to surrender, refused to do so, and succeeded in keeping the enemy at bay until relieved.'

Colour Sergeant W. Johnson and Private Michael Carney were heavily involved in the action above, with both being awarded the D.C.M. by working in tandem whilst under fire, Johnson 'for coolness and gallantry in moving out of a sangar during the attack on Helvetia, 29th December 1900, to locate the Boers who were then at close range, and for the able handling of his men' and Carney 'during the attack on Helvetia, 29th December 1900, covered by his fire Colour Sergeant Johnson while the latter was rebuilding a partially demolished sangar, and otherwise displaying great coolness and gallantry.' (*Rudolph* refers). Lieutenant Wilkinson was, on completing six years' service, gazetted Brevet Major. The casualties were 9 killed, 28 wounded, 1 missing, and 130 taken prisoner. Carney transferred to the Army Reserve, but died shortly after of Paraplegia, 10 September 1909.



A rare Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded Trooper M. J. Blades, Loch's Horse

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, E.VII.R. (Tpr: J. Blades. Loch's Horse); BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Mashonaland 1897 (436 Troopr M. J. Blades. B.S.A. Police.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (196 Tpr: M. J. Blades, Loch's Horse) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (3)*
£2000-2400

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

Matthew James Blades was a farmer by trade and a native of West Bank, Hawes, Yorkshire. He attested for the British South Africa Police, 28 April 1897, and served with the Mashonaland Division. Having left the British South Africa Police after a year's service he attested for Loch's Horse, aged 34, on 15 March 1900.

Loch's Horse was raised by Lord Loch in February 1900. With a combined strength of 220, during their 12 months' service 'they shared in the advance from Bloemfontein to the Transvaal as part of the 8th Corps of Mounted Infantry commanded by Colonel Ross of the Durham Light Infantry, the Brigadier being Colonel Henry. The 8th Corps were part of the advance guard or screen to the centre of Lord Roberts' army, and had a lot of scouting skirmishing in the northward march. Colonel Henry's men, including the 1st and 2nd Victorian Mounted Rifles, South Australians, Tasmanians, Lumsden's Horse, Loch's Horse, and the 4th Mounted Infantry Regulars, were among the first to cross the Vaal, and had very stiff fighting before the infantry got up, particularly at the mines in the neighbourhood of Vereeniging, about Elandsfontein, and outside Pretoria. Their work was highly praised by the Generals and by the correspondents.' (*The Colonials in South Africa*, refers)

Over the course of the Regiment's 12 months of active service it suffered eleven men lost to wounds and disease, and in each case the widow or next of kin was paid the sum of £50, the amount for which the life of each officer and man was insured by the Committee.

1 of 3 D.C.M.'s gazetted for the Regiment, one of which was subsequently cancelled, another upgraded to a Commission and the award of a D.S.O., and the final one awarded to Trooper Blades. Therefore it is likely that this is the only D.C.M. in existence to the Regiment.



A scarce Boer War D.C.M. awarded to Private C. Olsson, Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, slightly wounded at Boschbult, 31 March 1902, and one of only 3 D.C.M.s awarded to Kitchener's Fighting Scouts

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, E.VII.R. (Pte. C. Olsson. Kitchener's F.S.) *light contact marks, very fine* £1400-1800

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

Charles George Olsson attested for Kitchener's Fighting Scouts at Green Point, Cape Town, on 31 July 1901, having previously served for six months with the Prince of Wales' Light Horse, and served with the 2nd Regiment during the Boer War. He was slightly wounded during the fiercely fought action at Boschbult, in the Western Transvaal, on 31 March 1902, on which date the regiment suffered 1 man killed and 7 wounded, and was discharged on 7 July of that year. Mentioned in Despatches on 23 June 1902, he was subsequently awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, one of only three D.C.M.s awarded to Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, and the only one awarded to the 2nd Regiment.

58 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' D.C.M. and M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant C. Shand, Gordon Highlanders

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (10743 Cpl. -A. Sjt:- C. Shand. M.M. 1/6 Gord: Highrs:); MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (10743 Cpl. C. Shand. 1/6 Gord: Hdrs. -T.F.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2865118 Pte. C. Shand. D.C.M. M.M. Gordons.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* £800-1200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a counter-attack by his company. When the platoon commanders became casualties he assumed command, and displayed great ability and courage in the way in which he conducted the subsequent part of the operations. During consolidation, after his counter-attack had been successfully accomplished, he got back all the wounded under very heavy fire. He set a very fine example to the men around him.'

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

Charles Shand attested for the Gordon Highlanders at Aberdeen, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 October 1914 (entitled to 1914 Star, British War Medal, and Victory Medal). Transferring to the 1/6th Battalion, he was awarded both the Military Medal and the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the latter almost certainly for gallantry during the German attack on the bridge-heads at Vieille Chapelle on 10 April 1918:

'During the 10th April the enemy's fire increased in intensity, and he succeeded in effecting a passage over the Lawe Canal, about a mile south of Vieille Chapelle. Early in the afternoon orders were received to send a company to deliver a counter-attack and capture two farms near the west bank of the canal. "D" Company was sent forward, and at 4:30 three platoons attacked the positions as ordered. The first house was captured; another was taken some 50 yards further south. As two platoons were preparing to assault a third farm, they encountered heavy machine-gun fire from the flanks, while a party of some 60 of the enemy, coming from behind the farm, advanced to attack them. This and a second enemy attack they defeated with heavy losses, but having suffered very severely, they were withdrawn at dusk. Their prompt and vigorous action succeeded in arresting for a time the enemy's forward movement, and prevented him from throwing more men across the canal. Their losses bear testimony to the fierceness of the struggle and to the resolution with which they carried it out, for only 15 out of 97 who took part in the counter-attack returned un wounded.' (*The 6th Gordons in France and Flanders* refers).

Shand stayed on in the Regiment, and was still serving in May 1930.



A Great War D.C.M., M.M. pair awarded to Sergeant George Blake, 28th Canadian Infantry (Saskatchewan Regiment)

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (74310 Sjt: G. Blake. 28/Can: Inf.); MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (74310 Sjt: G. Blake. 28/Sask: R.) *good very fine (2)* £1200-1400

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as orderly to the commanding officer. He made careful reconnaissances, often under heavy shell fire, of routes to headquarters and the battalion front allotted to the battalion, so that the battalion headquarters were guided to positions without casualties. After the capture of the objective he made a reconnaissance of the forward area under heavy fire and brought his commanding officer valuable information. At all times he showed great initiative and resource, and his work was invaluable to his battalion.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918.

George Blake was born at Handsworth, Birmingham, England, on 27 September 1879. He enlisted into the 28th Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment, C.E.F., at Winnipeg on 16 April 1915, and served in France from 18 September 1915. He received a gun shot wound to his right index finger on 1 October 1918, and, after discharge from hospital on 27 January 1919, was transferred to the 15th Canadian Reserve Battalion on 14 February 1919. He died on 8 March 1920, aged 40, and is buried in Winnipeg (Brookside) Cemetery, Manitoba. Sold with copied service papers.



A fine Great War 1914-15 'Winter Operations' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant A. Thompson, Northumberland Fusiliers, for gallantry at Kemmel on 26 January, and at Ypres on 4 March 1915.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (1629 Sjt: A. Thompson. 1/Nth'd Fus.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (1629 Pte. A. Thompson 1st. Bn. North'd Fus.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (1629 Sjt. A. Thompson. North'd Fus.) *pawn broker's mark to edges, nearly very fine (3)* £700-900

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 23 June 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry on various occasion, notably at Kemmel on 26th January 1915, when he bombed the enemy's trench with good effect in front of a detached post; and near Ypres on 4 March 1915, when he showed great coolness in command of a detached trench after more than half its garrison had been killed or wounded by shell fire.'

Albert Thompson was born at Middlesbrough in 1886, and attested for service with the Northumberland Fusiliers in 1905. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he proceeded to India, and served on the North West Frontier during the Mohmand Expedition of 1908. Returning to the U.K. in 1913, the 1st Battalion was stationed in Portsmouth, where it remained until the outbreak of war, having been assigned to the 9th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Division. Thompson landed with his Battalion at Le Havre on 14 August 1914, and served with the Northumberland Fusiliers throughout the Great War on the Western Front (additionally entitled to a 1914 Star with clasp and the Victory Medal). He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his conspicuous gallantry at Kemmel, on 26 January 1915, and near Ypres on 4 March 1915. He was additionally awarded the Russian Medal of St. George, 2nd Class (*London Gazette* 25 August 1915), the only man of his Regiment so honoured.

The Fifth in the Great War, by Brigadier H. R. Sandilands, states that Thompson was absent from a presentation of D.C.M. ribands at Ouderdom, on 12 June 1915, as a result of wounds received on 4 May 1915. He later served with the 8th Battalion, and was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve following the Armistice. He subsequently emigrated to Canada.



A fine Gallipoli D.C.M. group of eight awarded to Warrant Officer G. J. Carter, Royal Fusiliers, a veteran of the Boer war and the Tibet campaign

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (5810 C.S.Mjr: G. J. Carter. 2/Rl. Fus.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Orange Free State (5810 Cpl. G. Carter, 2nd Royal Fus.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5810 Corpl: G. Carter. Rl: Fusiliers.); TIBET 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (5810 L. Sgt. G. Carter 1st Bn. Ryl: Fuslrs.); 1914-15 STAR (5810 C.S.Mjr. G. Carter. R. Fus:) official correction to initial and first letter of surname; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5810 W.O. Cl. 2 G. J. Carter. R. Fus.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (L-5810 C.S.Mjr: G. J. Carter. R. Fus.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better (8)* *£2400-3000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 5 August 1915:

'For conspicuous ability on the night 1st-2nd May 1915, south-west of Krithia (Dardanelles), in the handling of a platoon after the Officer commanding it had been shot during a counter-attack.'



A Great War February to March 1916 'Action of the Bluff' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private F. G. H. Milburn, Lincolnshire Regiment

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (7-12297 Pte. F. Milburn. 7/Linc: R.) officially re-impressed naming; 1914-15 STAR (12297 Pte. F. Milburn. Linc: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (12297 Pte. F. Milburn. Linc. R.) *BWM partially officially corrected, polished and worn, therefore nearly very fine (4)* £600-800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 March 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry. During a bombing attack, though severely wounded in the neck, he forced his way with an officer up a communication trench. When ordered to turn back by the officer he picked up a wounded man and carried him a quarter of a mile to the dressing station under heavy shell fire.'

Frederick George Howe Milburn served with the 7th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 July 1915, and was awarded his D.C.M. for gallantry during the action of the Bluff, just north of the Ypre-Comines canal near St. Eloi. 'The Bluff was of very great importance for observation, but was not easy to hold, for the enemy had not been cleared from the crest and still held the eastern margin, with their support on the reverse slope. On 14 February 1916, after some hours of intensive gun and mortar-fire, the enemy attacked. The 7th Lincolns were responsible for the defence of the bank, and although the front-line trenches, known as the Ravine, were captured by the enemy, the support line remained in our hands. The following morning, 15 February, a counter-attack was ordered, with strong bombing parties ordered to start down the various enemy-held trenches. The strength of the bombing parties was to be eight, each party having a carrying party of 30, all of whom were to be trained bombers, and six bayonet men were to accompany each bombing squad. Forward dumps, in charge of officers, were formed, from which supplies of bombs were to be replenished. The attack started up to time, but the enemy's shell-fire was heavy and many casualties were sustained among the bombing and carrying parties. Moreover, the supplies of bombs was continually running short, with one officer reporting that he had reached the enemy's front line, but owing to the carriers having lost touch for a while his supply of bombs ran out and he was forced to return. All night long the attack continued, but no progress was made, and when dawn broke on 16 February the enemy still held all his gains of two days' previous. The 7th Lincolns held their position throughout the day, and shortly after midnight on 17 February the Battalion was relieved. Casualties for the Battalion over the past three days were one officer and 25 other ranks killed, and seven officers and 71 other ranks wounded.

It was decided that another attempt to recapture the Bluff should be made, and the 7th Lincolns entered the trenches facing the German lines on the evening of 1 March 1916. At 4:00 a.m. the following morning parties of our men crawled quietly forward and gathered in groups, lying down near the German wire, which was found to be in bad condition. At 4:30 a.m. our artillery opened a sudden burst of heavy fire, and then our men went over the top and into the German trenches, taking the Germans completely by surprise. Our guns then re-opened with raised sights, heavily barraging the enemy's communications. The rapid capture of the front line was followed by steady progress into the support trenches, and our men rushed up to their machine-guns and took a heavy toll of a mass of retiring enemies. The German guns shelled the position which they had lost throughout the rest of the day- in the words of Brigadier-General Metcalfe, then a captain with the 7th Lincolns, "the concentrated gun fire put down on us by the Germans during and after our recapture of the Bluff I have always regarded as the heaviest bombardment that I ever experienced." The casualties of the Battalion were very heavy, with one officer and 33 other ranks killed, and five officers and 178 other ranks wounded.' (*History of the Lincolnshire Regiment* refers).

For their gallantry at the Bluff, the Battalion received one D.S.O., four M.C.s, and 8 D.C.M.s, including the award to Milburn. The 7th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment subsequently served on the Somme, at Arras, and at Ypres. Private Milburn survived unscathed, but died at home on 21 May 1921, and is buried in Sedgefield New Cemetery, Co. Durham.

63 A Great War 1916 'French theatre' D.C.M. pair awarded to Sergeant E. Rose, Royal Field Artillery

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (47377 Sjt. E. Rose. 73/By: 5/Bde: R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (47377 Sjt. E. Rose. R.A.) *suspension claw of last re-pinned, worn, nearly very fine (2)* £400-500

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 19 August 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry and resource on many occasions in charge of an advanced gun. Twice, when communication with the Battery was cut, he opened fire on his own initiative, and for seven weeks he displayed the greatest coolness and courage in working this gun, frequently under heavy fire.'

Edward Rose served during the Great War with the Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war, from 6 November 1914.



A fine 'last stand' retrospective 'Battle of Hazebrouk' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant T. R. Palethorpe, Grenadier Guards, for his conspicuous gallantry at Vieux-Berquin on 12-13 April 1918, when his battalion fought to a finish and ceased to exist as a fighting unit, only 20 men from his company surviving the action, all of whom, including Palethorpe, were taken prisoners of war. It was during this action that Captain T. T. Pryce was afterwards awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (7395 Sjt. T. R. Palethorpe. 4/ G. Gds.); 1914-15 STAR (7395 Sjt. T. R. Palethorpe. G. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7395 Sjt. T. Palethrope [sic]. G. Gds.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7395 Sjt. T. R. Palethorpe. G. Gds.) *light pitting from Star, very fine (5)* £1800-2200



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 January 1920:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Field, which have been brought to notice in accordance with the terms of Army Order 193 of 1919.'

Thomas Richard Palethorpe was born into the Grenadier Guards, at Farnham, near Aldershot, on 29 April 1884, the son of Private Thomas Palethorpe, 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards. Educated at the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Palethorpe followed his father's example and attested for service with the Grenadier Guards as a boy entrant on 23 April 1898, enlisting for 12 years' service with the Colours. On enlistment, he declared his age to be 14 years, and stated his trade as 'Tailor'. Initially posted to his father's parent battalion, the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, he transferred to the 1st Battalion on 13 October 1898, rejoining the 3rd Battalion on 1 December 1902. Re-engaging to complete 21 years' Service on 22 December 1909, he was appointed Lance Corporal in October 1911, and promoted Corporal in June 1913.

On the outbreak of war, the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards was quartered at Wellington Barracks, and remained on the home establishment until 26 July 1915, when it embarked aboard the S.S. *Queen Alexandra* at Southampton. Arriving at Le Havre the following morning, it immediately entrained for Esquerdes, where the newly formed Guards Division was being assembled, the battalion having been assigned to the 2nd Brigade. Palethorpe is confirmed as having entered the French theatre of war, probably as part of a later draft, on 15 August 1915, being appointed Lance Sergeant shortly afterwards, on 24 August, and promoted Sergeant on 13 January 1916. He received a gunshot wound to his right hand on 25 September 1916. Admitted to No 15 Casualty Clearing Station at Hazebrouk, he was evacuated to the UK on 1 October 1916, and posted to the 5th (Reserve Battalion) whilst recovering from his wounds. Awarded the Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal by authority of Army Order 125 dated 1 April 1917, he returned to France on 4 February 1918, having been transferred to the Guards' Division Base Dépôt, at Harfleur, where he was posted to the 4th Battalion Grenadier Guards, joining them 'in the field' on 10 February 1918, and being assigned to No 3 Company.

On 9 April 1918, in the aftermath of the German Spring Offensive, the enemy forces opened a concentrated attack, in great force, against the British/Portuguese front line between Armentières and La Bassée. Breaking through the Portuguese sector, the enemy rolled forward towards the channel ports. The British XV Corps was driven back to a line between Vieux Berquin and a point west of Merville. Such was the position on 12 April 1918, when the 4th Guards Brigade was ordered forward to restore the ground lost and make contact with the 29th Division last reported in the vicinity of Vieux Berquin. The Battalion War Diary provides several detailed accounts of the action, including the following description of No 3 Company, as follows: "No. 3 Coy was in reserve, with its Right 300 yards N.E. of Gombert Farm and its Left on the road Verte Rue – La Couronne. The Coy throughout the day, several times without orders and on the initiative of its officers, restored the situation on the Left of No. 2 Coy, owing to the troops on their Left, the KOYLI, retiring and leaving an exposed flank. Lieut. Nash, the Coy Commander, had his hand shot off by a direct hit from a whiz-bang at 1030 hours, the command of the Coy then falling upon Lieut. Thomas and 2/Lieut. Cox who, with Sergeant Palethorpe and two platoons, from 1230 hours until 1800 hours continually, by counter attack and by fire, helped the Left of No. 2 Coy. The initiative shown by the above was beyond praise. A great many Germans were killed. The line was readjusted during the night of the 12th and No. 3 Coy came up into the front line..."

For his conspicuous gallantry during this action, Palethorpe was retrospectively awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the award being announced under the terms of Army Order 193 of 1919, which retrospectively recognises gallant and distinguished services in the Field prior to capture. Palethorpe's D.C.M. is unique to the Grenadier Guards for the action of Vieux Berquin, whilst 12 men from his battalion were decorated with the Military Medal, their awards being announced in the same army order. Initially posted as 'Missing', Palethorpe was later confirmed as having been taken prisoner of war on 13 April 1918, and according to the Battalion War Diary, was one of only 20 officers and men to have survived from No 3 Company.

Captain T. T. Pryce, also of Palethorpe's battalion, was afterwards awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross for his bravery and self sacrifice on this day, his citation provides further background to this action: 'For most conspicuous bravery, devotion to duty, and self-sacrifice when in command of a flank on the left of the Grenadier Guards. Having been ordered to attack a village he personally led forward two platoons, working from house to house, killing some thirty of the enemy, seven of whom he killed himself. The next day he was occupying a position with some thirty to forty men, the remainder of his company having become casualties. As early as 8.15 a. m., his left flank was surrounded and the enemy was enfilading him. He was attacked no less than four times during the day, and each time beat off the hostile attack, killing many of the enemy. Meanwhile the enemy brought three field guns to within 300 yards of his line, and were firing over open sights and knocking his trench in. At 6.15 p.m., the enemy had worked to within sixty yards of his trench. He then called on his men, telling them to cheer and charge the enemy and fight to the last. Led by Captain Pryce, they left their trench and drove back the enemy with the bayonet some 100 yards. Half an hour later the enemy had again approached in stronger force. By this time Captain Pryce had only 17 men left, and every round of his ammunition had been fired. Determined that there should be no surrender, he once again led his men forward in a bayonet charge, and was last seen engaged in a fierce hand-to-hand struggle with overwhelming numbers of the enemy. With some forty men he had held back at least one enemy battalion for over ten hours. His company undoubtedly stopped the advance through the British line, and thus had great influence on the battle'.

Interned at Soltau P.O.W. Camp, in Lower Saxony near Hanover, Palethorpe's entry in the Red Cross POW Register confirms the place and date of his capture as 'Estairs' on 13 April 1918, and states that at the time of his capture he was suffering from 'a head wound'. He remained a prisoner until his repatriation on 27 December 1918, when he was posted to the 5th (Reserve) Battalion Grenadier Guards in preparation for his discharge, which occurred on 16 May 1919, in consequence of having completed his second period of engagement. He had served a total of 21 years and 24 days.

Thomas Palethorpe married Miss Edith Ballinger on 5 July 1911. Widowed in 1916, he married secondly Mrs. Gladys Green, the widow of Sergeant Arthur Green, who had been Palethorpe's best pal, and who had been killed in action at Loos on 27 September 1915, on 31 January 1918. After taking his discharge he was employed as 'Doorkeeper' at the Bank of England in Threadneedle Street, London.

Sold together with various photographic images of the recipient.



A Great War 1918 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant C. R. Pettinger, Royal Engineers

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (107009 Sjt. C. R. Pettinger. 40/D.S. Coy. R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (107009 Sjt. C. R. Pettinger. R.E.); FRANCE, CROIX DE GUERRE 1914-1918, with bronze star, *generally very fine or better (4)*
£700-900

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as senior serjeant in brigade signal section. He has continuously done very good work in maintaining communications and has shown marked ability and courage.'

France, Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 19 July 1919.

Cyril Russell Pettinger was born in Retford, Nottinghamshire, and employed as a Signaller residing in '2 Wood Top, Windhill, Shipley' prior to the Great War. He served during the Great War as a Sergeant with 40th Divisional Signals Company, Royal Engineers, and was 'awarded the French Croix de Guerre for service rendered since September 28th, 1918. Previous to joining the colours on September 20th, 1915, he was a signaller. He went to the front on June 6th, 1916, took part in several engagements and in March, 1918 was awarded the D.C.M. for gallantry and devotion to duty, being instrumental in holding his part of the line during heavy fighting.' (*The Shipley Times* refers)

x66 A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant F. S. Cooke, Royal Garrison Artillery

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (297613 Sjt. F. S. Cooke. R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1033 Sjt. F. S. Cooke. R.A.) *extremely fine (3)*
£400-500

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

'As acting Battery Sergeant-Major from March to July 1917, and as No. 1 of his gun at Mailly Wood in April 1917, he did excellent work. Throughout the advance from August to November 1918, particularly as Forward Observation Officer at Vendegies, he showed great courage and resource.'

F. S. Cooke enlisted at Sevenoaks, Kent, and served during the Great War with the 126th Heavy Battery, Royal Field Artillery.



A very rare 'Chinese Civil War' C.G.M. awarded to Able Seaman Clifford Beese, H.M.S. *Kiawo*, for "conspicuous courage amongst the survivors of the boarding party" who had attempted the rescue of the crews of the steamers *Wanhsien* and *Wanting* which had been seized by Chinese troops at the port of Wanhshien on the Yangtze river in September 1926, an action described by one historian as a "twentieth-century revival of a Nelsonic manoeuvre"; Beese was amongst the wounded and received one of two C.G.M.'s awarded for this action, the only such awards made in the inter-war period and his sole entitlement

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL, G.V.R. (J.103009 C. Beese. A.B. H.M.S. *Kiawo*. Wanhshien. 5.9.26.) naming officially impressed in small capitals, mounted as worn, *suspension claw tightened, edge bruises and nicks, otherwise nearly very fine* £12000-15000

Provenance: Douglas-Morris Collection (Part I), Dix Noonan Webb, October 1996.

C.G.M. *London Gazette* 16 May 1927. The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the following decorations and medals to officers and men of H.M. Navy and the Mercantile Marine, in recognition of their services at Wanhshien, Yangtze River, China, on 5 September 1926, and the connected events: C.G.M. Able Seaman Clifford Beese, H.M.S. *Kiawo*, "for conspicuous courage amongst the survivors of the boarding party."

At the end of August 1926, General Yang Sen attempted to commandeer the British steamer *Wanliu* to provide his troops with free transport. As she was discharging passengers at Yunyang, 40 miles down river from the port of Wanhshien, on the Yangtze river, Chinese soldiers from a sampan boarded her whilst another sampan approached. The Chinese rushed the bridge and engine room but were driven back by the ship's officers. The approaching sampan collided and sank, drowning many soldiers and losing thousands of dollars in currency meant for the troops. In the confusion the soldiers aboard the *Wanliu* seized the Captain and threatened to kill him unless they were taken to Wanhshien. He had no option but to comply; however, on arrival at the destination, they were met by H.M.S. *Cockchafer* whose Captain and crew were able to order the Chinese to disembark.

In order not to lose face, General Yang Sen then seized the S.S. *Wanhsien* and the S.S. *Wantung*, placing about 300 soldiers aboard. The two ships were moored alongside the *Cockchafer* with their rifles trained on her. Hopelessly outnumbered, the *Cockchafer* was trapped.

After negotiations for the release of the men and ships had failed, the Admiralty ordered a naval expedition to Wanhshien to secure their release. H.M. Gunboat *Widgeon* and the steamer *Kiawo*, the latter manned by officers and men from H.M. Ships *Despatch*, *Mantis* and *Scarab*, made up the expedition to support H.M.S. *Cockchafer*. Beese, himself, came from the *Scarab*.

On September 5, the expedition, led by Commander F. C. Darley, R.N., calmly sailed into the trap. When the British ships made their move to release the hostages, they were subjected to a fierce fire from cannon, machine guns and rifles. The British ships promptly replied, firing at the Chinese on the ships as well as at the gun emplacements around the shoreline. During this action the *Kiawo* attempted a boarding but was repelled by overwhelming odds and suffered heavy casualties. Nevertheless she managed to attain the release of the hostages who were all safe, apart from Mr Johnson, the Chief Engineer of the steamer *Wantung*, who unfortunately drowned while trying to swim to safety.

Commander Darley, two Lieutenants, and four men were killed, while two officers and four men were wounded, including Able Seaman Beese.

Petty Officer F. W. Warburton, of H.M.S. *Kiawo*, was also awarded the C.G.M., when he took command of the boarding party after Lieutenant A. R. Higgins R.N. was killed during this action. These two C.G.M.s were the only awards of this rare medal made between the period 1920 and the Second World War, and being peacetime awards are of great rarity. Awards for the action at Wanhshien, in addition to these two C.G.M.'s, were two D.S.C.'s, four D.S.M.'s and 28 mentions in despatches.

Clifford Beese was born at Bristol, Gloucestershire, on 31 August 1904, and was a cabinet maker by trade when he engaged for 12 years service in the Royal Navy on 31 August 1922. His record of service notes that he was 'wounded in action with Chinese troops on 5/9/26' and that he was 'awarded C.G.M. for service at Wanhshien 5/9/26 (*London Gazette* 6/5/27)'. He was confined for 7 days in November 1929 for being drunk and striking a constable on shore, and for 14 days in October 1931 for absence, although his conduct was always described as Good or Very Good. Beese was granted free discharge from the service on 16 March 1932, the C.G.M. being his sole medal entitlement.

The original Admiralty Appreciation Signal of the Wanhshien incident accompanies the C.G.M. and reads as follows:

'Admiralty to Commander in Chief, China.

"Having received your telegraphic report of the expedition to Wanhshien on Sunday 5 September, Their Lordships, while deeply regretting the loss of valuable lives and the number of casualties suffered, note that the traditional gallantry of H.M. Service was fully sustained by all Officers and Ratings who took part in the hazardous expedition which resulted in the extrication of H.M.S. *Cockchafer* from her dangerous position and the rescue, with one exception, of the British Mercantile Marine Officers of the two Steamers. Their Lordships desire that an expression of their warm appreciation may be conveyed to all Officers and Ratings concerned."

Sold with copied research, including *London Gazette* entries, service papers, and copied extracts from *Armed with Stings* by A. Cecil Hampshire and *Gunboat!* by Bryan Perrett, both of which give detailed accounts of this remarkable incident.



The scarce and remarkable Second War 1945 'Mitchell Air Gunner's' C.G.M. group of five awarded to Flight Sergeant J. M. Hall, 180 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who flew in at least 73 operational sorties, including his epic return flight from the Bocholt Marshalling Yards, 21 March 1945. On the latter date a flak shell tore open the Mitchell's cockpit, incapacitating the pilot, and severely damaging the aircraft. Having stemmed the flow of blood emanating from his pilot, and removed him to the 2nd Pilot's seat, Hall took over the controls of the damaged aircraft. Despite failing pilot training some 18 months before, Hall now got his chance under the most testing of circumstances - 'looking at the instrument panel, Hall found he had no airspeed indicator, no rev counter, and no boost gauges working, and the port engine was still giving concern. To add to his problems, the hydraulics were found to be damaged and the bomb doors were hanging down.' Overcoming all the odds Hall identified a tiny fighter strip, and with verbal instruction from his grievously wounded pilot, managed to ease the bomber down over the runway at 50 feet effecting the perfect crash landing

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL (FLYING), G.V.I.R. (605494 F/Sgt J. M. Hall. R.A.F.) *minor official correction to rank*; 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, the campaign medals privately engraved '605494 F/Sgt. James M. Hall C.G.M. R.A.F.', *minor edge bruising, therefore very fine (5)* £12000-15000

Provenance: Buckland Dix Wood, December 1994.

C.G.M. *London Gazette* 27 April 1945, in joint citation with Pilot Officer Dick Perkins:

'This officer and airman were pilot and air gunner respectively in an aircraft detailed to attack the railway yards at Bocholt in March, 1945. During the bombing run the aircraft was hit by fire from the ground defences. Pilot Officer Perkins was severely wounded. His right thigh was smashed; he also sustained injuries to his back. His suffering became intense. Nevertheless this brave pilot, tended by Flight Sergeant Hall who stood at his side, flew the aircraft to an allied airfield. As the airfield was reached Pilot Officer Perkins was in great distress. Although the aircraft had sustained serious damage it was decided to attempt a landing. Flight Sergeant Hall assisted to remove his wounded comrade into the second pilot's seat and then himself took over the controls in an effort to bring the aircraft down. During the descent, Pilot Officer Perkins, injured as he was, advised and directed his resolute air gunner in the control of the aircraft so well that a successful crash-landing was effected. Pilot Officer Perkins displayed outstanding fortitude, great courage and unbeatable determination in the face of extreme suffering. Flight Sergeant Hall also proved himself to be a valiant crew member. His coolness and resource set a fine example.'

The following extract taken from *In Action With The Enemy* adds additional detail to the remarkable actions of above:

'James Mansfield Hall came from Jamaica, where his father was the Assistant Director of Medical Services. He had completed seventy-two operations with 180 Squadron, as an air gunner in their Mitchell bombers, when he was detailed to fly a mission to bomb the marshalling yards at Bocholt, on 21st March, 1945. They took off at 9.15 that morning, in Mitchell HD386, from their Belgian base at Melsbroek, so their target was only 120 miles distant to the north-east. The pilot was Pilot Officer Dick Perkins.

The Allied armies were massing for the Rhine crossing but were still relying on the men of the R.A.F. and U.S.A.A.F. to pave the way and ensure the enemy's lines of supply were disrupted so as to enable the crossing to be made with the minimum of casualties.

On arriving at the target they found the flak defences quite severe and the raiding force had a tough time. One aircraft was seen to suffer a direct hit whilst accurately dropping its bombs, and exploded, whilst another Mitchell was seen with its port engine on fire and a large hole torn in its fuselage. Yet another B25 was hit and damaged, its wireless operator having one leg almost shot away. The pilot had to make an emergency landing.

Meanwhile, Perkins was taking his Mitchell into the bomb run. On and on they flew, flak exploding about them and Jim Hall began to wonder if their bombs were ever going to drop. Only moments before he'd seen the exploding Mitchell cartwheel down. Then the gun turret was hit. Hall lost consciousness and when he came to a few seconds later, the Mitchell was in a dive. He was choking with smoke that swirled about him and quickly extricated himself from the turret. As he did so he heard someone calling the pilot.

When the flak hit them, they had just released their bombs, and Perkins had felt a heavy blow, and his right leg was knocked off the rudder pedal, just as the Mitchell began to dive. He fought to regain level flight but the controls felt like lead. He tried with his feet to get more leverage but found his right leg useless. There was a jagged hole in the cockpit where the flak shell had burst. One shell fragment had smashed through his right thigh and also entered his left leg, coming out the other side.

The first man to reach him was Jim Hall. Jim looked down and saw the blood pumping out of Perkins' leg at an alarming rate. As the Mitchell had dual control, Hall clambered into the right hand seat and grabbed the control column. It had been eighteen months since he had last flown, apart from a few minutes' dual that Perkins had given him. However, Hall found the control column was useless, and it just flapped about in his hands. Their only chance was to get Perkins out of the pilot seat. Hall and the navigator, Pilot Officer Robinson, managed to do this, and Hall sat down and took over the controls. The other gunner, Flying Officer Butler, tended to the wounded pilot, applying a tourniquet to his leg and giving him a shot of morphine.

The port engine was now giving problems and the intercom was dead, so on the VHF set, Hall sent out a 'Mayday' call but then that radio too became u/s. At that moment Hall saw an airstrip ahead, but it looked terribly small and made out of steel planking. It was British but obviously just a fighter strip as he could then see Spitfires dispersed on the ground.

Perkins began to talk Hall down. Looking at the instrument panel, Hall found he had no airspeed indicator, no rev counter, and no boost gauges working, and the port engine was still giving concern. To add to his problems, the hydraulics were found to be damaged and the bomb doors were hanging down. His main concern was losing vital flying speed as he came in, and stalling. They fired off two distress flares, and flak helmets were put on Hall and the wounded Perkins.

Hall eased the Mitchell down gently, coming over the runway at 50 feet, then they struck the ground. Metal screeched on metal, tearing off the bomb doors. They bounced to 60 feet or so; Perkins shouted to him to turn off all the switches. Hall did so, avoiding the possibility of fire. Then the Mitchell was on its belly, finally sliding to a halt. No one was hurt in the crash landing and all were safe. Perkins' injuries kept him in hospital for the next two years but he survived, although he was left with a limp. On the following day, Hall was recommended for the C.G.M. and Perkins the D.S.O., both awards being announced in the following month.'



A rare Great War D.S.M. awarded to Acting Chief Stoker J. McIntosh, Mercantile Marine Reserve

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (J. McIntosh, Act. Ch. Sto., M.M.R., H.M.S. Kildonan Castle, 1917) *good very fine*
£600-800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 April 1918: 'For services in vessels of the R.N. employed on patrol and escort duty during the period 1 January to 31 December 1917.'

James McIntosh served during the Great War as a Donkeyman (Acting Chief Stoker) with the Mercantile Marine Reserve, and was decorated for his services in the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. *Kildonan Castle*, a ship of the 10th Cruiser Squadron, in 1917. Originally recommended for a Mention in Despatches, his recommendation was upgraded to a D.S.M. by Rear-Admiral J. Sheppard. During the period January-March of that year alone, the Squadron intercepted 3478 ships, 877 of them being sent in with armed guards - 'cruising without lights, intercepting ships night and day in all weathers, boarding them, placing armed guards on board, and conducting them in safety to their various destinations', this then dangerous work further complicated by the presence of enemy submarines: thus a double torpedo strike against the *Kildonan Castle* back in October 1916, both fortunately missing their target even though fired from close range. *Kildonan Castle* also conveyed elements of the British Military Mission to Murmansk in early 1918.

Approximately 23 Distinguished Service Medals awarded in the Great War to the Mercantile Marine Reserve.



An extremely rare Great War 'relief of Kut' operations D.S.M. group of four awarded to Stoker 1st Class S. R. Fox, Royal Navy, one of 15 men who volunteered to man the river steamer *Julnar* on a suicidal mission to get supplies through to Kut in April 1916, an extraordinary episode that resulted in the award of two posthumous V.C.s, a D.S.O., three C.G.Ms and ten D.S.Ms - and the cold-blooded murder of Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Cowley, R.N.V.R., the "Pirate of Basra"

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (SS. 110714 S. Fox, Sto. 1 Cl., H.M.S. "Julnar", 24 April 1916); 1914-15 STAR (SS. 110714 S. FOX, Sto. 1, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (SS. 110714 S. FOX, Sto. 1, R.N.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Samuel Rose Fox), *suspension slack on the third, edge bruising and polished, nearly very fine or better* (5) **£4000-5000**

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1919.

Back on 2 February 1917, the *London Gazette* had announced the award of posthumous V.C.s to Lieutenant H. O. B. Firman, R.N., and Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Cowley, R.N.V.R., for their conspicuous gallantry in an attempt to re-provision the force besieged in Kut-el-Amara. The circumstances behind the awards were reported by the G.O.C., Indian Expeditionary Force, in the following terms: 'At 8 p.m. on 24 April 1916, with a crew from the Royal Navy under Lieutenant Firman, R.N., assisted by Lieutenant-Commander Cowley, R.N.V.R., the *Julnar*, carrying 270 tons of supplies, left Falahiyah in an attempt to reach Kut. Her departure was covered by all artillery and machine-gun fire that could be brought to bear, in the hope of distracting the enemy's attention. She was, however, discovered and shelled on her passage up the river. At 1 a.m. on the 25th, General Townshend reported that she had not arrived, and that at midnight a burst of heavy firing had been heard at Magasis, some eight and a half miles from Kut by river, which had suddenly ceased. There could be but little doubt that the enterprise had failed, and the next day the air service reported the *Julnar* in the hands of the Turks at Magasis. The leaders of this brave attempt, Lieutenant H. O. B. Firman, R.N., and his assistant, Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Cowley, R.N.V.R. - the latter of whom throughout the campaign in Mesopotamia performed magnificent service in command of the Mejdieh - have been reported by the Turks to have been killed; the remainder of the gallant crew, including five wounded, are prisoners of war. Knowing well the chances against them, all the gallant officers and men who manned the *Julnar* for the occasion were volunteers. I trust that the services in connection of Lieutenant H. O. B. Firman, R.N., and Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Cowley, R.N.V.R., his assistant, both of whom were unfortunately killed, may be recognised by the posthumous grant of some suitable honour.'

The remainder of the crew had to wait until November 1919 before suitable Honours & Awards were granted, these comprising the D.S.O. to the Engineer Officer, Sub. Lieutenant W. L. Reed, R.N.R., the sole surviving officer, and three C.G.Ms and 10 D.S.Ms between the remaining crew. Interestingly, in the interim, there had been strenuous efforts to invoke Rule 13 of the Victoria Cross statutes in order to reward other crew members with this ultimate honour, but they proved unsuccessful. The Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss wrote: 'I am of the opinion that each Officer and man has fully earned the Victoria Cross, but with the precedents before me of the award of this coveted decoration for combined efforts of this nature, I am led to believe that this will not be allotted to all ... Before closing my report, I would beg to put on record my appreciation of the gallantry of each one of these officers and men in undertaking this forlorn hope. They were under no misapprehensions as to the dangers they ran, and knew that I considered it most unlikely that they would reach their destination and fulfil their task; and had it not been that I realised that it was the one and only chance of saving the garrison I would not have given my consent to such an undertaking.'

Samuel Rose Fox was born in Blandford, Dorset, in October 1892, and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in February 1911. Having then gained advancement to Stoker 1st Class in the interim, he was serving ashore on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, but seagoing appointments quickly ensued in the cruiser H.M.S. *Hermione* (January-March 1915) and in the gunboat *Maggie* (April to June 1915). Then in February of the following year, he joined the sloop *Alert* at Basra, from which he volunteered to man the *Julnar* on her suicidal mission to Kut on 24 April 1916.

A river steamer, the *Julnar* was stripped of all non-essentials and covered with iron plates and sandbags, while her volunteer crew of 15 officers and men were all bachelors, the forthcoming operation being construed as a suicidal one. As stated, she departed Falahiyah on the evening of 24 April, and her subsequent demise was rapid. In fact within one hour of leaving, *Julnar* was under heavy fire, her hull being riddled by machine-gun fire and shrapnel from heavy artillery near misses - some heavier incoming projectiles did find their mark, however, a direct hit on the bridge killing the C.O., Lieutenant Humphrey Fireman. Yet somehow she managed to keep going until she reached Magasis, a spot where the river bends to the right and where, unbeknown to *Julnar's* gallant crew, the Turks had laid steel hawsers across the river - at this point, with her rudder entangled, she ground to a halt and became a sitting duck. *VCs of the First World War: The Naval VCs*, by Stephen Snelling, takes up the story:

'With shells reducing her superstructure to matchwood, Cowley and Williams took cover for almost three-quarters of an hour while the bombardment continued unabated. Bullets by the score tore through the ship's hull to carpet the engine room. By the time the fire slackened, *Julnar* resembled a sieve. Her upper decks were 'absolutely riddled', her crankshafts were wrecked and the bridge was scorched and scarred by fire. But her Colours were never struck. Instead, remembered Able Seaman Bond, 'we watched them burn down.' Their fate no longer in doubt, Cowley ordered a white lamp hoisted as a sign of surrender, only to see it shot away. A red lamp was raised in its place, and, soon after, the firing ceased ... all hands were mustered on deck and taken ashore, to be greeted with the comment: "You are very brave fools; we knew you were coming 48 hours ago!"

The following day, Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Cowley, known to the Turks as the "Pirate of Basra", and already condemned to death in his absence by a Baghdad military court, on account of his pre-war employment in Basra and subsequent "offences" in command of the *Mejidieh*, was separated from his comrades. He was never seen again, the Turks reporting that he had been killed whilst trying to escape, but there is little doubt that he was shot down in cold blood after arguing with his interrogator. Snelling continues:

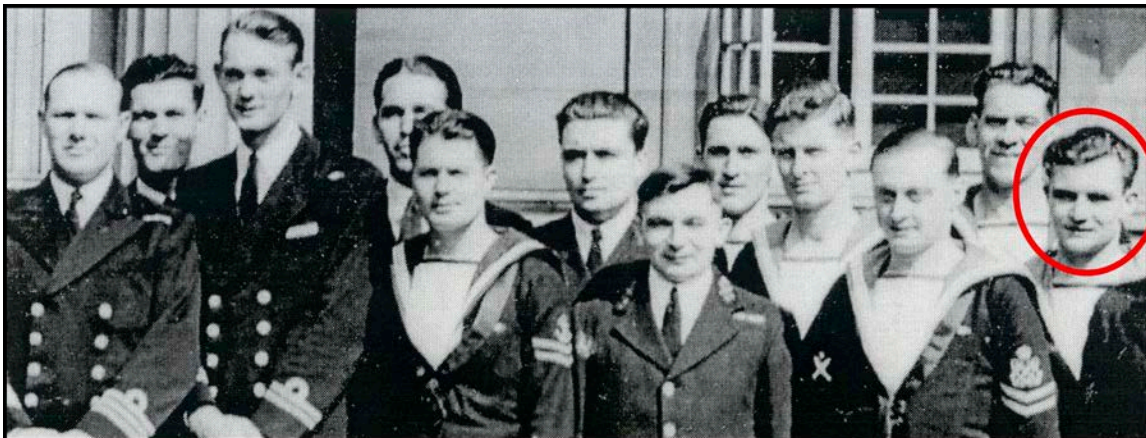
'At the end of the war survivors of the *Julnar* emerged from an ordeal even more harrowing than the desperate mission to bring succour to Kut's defenders. Three men, Stokers Thornhill and Fox and Able Seaman Veale, died in captivity, the victims of callous Turkish neglect.'

Fox is buried in the Baghdad North Gate War Cemetery.



An impressive Second World War submariner's D.S.M. and Bar group of six awarded to Leading Seaman F. F. Gavin, Royal Navy: gaining a "mention" for his services in *Torbay* in August-November 1941, aboard which submarine *Keyes, V.C.*, and his Commandos were embarked for the famous raid on Rommel's H.Q., he won his first D.S.M. for like services in the period December 1941 to March 1942, when his skipper, Commander Miers, was awarded the V.C., and a Bar for subsequent services in the *Trenchant* in Far East

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., with SECOND AWARD BAR (JX. 155038 F. F. Gavin, A.B.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf, *the first with edge nicks, contact marks and somewhat polished, nearly very fine, the remainder rather better* (6) £6000-8000



Gavin, far right

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 7 July 1942. The original recommendation states:

'For his continued good services as trainer of the 4-inch gun in H.M.S. *Torbay* during three war patrols since previously being recommended for a mention in despatches. In this patrol, six enemy vessels have been sunk largely owing to the excellence of the training which has greatly facilitated the spotting by the G.C.O.

He has moreover, shown courage and endurance of a high order on five occasions of working with boats on the casing in rough weather off the enemy coast, these being subsequent to the cases cited in the previous recommendation for this rating. He shows a complete disregard for his personal safety, and it is typical of him that he has recently volunteered for special service of an arduous and dangerous nature as soon as the opportunity to do so arose.'

Bar to D.S.M. *London Gazette* 24 April 1945. The original recommendation states:

'Leading Seaman Gavin is the Gunlayer of the 4-inch gun in H.M.S. *Trenchant*. At all times he sets an example of courage, efficiency and offensive spirit to his Guns' Crew. Largely due to his steadiness in action, the 4-inch gun has been very efficient. Actions include:

On 9 August 1944, the sinking of a Japanese M.L. and Auxiliary Vessel off Sablat, Sumatra.

On 10 November 1944, the sinking of a Motor Junk, when two enemy Submarine Chasers were fast approaching.

On 21 December 1944, the sinking of two Landing Craft while an enemy aircraft was approaching.

On 25 December 1944, the sinking, with H.M.S. *Terrapin*, of an enemy Anti-Submarine Trawler.

In addition, Leading Seaman Gavin is an excellent Lookout. He sighted an enemy convoy in the Malacca Straits on 9 November 1944, which enabled it to be intercepted and attacked.'

Felix Francis Gavin, who was born in November 1921, entered the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman in September 1939, and volunteered for submarines in early 1941.

“Torbay” - June to November 1941 - Rommel raid - M.I.D.

Joining H.M.S. *Torbay* in June 1941, from the depot ship *Medway*, at Alexandria, Gavin's new C.O. was Commander Anthony Miers, R.N., who would shortly win the V.C. and a brace of D.S.Os for his gallantry and aggressive leadership.

And for the newly embarked Gavin, who was to serve as Trainer on *Torbay*'s 4-inch gun, much action lay ahead, including being subjected to numerous depth-charge attacks. Of Miers' tactics under such attack, Peter Padfield's *War Beneath the Sea* explains:

'His technique when hunted differed from that of most C.Os; he never dived below about 80 feet - whether or not there was, as in this case, a 'feather-bed' layer - believing that the submarine's frame and vulnerable hatch and other openings were in a better condition to resist the shock waves from depth-charges when not already under extreme pressure at maximum depth; further that he could more easily come up to periscope depth to review the position from 80 feet. By shutting off all auxiliary motors and maintaining the lowest speed compatible with holding trim, he hoped to remain undetectable by the Italian passive listening devices ...'

Gavin's first patrol in *Torbay*, the submarine's third operational outing in the Mediterranean theatre of war, was a typically successful one, her final 'bag' amounting to one Italian submarine - the *Jantina* - one freighter, the *Citta di Tripoli*, her second tanker, the *Strombo*, and several local troop and supply transports, including caiques.

Yet this same patrol also resulted in mounting controversy regarding the use of guns against enemy soldiers and crew in such troop-carrying caiques. The first indication of that controversy arose on 4 July, when Miers surfaced to engage with guns an enemy troop-carrying caique and schooner, between Andros and Euboea - having sunk both vessels, two Lewis guns were used from *Torbay*'s bridge to destroy 'everything and everybody'. Then on 9 July similar tactics were employed against another troop-carrying caique - also laden with petrol, ammunition and food supplies. And it was on this second occasion that matters appear to have got out of hand, although it is worth noting that the enemy showed stout resistance on being boarded - a Corporal in the Special Boat Section had to shoot a German he saw about to hurl a grenade, and one of *Torbay*'s officers was compelled to dispatch another who was in the process of raising his rifle. Interestingly, this was not the first time that the R.N. had attracted adverse commentary from enemy survivors, German Naval High Command having already received reports of similar incidents during the Crete campaign.

Next ordered to patrol the Gulf of Sirte, *Torbay* launched an unsuccessful torpedo attack on an Italian convoy on 12 August, and was herself attacked by an Italian aircraft and torpedo boat. Having then sunk a sailing vessel off Cape Matapan on the 16th, *Torbay* carried out two night operations in which she picked up 130 Allied troops and Greeks from a beach on the coast of Southern Crete.

A period in dock at Port Said having followed, *Torbay* commenced her next war patrol in the Aegean in early September, and, in typical fashion, Miers carried out a daring strike against the German merchantman *Norburg* inside Candia harbour, Crete. Less successful were torpedo attacks against enemy convoys in the Gulf of Athens on 19 and 23 September - depth-charged in retaliation on both occasions, *Torbay* managed to slip away and returned to Alexandria on the 28th.

In October, *Torbay* dropped Captain John Haselden behind enemy lines on the coast of Libya, and carried out a shore bombardment of Apollonia for good measure, before ending her sixth patrol. And the reason behind Haselden's gallant foray was to survey the neighbourhood in respect of a much bigger special mission - namely "Operation Flipper", the ill-fated raid on Rommel's H.Q. Here, then, *Torbay*'s next operation, for she departed Alexandria on the 10th with Lieutenant-Colonel Geoffrey Keyes, M.C., and 25 of his Commandos, whilst her consort *Talisman* departed with Colonel Bob Laycock and another 25 raiders. *Torbay* successfully got Keyes and his men ashore on the beach at 'The Dog's Nose' on the night of 14th-15th, with the assistance of four S.B.S. personnel in folbots, where Keyes linked up with the aforementioned Captain Haselden. *Talisman* was less fortunate, heavy seas permitting only Laycock and seven of his men to get ashore. The rest, as they say, is history - Keyes winning a posthumous V.C.

Gavin, later noted for his good work with boats on *Torbay*'s casing in rough weather, was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 7 April 1942, refers).

Further operations in “Torbay” - December 1941 to March 1942 - D.S.M. - Miers wins V.C.

On 9 December 1941, *Torbay* departed on her eighth war patrol, charged with operating off the west coast of Greece and the approaches to Navarino Bay, where she sank several Greek sailing vessels with gunfire and disembarked an S.B.S. folbot team - the latter were discovered by the enemy and fortunate to get back to *Torbay*. Second and third attempts to get the S.B.S. team into Navarino harbour also ended in failure. But during her next war patrol, *Torbay* successfully landed a team of eight men and stores on a beach on the south coast of Crete.

It was, however, for *Torbay*'s next patrol that Miers was awarded his Victoria Cross. John Winton takes up the story in *The V.C. at Sea*:

'On 20 February 1942, *Torbay* sailed from Alexandria for a patrol off the west coast of Greece. Early in the morning of the 26th, while *Torbay* was surfaced recharging batteries, Miers sighted a tanker escorted by a destroyer. He dived, surfaced astern and fired one torpedo, which was spotted. *Torbay* herself was also seen and forced to dive again. Eleven depth-charges were dropped. It had been a narrow escape, because Miers had had great difficulty in shutting the upper hatch when the destroyer was heading straight towards him. Later, he found the hatch had been jammed by his own pillow.

On 1 March and again on the 2nd, in what was turning out to be a strenuous patrol, *Torbay* was depth-charged by destroyers and six near misses lifted her several feet. Miers himself spoke of the effect of depth-charging on him, and like so many submarine captains under stress, of the serenity and reassurance he gained from his crew: 'I am bound to confess that on many occasions I have felt extremely frightened when the depth-charges have been going off around us. Yet even then the crew of the *Torbay* has never failed to amaze me. In fact they almost seem to enjoy themselves keeping a scoreboard of the number of enemy depth-charges dropped.'

Miers moved his patrol area to Corfu Island where, on 3 March, he sighted a large enemy convoy escorted by three destroyers entering Corfu harbour. The harbour is a stretch of water thirty miles long from north to south and twelve miles across at its widest point, formed between the island of Corfu and the Greek mainland. The southern entrance is five miles long, with an effective width reduced by shoals for submarines to about two and a half miles. Miers followed the convoy at slow speed until dusk, when he surfaced and entered the southern channel. He had to dive again to avoid a small motor-ship but then surfaced and followed it in.

At 10 p.m. *Torbay* was trimmed down, with only her conning tower showing above water and her hull turned stern on to the brilliant moon which had just risen, while recharging batteries about five miles east of the main anchorage. A signal was received recalling *Torbay* from patrol. Miers remarked in a somewhat Nelsonian manner that he was 'relieved to find that this signal did not conflict with the present operation'. At 1 a.m., Miers had to dive to avoid a patrolling trawler, and then took *Torbay* slowly across the harbour towards the anchorage. By 2.35 a.m. Miers found himself actually in the roads, having been carried across by a strong westerly set. He could see no sign of ships, and decided to wait until daylight.

Dawn showed that the convoy had apparently sailed again. There were two 5,000-ton transports and a destroyer still in the anchorage. Firing as *Torbay* swung round, Miers shot one torpedo at each, missing the destroyer but hitting the transports. He and *Torbay* then endured another forty depth-charges while making their escape to the open sea, after being in closely patrolled enemy waters for seventeen hours.

Miers's V.C. was gazetted on 7 July 1942. He himself wished that the medal could be awarded to the whole ship, but in a remarkable and unprecedented Investiture at Buckingham Palace on 28th July, the King presented Miers with the V.C., his engineer officer, Lieutenant (E.) Hugh Kidd D.S.C., with a D.S.O., Lieutenants Paul Chapman and D.S. Verschoyle-Campbell with Bars to their D.S.Cs, and twenty-four ratings of *Torbay* with D.S.Ms or Bars to their D.S.Ms.'

And among the gathered throng was Gavin, whose persistently courageous work on *Torbay*'s 4-inch gun, and in boat operations, had been rewarded with a D.S.M.

“Trenchant” - Far East - Bar to D.S.M.

Having then served in the submarines *P. 214* and *Thrasher* in the interim, Gavin joined the *Trenchant* under Commander Arthur Hezlett, D.S.C., R.N., in November 1943.

Trenchant subsequently carried out a total of seven war patrols in the Far East between July 1944 and July 1945, Gavin adding a Bar to his D.S.M. for the above cited actions in the period December 1944 to January 1945 and Hezlett a brace of D.S.Os to his earlier D.S.C.

In common with *Torbay*, Gavin's time in the *Trenchant* witnessed a number of special operations, most notably the raid on Phuket harbour on the night of 27-28 October, when *Trenchant* conveyed a pair of chariots - “Tiny” and “Slasher” - and their two-man crews to the target area. The *Sumatra Maru* having been sunk, and the *Volpi* damaged, she collected the charioteers amidst much celebration - all four were decorated.

And in terms of more regular patrol work, *Trenchant* was equally successful, her victims including the *U-589*, taken out by a three torpedo strike off Penang on 23 September 1944 and, above all, the Japanese heavy cruiser *Ashigara*, which fell victim to a full bow salvo of eight torpedoes off Muntok Island in the Banka Strait on 8 June 1945 - the largest warship ever sunk by a British submarine.

Awarded a Bar to his D.S.M., Gavin remained a regular submariner until coming ashore in September 1952, having latterly served in the *Alliance*; sold with a file of copied research.

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A good 1940 ‘Coast of Norway’ D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Petty Officer J. D. Howarth, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who went on to survive the sinking of H.M.S. *Kelly* during the Battle of Crete in 1941, and later participated in the Normandy landings

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (Ldk.3792 J. D. Howarth. A.B. H.M.S. *Calcutta*.); 1939-45 STAR, reverse privately engraved ‘J. D. Howarth P.O. DSM H.M.S. *Calcutta* 1939/40; *Kelly* 1940/41; Q. Elizabeth 1940/41; Jackal 1942; *Assegai* 1943; *Rochester*/ L.S.T. 3507 1944; *Eastbourne* 1945’; ATLANTIC STAR, 1 clasp, France and Germany, reverse privately engraved ‘J. D. Howarth P.O. DSM 1939 Atlantic; 1940 Norway, Dunkirk; 1943 Atlantic; 1944 D Day’; AFRICA STAR, reverse privately engraved ‘J. D. Howarth P.O. DSM 1941 Malta; 1941 Crete; 1942 Tobruk’; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, unnamed as issued; ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE L.S. & G.C. G.V.I.R., 1st issue (3792 J. D. Howarth. A/P.O. R.N.V.R.); together with the recipient's related miniature awards, contact marks and light pitting, generally very fine (7) £1800-2200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 19 July 1940.

J. D. Howarth served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Calcutta* and was awarded his Distinguished Service Medal for gallantry off the coast of Norway in April 1940. The Commanding Officer's report reveals that on 16 April 1940, the *Calcutta* was ordered, by means of Admiralty Message, to proceed with utmost despatch to land a party of 50 at Aandsnes, on the Norwegian Coast. The course involved negotiating a number of fjords during which an enemy submarine was spotted. A brief attack ensued before the U-Boat submerged, and after depth charges were dropped in the position that the U-Boat was likely to be, a smoke screen was laid to cover *Calcutta*'s escape. Just after midnight, an Admiralty Message was received, instructing the *York*, *Effingham*, and *Calcutta* that it was vital to stop five enemy destroyers from entering and possibly landing troops at Aandsnes, and to report their positions, course, and speed to *York*. No information was available regarding the positions of other British vessels, but it was estimated that the enemy could not possibly attempt to enter the fjords before daybreak, so it was decided that *Calcutta* would retrace her steps into the fjords and then take up such a position that she could best inflict severe damage on the five enemy destroyers. In fact it was *Effingham* that first intercepted the enemy, with *Ashanti* and *York* making contact later in the morning.

In December 1940 Howarth transferred to H.M.S. *Kelly*, and after some service in the Channel, she and 5th Flotilla sailed for the Mediterranean, arriving at Malta in April 1941. On 23 May 1941, during the evacuation of Crete, *Kelly* was bombed and sunk, with half her crew killed. The survivors were deeply affected by the loss of their ship; her Captain, Lord Louis Mountbatten (later the Earl Mountbatten of Burma) consoled the ship's company by reminding them all that ‘we didn't leave the *Kelly*, the *Kelly* left us!’ Having survived the sinking of the *Kelly*, Howarth entered H.M.S. *Jackall* and on 12 May 1942 she was attacked by German Ju-88 bombers north-west of Mersa Matruh in Egypt. Severely damaged, she was scuttled by H.M.S. *Jervis*. Following a brief period at the Navy Training Ship, H.M.S. *Assagai*, in Durban, he entered the Sloop H.M.S. *Rochester*, and then the Landing Ship Tank 3507 for the D-Day landings in Normandy. He saw out the War in H.M.S. *Eastbourne*.



A Second War D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Petty Officer R. Atkinson, Royal Navy, for gallantry and good work following the bombing of H.M.S. *Aurora* in the Adriatic Sea by a force of 13 Ju.87s on 30 October 1943, in which 46 of the ship's crew, including her Commander, were killed

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (Temp. Ldg. Smn. R. Atkinson. P/SSX.22021); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; BURMA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (JX.715749 R. Atkinson. D.S.M. P.O. H.M.S. Victory.) mounted court style as worn, *light pitting, otherwise good very fine* (8) £800-1000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 4 April 1944.

The Recommendation, dated 8 November 1943, states: 'During a concerted attack by 13 Ju.87 dive-bombers, H.M.S. *Aurora* was hit on the 4" gundeck, with several near misses along the port side. The bombs caused heavy casualties and a large fire, resulting in continued explosions of 4" ammunition. Severely shaken, Leading Seaman Atkinson rallied the remains of his crew and led them, first, in making his gun workable, then in firefighting when ammunition was exploding, and then in the removal of heated and dangerous ammunition. He then lead a clearing party until dark and again from dawn until mid-day. He resumed these duties on the next morning following and finally cleared and secured the gundeck. His example of courage and endurance was reflected in the efforts of his party.'

Richard Atkinson was awarded his D.S.M. for gallantry after H.M.S. *Aurora*, having sailed from Malta on 4 October 1943, was attacked by a formation of 13 Ju.87s in the Adriatic Sea, approximately one and a half miles off the Turkish coast, on 30 October 1943, when in company with H.M.S. *Petard*, *Belvoir*, and *Beaufort*. At 16:13 the enemy force, accompanied by 4 Me 109s, was sighted ahead at about 20 miles distance. Beaufighters escorting the ships made contact, but without results, and fire was opened on the Ju.87s when they were about 7 miles distant. The aircraft came in on the port beam and, in the subsequent dive-bombing attack, *Aurora* was struck by a bomb which was released from a height of between 1,000 and 2,000 feet, and was near-missed by several others. The escorts shot down one Ju.87 in the first attack, and four in the second, but casualties on the *Aurora* were severe, with 46 killed, including the Commander, and a further 20 wounded. She returned to Alexandria with H.M.S. *Beaufort*.

x74 A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to 2nd Lieutenant A. B. Cameron, 8th Border Regiment, late King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action in April 1918 having saved three wounded men when he was shot in saving a fourth

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (16964 Cpl. A. Cameron. 6/K.O.S.B.); 1914-15 STAR (16964 Pte. A. Cameron, K.O. Sco. Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2. Lieut. A. Cameron); together with BRONZE MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Archie Cameron), commemorative silver fob inscribed on the reverse 'Archie B. Cameron Sec. Lieut. 8th Border Regt. Killed in Action. 10th April 1918', and a Border Regiment cap badge, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £800-1000

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 October 1916.

Archie Cameron served in France with the 6th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, from 12 May 1915, and was wounded on 15 July 1916. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 8th Battalion, Border Regiment, on 29 August 1917, and was killed in action on 11 April 1918. He is commemorated by name on the Ploegsteert Memorial.

The following report of his death was published in the *Kircudbrightshire Advertiser* on 10 October 1918:

'Sec.-Lieut. Archibald Cameron, of the Border Regiment, son of Mr Cameron, farmer, Lincluden Mains, Dumfries, was reported wounded and missing after severe fighting in which his battalion was engaged early in April. It has now been learned that he lost his life on 11th April in saving wounded men. He brought three men in, but was shot in saving a fourth. Lieut. Cameron first served in the ranks of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and rose to the position of Quarter-Master-Sergeant. He then received a commission in the Border Regiment. He was awarded the Military Medal in October 1916, during his first period of service in France, and also suffered from wounds at that time.'

x75 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Gunner J. Ringrose, Royal Garrison Artillery

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (312179 Gnr: J. Ringrose. R.G.A.); 1914-15 STAR (480 Gnr: J. Ringrose. R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (312179 Gnr. J. Ringrose. R.A.) *very fine* (4) £300-400

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919.

J. Ringrose enlisted into the Royal Garrison Artillery at York, and served during the Great War with the 1st Heavy Battery, R.G.A. Sold with a photograph of the recipient.

76 A Great War 'Hawke Battalion' M.M. group of three awarded to Able Seaman O. F. Hogg, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who died of wounds received at Cambrai, October 1918

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (R-1549 A.B. O. F. Hogg, Hawke Bn: R.N.V.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (R.1549 O. F. Hogg. Ord. R.N.V.R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Owen Frederick Hogg), *about extremely fine (4)* £600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.

Owen Frederick Hogg was born in Birmingham on 10 December 1887, and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 10 December 1915. He entered active service on 6 June 1917 and was promoted Able Seaman on 14 September 1917. Drafted to the Nelson Battalion as part of the British Expeditionary Force, he embarked at Folkestone on 14 March 1918. Detailed to the Hawke Battalion, he was severely wounded at Cambrai from gunshot wounds to the left thigh and left knee on 8 October 1918, and died of his wounds on 20 October 1918. He is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, France.

77 A Great War 1917 'French theatre' M.M. awarded to Private C. S. Pickett, Royal Fusiliers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (62387 Pte. C. S. Pickett. 9/R. Fus:) *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £240-280

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

78 A Great War 1918 'Battle of Bapaume' awarded to Lance-Corporal G. Cockshoot, South Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 25 September 1918

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (27222 L. Cpl. G. Cockshoot. 2/S. Lan: R.) *edge bruise, good very fine* £260-300

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

George Cockshoot was born at Darwen, Lancashire, and attested for the South Lancashire Regiment at Preston. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War, and was awarded his Military Medal 'for excellent work with his Lewis gun in helping to repel a German attack and for the counter-attack, at Marchies, near Maricourt, on 22 March 1918, during the Battle of Bapaume.' He was killed in action on the Western Front on 25 September 1918, and is buried in Wulverghem-Lindenhoek Road Military Cemetery, Belgium.

79 A rare Second World War East Africa operations M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant Jali Nakhoro, 1st King's African Rifles

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (7413 Sjt. Jali Nakhoro, K.A. Rif.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *the M.M. poor, with severe edge bruising, and extremely worn by polishing, the other medals very fine (6)* £300-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 April 1942. The original recommendation states:

'For continuously gallant service in action in command of a platoon. This N.C.O. gained an E.A. Force Badge at Moyale and in addition was conspicuous for his courage in action at El Wak and Afmadu. Since the outbreak of war he has maintained a platoon as a very efficient unit. In the attack on Abalti Plateau Sergeant Jali through his fighting spirit and control over his platoon was instrumental in turning the flank of no less than three enemy positions on his own Company front. After which on his own initiative he took his platoon to the assistance of 'B' Company who were heavily engaged on his left; thereby materially assisting in that Company's advance - Abalti 5/6 June 1941.'

Jali bin Nakhoro, of the Anguru Tribe in the District of Zomba in Nyasaland, enlisted into the King's African Rifles in 1927. Frequently to be found on the defaulter's list, he attained the ranks of Sergeant in 1937 and Company Sergeant-Major in 1942. Awarded the M.M. for his gallantry in East Africa in 1941, he was subsequently engaged in the operations in Madagascar and died there of natural causes on 25 July 1943. His Military Medal was forwarded to his next-of-kin in 1948.

Sold with copied service record, together with a rectangular brass plaque, 62 x 104mm., with a silver coat-of arms in the centre.



A good Second War 1943 'North Africa' M.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Bombardier S. Baker, Royal Artillery, for gallantry in manning an anti-aircraft gun under sustained enemy fire from low flying enemy dive bomb attacks, for which action he was originally recommended for the D.C.M.

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (1796459 L. Bmbr. S. Baker. R.A.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, 1st Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £1000-1400

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

The Recommendation, originally for a D.C.M., states: 'On 4th March 1943 Lance-Bombardier Baker was one of the detachment of a light anti-aircraft gun moving by day in a convoy near Djebel Abiod. The convoy was attacked by low flying aircraft on many occasions during which the Sergeant, Bombardier, and three Gunners were wounded. Lance-Bombardier Baker at once took charge and manned the gun with the two remaining gunners. He kept the gun in action in the face of several more low flying and dive bombing attacks both during the move and on arrival in harbour. He showed exceptional courage under fire and by his example encouraged his detachment and assisted greatly in preventing several attacks from causing further casualties to the convoy.'

Sidney Baker enlisted at Pontypridd, Wales, and served during the Second World War with 51 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, in North Africa and Italy.

81 The Second War M.M. awarded to Nail Gulrang Shah, 1st Punjab Regiment, for gallantry at Kohima on 18 April 1944: originally recommended for an Immediate Indian Distinguished Service Medal, he never lived to receive his award, dying on 6 May 1944

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (12804 Naik Gulrang Shah, 1 Punjab R.) officially engraved naming, *area of erasure after unit, extremely fine* £600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 5 October 1944.

The recommendation, originally for an Immediate Indian Distinguished Service Medal, states: 'At Kohima (Assam) on the 18th April 1944, Naik Gulrang Shah, at the head of the leading section of his platoon, led an attack on an enemy occupied hill. Severe opposition was met and the platoon was ordered to withdraw. Under heavy enemy L.M.G. and grenade fire Naik Gulrang Shah engaged the enemy at the top of the hill in order to cover the withdrawal of his platoon. His Tommy gun was shot from his hands, but undeterred he began to methodically grenade the Japs in their trenches. Finally, his grenades exhausted, showing complete contempt for the enemy he lifted his wounded L.M.G. gunner across his shoulders and carried him down the hill. The gallantry of this N.C.O. brought heart to those who witnessed the incident and his fierce fighting showed the enemy that the spirit of the Kohima Garrison was unimpaired.'

Gulrang Shah, the son of Ghulam Ali Shah, of Chor Kalam, Hazara, India (now Pakistan), served with the 1st Battalion, 1st Punjab Regiment during the Second World War, and was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry at Kohima on 18 April 1944. He died on 6 May 1944, during which period 'the 1st Battalion took part in various operations. Between the 4th and 16th May 1944 it took part in an attack and in mopping-up operations in the area around D.I.S. Hill during the course of which a booby trap blew up, killing one naik and wounding Major Dunnett, "D" Company Commander, and four Havildars. Other casualties during this fortnight amounted to 8 killed and 21 wounded.' (*The First Punjabis* refers). He is buried in Kohima War Cemetery, India.



The rare Oman 'Jebel Akhdar Campaign' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant C. T. 'Taff' Rees, 45 Commando, Royal Marines, who was one of 63 N.C.O's. of the Corps to be attached to the Sultan of Oman's Forces in 1958 to train and lead members of the Trucial State Forces against armed rebel formations, where he gained a unique M.M. to the Royal Marines for his gallantry whilst leading C Company "Special Patrol Section", Northern Frontier Regiment in a fierce action at Dhala Talib on 22 December 1958 - The five-year Jebel Akhdar Campaign came to an end the following month when two squadrons of 22 Special Air Service Regiment famously scaled the 'Green Mountain' supported by members of the Northern Frontier Regiment

MILITARY MEDAL, E.I.I.R., 1st type (Ply. X.5547 Sgt. C. T. Rees. R.M.); NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (PLY/X5547 C. T. Rees A/Cpl RM); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (PLY/X 5547 C. T. Rees. Cl/Sgt. R.M.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd type (PLY/X.5547 Clr/Sgt. C. T. Rees. M.M., R.M.) some very light contact marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine and unique to the Royal Marines (4) £15000-20000

M.M. *London Gazette*, 25 August, 1959. 'For gallant and distinguished service with the Northern Frontier Regiment in operations in Oman, 1958-59'.

The original recommendation states:

'22nd-23rd December 1958. Sgt. Rees R.M., on this night was the leader of a fighting patrol to an enemy strong point known as the Dhala Talib. The aim of this patrol was to take up a position at night covering the enemy position and at first light to kill the sentries and any other rebels in the area of the cave. By first light the patrol had established itself within 100 yards of the enemy cave. No rebels were immediately apparent so Sgt. Rees went forward to inspect the sangars near the cave mouth. This alerted the enemy and heavy LMG and mortar fire came down on the patrol and a considerable battle lasted for approximately 30 minutes before Sgt. Rees was obliged to withdraw. Two rebels were definitely killed during the action. Sgt. Rees, by his coolness under fire, personal courage and devotion to duty surprised the rebels in their own position; by his daring leadership he inflicted enemy casualties whilst his patrol suffered only minor wounds.'

The following extracts are taken from the *Globe and Laurel*: The above action was fought by the 'Kamah Patrol'; Sgt. Rees was attached to the Northern Frontier Regiment of the Omani Army during guerilla warfare against rebels in the mountains. 'In early April, the London papers published for the first time the news that selected officers and men of the R.M. had not only been training, but had been in action, leading Trucial State forces of Omani and Baluchi infantrymen against rebel formations in the wild rocky mountains that lie along the frontiers of Oman and Saudi Arabia. A year or so ago came the first hints that R.M. had been engaged in training Arab irregulars in the area, but it is now known that a total of 20 officers and 63 N.C.O's had taken part in the guerilla warfare, leading patrols as well as training them.

The Kamah Patrol

On 22 December 1958, a strong fighting patrol was sent out with the task of harassing picquet positions on the Dhalal Talib. Sergeant Rees commanded part of this patrol, the 'Special Patrol Section'. The patrol left Kamah at 23:30 and by 03:00 they were only 600 yards from the feature. At 04:00, Rees led his section out with orders to take up position 200 yards from some sangars overlooking the Dhala Talib. The troops were to shoot any sentries and occupy the edge of a wadi. Dawn was at 06:30, and for half an hour Rees watched the sangars; however, there was no sign of life, and the patrol moved to the edge of the wadi. Rees went forward to inspect the position, but as he advanced he was spotted by a sentry; as the latter aimed, Rees fired from the hip but missed. Both men took cover, and began to fire at each other from 10 yards range. Rees had a snipers' rifle, unsuitable for close-range work. As both sides opened up a general engagement, Rees was aided by Sergeant Ali Raschid, who closed with his opponent and shot him. By now heavy fire was coming from the sangars, and the patrol was pinned down, unable to move from their cover. Mortar bombs were landing amongst Rees' men, but by his careful deployment of the men, there were no serious injuries. After 30 minutes, Rees managed to damp down the enemy fire and withdraw the patrol. The company commander wrote that 'the success of the section was largely due to the skill and courage of Sergeant Rees'.

Cecil Thomas 'Taff' Rees was awarded the M.M. for gallantry in Oman as well as an award from the Herbert Lott Trust Fund for fighting efficiency. His M.M. is unusual, in that as he was not on the strength of a British unit at the time of gaining the award there is no accompanying campaign medal or clasp.

Sold with original copy of *Royal Marines Routine Orders*, dated 4 September 1959, which gives details of his award and a photograph of recipient outside the gates at Buckingham Palace following the presentation of his M.M.



A 1941 Second War 'Coastal Command' D.F.M. group of four awarded to Hudson Pilot, Pilot Officer G. R. Heppell, 220 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who contributed to the destruction of 2 enemy aircraft, including once when employed as Navigator he 'fired several bursts from the side guns until a bullet from the enemy aircraft struck a marine distress signal which exploded and started a fire which Sergeant Heppell dived at and managed to extinguish with his helmet.' He was killed in a flying accident, 6 April 1942.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (758127. Sgt. G. R. Heppell. R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *good very fine* (4) *£1600-2000*

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 26 August 1941:

'Sergeant Heppell joined No. 220 Squadron in September, 1940, and has completed over 200 hours operational flying with this unit. He has been in three air combats in two of which the enemy was destroyed. On 7th June, 1941 he was Navigator in a Hudson which attacked a Ju.88. He fired several bursts from the side guns until a bullet from the enemy aircraft struck a marine distress signal which exploded and started a fire which Sergeant Heppell dived at and managed to extinguish with his helmet. He has always shown considerable skill and devotion to duty both as pilot and Navigator.'

George Robert Heppell was born in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, in May 1917. Employed as a Clerk in civilian life, he enlisted as Aircraftsman Second Class, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in August 1939. He was promoted Sergeant the following month, and carried out pilot training at No. 10 F.T.S. and No.1 O.T.U.

Heppell gained his 'Wings' in August 1940, and was posted for operational flying to 220 Squadron (Hudsons), Coastal Command, Thornaby-on-Tees, 28 September 1940. The squadron was primarily employed on anti-shipping sorties off the Dutch and Norwegian Coasts. Heppell served with the squadron detachment at St. Eval, and moved with the Squadron to Wick in April 1941. From northern Scotland the Squadron flew raids on coastal shipping and harbours in Norway.

Promoted Temporary Flight Sergeant, in May 1941, Heppell was posted to 1428 H.T. Flight in December of the same year. He was presented with his D.F.M. by the King at Buckingham Palace, 7 November 1941, and commissioned Temporary Pilot Officer, 13 March 1942.

Heppell was killed in a flying accident, 6 April 1942, over R.A.F. Oulton, when he suffered 'a fractured skull caused by the aircraft which he was flying hitting a tree and crashing to the ground owing to an error of judgement on his part.' (Death Certificate refers)

Heppell was buried in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne (West Road) Cemetery.

Sold with copied research, including photographic images of recipient.



A good Second War 'Lancaster Wireless Operator's' D.F.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant, later Flight Lieutenant, G. H. Castell, 207 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who flew in at least 24 operational sorties including his second to Berlin, 18 November 1943, when his aircraft survived a near fatal collision with another 'friendly'. Despite the Bomb Aimer's compartment being torn from the aircraft, and the inside being open to sub-zero temperatures the crew managed to nurse the stricken Lancaster home. Castell later went on to take part in Operation *Plainfare*, and flew in numerous flights during the Berlin Air Lift

DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (1334146. Sgt. G. H. Castell. R.A.F.) *suspension loose*; 1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *very fine* (6) *£2000-2600*

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 19 May 1944:

'The above named N.C.O. has taken part in 23 successful sorties which have included attacks on such heavily defended and distant targets as Berlin, Munich, Genoa and Turin. On his last sortie, he showed great fortitude and endurance when his aircraft collided with another over Berlin and the nose was carried away. Two of the members of the crew suffered severe frost-bite in temperatures below 40 degrees. The aircraft returned safely due to the combined efforts of the crew, of which the above mentioned was a member.'

George Henry Castell served with the Royal Air Force during the Second War, and qualified as a Wireless Operator in March 1942. He carried out further training at No. 2 Signals School, and 19 O.T.U., Kinloss. Having initially trained in Whitleys, Castell was posted to 1654 Conversion Unit in April 1943. Whilst at Wigsley he converted to Lancasters, and was posted for operational service to 207 Squadron at Langar in May 1943. He flew in 24 operational sorties with the squadron, including: Dortmund; Dusseldorf; Essen; Bordeaux; Bochum; Cologne; Gelsenkirchen; Turin; Genoa; Nuremburg; Milan; Peenemunde, 17/18 August 1943, the famous moonlight raid on the V-2 Rocket facility; Berlin (2); Gladbach; Hannover (3); Danzig Bay; Munich; Kassel; Modene and Leipzig.

On Castell's second sortie over Berlin, 28 November 1943, his Lancaster collided with another whilst over the target. The Bomb Aimer's compartment, along with the Bomb Aimer (Sergeant Shimied) were carried away with the debris. Despite being open to the elements and severe temperatures the crew managed to nurse the stricken Lancaster home. Two of the crew, including Pilot Officer Baker, suffered severe frost-bite.

Having completed his first tour of operations, Castell was posted to 29 O.T.U., Bitteswell, in June 1944. He saw out the remainder of the war serving with 1332 H.T.C.U. at Dishforth. Whilst serving with the latter he converted to Avro-Yorks, which was to stand him in good stead when he joined the newly re-formed 40 Squadron at Abingdon in December 1947. Previously a bomber squadron, 40 Squadron had re-formed as an Avro-York long range transport squadron.

After experiencing flights to various parts of the world, Castell became fully engaged with the squadron during Operation *Plainfare*. He flew in numerous flights between July - October 1948, as part of the Berlin Air Lift. Castell advanced to Flight Lieutenant, and transferred to the Reserve of Air Force Officers in August 1950.

Sold with the following original documents: R.A.F. Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (8 October 1942 - 23 October 1948); named Central Chancery Investiture invitation, dated 13 July 1945; named Air Ministry letter of thanks on the occasion of recipient's transfer to the Reserve of Air Force Officers, dated 30 August 1950.



A rare North West Frontier 'Wapiti Air Gunner's' A.F.M. group of six awarded to Corporal, later Pilot Officer, D. H. Davis, 60 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who was additionally recommended for the D.F.M. in recognition of his services with 59 Squadron prior to the fall of France. He was commissioned and transferred as an Air Observer to Coastal Command in July 1940, before being killed in action on a Blenheim bomber raid to Cherbourg, 1 August 1940.

AIR FORCE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (562061 Cpl. D. H. Davis. R.A.F.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (562061. L.A.C. D. H. Davis. R.A.F.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37, M.I.D. Oak Leaves [sic] (562061. L.A.C. D. H. Davis R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, M.I.D. Oak Leaves [sic], lacquered, generally very fine or better (6) £4000-5000



Provenance: Spink, November 1999.

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 2 January 1939, the recommendation states:

'This Corporal Air Gunner has been largely responsible for the high efficiency maintained by his flight. He is an exceptionally good bomb-aimer and has proved himself to be a very good navigator. He has twice been employed as an air gunner on Singapore Reinforcement Flights. He has completed 1,255 hours of excellent and most conscientious flying as an air gunner.

In addition this airman took a prominent part in blockade operations, and spent long hours of work in the air over inhospitable country where a forced landing would have had disastrous results, and under hostile rifle fire. As leading air gunner in his flight he has also been largely responsible for the accuracy of attacks during punitive bombing.

Remarks by Group Commander:

His work in peace and semi-war time operations on the Frontier has been of a very high order. His cheerfulness and hard work under the most trying conditions has been a prominent factor in the efficiency of his flight.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 18 February 1938 and 17 October 1939.

David Henry Davis was a native of Smarden in Kent. He joined the Royal Air Force in 1924, and trained as an Air Gunner. He was posted for operational service to 60 Squadron (Wapitis) in Kohat, India. The squadron was primarily tasked with helping to quell various tribal disturbances on the North West Frontier, but also carried out the Singapore Reinforcement Flights, on which Davis flew with Squadron Leader Arthur Young (who later wrote a history of 60 Squadron). In correspondence Young wrote, 'Davis was an exceptional individual all round and a good pilot. He was keen to fly all he could and on the Singapore Flight I let him fly the a/c from the back seat... whenever possible; and we did about one hour 'shifts' between us on the return flight unless the weather was too bad. He got a lot of practice and he was S/Ldr Sylvester's - I think - A.G. on the Singapore Flight in 1938.' (Letter included with lot refers)

Davis returned to England in the late 1930's, and was commissioned Pilot Officer (Air Observer) in May 1940. He served with 59 Squadron (Blenheims) in France during the early stages of the Second War, when the squadron was employed as an army co-operation unit. Davis undertook a number of photo-reconnaissance and bombing sorties prior to the fall of France, and was unsuccessfully recommended for a D.F.M. in June 1940. He transferred with the squadron to Coastal Command in July 1940. The latter were tasked with bombing raids on enemy-held ports, and it was flying on one such sortie to Cherbourg, 1 August 1940, that Davis and his Blenheim crew were killed in action. He is buried in the St. Valery-En-Caux Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied research, correspondence and a photographic image of recipient during service on the North West Frontier.

86 An 'H.M. Funeral' R.V.M. group of three awarded to Private P. Lyall, Grenadier Guards

ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, V.R., bronze, unnamed as issued; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (3326 Pte. P. Lyall, Gren: Gds:); CORONATION 1902, bronze, *the last gilded, scratch marks to obverse of QSA, nearly very fine* (3) £240-280

P. Lyall was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal in bronze for forming part of the gun carriage team at the funeral of H.M. Queen Victoria, 2 February 1901, whilst serving as a Lance Corporal in the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards.

87 An 'H.M. Funeral' R.V.M. group of nine awarded to Petty Officer L. Clarke, Royal Navy

ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, G.V.R., silver, unnamed as issued; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR, with France and Germany clasp; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J.111543. L. Clarke. P.O. H.M.S. Pembroke.); SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R. (Leslie Clarke) *very fine* (9) £300-400

Leslie Clarke was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal in silver for forming part of the gun carriage team at the funeral of H.M. King George V, 28 January 1936, whilst serving as a Leading Seaman at the Royal Naval Gunnery School, Chatham.

88 A Second War Civil Division B.E.M. to Miss Helen Munday, Civil Defence Services, for her work in Berkeley Square and the surrounding area

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Miss Helen Munday), on lady's bow riband, in *damaged* box of issue, *extremely fine* £200-240

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 10 June 1944:

'We have drawn the attention of the Minister of Home Security to your devoted service at the Kingston House Major Casualty Depot Canteen and the Berkeley Square Major Depot Canteen in the City of Westminster. You have at all times, and during the period of heavy raiding in particularly difficult circumstances, maintained an efficient service which has been most valuable in contributing to the well-being of the Civil Defence Services. Mr. Herbert Morrison felt that your devotion to duty was deserving of high praise and he took steps to bring the matter to the notice of His Majesty the King. We have the pleasure of informing you, at the request of the Minister, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to award you the British Empire Medal (Civil Division) in recognition of your exemplary conduct.' (Letter to the recipient from the Regional Commissioners, London Civil Defence Region, dated 7 June 1944 refers).

Sold together with an Order of Service for the Service of Dedication to celebrate the Jubilee of the Order of the British Empire, St. Paul's Cathedral, 24 May 1967, and accompanying ticket.

89 A Post-War B.E.M. group of six awarded to Chief Petty Officer Writer T. F. Dunbar, Royal Navy, who spent three years as a Prisoner of War following the sinking of H.M.S. Exeter in the Java Sea, March 1942

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Military) E.II.R. (C.P.O. Wtr. Thomas F. Dunbar. D/Mx. 49425) *partially officially corrected*; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; PACIFIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Mx.49426 T. F. Dunbar. C.P.O. Wtr. H.M.S. Drake.) *scratch marks to obverse fields of first and last, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (6) £300-400

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1955.

Thomas Fraser Dunbar was born in Edinburgh on 15 September 1913, and was educated at George Heriot's School. He enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Writer on 22 November 1932. He served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Exeter*, and was captured by the Japanese on 2 March 1942 following *Exeter's* sinking the previous day during the Second Battle of the Java Sea. He spent the next three years, along with 711 of his former crewmates, at the Prisoner of War camp at Macassar; was Mentioned in Despatches 'for good work whilst a Prisoner of War in the Far East' (*London Gazette* 16 July 1946); and was only released following the Japanese capitulation at the end of the War.



A Fine Second War 'W.A.A.F.'s' Military Division B.E.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant H. M. Terry, Women's Auxiliary Air Force, who as a Telephonist, had her gallantry recognised, for remaining at her switchboard during an intense enemy attack on R.A.F. Warmwell, 11 May 1941. She continued to connect urgent calls despite her post being bombed, and having to operate in pitch-black conditions, often only with the aid of a match stick

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (423352 Cpl. Hilda M. Terry. W.A.A.F.) on bow ribbon; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, nearly extremely fine (3) £800-1200



Sgt. Terry being presented with her B.E.M.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942: 'This airwoman was a duty telephone operator during concentrated low flying attacks on Warmwell on the night of May, 11th 1941. These attacks lasted for several hours during which time she showed calmness, courage and efficiency in carrying out her duties and she displayed a sense of humour which inspired the remaining personnel. She was undeterred by the fact that the buildings in her immediate vicinity received several direct hits from enemy bombs.'

Hilda Majorie Terry was born in Ware, Hertfordshire, in February 1917. The youngest of ten children, she enlisted in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force in October 1940, and trained as a Telephonist. She had advanced to Corporal by 1941, and was serving at R.A.F. Warmwell (Fighter Station) when it was attacked by the Luftwaffe on the night of 11 May. Her actions on that night were recognised by the award of the B.E.M., and used (with a little artistic licence relating to time and place) by the BBC for propaganda purposes when she featured on "Women at War." Jenny Nicholson's *Kiss the Girls Goodbye*, gives the following:

'The Battle of Britain never lost its fairy tale appeal. And many women were decorated for their exploits during attacks on aerodromes at that time. For *Women at War*, I reconstructed an actual incident, and Corporal Terry herself played in the broadcast:

NARRATOR: On a day in the early English summer of 1940 [sic] - during that period in history that has come to be known as "The Battle of Britain" - on a R.A.F. Station, Stormwell [sic], of Fighter Command, the R.A.F. and W.A.A.F. were going about their various duties cheerfully and industriously. The Spitfires are "at readiness" on the flying field - some aircraft are in the hangars being serviced by the R.A.F. ground staff. The duty squadron are at dispersal - sitting in their hut on the edge of the flying field, smoking, reading, talking - waiting for the word from the Controller that will send them haring to their kites. The cooks are preparing the mid-day meal. The clerks rattle the typewriters and go to and fro in Station Headquarters with forms and files... On the edge of the camp the men on the Ack-Ack batteries are waiting, too... And in the telephone exchange A.C.W. Terry is taking routing calls.....
(*Telephone Exchange sounds*).

TERRY: Hullo? Yes? _ The W.A.A.F. Orderly Room? Yes, sir (*plug in*). Hullo - R.A.F. Stormwell. Engaged just now, I'm sorry, will you hold on? O.K., I'll have him call him back at Group, sir... Oh, hullo, Mary. How's your head?

MARY: Hullo. M.O. gave me something - it feels better now. Sorry to leave you on duty all by yourself...

TERRY: It's not very busy just now - what's it like outside?

MARY: It's a lovely day - you'd never think people could fight wars in this weather...
(*Civilian siren, faint.*)

TERRY: Do you hear what I hear?

MARY: Yes - sirens. The ones in the town.

TERRY: Expect somebody's sat on the button again... Hello, R.A.F. Stormwell....

(*Civilian siren louder.*)
(*Fade in sounds of Flight Mechanics at work. Spanners against metal, etc.*)

MAC: 'Ark at ole wailing Willie!

A.C.: Reckon somebody's sat on the button - chuck us over that spanner, George.
(*Fade to Telephone Exchange.*)

TERRY: Yes, sir?

DUTY OFFICER: Given me the Control Room.

TERRY: Yes, sir.

CONTROLLER: Controller here.

GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

DUTY OFFICER: (*muffled*). Fitzdown's just been through. Bandits approaching at 12,000 feet. Give the guns alert, will you?

TERRY: Sounds as if it's going to be us again.

MARY: Why?

TERRY: Duty Officer's just given Control Room "guns alert".... Here he is now. (*Into telephone*) Yes, sir?

DUTY OFFICER: Air raid warning red - distribute it, please.

TERRY: Yes, sir. (*To Mary*) Air Raid message red - you take the Billets, the Messes and Station Headquarters. I'll do the C.O. and the rest...

MARY: O.K. (*Following dialogue under Terry's dialogue*). Hullo, Officers' Mess. Air Raid warning red. O.K. Air raid warning red, sir (*Adjutant*). N.C.O.'s Mess - Air raid warning red. O.K. Hullo ma'am, Air raid warning red. Thank you. Orderly Room, Air raid warning red. Pass it on to the W.A.A.F. Orderly Room, will you? Thank you. Hullo, Haven House. Air raid warning red. O.K. Thank you.

TERRY: Sorry to interrupt you, sir, there's an air raid warning red on. Thank you, sir... Hullo, yes?

CONTROLLER: Duty Pilot, please.

TERRY: Yes, sir (*plugs in*).

DUTY PILOT: (*answers*) Duty Pilot, here.

CONTROLLER: Squadron scramble base.

DUTY PILOT: Right, sir.

TERRY: Guard Room - air raid warning red. Thank you. M.T. - air raid warning red. O.K. Sick Quarters - air raid warning red. Workshops - air raid warning red. Thank you.

(*Roar of approaching aircraft.*)

(*Flight Mechanics' sounds again.*)

L.A.C.: Here they come. Next stop Stormwell. pass down the car, please.

CORPORAL: Take cover, there. Come on - double up!

NARRATOR: When danger is imminent - but not until then - the R.A.F. and W.A.A.F. on the station whose jobs do not make it vital for them to remain in danger at their posts, take cover. But always there are the ones who must stay above ground and get on with their jobs... and one of these is Terry, who must keep open the all-important lines of communication. As the Ack-Ack guns strain towards the sky and the raiders come on, roaring towards the target area, she sits in the Telephone Exchange - a frail building in the middle of the camp - the duty telephone operator....

TERRY: R.A.F. Stormwell - sorry, only priority calls just now....

(*Nearer roar of aircraft.*)

MARY: Squadrons up -

TERRY: Good.

NARRATOR: The enemy roars over the camp again and again - squadron after squadron of the Luftwaffe - attempting to put this Fighter Station out of action.

(*Bomb.*)

But our Fighters are up and the battle is on.

(*Air battle. Machine-gun fire, etc.*)

The machine-gun fire catches the roof of the telephone exchange.

(*Stick of bombs.*)

A stick of bombs fall - hitting the Sergeants' Mess - the Equipment Store and the Station Kitchen Garden - straddling the telephone exchange.

MARY: The lights have gone, Terry!

TERRY: So I don't see. Strike a light, quick - here's a box of matches - quick, there's a call coming through... Yes, sir?

DUTY OFFICER: You all right up there?

TERRY: O.K., sir, fine, sir. Thank you.

MARY: There's an awful lot of dirt blowing about.

TERRY: There's quite a lot of ceiling in my hair.

(*Deafening roar.*)

MARY: I wish I could fly -

TERRY: Shouldn't worry - we'll probably be airborne any minute now.

(*Bomb.*)

MARY: Gosh, that was near - I thought that was us.

TERRY: What did I tell you... Quick, strike another match, will you? (*plugs in*). Hullo, yes?

CONTROLLER: You all right?

TERRY: Receiving the bombs loud and clear, thank you, sir.

CONTROLLER: Good show.

TERRY: (*plugs in*). Hullo - Guard Room - you all right? Sick Quarters want you...

NARRATOR: For a full half-hour the battle raged in the skies above the station. Our aircraft landed - re-fuelled and took off again under enemy bombardment. But they drove the bandits off - far fewer than they came. And another hit-and-run raid was over.

TERRY: Yes, sir?

DUTY OFFICER: Raiders passed - distribute it, please...

TERRY: Yes, sir.

NARRATOR: And once more the Station returned to normal, battered certainly, but not cowed. A.C.W. - now Corporal - Terry survived many more of these raids, both night and day. And one day there appeared in the *London Gazette* this statement: 'The King has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the British Empire Medal (Military Division) to the undermentioned....' And Corporal Terry's name was there....'

Terry was promoted Sergeant in May 1944, and served at Fighter Command HQ, Bentley Priory, 1944-45. She became somewhat of a poster-girl for the W.A.A.F., and was used in official photographs as well as appearing in newspaper articles, one of which was titled *Heroines of Today*. Terry was discharged 11 October 1945.

Sold with the following related documents: Royal Air Force Service and Release Book; with copies of *Kiss the Girls Goodbye*, by Jenny Nicholson and *With The W.A.A.F.* by Susan Garth, in both of which the recipient features; a Running Order, and autographed script of when the recipient featured in Clemence Dane's BBC radio show "Women at War", broadcast 27 April 1942; several photographic images of recipient in uniform and newspaper cuttings.

A Collection of Medals to Members of the Nobility and the Royal Household

91



The C.B., Kenya 'Mau Mau' C.B.E., Second War North West Europe 1944 D.S.O. and 1945 Second Award Bar group of thirteen awarded to Major-General the Lord Thurlow, Seaforth Highlanders, who served during the Second War in Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Eritrea, and the Western Desert, before landing with the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders on D-Day, and serving as their Commanding Officer in France. Awarded the D.S.O. for securing a bridgehead across the River Vie in September 1944, he added a Bar to it for breaching the Siegfried Line in February 1945, and subsequently commanded the 39th Infantry Brigade against the Mau Mau in Kenya.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt, with neck riband; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt, with neck riband; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse of suspension bar officially dated '1944', with Second Award Bar, this officially dated '1945', and integral top riband bar; THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Commander's neck badge, silver and enamel, with neck riband; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (Capt. the Hon. H. C. Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. Seaforth.), *partially officially corrected*; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Brig. the Lord Thurlow. D.S.O. O.B.E. Staff); CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953, mounted court-style as worn, *generally good very fine (13)* £8000-10000

C.B. *London Gazette* 10 June 1961.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 31 January 1956:

'In recognition of distinguished service in Kenya during the period 21 April to 20 October 1954.'

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 21 December 1944.

The recommendation, dated 8 September 1944, states: 'Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce has been acting as Commanding Officer of 153 Infantry Brigade during the advance to Insieux. His Brigade were ordered to force the crossing of the River Vie north of St. Julien de Faucon against strong opposition and capture the high ground east of the river. During a confused night of very heavy fighting he succeeded in pushing two Battalions and a Squadron across the River. This was only accomplished as a result of his untiring energy in directing and controlling traffic across improvised crossings. During this time he was continuously under heavy mortar fire. The situation at 02:00 hours was distinctly critical with one Battalion across and little prospect of getting any transport over the river. It was due to his determination and drive and his complete disregard for his personal safety that an adequate bridgehead was formed. This made it possible for the whole Division to be established next day on the high ground dominating Lisieux.'

D.S.O. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 10 May 1945.

The recommendation, dated 5 March 1945, states: 'Brigadier H. C. Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce commanded a Brigade which successfully breached the Siegfried defences east of Kranenburg on the night of 8-9 February 1945, securing the strong defences at Nutterden and subsequently exploiting their success by securing the vital high ground at Materborn, thus opening the way to Cleve. The task of assembling the armoured assault force for breaching the Siegfried Line was a very precarious one in the dark and in the appalling conditions of going prevailing at the time. Only by careful planning and personal supervision was this possible. At all stages Brigadier Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce had a firm grip on the situation and by his personal example and untiring efforts succeeded in launching a successful assault.

At short notice on 9 February, on being ordered to push on to the high ground at Materborn, he quickly planned a rapid follow-through and so secured this vital high ground and also the wooded feature north-west of Cleve. On 18 February he was given the task of assaulting the strongly defended town of Goch, which task he most ably planned and executed, again despite the difficulty of the going and the poor visibility. On the morning of 19 February whilst the situation in Goch was far from secure he was early on the scene encouraging his troops and making the most suitable dispositions.

On 23 February his Brigade was given the task of securing the high ground south of the Goch-Cleve railway which dominates the direct approach from Goch to Weeze. As a result of careful planning his Brigade early secured all their objectives. Throughout the operations commencing on 8 February and lasting to date he has commanded his Brigade with great courage, determination, and ability. He has always been an example and a steadying influence to his men.'

Order of St. John, Commander *London Gazette* 21 June 1968.

Order of St. John, Officer *London Gazette* 24 June 1938.

Henry Charles Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, 7th Baron Thurlow of Thurlow, was born on 29 May 1910, the eldest son of the Revd. 6th Baron Thurlow and his wife Grace, daughter of Revd. Canon Henry Trotter, and was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He received a Commission into the Seaforth Highlanders as a Second Lieutenant on 28 August 1930, and left for Palestine with his Regiment in December 1933, having been promoted Lieutenant on 28 August 1933. He served as a signal officer in headquarters during the Arab-Jewish conflicts in 1936, before being appointed Aide-de-Camp to the High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan on 15 December 1936. Promoted Captain on 28 August 1938, he held the post of Assistant Military Secretary, British Forces in Palestine and Trans-Jordan from March 1940 until February 1941, when he was promoted temporary Major and attached to the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders, then operating with the 4th Indian Division against the Italians in Eritrea. He commanded a company during the East African Campaign and took part in the assault and capture of Keren. During 1941-42 he served with the Libyan Arab Force in the Western Desert and from December 1942 until June 1943, when he was appointed Brigade-Major of the 152nd Brigade, 51st Highland Division, serving with them during the North African Campaign, and receiving a Mention in Despatches for 'gallant and distinguished service in the Middle East (*London Gazette* 13 January 1944).

Having spent 1944 in England as a Staff Instructor, he requested a return to the division and was posted second-in-command of the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders just before D-Day. On 6 June 1944 he landed with the battalion near Courseulles on the Normandy coast and immediately saw heavy fighting, with the battalion suffering severe casualties in the fighting around Caen in June and July 1944, losing over 200 men in the first month, including the Commanding Officer. Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce was given the command and remained in command of the 1st Gordons throughout the fighting across France, Belgium, and Holland, including the Battle of Le Havre, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. A fellow officer described his first impression of his new Commanding Officer: 'He seems a charming chap, perhaps a slightly unorthodox military figure with his rather old-fashioned curly moustache, white framed horn rimmed spectacles, and a slight stoop. I hope to God he knows his job', before adding at the end of the campaign, 'I never met a Commanding Officer who is less feared yet so much respected and adored, nor one for whom people would go to such pains to produce good results.' On 27 November 1944 he was appointed Brigade-Commander of the 44th Lowland Brigade, 15th Scottish Division, and led the Brigade as they fought through the Siegfried Line and across the Rhine and Elbe Rivers, for which he received a Second Award Bar to his D.S.O.

Post War he commanded a number of Army training centres, and was promoted Colonel on 31 December 1952 and advanced to Brigadier in 1954. Taking command of the 39th Infantry Brigade in East Africa, he commanded them during the Mau Mau Emergencies in Kenya, and was Mentioned in Despatches 'in recognition of distinguished service in Kenya during the period 21 April to 20 October 1954' (*London Gazette* 1 January 1955), and appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. From May 1959 until May 1962 he served as Major-General in command of the 50th Northumbrian Infantry Division, being promoted Major-General on 1 June 1959, and then from November 1962 until December 1963 as General Officer Commanding, Malta and Libya. He retired on account of disability on 24 March 1964.

Elected President of the Royal Society for Missions to Seamen in 1965, a charitable society to which his father had also served as President, he subsequently served as Chairman of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association. In 1968 he was advanced to Commander of the Order of St. John, having been appointed an Officer of the Order some 30 years previously. When he first arrived to command the Gordon Highlanders in July 1944, the unfamiliar black medal-riband of the Order caused much speculation among his troops. When his servant asked them what they believed it to be, the reply was 'Well Sir, we thought that perhaps both your parents were killed in the Blitz.'

He succeeded his father as 7th Baron Thurlow on the latter's death on 23 April 1952. Lord Thurlow died unmarried at Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital, Millbank, following a heart attack, on 29 May 1971, the day of his 61st birthday, and was succeeded to the Barony by his younger brother, the Hon. Sir Francis Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, K.C.M.G. The title is extant, and is currently held by the recipient's nephew.

Sold together with a large quantity of copied research including numerous photographic images.



A fine C.M.G., C.B.E., Boer War D.S.O. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Bentinck, Rifle Brigade

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, subsequently converted for neck wear, with neck riband; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Capt. W. G. Bentinck. Rifle Bde.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (Major W. G. Bentinck. D.S.O. Rifle Bde.); 1914 STAR (Major Baron Bentinck, C.M.G., D.S.O., Rif. Brig.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. Baron Bentinck.); UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL 1910, unnamed as issued, together with the recipient's original riband bar, *minor enamel damage to wreaths of D.S.O., top lugs removed on both QSA and KSA, light contact marks and traces of lacquer, generally very fine or better* (9)

£4000-5000

Provenance: DNW, December 2002.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 14 June 1912.

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

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902.



Walter Guy Bentinck, 14th Baron Bentinck was born at Alton, Hampshire, on 5 November 1864, the son of the 13th Baron Bentinck, a Baron of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, late 15th Hussars, and his wife Henrietta, and a scion of the Dukes of Portland. He was the sixth cousin twice removed of our present Queen. Educated at Marlborough College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Worcestershire Regiment in May 1885 and transferred to the Rifle Brigade three months later. Promoted Captain in November 1894, he served with distinction in the Boer War. He was present at the Relief of Ladysmith, including the action at Colenso; operations of 17-24 January and 5-7 February 1900, and actions at Vaal Krantz; and operations on Tugela Heights, 14-27 February 1900. He was severely wounded at Monte Cristo on the 18th February but was sufficiently recovered to take part in the operations in Natal from March to June 1900, including the action at Laing's Nek. Thereafter he was principally engaged in the Transvaal and was Assistant District Commissioner of Verseniging in 1900-01. For his services he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 29 July 1902), and appointed a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

Bentinck remained in South Africa after the war, on special service to the South African Peace Conference in 1902. Promoted Major on 7 November 1902, he served as Resident Magistrate for the District of Wakkerstroon, Transvaal, 1901-07, and as Assistant Imperial Secretary to the High Commissioner in South Africa, 1907-11. He received the Union of South Africa Medal in 1911 and was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1912. Although aged 50 he re-enlisted on the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 and served with the the British Expeditionary Force in 1914-15. In 1916 he was posted to the Directorate, Military Intelligence, at the War Office, where he remained until 1918. He was finally placed in charge of No. 2 Infantry Record Office at Preston in 1918-19. In recognition of his war work he was twice Mentioned in Despatches, and made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1919. Bentinck made two contributions to the *Rifle Brigade Chronicle*, 'Sorties from Biarritz' in 1897, and 'Some experiences of a Transvaal Resident Magistrate' in 1904. He was fond of travel, and was a member of the Travellers' Club in London.

Baron Bentinck succeeded to the Barony upon the death of his father on 22 June 1901. He married Miss Annie Burnett-Ramsey, the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William Burnett-Ramsey, Rifle Brigade, on 1 March 1904, with whom he had one son. In 1911 he was authorised by Royal Warrant to bear and use in this country the title of Baron, having established his right to it under a grant of King William of the Netherlands made in 1819. However, in 1932 George V revoked the Royal Warrants that permitted British subjects the right to use foreign titles in this country, to take effect on the death of any living heir. Baron Bentinck subsequently served as a Deputy Lieutenant for Kincardineshire and died on 7 July 1957. He was succeeded to the barony by his only son, with the right to use it ceasing upon the latter's death.

Sold together with various group photographs.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's wife, see Lot 110.



The Great War C.M.G., 'Battle of Loos' D.S.O. group of six awarded to Brigadier-General the Honourable L. J. P. Butler, Irish Guards, who commanded the 2nd Battalion at the Battle of Loos during their first experience of War, September 1915: 'Jerry did himself well at Loos upon us innocents. We went into it, knowing no more that our own dead what was coming, and Jerry fair lifted us out of it with machine-guns', an experience where, over five punishing days and nights, the battalion suffered 324 casualties

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, *obverse central medallion slightly loose*, with integral top riband bar; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *top clasp a tailor's copy* (Lieut. Hon. L. J. P. Butler, Irish Gds.); 1914 STAR, with clasp (Major Hon: L. J. P. Butler. I. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Brig. Gen. Hon. L. J. P. Butler.) mounted court-style as worn and housed with the recipient's related miniature awards in a glazed display frame, *good very fine* (6) **£2800-3200**

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916.

The Honourable Lesley James Probyn Butler was born on 22 April 1876, the second son of the 26th Baron Dunboyne and his wife Caroline, the daughter of Captain George Probyn. Commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Durham Light Infantry on 28 March 1900, having previously served for 113 days in the Militia, he served in South Africa during the Boer War from 1900 to 1901, transferring to the Irish Guards on 20 February 1901. Promoted Lieutenant in the Irish Guards on 1 January 1902, he served as Adjutant from 1 January until 31 December 1907, and was advanced Captain on 27 March 1909. Receiving his Majority on 14 July 1913, he was serving as Brigade-Major of the 8th Infantry Brigade, Southern Command, at the time of the outbreak of the Great War, and went with them to France as part of the British Expeditionary Force in August 1914. Reported missing on 8 September 1914, he made his way back to his unit and was subsequently appointed to the command of the newly-formed 2nd Battalion, Irish Guards. He served with distinction during the Great War, especially at the Battle of Loos, where he led his battalion on an attack through the Chalk-Pit Wood, 28 September 1915:

The attack of their Brigade developed during the course of the day. The four C.O.'s of the Battalions met their Brigadier at the 1st Grenadier Guards Headquarters. He took them to a point just north of Loos, whence they could see Chalk-Pit Wood, and the battered bulk of the colliery head and workings known as Puits 14 bis, together with what few small buildings still stood thereabouts, and told them that he proposed to attack as follows: At half-past two a heavy bombardment lasting for one hour and a half would be delivered on that sector. At four the Second Irish Guards would advance upon Chalk-Pit Wood and would establish themselves on the north-east and south-east faces of it, supported by the 1st Coldstream. The 1st Scots Guards were to advance echeloned to the right rear of the Irish, and to attack Puits 14 bis moving round the south side of Chalk-Pit Wood, covered by heavy fire from the Irish out of the Wood itself. For this purpose, four machine-guns of the Brigade Machine-gun Company were to accompany the latter battalion. The 3rd Grenadiers were to support the 1st Scots in their attack on the Puits. Chalk-Pit Wood at that time existed as a somewhat dishevelled line of smallish trees and brush running from north to south along the edge of some irregular chalk workings which terminated at their north end, in a deepish circular quarry. It was not easy to arrive at its precise shape and size, for the thing, like so much of the war-landscape of France, was seen but once by the men vitally concerned in its features, and thereafter changed outline almost weekly, as gun-fire smote and levelled it from different angles. The orders for the Battalion, after the conference and the short view of the ground, were that No. 3 Company (Captain Wynter) was to advance from their trenches when the bombardment stopped, to the southern end of Chalk-Pit Wood, get through and dig itself in in the tough chalk on the farther side. No. 2 Company (Captain Bird), on the left of No. 3, would make for the centre of the wood, dig in too, on the far side, and thus prolong No. 3's line up to and including the Chalk-Pit—that is to say, that the two companies would hold the whole face of the Wood. Nos. 1 and 4 Companies were to follow and back up Nos. 3 and 2 respectively. At four o'clock the two leading companies deployed and advanced, "keeping their direction and formation perfectly." That much could be seen from what remained of Vermelles watertower, where some of the officers of the 1st Battalion were watching, regardless of occasional enemy shell. They advanced quickly, and pushed through to the far edge of the Wood with very few casualties, and those, as far as could be made out, from rifle or machine-gun fire. (Shell-fire had caught them while getting out of their trenches, but, notwithstanding, their losses had not been heavy till then.) The rear companies pushed up to thicken the line, as the fire increased from the front, and while digging in beyond the Wood, 2nd Lieutenant Pakenham-Law was fatally wounded in the head. Digging was not easy work, and seeing that the left of the two first companies did not seem to have extended as far as the Chalk-Pit, at the north of the Wood, the C.O. ordered the last two platoons of No. 4 Company which were just coming up, to bear off to the left and get hold of the place. In the meantime, the 1st Scots Guards, following orders, had come partly round and partly through the right flank of the Irish, and attacked Puits 14 bis, which was reasonably stocked with machine-guns, but which they captured for the moment. Their rush took with them "some few Irish Guardsmen," with 2nd Lieutenants W. F. J. Clifford and J. Kipling of No. 2 Company who went forward not less willingly because Captain Cuthbert commanding the Scots Guards party had been adjutant to the Reserve Battalion at Warley ere the 2nd Battalion was formed, and they all knew him. Together, this rush reached a line beyond the Puits, well under machinegun fire (out of the Bois Hugo across the Lens-La Bassee road). Here 2nd Lieutenant Clifford was shot and wounded or killed—the body was found later—and 2nd Lieutenant Kipling was wounded and missing. The Scots Guards also lost Captain Cuthbert, wounded or killed, and the combined Irish and Scots Guards party fell back from the Puits and retired "into and through Chalk-Pit Wood in some confusion." The C.O. and Adjutant, Colonel Butler and Captain Vesey went forward through the Wood to clear up matters, but, soon after they had entered it the Adjutant was badly wounded and had to be carried off. Almost at the same moment, "the men from the Puits came streaming back through the Wood, followed by a great part of the line which had been digging in on the farther side of it."

Evidently, one and a half hour's bombardment, against a country-side packed with machine-guns, was not enough to placate it. The Battalion had been swept from all quarters, and shelled at the same time, at the end of two hard days and sleepless nights, as a first experience of war, and had lost seven of their officers in forty minutes. They were reformed somewhat to the rear along the Loos-Hulluch road. ("Jerry did himself well at Loos upon us innocents. We went into it, knowing no more than our own dead what was coming, and Jerry fair lifted us out of it with machine-guns. That was all there was to it *that day*.") The watchers on the Vermelles water-tower saw no more than a slow forward wave obscured by Chalk-Pit Wood; the spreading of a few scattered figures, always, it seemed, moving leisurely; and then a return, with no apparent haste in it, behind the wood once more. They had a fair idea, though, of what had happened, and guessed what was to follow. The re-formed line would go up again exactly to where it had come from. While this was being arranged, and when a couple of companies of the 1st Coldstream had turned up in a hollow on the edge of the Loos-Hulluch road, to support the Battalion, a runner came back with a message from Captain Alexander saying that he and some men were still in their scratch-trenches on the far side of Chalk-Pit Wood, and he would be greatly obliged if they would kindly send some more men up, and with speed. The actual language was somewhat crisper, and was supplemented, so the tale runs, by remarks from the runner addressed to the community at large. The demand was met at once, and the rest of the line was despatched to the rear side of the Wood in support. The two companies of the Coldstream came up on the left of the Irish Guards, and seized and settled down in the Chalk-Pit itself. They all had a night's energetic digging ahead of them, with but their own entrenching tools to help, and support-trenches had to be made behind the Wood in case the enemy should be moved to counter-attack. To meet that chance, as there was a gap between the supporting Coldstream Companies and the First Guards Brigade on the left, the C.O. of the 2nd Battalion collected some hundred and fifty men of various regiments, during the dusk, and stuffed them into an old German communication-trench as a defence. No counter-attack developed, but it was a joyless night that they spent among the uprooted trees and lumps of unworkable chalk. Their show had failed with all the others along the line, and "the greatest battle in the history of the world" was frankly stuck. The most they could do was to hang on and wait developments. They were shelled throughout the next day, heavily but inaccurately, when 2nd Lieutenant Sassoon was wounded by a rifle bullet. In the evening they watched the 1st Coldstream make an unsuccessful attack on Puits 14 bis, for the place was a well-planned machine-gun nest—the first of many that they were fated to lose their strength against through the years to come. That night closed in rain, and they were left to the mercy of Providence. No one could get to them, and they could get at nobody; but they could and did dig deeper into the chalk, to keep warm, and to ensure against the morrow (September 29) when the enemy guns found their range and pitched the stuff fairly into the trenches "burying many men and blowing a few to pieces." Yet, according to the count, which surely seems inaccurate, they only lost twenty dead in the course of the long day. The 3rd Guards Brigade on their right, sent in word that the Germans were massing for attack in the Bois Hugo in front of their line. "All ranks were warned," which, in such a situation, meant no more than that the experienced, among them, of whom there were a few, waited for the cessation of shell-fire, and the inexperienced, of whom there were many, waited for what would come next. ("And the first time that he is under *that* sort of fire, a man stops his thinking. He's all full of wonder, sweat, and great curses.") No attack, however, came, and the Gunners claimed that their fire on Bois Hugo had broken it up. Then the Brigade on their left cheered them with instructions that Chalk-Pit Wood must be "held at all costs," and that they would not be relieved for another two days; also, that "certain modifications of the Brigade line would take place." It turned out later that these arrangements did not affect the battalions. They were taken out of the line "wet, dirty, and exhausted" on the night of the 30th September when, after a heavy day's shelling, the Norfolks relieved them, and they got into billets behind Sailly-Lebourse. They had been under continuous strain since the 25th of the month, and from the 27th to the 30th in a punishing action which had cost them, as far as could be made out, 324 casualties, including 101 missing. Of these last, the Diary records that "the majority of them were found to have been admitted to some field ambulance, wounded. The number of known dead is set down officially as not more than 25, which must be below the mark. Of their officers, 2nd Lieutenant Pakenham-Law had died of wounds; 2nd Lieutenants Clifford and Kipling were missing, Captain and Adjutant the Hon. T. E. Vesey, Captain Wynter, Lieutenant Stevens, and 2nd Lieutenants Sassoon and Grayson were wounded, the last being blown up by a shell. It was a fair average for the day of a debut, and taught them somewhat for their future guidance. Their commanding officer told them so at Adjutant's Parade, after they had been rested and cleaned on the 2nd October at Verquigneul; but it does not seem to have occurred to any one to suggest that direct infantry attacks, after ninety-minute bombardments, on works begotten out of a generation of thought and prevision, scientifically built up by immense labour and applied science, and developed against all contingencies through nine months, are not likely to find a fortunate issue.

So, while the Press was explaining to a puzzled public what a far-reaching success had been achieved, the "greatest battle in the history of the world" simmered down to picking up the pieces on both sides of the line, and a return to autumnal trench-work, until more and heavier guns could be designed and manufactured in England. Meantime, men died.' (*The Irish Guards in the Great War* by Rudyard Kipling refers).

Awarded the Distinguished Service Order in January 1916, almost certainly for his gallantry and leadership at the Battle of Loos, Butler was posted to the Staff, subsequently created a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; he was also six times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 19 October 1914; 17 February 1915; 1 January 1916; 4 January 1917; 15 May 1917; 11 December 1917); and received the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Advanced Brigadier-General, he retired from the Army in 1922.

Butler married Miss Mary Heathcoat-Amory, the youngest daughter of Sir John Heathcote-Amory, Bt., on 24 July 1907, with whom he had one son and two daughters. Appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Devon in 1930, he died on 31 December 1955.

94 *Family Group:*

The C.B.E. attributed to Mai, Lady Kysant

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 1st type lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; together with an H.M.S. CONWAY PRIZE DISTRIBUTION MEDAL, gold (9ct., hallmarks for Birmingham 1921), the reverse engraved 'Prize Distribution Lady Philipps, C.B.E., July 26th. 1921.', in fitted case of issue, *about extremely fine*

THE SHORTHORN SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN PRIZE MEDAL, silvered, the obverse featuring a portrait bust of H.M. King George V, Patron, the reverse engraved within wreath 'Awarded Sir Owen Philipps. G.C.M.G. at United Counties Agricl. Society's Show, 1922.', in *John Pinches, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine (3)* £300-400

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 March 1920.

Mai Alice Magdalene, Baroness Kysant, was born Mai Morris, the daughter of Thomas Morris Esq., and married Owen Cosby Philipps, later 1st Baron Kysant, on 16 September 1902, with whom she had three daughters. She served as a Deputy Lieutenant of Carmarthenshire, and was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1920 for her work as Vice-Chairman of the Warehouse Committee of the Order of St. John. Lady Kysant died on 14 December 1952.

Owen Cosby Philipps, 1st Baron Kysant, was born in Warminster, Wiltshire, on 25 March 1863, the son of the Revd. Sir James Philipps, Bt. and his wife Mary, and married Miss Mai Morris on 16 September 1902. He served as a Member of Parliament from 1906-22, was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1909, being advanced to G.C.M.G. in 1918 ('for services to the Dominions and Colonies in connection with shipping and other matters'), and was elevated to the peerage as 1st Baron Kysant on 14 February 1923. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Haverfordwest the following year.

Lord Kysant had various shipping interests, and was Chairman and Managing Director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, as well as holding a controlling interest in the Union-Castle Line, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the White Star Line. In 1924 he also became Chairman of Harland and Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilders. However, in 1931 he was charged with making false statements with regard to company accounts. Convicted of producing a document (the prospectus issued for the 1928 debenture stock issue) with the intent to deceive, contrary to the Larceny Act, he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment at the Old Bailey, and served his sentence at Wormwood Scrubs Gaol. Upon his conviction he was stripped of his Knighthood, and resigned as Lord Lieutenant. Lord Kysant died at Llangynog, Carmarthenshire, on 5 June 1937, heirless. In his obituary, *The Times* reported, 'Lord Kysant bore his trial with great dignity, cast no blame on any colleagues, and on return to ordinary life retired to his residence in South Wales. On his return to Coomb he was given a warm welcome and his car was drawn by 40 men at a running pace for about a quarter of a mile to the entrance of the house, and passed under an arch of laurel and evergreen which had been built over the gates. All who knew him acquitted him of any desire to act criminally, and they laid the responsibility on the assumption of duties beyond the power of any individual to bear and on a certain financial recklessness and a belief in the future which events showed was unjustified.'



The unique Sudan 'Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum' Royal Cavalry Officer's D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Major His Serene Highness Prince Francis of Teck, G.C.V.O., 1st Dragoons, and the brother to H.M. Queen Mary

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top ribband bar; JUBILEE 1887, gold, with 1897 clasp; CORONATION 1902, silver; QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (Capt. H.S.H. Prince Francis of Teck. K.C.V.O. D.S.O. E.A.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Major H.S.H. Prince Francis of Teck, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., 1/Dns); **Germany, Saxony**, ERNESTINE HOUSE ORDER, Military Division, 4th Class breast Badge, gold and enamel, with crown suspension; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 3 clasps, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum (El Bimbashi Prince Francis of Teck, Egyptian Cavalry.), clasp carriages on both the QSA and Khedive's Sudan remodelled for mounting purposes, mounted court-style as worn, *toned, good very fine and a medal group of the highest rarity (7)*

£8000-10000



G.C.V.O. *London Gazette* 1 December 1909.

K.C.V.O. *London Gazette* 8 December 1898.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 15 November 1898: 'In recognition of services during the recent operations in Egypt and the Sudan, including the Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum'.

His Serene Highness Prince Francis Joseph Leopold Frederick of Teck was at Kensington Palace on 9 January 1870, the second son of the Duke of Teck and Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide, and the brother of Princess May of Teck, the future Queen Mary. He was educated at Wellington College, Cheltenham College, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 9th Lancers, on 30 January 1899, transferring to the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 17 April 1899 and to the 1st Dragoons on 8 October 1890. He was promoted Lieutenant on 26 August 1891, and Captain on 25 July 1894. He served as Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding at Quetta, November 1896 until August 1897, and was employed with the Egyptian Army from December 1897 until September 1898, serving in the Nile Expedition in 1897. He again saw active service in the Nile Expedition of 1898, and was present at the battles of the Atbara and Khartoum, where he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes*, 24 May and 30 September 1898), and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, being presented with his insignia by Queen Victoria at Windsor on 1 December 1898. He was subsequently employed as Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding South-Eastern District, January to July 1899, and was appointed Staff Captain, Remount Establishment, on 24 July of that year. He served in the South African War on the Staff from 1899-1902, being employed with the Remount Department (graded D.A.A. G.) from 20 May until 9 December 1900. He was present at the operations in the Transvaal in May 1902; was Mentioned in

Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 April 1901); and was promoted Brevet Major. He retired from the Army on 16 November 1901, and died unmarried on 22 October 1910, shortly before his brother-in-law's and sister's coronation. He is buried in the Royal Burial Ground at Frogmore, Windsor, with Field Marshal Lord Kitchener of Khartoum acting as a pall bearer at his funeral. The following is an extract from an appreciation of Prince Francis which appeared in *The Times* on 24 October 1910.

'The death of Prince Francis will be mourned by a singularly large circle of friends. A man of frank and genial personality, an interesting companion, a keen sportsman and a staunch friend, he was extremely popular in society. "He had great charm," a gentleman who had known him for many years remarked on hearing of his serious illness, "and everyone who knew him liked him enormously". In his outlook upon life and in temperament generally, Prince Francis was essentially English, like his brothers and sisters he was devoted to his mother, and proud of his descent from George III. The Duchess of Teck, for her part, was devoted to her sons. The Bishop of Peterborough once remarked - as recorded in Sir C. Kinlock-Cooke's Memoir of the Princess: "The Duchess of Teck often talked to me about her boys, sometimes with tears in her eyes. On one occasion she said to Mrs Dalrymple, speaking with much earnestness, to pray they may each of them in turn grow up a credit to us all, and be thorough English boys; they are so as yet, thank God.'" The happy childhood of the Queen and her brothers at the White Lodge had a lasting effect upon their characters. The words of a correspondent who contributed to *The Times* an appreciation of Queen Mary soon after the death of the late King, may fittingly be recalled: "A singularly united family and one moreover, taught from the earliest days that a man's life does not consist in the abundance of his possessions, sister and brothers grew up to enjoy simple wholesome pleasures, to make their own amusements, enter into each other's games and sports, and share each other's childish joys and sorrows. The Duke and Duchess of Teck, believing as they did most thoroughly in the value of home life, were careful never to omit those little family observances which mean so much to the young. Every birthday, as it came round, was duly remarked by some special concession to the honoured child. The remembrance of these days and of many joyous Christmases spent in the family circle is still among their happiest recollections". In the published correspondence of the Duchess of Teck and in her diary there are frequent references to Prince Francis and the other children. One interesting passage may be quoted. Writing to the Hon. Lucy Kerr, in September 1872, the Duchess says: "I am thankful to say that May is once more a strong child, though a tall, wiry one by the side of her sturdy brothers the younger of whom is a perfect little giant and a great pet. Dolly and Frank are splendid specimens of boyhood, the one brown-haired, the other chestnut brown and fully answer to their sister's appellation of 'Beauty Boys'."

Prince Francis grew up with a passion for the English open-air, for English sports and for the British Army. Like his brothers, he was destined for a military career. It was the wish of the Duchess of Teck that her sons should be soldiers, and one after another they gratified this desire of their mother's heart by entering the Army. Sir C. Kinlock-Cooke relates that one day the Princess was making some purchases at a well-known shop in the West End of London. Ascertaining from one of the partners in the firm that he had boys at school, she began talking about her own sons remarking "No one knows what we parents have to go through with all these examinations". Each of the sons was sent to a Public School - Prince Francis to Wellington, and afterwards to Cheltenham. Prince Francis was an expert horseman and an enthusiastic fox hunter. Horses, indeed may be said to have been a hobby with him. His work in the Remount Department, therefore, was a labour of love. In Ireland, when quartered in Dublin, he won the sympathy of the humbler classes, his courteous and genial manners, his kindness of heart and his cheerfulness being still recollected by those whom he visited. Some years ago he paid a visit to India, while his friend, Lord Sandhurst, was the Governor of Bombay, and with characteristic eagerness to acquire knowledge of any subject in which he was interested, took the opportunity to study some phases of the problem of Indian administration. The Prince was thorough in everything he undertook. He was deeply interested in his military work and was known in the Army as a keen and capable soldier. His devoted labours in the cause of the medical charities of London - and more particularly on behalf of the Middlesex Hospital - are well known. The Prince was an enthusiastic theatregoer, and was generally to be seen in the audience on the occasion of a 'first-night'. His was a familiar figure at the gatherings of the Beefsteak Club.

Keenly interested in every aspect of motoring, Prince Francis - with the approval of King Edward, Patron of the Royal Automobile Club, accepted the unanimous invitation of the Club, in June 1808, to succeed Mr (now Sir) C. D. Rose, M.P., as its Chairman. In taking the chair, on the proposition of the Hon. Arthur Stanley, seconded by Sir Beaverton Redwood, Prince Francis said: "I will do my best to promote the welfare of the Royal Automobile Club in every possible way. I will leave no stone unturned to see that the interests of the automobile world of Great Britain and Ireland receive careful attention". He was as good as his word and gave the amplest proofs of his administrative ability and his absolute mastery of details, while he spared no pains to encourage the vigorous growth of local associations. As Chairman of the R.A.C. he was closely concerned in the erection of the new Club House in Pall Mall, and devoted much thought and care to the decoration of the building. The scheme by which the R.A.C. admitted associate members was also largely due to him. Motoring may be said to have lost in him a very valuable friend, whose great influence and thoughtful advice were ever at its service.'

Sold together with various photographs of the recipient.



The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Major His Serene Highness Prince Francis of Teck

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., gold and enamel, with integral top riband bar; JUBILEE 1887, gold, with 1897 clasp; CORONATION 1902, silver; QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; **Germany, Saxony**, ERNESTINE HOUSE ORDER, Military Division, 4th Class breast Badge, gold and enamel, with crown suspension; **Germany, Wurttemberg**, GOLDEN JUBILEE MEDAL 1889, silver; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 3 clasps, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, clasp carriages on both the QSA and Khedive's Sudan remodelled for mounting purposes, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine and better (8)* £800-1200

Provenance: Spink Medal Circular, September 1999.



The M.V.O. group of eleven awarded to Captain R. G. Bowes-Lyon, Royal Navy, who, having seen extensive action in the Dardanelles in the battleship *Agamemnon* 1915-16, and witnessed the destruction of the Zeppelin *LZ-85* over Salonika, fought in the Baltic operations of 1919 and held seagoing command in the 1939-45 War: he was a first cousin of H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '1052'; 1914-15 STAR (S. Lt. R. G. Bowes-Lyon, R.N.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Lieut. R. G. Bowes-Zyon [sic], R.N.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Lieut. R. G. Bowes-Lyon, R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; CORONATION 1937, mounted court-style as worn, generally good very fine (11) £1400-1800

Provenance: R. C. Witte Collection, DNW, December 2007.

M.V.O. *London Gazette* 16 February 1925.

Ronald George "Ronnie" Bowes-Lyon was born on 22 June 1893, the youngest son of the Hon. Francis Bowes-Lyon and his wife Lady Anne, daughter of the 25th Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and the grandson of the 13th Earl of Strathmore and a first cousin of the H. M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. Educated at Summerfields, Oxford and the Royal Naval Colleges Osborne and Dartmouth, he was advanced to Sub. Lieutenant in the battleship *Agamemnon* on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914.

Ordered to the Dardanelles, the *Agamemnon* was very active in shore bombardment operations off Gallipoli, being hit several times by return fire and taking casualties. While in May 1916, her gunners accounted for the Zeppelin *LZ-85* over the Vardar Marsh in Salonika. Removing to the *Talisman* in August 1918, and thence to the *Montrose* in February 1919, he also served in anti-Bolshevik operations in the Black Sea in the latter ship.

Between the wars, Bowes-Lyon served as Equerry to H.R.H. Prince George 1923-25, services that resulted in the award of his M.V.O., and later, as Navigating Officer, in the royal yacht *Victoria & Albert*, gaining advancement to Commander. He also served as Fleet Navigating Officer in the East Indies 1932-35 and was advanced to Captain on assuming command of Malta Dockyard in 1936.

On the renewal of hostilities, Bowes-Lyon was in command of the cruiser *Dragon*, but at the end of 1940 he was appointed Director of Navigation at the Admiralty. In May 1942, however, he returned to sea with command of another cruiser, the *Emerald* and, in August of the same year, removed to the minelayer *Adventure*. And in the latter ship he made a brace of important trips to Gibraltar at the end of the year, delivering around 4,000 aircraft depth-charges urgently needed in Malta. While in April 1943, when returning from convoy work in the Mediterranean, *Adventure* encountered a German blockade-runner 275 miles west of Vigo - the latter was scuttled.

Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1944), Bowes-Lyon was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the King in 1945 and was placed on the Retired List in 1947, latterly having served as Director of Welfare at the Admiralty. A 'quiet and great man', who possessed 'real goodness of heart and kindness', he died in April 1960, aged 67 years.



An O.B.E., M.V.O. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable M. V. B. Brett, Royal Highlanders, late Coldstream Guards, who served as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir John French and married Zena Dare, a star of the stage and screen

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, M.V.O. Member's 5th Class breast badge, silver and enamel, un-numbered as issued; 1914 STAR, with clasp (Capt: Hon: M. V. B. Brett. M.V.O. R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. Hon. M. V. B. Brett.); CORONATION 1902, silver; CORONATION 1911; **France, Third Republic**, LEGION OF HONOUR, 4th Class breast badge, gold and enamel, with rosette on riband, *the rosette lacking fabric centre*, mounted court-style as worn, *generally very fine* (8) £1000-1400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 June 1918

M.V.O. *London Gazette* 9 November 1902

The Honourable Maurice Vyner Baliol Brett was born on 24 April 1882, the second son of the 2nd Viscount Esher and his wife Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Sylvain Van de Weyer, Belgian Minister to the Court of St. James, and was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where he received the Sword of Honour in 1902. Commissioned into the Coldstream Guards as a Second Lieutenant in 1902, he served as Aide-de-Camp to the Inspector General of the Forces at the Service of Thanksgiving for the conclusion of the Boer War at St. Paul's Cathedral in November of that year, and was appointed a Member of the Royal Victorian Order for performing that role. Promoted Lieutenant on 9 October 1904, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir John French (later Field Marshal the Lord French, Earl of Ypres), General Officer Commanding-in-Chief at Aldershot, on 7 March 1905; his appointment as Aide-de-Camp may have owed something to the fact that his father, Lord Esher, had described French as 'the outstanding soldier of his generation, both as a field commander but also as a thinker' when recommending him for the newly created role of Chief of the General Staff in the Esher Report of 1904, which recommended radical reform of the Army. He stayed with French for the next seven years, until the latter's eventual appointment as Chief of the Imperial General Staff in March 1912. Promoted Captain on 8 February 1911, he subsequently transferred to the 6th (Perthshire) Battalion, Royal Highlanders, and served as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir John Ewart, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Scottish Command, from February 1914 until the outbreak of the Great War. He served throughout the Great War on the Staff in France from 19 October 1914, and was appointed temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 October 1916. He was four times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette*s 1 January 1916, 4 January 1917, 11 December 1917, and 20 May 1918); was awarded the 4th Class of the French Legion of Honour (*London Gazette* 1 May 1917); was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He transferred to the Territorial Army Reserve with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 25 February 1919.

Brett married Miss Zena Dones, the daughter of Arthur Dones Esq., on 23 January 1911, with whom he had one son and two daughters. He was appointed Deputy Keeper and Librarian of the London Museum in 1919, and died in the museum's library from a heart attack on 18 August 1934. His wife, under the stage name Zena Dare, had been a star of the London musical stage prior to her marriage, and served during the Great War with the French Red Cross. She resumed her stage career in 1926, and played a number of leading roles, starring and working alongside such luminaries of the West End as Noël Coward, Ivor Novello, and John Gielgud.

For the medals to Zena, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Brett, see Lot 125.

Note: The Royal Victorian Order was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1896, and initially all insignia was issued un-numbered. The practise of consecutively numbering the insignia of the Order was started after the Coronation of Edward VII in August 1902, although a small quantity of un-numbered insignia continued to be issued in the early years of his reign.

99 The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable M. V. B. Brett

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt; THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, M.V.O. Member's 5th Class breast badge, silver and enamel; 1914 STAR, with clasp; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves; CORONATION 1902, silver; CORONATION 1911; **France, Third Republic**, LEGION OF HONOUR, 4th Class breast badge, gold and enamel, *lacking reverse central medallion*, with rosette on riband, mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (8) £200-240

100 The Great War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Sybil, the Honourable Mrs. Orpen, British Red Cross Society, and the daughter of Field Marshal the Lord Plumer

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY MEDAL FOR WAR SERVICE 1914-18; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1953; VOLUNTARY MEDICAL SERVICE MEDAL (The Honble Mrs. Sybil M. Orpen), with five 'Geneva Cross' Additional Award Bars, *toned, good very fine (5)*

£200-240

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 March 1920.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 January 1918.

Sybil Margaret, The Honourable Mrs. Orpen was born Sybil Margaret Plumer on 21 February 1887, the second daughter of Field Marshal Viscount Plumer, and joined the British Red Cross Society in 1910. She served at York Military Hospital during the Great War, and was appointed Quartermaster of Kensington Division, London, in 1918. She was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire for her service in connection with the War in 1918, and was advanced to an Officer of the Order in 1920. She remained in London after the War, and served as Divisional Secretary, Kensington, from 1919-39, and then as Vice President of the Division from 1940 until 1950. In 1955 she was created an Honorary Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society.

Sybil Plumer married Major Anthony Orpen, East Lancashire Regiment, in 1916, and they had two daughters. She died on 30 March 1968.

101 The O.B.E. group of four awarded to Jennet, the Honourable Mrs. David Bruce, French Red Cross and British Red Cross Society

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt, on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (J. Rawstorne.); DEFENCE MEDAL, *good very fine and better (4)*

£140-180



O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1974.

Jennet, The Honourable Mrs. David Bruce was born Jennet Rawstorne, the daughter of the Rt. Rev. Atherton Rawstorne, Suffragan Bishop of Whalley, in 1891, and served during the Great War with the British Committee of the French Red Cross as an Orderly with the Scottish Women's Hospitals in the Hospital at Royaumont, France, from January 1916 until November 1918. She married Colonel the Hon. David Bruce, Seaforth Highlanders, son of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, on 23 May 1919, with whom she had one son and one daughter. She subsequently served for many years with the Sutherland Red Cross Society, of which body she was President from 1946-76. She was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1974, and died on 7 March 1982.

Sold together with various photographs of the recipient, including a number of her with H.M. The Queen.



An early Great War M.C. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Gosford, Coldstream Guards, who was wounded in both the Boer War and in the Great War, and subsequently joined the New York Police Department

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Lieut. A. C. M. B. Lord Acheson. C. Gds.); *unofficial rivets between State and date clasps*; 1914 STAR (Lieut. Viscount Acheson. C. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. Viscount Acheson.); CORONATION 1902, silver; CORONATION 1911, silver; **France, Third Republic**, CROIX DE GUERRE, reverse dated 1914-1916, bronze, with palm on riband, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (8) £1600-2000



M.C. *London Gazette* 23 June 1915.

Archibald Charles Montague Brabazon Acheson, 5th Earl of Gosford, was born on 26 May 1877, the eldest son of the 4th Earl of Gosford, and his wife Lady Louisa Montague, daughter of the 7th Duke of Manchester. Taking the courtesy title of Viscount Acheson, he was educated at Harrow, before receiving a commission into the Coldstream Guards, serving with them in South Africa during the Boer War. He took part in the advance on Kimberley, including the operations at Belmont, Enslin, and Modder River, 28 November 1899, and was wounded at the latter action. He subsequently served during operations in the Orange Free State, March to May 1900, and during operations in the Orange River Colony, May 1900 to October 1901. On the outbreak of the Great War he rejoined his old Regiment from the General Reserve of Officers on 5 August 1914, and served with them on the Western Front from September 1914 until January 1915. Wounded on 26 September 1914, and on 27 January 1915, he subsequently recovered from his wounds, and served on the Staff from 7 June 1915 until 31 December 1917, and then as Assistant Adjutant General at the War Office from 1 January 1918 until 31 March 1919. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Military Cross and French Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 21 April 1917); received the Brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel; and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915).

Lord Gosford married firstly the American heiress Miss Mildred Carter, only daughter of Mr. John Carter, United States Minister at Bucharest, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, on 21 June 1910, with whom he had two sons and three daughters. Upon the death of his father on 11 April 1922 he succeeded to the Earldom as 5th Earl of Gosford, as well as the subsidiary titles of Viscount Acheson, Viscount Gosford, Baron Acheson, and Baron Gosford. In 1927 he left his wife and went to New York City where, having obtained a divorce, he married Mrs. Beatrice Breese, daughter of Mr. Arthur Clafin, of New York, on 1 October 1928. He subsequently set up a wine shop in Manhattan, and also joined the New York City Police Department. He died on 20 March 1954, and was succeeded to the Earldom by his eldest son Archibald, Viscount Acheson. The title is extant, with the present earl being the recipient's grandson.



A Great War M.C. group of seven awarded to Captain the Lord Rankeillour, G.C.I.E., Coldstream Guards, a First Class Cricketer and later Member of Parliament for Nuneaton, Treasurer of the Household, and Governor of Madras

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (2.Lieut. A. O. J. Hope. C. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. A. O. J. Hope); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; **France, Third Republic**, CROIX DE GUERRE, reverse dated '1914-1917', bronze, *light contact marks, generally good very fine (7)* £1200-1600

G.C.I.E. *London Gazette* 7 July 1939.

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

Arthur Oswald James Hope, 2nd Baron Rankeillour, was born at Marylebone, London, on 7 May 1897, the eldest son of the 1st Baron Rankeillour and his wife Mable, and was educated at the Oratory School, Birmingham, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Coldstream Guards, on 11 November 1914, he served with them throughout the Great War. Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916) and awarded the French Croix de Guerre, he was also awarded the Military Cross, most likely for good service during the Battle of Passchendaele, where losses to the Guards Division as a whole came to 303 Officers and 7,868 other ranks. Advanced Captain, Hope subsequently served as Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion from 17 May 1918 until 2 June 1919. He retired from the army at the end of the War, and entered public life. Elected Conservative Member of Parliament for Nuneaton at the 1924 General Election, he joined his father in the House of Commons, representing Nuneaton from 1924-29 (whilst his father was M.P. for Sheffield Central and the senior Deputy Speaker), and then Birmingham Aston from 1931-40. Joining the Government as Vice-Chamberlain of the Household in May 1937, he was promoted to Treasurer of the Household in October of that year, and held that office until 1939, when he was nominated as Governor of the Madras Presidency, his father having been raised to the peerage as Baron Rankeillour on 28 June 1932.

Hope served as the Governor throughout the Second World War. Following his appointment he tried to revive the Madras Regiment, which had been disbanded in 1928, writing: 'I have always felt reading the history of the Madras army in the old days that there must be something fundamentally wrong in ignoring the Madrasis in recent years. When you read the history of the past from 1750 onwards, you will see that the Madras troops did a great part of the fighting in India in those days and were nearly always successful.

It only required a good lever and a good office to bring a Madrasi back to his proper place and, therefore, almost from the first week that I was in the country, I have impressed on the late Commander-in-chief and his successor the fact that Madrasis were as good as, if not better, than anybody else and they have fought, are fighting and would fight again, as well as any other people in India, or indeed in the whole world.'

Following the Japanese conquest of Burma and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, there were strong apprehensions about possible Japanese attacks on coastal Indian cities. On 18 April 1942, in a secret communication to Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India, Hope described reports of a Japanese force heading towards India. There were Japanese air raids on the coastal towns of Vizagapatam and Cocanada on 6 April 1942 followed by sea attacks on Madras port. Hope responded by evacuating commercial and administrative establishments and business offices along the Madras coast and moving them inland. As a result of the enemy action and also to the efforts of Hope, the Madras Regiment was revived in 1942 and Hope was appointed the Regiment's first Colonel-in-Chief. A training centre was raised at Madukkari in Coimbatore District in July 1942 and the Regiment fought with distinction in the Burma Campaign.

Hope married Miss Grizel Gilmour on 2 June 1919, the daughter of Brigadier-General Sir Robert Gilmour, Bt. and his wife Lady Susan Gilmour, daughter of the 6th Earl Beauchamp. They had four daughters. A keen cricketer, he played one first class match, for the Army against the University of Cambridge at Fenner's in the 1926 season, and batting at no. 3 scored 2 and 23 in his team's five wicket loss, against a Cambridge side that included four future England test cricketers. Having retired from public life in February 1946, he succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Rankeillour on the latter's death on 14 February 1949. Lord Rankeillour died on 26 May 1958, and was succeeded to the Barony by his brother. The title is extant.



The historically interesting Great War 'Salonika' M.C. group of six awarded to Major E. G. M. Phillips, Black Watch, Comptroller to H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor throughout the Second World War, when he aided the Duke and Duchess of Windsor's evacuation from France in June 1940, met Churchill at Downing Street, caused a stir by using a Royal postcard to write to a friend in Fascist Italy, and reported the murder of Sir Harry Oakes in the Bahamas

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (2. Lieut. E. G. M. Phillips. R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. E. G. M. Phillips.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *good very fine* (6) £1600-2000



Phillips, back row, left, in dark suit

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

Edwin Gray Moneylaws Phillips was born at Kirklington, Southwell, Nottinghamshire, on 11 October 1884, and was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. Commissioned into the Black Watch in December 1914, he served with the 10th Battalion in France and Salonika during the Great War. Promoted Lieutenant on 7 June 1916, he commanded twenty-five men of "A" Company in a raid on P5, Salonika, on 9 October 1916, and later led them on an attack at lake Dorian, Salonika, on 8 May 1917, actions which contributed towards the award of his Military Cross. Promoted Captain on 1 July 1917, he was appointed Adjutant on 15 October 1917 and was presented with his Military Cross by the General Officer Commanding Sir George Milne at Karsoulie on 20 March 1918. He returned to France with his Battalion in July 1918 and was transferred to the 8th Battalion in October 1918. Between the Wars he became well known to the Prince of Wales (later Duke of Windsor), and was sometime Comptroller to the Duke of Sutherland. Granted a Regular Army Emergency Commission as a Second Lieutenant on 18 October 1939, he was appointed by the Palace to serve as Aide and Comptroller to H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor who, though serving with the British Military Mission in France, remained firmly 'on the outside' as far as the Establishment was concerned.

Comptroller to the Duke of Windsor

'Major Gray Phillips, impeccably dressed in the uniform of the Black Watch, hesitated a third time in front of the royal bedroom. He was the Duke's equerry; and his friendship and unofficial service reached back past the frustrated beginnings of World War Two, through the humiliations of the post abdication years, into the senselessly precipitated abdication crisis itself, the truncated ten-month reign as King and the faded brilliance of the Prince of Wales era. At seven in the morning, Phillips knew that His Royal Highness and the Duchess would still be sound asleep. Never early risers, they would resent being disturbed regardless of the provocation, even though the dazzling Caribbean sun was already far along in its orbit, and a cooling breeze following the night's violent storm had cleared air and sky and sea to blend all into a startling blue. Major Phillips reluctantly brought his clenched fist against the bedroom door, first cautiously and then with sufficient strength to be heard.

The muted grumbings from behind the door came soon; and some minutes after the royal aide identified himself, the Duke, attired in white silk robe, the Royal British Coat of Arms embroidered in azure, red, silver and gold on the pocket, his brownish hair in total disarray, opened the door.' (*The Duke of Windsor's War* by Michael Bloch refers). The news which prompted Gray Phillips to wake his royal master at Government House, Nassau, on the morning of 8 July 1943 was the discovery of the battered and charred body of the Bahamas' number one citizen, Sir Harry Oakes, reputedly the richest Baronet in the British Empire. The Duke of Windsor was seized with the thought that he must take principal charge of the investigation. On this occasion, as on others during his wartime exile, he was to prove a loose cannon. In order to try and give himself time to think he ordered Phillips to call the local radio station and Sir Etienne Dupuch, publisher of the *Nassau Tribune*, at home, and slap an embargo on the news. The news leaked out anyhow. Next, he called in the Miami Police, believing the local constabulary was entirely unequal to such a crisis. Thirdly, and worst of all, he made up his mind who had committed the murder before the investigation began, pointing the finger at Oakes' son-in-law, Alfred de Marigny, who had been less than respectful towards the Royal Governor. The jury acquitted De Marigny without hesitation. The murder of Sir Harry Oakes remains a mystery despite a plethora of theories, some convincing, some grotesque. What remains is the less than impressive role played by the Duke. It was one of several witnessed first hand by Major Gray Phillips as Comptroller to His Royal Highness.

Gray Phillips was six and a half feet tall and had beautiful manners. He was something of a frustrated aesthete and intellectual, and had been a brilliant classical scholar at Eton. He was charming, resourceful, witty, and kind; everyone liked him. A bachelor with a strong artistic streak, crucially he got on marvellously well with the Duchess of Windsor. In late May 1940 as the German armies swept across France, Gray Phillips and "Fruity" Metcalfe were in Paris holding the fort at the Duke's residence in the Boulevard Suchet, while their royal master, having stripped the house of all articles of value including all the cars, had attached himself to the French Command on the Cote d'Azur. Metcalfe, the Duke's trusted friend for twenty years, was disgusted and left for England. Gray Phillips complained of nothing except a faltering electricity supply and that 'no ice could be found for his drink'. When the Germans burst through the Weygrand Line in early June, he set out on a long and difficult journey to rejoin the Duke and Duchess at La Cr e in Antibes which he reached 'after four terrible days hitch-hiking from Angers'. 'As he fell upon food and drink', he recounted 'the amazing chaos he had seen and the total collapse of French resistance'. With the Germans barely 200 miles away to the north, the Duke asked members of the British Embassy, encamped at Bordeaux, if he and the Duchess were to be evacuated by the Royal Navy, but, in spite of the dramatic consequences of the Duke falling into Nazi hands, no vessel could be spared. On the 18th, British officials remaining in France agreed it was definitely time the Duke left and in the continuing absence of any ships, it was decided that the Windsors, together with Gray Phillips, an equerry, Captain Wood, and his wife, Rosa, should join two members of the British Consulate at Nice who were about to evacuate their posts and cross into Spain. However the Consuls could not obtain visas for them and there was a risk that they might not be admitted or that once admitted the Duke, Phillips and Wood might be arrested as members of the British forces on neutral soil. On the 19th, the Duchess' birthday, the party reached Perpignan, where Gray Phillips remained at an hotel with the Duchess and Rosa Wood, while the Duke and Wood went on to obtain visas. During the afternoon, however, Phillips, the Duchess, and Rosa Wood were evicted when the hotel was suddenly requisitioned by the French Government which planned to move there in the event of the armistice talks breaking down. Meanwhile the Duke was informed that only he and the Duchess would be given visas. The Duke declared that it was to be all or none of them, and finally the Spanish Ambassador to France, who was contacted with considerable difficulty by telephone, secured the necessary paperwork. It was several days before the British Government or Court found time to reflect on the embarrassment of the Duke being abandoned in Europe, and to decide on how next he might be best kept out of the way. In early July, amid Nazi attempts to suggest that the Duke's presence in Spain was indicative of a split with the Churchill Government, the Ducal party was urged to leave for Portugal, where several increasingly desperate plots were to be hatched by the German Secret Intelligence Service to subvert the Windsors. On 4 July the Duke accepted the Governorship of the Bahamas and next day at Churchill's suggestion, Gray Phillips was flown to London by R.A.F. flying boat to collect the Duke's Colonial Office briefing and obtain the answers to the numerous question of protocol which arose from the unique situation of appointing a member of the Royal Family to a small Governorship. The Duke, fretting that it would be "a serious handicap" to start in his new appointment with a new valet, wired instruction to Phillips to arrange an interview with the Prime Minister, no less, and arrange for the release of his valet, Piper Alistair Fletcher, from the Army. Despite the fact that the country stood on the brink of invasion and the Battle of Britain had just been joined overhead, the Prime Minister made time to meet Phillips and apparently discuss solely the question of a valet to look after the former King-Emperor's clothes. Churchill refused to release the soldier, but there the matter did not rest. British Intelligence intercepted a telegram from the Duchess to Gray Phillips at the Bath Club expressing her alarm at what she perceived to be the Government's obstinacy over the matter, which caused Lord Hardinge, ever suspicious of her loyalty, to comment: "This is not the first time that the lady has come under suspicion for her anti-British activity, and long as we never forget the power on him in her efforts to avenge herself on this country, we shall be alright". On 23 July, by the time the telegrams to and from Major Phillips were assuming fantastic absurdity in time of war, Phillips sent the following cable to the Duchess: 'Have choice of two maids one hundred pounds. One nine years Lady Duncan, seven Countess Vitetti. Recommendations excellent. Other five years Clare Beck, since then dressmaking four years, appearance distinctly plain. Either could leave Sunday with me'. Interestingly the names of the maids were not disclosed. On the 31st German Intelligence reported that the Duchesses new maid, Evelyn Fryth, had arrived in Lisbon from England by flying boat, and that Miss Fryth was a British Secret Intelligence Service agent.

A major difficulty then arose over the route to be taken to the Bahamas. The normal route from Europe was via New York, where "it was feared that the Duke, ever popular in the United States, might contact isolationists and appeasers". The Duke claimed he merely wanted to go shopping, and repeatedly instructed Gray Phillips to press for a New York visit as the Duchess needed to see her doctors (regarding a nose job). But this, as Gray Phillips reported, was at once vetoed in Whitehall as it was thought that the publicity in Britain which would accompany such a visit would be 'of an icy character and will have a most unfortunate effect at the present juncture.' The Duke was furious and threatened to withdraw from the Governorship and thereby give rise to yet greater problems. Churchill saw that the Duke was serious and felt that a small concession might achieve the required result. Accordingly he sweetened the pill of the ban on New York, by ordering the release of Piper Fletcher. On the night of the 27th, Phillips, Fletcher and the Windsors' friend, Sir Walter Monckton, were flown to Lisbon by Squadron Leader Edward Fielden of the King's Flight. Monckton was warmly received by the Windsors who remained ignorant of his mission to "deactivate" them and to ensure that they left the country aboard the American ship *Excalibur* which had been re-routed at considerable expense to the British Treasury.

The Duke by this time had been approached by a pro-Nazi friend and given the firm impression that Germany would co-operate with him and the Duchess in the event of 'any future alliance' with Britain. The Duke was also warned that Churchill intended to keep him and the Duchess permanent prisoners in the Bahamas. The Duke expressed his admiration for Hitler's desire for peace but was reluctant to openly respond to the German design at that moment. This led Wiater Schellenberg, the head of the German Secret Intelligence Service, to adopt a yet more stupid and drastic plan to keep the Windsors in Europe by intimating that their lives were in danger from British Intelligence officers and others. Schellenberg thus arranged for Gray Phillips to receive *Excalibur's* passenger list on which the names of the Jews on board were marked, suggesting that the danger might come from them, and for a German agent posing as an assassin to be arrested on board the ship. In spite of Schellenberg's efforts, and the Windsors' dubious request that the *Excalibur* be held for a week of their convenience, they sailed on schedule on 1 August 1940, with 'Major Gray Phillips, the mysterious Evelyn Fryth, Captain and Mrs. George Wood and [Detective Sergeant] Harold Holder [of Scotland Yard, who was shortly to be investigated for anti-British sentiments]. All were accommodated in the veranda suite of cabins'. When the Windsors reached the Bahamas they found it far from glamorous, as the Duchess confirmed privately when she wrote to her aunt, Bessie Merryman. 'Where did you stay when you came to this dump and why did you come here?' And, later, 'We both hate it and the locals are petty-minded, the visitors common and uninteresting'. On 16 September 1940, Gray Phillips moved into Government House at Nassau where at first, according to the visitors' book, there were only three house guests in as many months, his own name being above theirs. Nevertheless it was not long before the Duchess asserted herself over local society and a friendship was formed with the flamboyant and rugged Sir Harry Oakes, the bungled handling of whose unsolved murder was to remain the most vivid public memory of the Duke's tenure of office in the Bahamas.

In 1941, Gray Phillips committed an act which is nothing if not curious. British Intelligence intercepted an envelope posted before Pearl Harbour in California addressed to an Italian in Rome. The letter within, which seemed to be entirely innocent, transpired to be the work of a close friend of the Duchess, Mona Williams, who was later to become Countess Bismarck. Attached to it, however, was a further envelope addressed to Prince Rodolfo del Drago, which was found to contain a picture posted of Government House, Nassau, of a type which was reserved for the use of the Duke and Duchess and their house guests. The message on the card [still classified] was signed "Grigio". British security was thrown into a flurry of activity. 'Who was Grigio! How did he know Rodolfo? Why Nassau' Where did the Duke come in?' ... Copies of the compromising missives were made and circulated to London, Washington and New York; in New York they engaged the attention of the legendary spy-master "Intrepid"; at the Colonial Office they were scrutinized by the new Secretary of State, Lord Cranborne. Weeks passed, and the identity of Grigio remained elusive; and in April 1942 it was finally decided to write to the Duke enclosing the documents in the case, pointing out that while there seemed to be 'no harm in the letter itself, it nonetheless might amount to 'an attempt to evade the censorship and to communicate through an unauthorized intermediary with persons in enemy territory' ... The Duke knew perfectly well who Grigio might be. As he wrote to a senior British official: ' ... I am writing to inform you that I have established the identity of GRIGIO as being Major E. Gray Phillips, a member of my personal staff in Nassau. Major Phillips has made a full confession of his blatant infringement of the regulations ... the seriousness of which is aggravated by the fact ... my name should become connected with the incident ... For my part, I am entirely satisfied with his explanation of this incident and that his endeavour to communicate with an Italian was in no way prompted by any sinister motive ... Having known Major Phillips for twenty years, the last three of which he has held an important position of trust as my Comptroller, I can vouch for his integrity. I hope, therefore, that under the circumstances British Security Co-ordination will ... overlook the serious breach of security regulations which he has unfortunately committed'. The Windsors returned to La Cr e in April 1946 and Major Gray Phillips was released from service in the December following, after which he practiced at the Bar. He died on 26 January 1973 at Melton Court, Old Brompton Road, London.

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Three: Lieutenant the Honourable A. T. Fitzmaurice, 72nd Highlanders, later Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Lieut. A. T. Fitzmaurice, 72nd. Reg) officially impressed naming; JUBILEE 1887, silver, unnamed as issued; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (The Honble. A. Fitzmaurice. 72nd. Highdrs.) contemporarily engraved naming, a contemporary tailor's copy, by 'J.B.', swivel-ring suspension, *contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (3) £600-800

The Honourable Alexander Temple Fitzmaurice was born at Maidenhead, Buckinghamshire (now Berkshire) on 23 January 1834, the fourth son of the 5th Earl of Orkney and his wife Charlotte, daughter of the 3rd Baron Boston. Receiving a commission into the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot on 13 May 1853, he transferred as an Ensign to the 72nd Highlanders on 15 July of that year. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 December 1854, he served with the Highlanders in the Crimea from June 1855, arriving in time to take part in the siege and fall of Sebastopol, including the first attack on the Grand Redan, 18 June 1855. He also took part in the expedition to Kertch. In August 1857 he left with his Regiment for India, to help quell the great Sepoy Mutiny, and although he was there for almost a year did not see any action and did not receive the Indian Mutiny Medal. He retired by sale of his commission on 3 July 1860, and in 1867 was appointed Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Fitzmaurice married Mrs. Adela Riddell, daughter of Simon Scrope Esq., of Danby, Yorkshire, and the widow of Edward Riddell Esq., on 26 April 1873. He died without issue on 19 June 1894.

Lieutenant Fitzmaurice is one of seven officers of the 72nd Highlanders who appears in the famous photograph of officers of the Regiment who served in the Crimea.

For the Indian Mutiny Medal to the recipient's brother, the Hon. H. W. Fitzmaurice, see Lot 130.

106 *Pair: Captain Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bt., 4th Dragoon Guards, Premier Baronet of England*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Capt: N. H. Bacon. 4th. Dn. Gds.) unit officially corrected; KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from Star, otherwise very fine (2)* £300-340

Sir Nicholas Henry Bacon, 12th Baronet of Redgrave and 13th Baronet of Mildenhall, was born at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, on 22 October 1857, the second son of Sir Henry Bacon, Bt., Premier Baronet of England, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Beckett, Bt., and was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant, 4th Dragoon Guards, on 3 May 1876, he was promoted Lieutenant on 3 May 1877, and Captain on 1 August 1882, and served in the Egyptian campaign in from 9 August until 22 October 1882, where he was present at the battles of Kassasin, 9 September 1882, and Tel-el-Kebir, 13 September 1882. He relinquished his commission on 10 September 1884.

Sir Nicholas married Miss Constance Leslie-Melville, daughter of Alexander Leslie-Melville Esq., scion of the Earls of Leven, and his wife the Hon. Albina Brodrick, daughter of Viscount Midleton of Midleton, on 22 June 1893, and they had one son and four daughters. Appointed High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1895, he was also appointed a Deputy Lieutenant and an Alderman of Norfolk county council, and served during the Great War on various district committee. He succeeded his brother as 12th Baronet of Redgrave and 13th Baronet of Mildenhall, and the Premier Baronet of England, on 13 April 1945 on the latter's death. Sir Nicholas died less than two years later at his home, Raveningham Hall, Norwich, on 1 January 1947, and was succeeded to the Baronetcy by his only son, Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., K.G. The baronetcy is extant, and is currently held by the recipient's grandson.

107 *Five: Major Baron de Teissier, Shropshire Light Infantry, later 8th Hussars, Yorkshire Regiment, and Imperial Yeomanry*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, The Nile 1884-85, *clasps mounted in this order with unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (Lieut: H. de Teissier, 1/Shrops: L.I.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *third clasp as tailor's copy* (Major H. Baron de Teissier, Yorkshire Regt.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major Baron de Teissier.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884, unnamed as issued, *contact marks and pitting to first two, nearly very fine, the Great War awards better (5)* £600-800

Henry de Teissier, 5th Baron de Teissier, was born in 1865 in Rawalpindi, India (now Pakistan), the son of Lieutenant-General Henry Price de Teissier, 4th Baron de Teissier. The de Teissiers were an old Anglo-French family, and on 3 December 1819 James de Teissier was created a Baron of France by King Louis XVIII, 'in consideration for the kindness shown by his father during the French Revolution to French subjects, and in acknowledgement of the loyalty of the head of the family, Jean Antoine (de Teissier), 3rd Baron of Marguerittes, who was guillotined 20 May 1794'. Even by the standards of the time, conferring a French barony on a British subject was very unusual, and special dispensation had to be obtained from the Crown in the form of the Prince Regent.

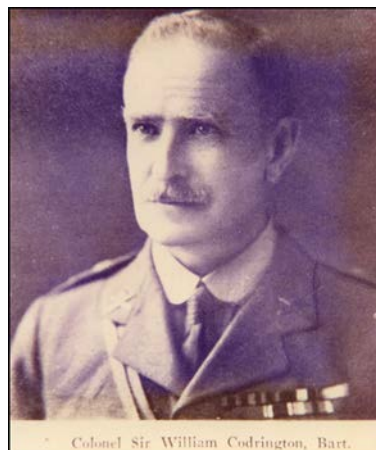
Henry de Teissier was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was commissioned a Lieutenant in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 10 March 1883, serving with them the following year in the Egyptian and Soudanese campaigns. Promoted Captain on 19 March 1890, he exchanging into the 8th Hussars on 23 April 1892, before resigned his Commission on 28 July 1894. Subsequently joining the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, he served with them during the Boer War, before transferring to the Royal East Kent Imperial Yeomanry, as Captain, on 7 January 1902, and retiring, with the rank of Honorary Major, on 25 February 1905. On the outbreak of the Great War he applied to join the Territorial Force Reserves, and was appointed Captain on the General List on 28 July 1915. He served during the Great War on the Staff, and relinquished his appointment on 19 April 1918.

Baron de Teissier succeeded his father as 5th Baron de Teissier on the latter's death on 27 May 1895, and married Miss Agneta Ballantine-Dykes, daughter of Frecheville Balantine-Dykes Esq., High Sheriff of Cumberland and M.P. for Cockermonth, in 1897. They had two sons, the younger of the two being killed in a flying accident whilst serving with the Royal Flying Corps during the Great War. In 1905 there was a problem with the Barony - the original paperwork from the Prince Regent's time could not be found, and it required King Edward VII to confirm by new Letters Patent that this French title could continue to descend down the line, but only to the direct male descendants of the present Baron. Baron de Teissier died in 1931, and was succeeded to the Barony by his only surviving son, Geoffrey. In accordance with the 1905 Letters Patent the Barony became extinct upon the death of the latter's son.



Six: Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Codrington, Bt., 11th Hussars, who was severely wounded at the attack on Wagon Hill, 6 January 1900 whilst serving with the Imperial Light Horse, and subsequently commanded the 1st Motor Machine Gun Brigade during the Great War

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (Lieut. W. R. Codrington. 11th. Hussars.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Bt. Major. W. R. Codrington, 11/Hrs.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (Major. W. R. Codrington. 11/Hrs.); 1914-15 STAR (Bt. Major Sir W. R. Codrington. Bt. 11-Hrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lt. Col. Sir W. R. Codrington. Bt.) *light contact marks and edge bruise to first, nearly extremely fine (6)* £800-1000



Sir William Robert Codrington, 6th Baronet of Dodington, was born on 18 April 1867, the eldest son of Sir William Codrington, 5th Baronet, and his wife Mary. Educated at Beaumont School, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 11th Hussars on 31 December 1900, having previously served in the Militia, and was promoted Lieutenant on 24 October 1892. He served with the 11th Hussars during the operations on the North West Frontier of India between 1897 and 1898, and with the Imperial Light Horse in South Africa during the Boer War. He was present at the Defence of Ladysmith, including the action at Wagon Hill on 6 January 1900, where he was dangerously wounded: 'All the available members of the regiment, numbering some 200, were now in action. Sick men who had been excused duty voluntarily took part in the action, and even the cooks, greasy but determined fellows, had forsaken their pots and pans and had joined in. The Regiment occupied an irregular line, conforming to the cover offering, diagonally across the hill from the end of Cæsar's Camp to the main sangar and on to Wagon Point. The enemy came ever nearer and nearer, firing thick and fast with explosive bullets. The Colonel was in the firing line of "E" Squadron, together with Captain Codrington, and the latter, in a gallant attempt to rush forward to adjust his line to a better position, in order to stop the enemy's deadly short-range fire, was put out of action by a gun shot through the liver. He was dragged back under cover, at terrible risk and with the greatest difficulty by Corporal W. Weir, who for his plucky action was afterwards awarded the D.C.M. Captain Codrington lay some time between life and death, but eventually lived to do many a good day's work with the Imperial Light Horse throughout the Boer War.' (*The Story of the Imperial Light Horse*, by G. F. Gibson refers).

Promoted Captain on 21 January 1901, for his services in the Boer War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 9 July 1901) and granted the Brevet of Major, 22 August 1902. He served during the Great War with the 11th Hussars in France from 1914, was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the 1st Motor Machine Gun Brigade, Machine Gun Corps.

Sir William Codrington married Miss Joan Rogers, daughter of Harry Rogers Esq., on 25 April 1903, with whom he had two sons. He succeeded to the Baroncy upon the death of his father on 1 March 1904. Sir William died on 7 November 1932, and was succeeded to the Baroncy by his eldest son. The title is extant, and is currently held by the recipient's grandson.

Sold together with various photographs of the recipient.

109 *Five: Major the Honourable Gilbert Grosvenor, Rifle Brigade, later King Edward's Horse and Nottinghamshire Yeomanry*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, Cape Colony (Lieut. Hon. G. Grosvenor, Rifle Bde.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (Lt. Hon. G. Grosvenor, Rifle Bde.); 1914-15 STAR (Lieut. Hon. G. Grosvenor, K. Edw. H.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major Hon. G. Grosvenor.) *light contact marks, good very fine (5)* £300-400

The Honourable Gilbert Grosvenor was born on 22 August 1881, the second son of the 1st Baron Stalbridge and his wife Eleanor, and the grandson of the 2nd Marquess of Westminster. He was educated at Eton, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, serving with them in South Africa during the Boer War. He transferred to King Edward's Horse in 1908, and served with them during the Great War, before transferring in 1916 to the Nottingham Yeomanry (Shewood Rangers) with the rank of Major.

Grosvenor married Miss Effie Cree, the daughter of the Revd. Edward Cree, on 4 July 1913. He died without issue on 15 June 1939.

110 *Five: Nursing Sister Baroness Bentinck, Red Cross Society*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (Miss. A. Burnett-Ramsay, Nursing Sister.) *final 'a' in surname officially corrected*; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (Nursing Sister A. Burnett Ramsay.) *unofficially renamed*; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Baroness A. E. Bentinck.); **France, Third Republic**, MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY OF AID TO MILITARY WOUNDED, silver, with original 'Red Cross' riband, and top 'Croix-Rouge Société Française de Secours Blessés Militaires 1864' riband bar, *about extremely fine (5)* £500-600

Annie Elizabeth, Baroness Bentinck, was born Annie Elizabeth Burnett-Ramsay, the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William Burnett-Ramsay, Rifle Brigade, and his wife Anne. She served as a nursing sister with the Red Cross Society in both the Boer War and the Great War. She married Walter Guy Bentinck, 14th Baron Bentinck on 1 March 1904, with whom she had one son. She died on 19 January 1934.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's husband, see Lot 92.

111 *Six: Captain the Lord Rotherham, 6th Dragoons*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. S. L. Holland. 6/Drgns.); 1914-15 STAR (Capt. Hon. S. L. Holland. 6/Dns.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. Hon. S. L. Holland.); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £500-600

Stuart Lund Holland, 2nd Baron Rotherham was born on 25 October 1876, the son of the 1st Lord Rotherham and his wife Mary, and was educated at Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford. On going down from Oxford he joined the rush of recruits for the Boer War and was commissioned into the 6th Royal Inniskilling Dragoons as a Second Lieutenant on 23 May 1900. He served with the regiment in South Africa from 10 January 1901, and on 10 February, whilst in charge of a small detachment at Karroo Point, '2/Lieut Holland and 40 men took part in a big engagement outside Jansenville in which 40 Boers were killed or wounded' (Regimental War Diary refers). Promoted Lieutenant on 10 July 1901, he served in South Africa for the rest of the war, and was promoted Captain on 17 November 1906. Appointed Captain and Adjutant of the North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry on 18 October 1908, he transferred to the Reserve of Officers on 7 June 1911, his father having been raised to the peerage as Baron Rotherham on 21 July 1910. On the outbreak of the Great War the Reserve of Officers was mobilized and Holland became a Captain in the 2nd Reserve Regiment of Cavalry on 12 August 1914. Transferred back to his old Regiment, the 6th Dragoons, he served with them in France, before being appointed Assistant Provost Marshal on 1 November 1917, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 5 July 1919). From 1920 until 1922 he served as an Assistant Administrator at the Ministry of Munitions, serving on the Disposal Board, whose job it was to sell the vast number of weapons and ammunition which was no longer needed, before taking up a role as an Inspector at the Ministry of Pension in 1922.

Lord Rotherham married Miss Miriam Wright, daughter of Henry Wright Esq., on 25 October 1909. He succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Rotherham on the latter's death on 26 December 1927. Lord Rotherham died, heirless, on 24 January 1950, and the title is now extinct.

112 Four: Captain Sir Alexander Napier, Bt., Grenadier Guards, who was twice wounded during the Great War

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (2/Lt: A. L. M. Napier, Gren: Gds.); 1914-15 STAR (Capt. Sir A. L. M. Napier. Bt. G. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. Sir A. L. M. Napier. Bt.) mounted court-style as worn, *minor edge bruising to QSA, toned, good very fine and better (4)* *£400-500*

Sir Alexander Lennox Milliken Napier, 11th Baronet of Merchistoun, was born 30 May 1882, the eldest son of Sir Archibald Napier, Bt., and his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Fairburn, Bt., and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, and transferred to the Grenadier Guards on 5 January 1901. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and was promoted Lieutenant on 15 June 1904. He transferred to the Reserve of Officers in 1908, and subsequently served as Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Earl of Dudley, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Australia, from 1910 until 1911. On the outbreak of the Great War he was recalled to the Colours and was posted to the 4th (Reserve) Battalion, Grenadier Guards on 5 October 1914. He joined the 1st Battalion in France on 20 June 1915, and served with them at the Battle of Loos, where he was wounded in the thigh on 29 September 1915. Promoted Captain on 25 October 1915, he subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and took part in the attack on Boesinghe, 31 July 1917, and in the attack between the Yser Canal and Elverdinghe, 9 October 1917: 'In spite of the line of advance being oblique to the trench from which they started, No. 1 Company under Lieutenant Cornforth, and No. 2 Company under Captain Sir A. Napier, managed to keep the direction and the advance continued unchecked... Captain Sir A. Napier was slightly wounded, but remained at duty.' (*The Grenadier Guards in the Great War* refers).

Sir Alexander succeeded his father as 11th Baronet of Merchistoun, on 18 January 1907 on the latter's death. He married Miss Joan Moris daughter of Edward Moris Esq., on 14 June 1913, and they had one daughter. Sir Alexander died on 15 July 1954, and was succeeded to the Baronetcy by his younger brother. The baronetcy is extant, and is currently held by the recipient's great-nephew.

113 Pair: Lieutenant Sir A. V. F. Seymour, Bt., Lancashire Fusiliers, and Page of Honour to H.M. Queen Victoria

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. Sir. A. V. F. Seymour. Bt. Lanc. Fus.); JUBILEE 1897, silver, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruise to first, generally very fine, the QSA better (2)* *£300-360*

Sir Albert Victor Francis Seymour, 2nd Baronet, was born at Kensington Palace on 1 December 1879, the only son of Sir Francis Seymour, 1st Baronet, Master of the Ceremonies, and his wife Agnes, eldest daughter of the Revd. Hill Wickham, and was educated at Harrow. He was appointed Page of Honour to H.M. Queen Victoria on 27 October 1893, and served in that role until 2 June 1896. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 5th (Militia) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers on 29 March 1899, he served with the Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant, receiving the substantive promotion on 6 November 1906.

Sir Albert Seymour succeeded his father as 2nd Baronet on the latter's death on 10 July 1890. He never married and died on 2 May 1949, heirless.



The important group of five awarded to Alice, the Honourable Mrs. George Keppel, British Red Cross Society, the notorious Mistress of King Edward VII, an international *Grande Dame*, and the great-grandmother of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cornwall

1914 STAR (Hon. A. F. Keppel, B.R.C.S. & O.St.J.J.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (The Hon. A. F. Keppel, B.R.C.S. & O. St.J.J.); CORONATION 1902, silver; JUBILEE 1935, *good very fine* (5) £2000-3000



Provenance: Sale of Objets de Vitrine from the Collection of Mrs. George Keppel, Sotheby's, Geneva, 11 May 1989. Following the death of Mrs George Keppel in 1947 her personal objects, including her medals, were placed in a black strong box and deposited with Drummond's Bank. It remained unopened until the death of her daughter, the Hon. Mrs Sonia Cubitt, in 1986, the contents being subsequently sold by Sotheby's.

Alice Frederica, The Honourable Mrs. George Keppel was born Alice Frederica Edmonstone on 29 April 1868, the eighth daughter of Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, 4th Baronet, of Dunreath Castle, Stirlingshire. Her childhood was spent at the family seat, where she was happiest striding across the moors, and was never above 'joining the gillies in a wild game of cricket.' In 1891, at the age of twenty-two, she married Lieutenant the Hon. George Keppel of the Gordon Highlanders. The third son of the seventh Earl of Albermarle, he was, according to the Duchess of Marlborough, 'one of those tall handsome Englishmen who, immaculately dressed, proclaim the perfect gentleman'. They were ideally suited to each other, and although possessing relatively little money, the good looking and well connected Keppels quickly established themselves in society, through Alice's 'vivacity and wit, her knowledge of what went on in the narrow but fascinating world in which she lived and her equal capacity for recounting and listening to anecdotes.' Indeed they were soon both in step with the mores of the racy Marlborough House Set, and it has been suggested that Alice's first child was fathered not by George but by the wealthy Ernest Beckett, the future Lord Grimthorpe.

In 1898, Alice Keppel met Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, for the first time. She was twenty-nine and at the height of her attractiveness. He was fifty-seven, easily bored and accustomed to exercising a sort of *droit de seigneur* over the ladies of high society. Besides innumerable brief encounters, Edward had enjoyed two long term mistresses; Lillie Langtry and Daisy Greville, Countess of Warwick. There appear to be several versions of the first meeting between Alice Keppel and Edward. One has it that she caught the eye of the Prince during an inspection of the Norfolk Yeomanry, of which he was Colonel-in-Chief, and George Keppel a serving officer. The Prince, it is said, immediately turned to Lord Leicester and asked him to present her.

A few days later, the Prince spotted the 'delectable Alice' at Sandown races on the arm of Sir John Leslie who was summoned forthwith into the Royal presence. As Leslie made to present her, a look 'blending shrewd appraisal and admiration' crossed the Royal visage as the Prince again cast an eye over Mrs. Keppel. 'A glance in Leslie's direction indicated that his presence was no longer required.' The Baroness de Stoeckl, however, maintained in her memoirs that it was she, who 'knowing something of the Prince's taste in women and thinking that he might be amused by the young Mrs. Keppel, brought them together at 'a small luncheon party during the Prince's annual spring holiday to the Riviera'.

Early that same year the Prince paid his first visit to the Keppels' London home. 'Bertie was immediately attracted by his hostess's wit and husky voice, her disarming manner and unselfconscious charm, and that evening led to a relationship which warmed with the speed of a bonfire and lasted unwaveringly to the end of his life.' George Keppel, a gentleman to his fingertips, accepted the situation unquestioningly, and made his own arrangements elsewhere. Although it seemed to some members of Society that he was altogether too tolerant. 'Had Keppel been put up for membership at some London clubs', it was said, 'the black balls would have come rolling out like caviar.' His acquiescence was such that he even allowed himself to be given a job by the King's sailing companion, Sir Thomas Lipton, which involved frequent and lengthy trips to the United States.

Like Lillie Langtry before her, Alice was obliged to move into a grander house befitting the role of royal mistress, and the Keppels left Wilton Crescent to take up residence at 30 Portman Square, where most of the royal affair was to be conducted. If an extraordinarily smart coupé with a coachman whose hat bore no cockade, stood outside the house, Alice's friends knew better than to ring the doorbell. The King was usually accompanied on these visits by Caesar, his badly behaved fox terrier, and on occasion would entertain the Keppel children by allowing them to slide pieces of toast down his trousers, butter side down, whilst betting on which piece would arrive at the bottom first. The eldest of the Keppel children, Violet, later liked people to think that she was the King's daughter, but she was not, '*Les dates ne constataient*'. She had in fact been born on 2 June 1894, and was to gain notoriety in 1918 through her turbulent affair with her life long friend Vita Sackville-West, although married to Royal Horse Guards major, Denys Trefusis. The Keppels' other daughter, Sonia, was born on 24 May 1900 and claimed that her mother had told her that two weeks earlier she had celebrated the Relief of Mafeking sitting astride a lion in Trafalgar Square.

The liaison was welcomed in several unexpected quarters. Alice became a prerequisite of a successful house-party in all but the stuffier households where the Prince was to be entertained. In fact, 'Most hostesses were relieved when Mrs. Keppel was on hand to cope with Bertie.' She always 'knew the choicest scandal, the price of stocks, the latest political move. No one could better amuse the Prince during the tedium of long dinners'. However whenever she was barred from one of the great houses, she quite often triumphed over the embarrassment. On one such occasion, when that pillar of Victorian rectitude, Lord Salisbury, had invited the Prince and Princess of Wales to Hatfield, Alice accepted an invitation to stay at nearby Knebworth, the seat of Lord Lytton. On hearing that Alice was staying close by, the entire Hatfield party, to Salisbury's chagrin, travelled over to Knebworth for tea.

Courtiers too had good reason to be thankful for the Keppels' discretion. Twice before, the Prince's less than ideal lifestyle had resulted in his appearance in court and rocked the Monarchy. Firstly in connection with the Tranby Croft affair which led to 'Social Death' for his old friend Lt-Col Sir William Gordon-Cumming, and secondly as a 'witness' in the Mordaunt divorce case. Whilst the Princess of Wales was unable to profess any liking for Alice Keppel, she was tolerant of the situation and most probably grateful that she improved her husband's temper, and did not flaunt her position in the way that Daisy Warwick had once done. The view of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, however, that 'Queen Alexandra was very fond of her and encouraged the liaison' is widely known, if not strictly accurate. Perhaps, as one commentator has put it, Alexandra's 'acceptance of her husband's mistress could simply have been a manifestation of her own self-absorption.'

On 18 January 1901, the Prince, now in his sixtieth year, was summoned to Osborne where Queen Victoria was slowly dying. After decades of waiting in the wings, he was shortly to fulfil the role in which he had been rehearsed since birth. The young Winston Churchill wrote to his mother, Jennie Churchill, speculating on what the new reign might hold in store. 'Will it entirely revolutionise his way of life? Will he sell his horses and scatter his Jews [a reference to his rich friends, such as Ernest Cassel, Arthur Sassoon and Nathaniel Rothschild] or will Reuben Sassoon be enshrined among the crown jewels and other regalia? Will he become desperately serious? Will he continue to be friendly to you? Will the Keppel be appointed 1st Lady of the Bedchamber?' Churchill soon found very little was to change.

Of all the sights to be seen at the Coronation, none drew closer attention than the 'King's Loose Box'; the special reserved pew arranged by Edward for Alice Keppel, Lady Warwick, Lillie Langtry, Sarah Bernhardt, Jennie Churchill, Leonie Churchill and Princess Daisy of Pless. From the start of the new reign Alice Keppel was to the fore, remaining, in the widely used phrase, 'La Favorita.' Even beyond the fashionable set the Royal affair was fully acknowledged. Once, on instructing a Hansom cab to "King's Cross", the driver recognising Mrs. Keppel, replied "Not with you ma'am."

Besides Alice, the King's most intimate circle comprised Sir Ernest Cassel, his shrewd financial adviser, and the suave and quick-witted Portuguese diplomat, the Marquis of Soveral. Cassel had skillfully handled the royal finances and being aware of the depth of the King's feelings for Alice, was ready to offer her financial advice and market tips. In view of the Keppels' generally shaky finances, it is hardly surprising that Alice acted eagerly upon Sir Ernest's inside information. However, her success in the market soon gave rise to jealous comments of the ill-informed. The Duchess of Marlborough for one was quick to remark that Alice "knew how to choose her friends with shrewd appraisal," and even Sir Harold Acton, who was later to come to know her well, admitted, "Mrs. Keppel was fascinated by the power of capitalism." In years to come Vita Sackville-West would draw on Alice as the model for the materialistic and mercenary Mrs. Romola Cheyne in her novel 'The Edwardians'.

Alice and the King were rarely separated in England at all. The Keppels were frequent guests at Sandringham for the shoots which marked the King's and Queen's birthdays, and were also included in the deer-stalking parties at Balmoral and Abergeldie Castle. Alice always brought a certain zest to these Royal gatherings, which never failed to entertain Edward. However, other members of the Royal Family sometimes found her constant presence irksome. During Cowes Week 1908, May, Duchess of York, wrote to her husband, 'Georgie', (later George V) enquiring, 'How are things going in general? I mean does peace reign or have you had a difficult time?' George had no difficulty in interpreting this question and replied, 'Alas, Mrs. K arrives tomorrow and stops here in a yacht, I am afraid that peace and quiet will not remain.'

During the King's annual spring holidays to Biarritz, 'Alice Keppel' according to one of Edward VII's biographers 'was Queen.' Neither Alexandra or George Keppel ever accompanied their spouses on these trips to that "awful Biarritz" as the former termed it. The King and Alice never travelled to the resort together. Usually the King would start out at the beginning of March, spending a few days in Paris en route to relive some of the pleasures of his protracted youth. At the resort he would find Alice waiting for him, not at his hotel, for the sake of appearances, but at Sir Ernest Cassel's luxurious villa, the former home of the Empress Eugenie during the Second Empire. Alice's journey to Biarritz started from Victoria station, where a specially reserved carriage was laid on for herself, her two daughters, their governess, their nurse, a ladies' maid, a courier supplied by the palace, and a mountain of luggage. On leaving her special suite of cabins on board the boat, Alice would be formally received by the *chef-de-gare* and escorted, unchecked through customs. Another private railway carriage, known by the curious to be occupied by 'La Maitresse Du Roi', would then convey the party through the night to Biarritz.

At noon each day, Alice and the King would meet. After a hasty lunch, invariably of plovers eggs, a fish course, a meat dish, accompanied by champagne, Perrier water and claret, and followed by the King's customary balloon of Napoleon brandy and a Corona y Coronas cigar, they would embark on one of their excursions. In a fleet of claret coloured cars, the royal party would watch pelota matches at Anglet or the races at La Barre. The King was, for some inexplicable reason fond of roadside picnics, and would sit contentedly, oblivious to the stares of the passers by, surrounded by a sumptuous feast and attentive footmen, relishing his anonymity. The evenings were formal occasions.

A copious dinner was served in the royal suite at eight fifteen, to the King and his guests, who were never more than ten in number. Often Alice would be the only lady present. In tolerant Republican France Alice Keppel reigned undisputed.

Contrary to popular belief, Alice never accompanied the King to the spa at Marienbad in the realm of the stiff-backed old Emperor Franz Joseph. It was, however, well known that the Emperor had a long standing mistress of his own but, unlike Alice Keppel, Katharine Schrott was never openly paraded, and 'Edward VII thought too highly of Alice to subject her to the indignity of a clandestine existence even for a few weeks.' After the spring sojourn in the South of France, the King and Alice would spend several days in Paris before going their separate ways. Here Alice stayed at Cassel's spacious apartment in the Rue du Cirque, and the King in his suite at the Bristol. Like Lillie Langtry, and Daisy Warwick before her, Alice was feted at the dressmakers, Worth, and dined at the King's favourite restaurants, surrounded by French policemen trying to look inconspicuous.

There has been much dispute as to the extent of Alice Keppel's political influence on Edward VII. According to Margot Asquith, she was a Liberal. "To be a Liberal in high Society is rare", Lady Asquith declared, "indeed I often wonder in what society they are to be found; I do not meet them among golfers, soldiers, sailors or servants; nor have I seen much liberalism in the Church, the Court or the City; but Alice Keppel was born in Scotland and has remained a true Liberal." Alice's Liberalism would on occasion manifest itself in practical ways. One afternoon, her Portman Square neighbour, Lord Alington offered to take her for a drive, and asked where she would like to go. To Alington's surprise, Alice said Hoxton in the East End, a notorious slum, largely owned and never seen by Alington. After a three hour tour of the depressingly squalid streets, during which they were stared at and jeered at by sullen looking men, women and their ragged offspring, they returned to Portman Square, whereupon Alice declared "I do think it was charming of you to let me see Hoxton as it is *now*. Next time I go there I shan't recognise it."

In reply to Margot Asquith's claim that Alice was the King's political confidante, Alice categorically stated that she had never been told a Cabinet secret in her life. Nevertheless, Margot's printed assertions 'got her into endless hot water with George V.' What is known, however, is that Alice allowed herself to be used as a sort of liaison officer between the King and important men of the day, whom she permitted herself to be seated next to at dinner, in order to sound them out on certain subjects. During a visit of the Kaiser at a time when relations were particularly strained, Alice's skill in this department had Count Memsdorff, the debonair Austrian Ambassador in London, dying to know 'what sort of report she sent back to Sandringham'. In fact, Alice's charms worked so well on the German Emperor that she remained on better terms with him than did either Edward or Alexandra. In this respect, Lord Hardinge the Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and later Viceroy of India, paid her a remarkable tribute written in a private memorandum shortly after the King's death. 'Everybody knew of the friendship that existed between King Edward and Mrs. George Keppel, which was intelligible in view of the lady's good looks, vivacity and cleverness. I used to see a great deal of Mrs. Keppel at the time, and I was aware that she had knowledge of what was going on in the political world. I would like here to pay a tribute to her wonderful discretion, and to the excellent influence which she always exercised upon the King. She never utilised her knowledge to her own advantage, or that of her friends; and I never heard her repeat an unkind word of anybody. There were one or two occasions when the King was in disagreement with the Foreign Office, and I was able, through her, to advise the King with a view to the policy of the Government being accepted. She was very loyal to the King, and patriotic at the same time. It would have been difficult to find any other lady who would have filled the part of friend to King Edward with the same loyalty and discretion'.

During the annual Spring jaunt to Biarritz in 1910, bronchitis struck the King down. He returned to London on 27 April in slightly better health, but his staff all noticed the change in him. By 3 May he was again in the grip of bronchial asthma. That evening Alice Keppel and Mrs. James dined with him at Buckingham Palace. The King could eat little and to save his voice, they played cards. On the 5th, Alice received a message from the Queen who, knowing how it would comfort 'Bertie', asked her to come to the Palace urgently. The King's mistress obeyed, and spent a few final minutes alone with the Monarch. The next day, at 11:45pm, the King died. Or that at least is the version of events which has passed into the flattering saga of the Royal Family. The truth according to the private papers of Viscount Esher, who was in the Palace on the day the King died, and the revelations of Sir Francis Laking, the King's doctor, recorded in the unpublished secret diary of Wilfred Scawen Blunt, is somewhat different.

The first news of the King's illness reached Queen Alexandra on holiday in Corfu, and, until her return, Alice had been constantly in and out of the palace. Fearing that the Queen would not allow her near her dying lover, Alice sent Alexandra the note written by the King in 1902, stating that 'if he were dying, he felt sure that those about him would allow her to come and see him.' This coupled with the King's own request forced the reluctant Queen to summon Alice. An extraordinary scene then took place. Alice entered the King's bedroom and, having curtsied to the Queen and Princess Victoria, sat beside the King who, minus his false teeth, began to stroke her hand. Then the King spoke, "You must kiss her. You must kiss Alice." The Queen barely disguising her revulsion obeyed, but afterwards was to deny that any such act had occurred. Alexandra then instructed Laking to "Get that woman away."

Alice was by now hysterical, and was only induced to leave the room when she was firmly told that the King wished to be alone with the Queen. As Princess Victoria led her away Alice shrieked at the top of her voice, "I never did any harm, there was nothing wrong between us. What is to become of me?", 'for all the pages and footmen in the passages to hear.' 'Altogether', wrote Lord Esher, 'it was a painful and rather theatrical exhibition, and ought never to have happened.' Just after the King died, Alexandra confided to Sir Francis, "I would not have kissed her if he had not bade me. But I would have done anything he asked of me." In an effort to secure her future Alice, as soon as she could, rushed to Marlborough House, but the new Monarchs were having none of her. Realising that a new wind was blowing, Alice quickly regained her composure and put about the story of the all-forgiving Queen summoning her to the King's bedside. As Esher put it, 'Mrs. Keppel lied about the whole affair.'

Nevertheless Alice Keppel's world was shattered, and she and her family left the country for almost two years, travelling to Ceylon and China. When they did return to London, they took up residence at 16 Grosvenor Street, where, freed from former financial worries by the generous provision made for her by the late King, they entertained lavishly until the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. Despite his relatively advanced age, George Keppel immediately joined a City of London volunteer battalion of Kitchener's New Army, commanded by his kinsman, Colonel 'Bobby' White, and commenced training as 'one of the oldest Lieutenants in the British Army, on Salisbury Plain'. Alice too determined to have a part to play, went out to France with her old friend, the redoubtable Lady Sarah Wilson, to run a field-hospital at Etaples. As a child, Sonia Keppel used to think of Lady Sarah, 'in the same category as Miss Florence Nightingale'. Married to an officer of the Household Cavalry who was killed in action in 1914, Lady Sarah was by birth a Churchill; a sister to Lord Randolph and an aunt to Winston. Shortly before the outbreak of the Boer War, she had been travelling through South Africa intending to stay with friends in Rhodesia, and thus was on hand to play a heroine's role in the Siege of Mafeking. By early 1915, Alice's job at Etaples had become 'more elastic', and she spent longer periods at home in London. Meanwhile, George rose rapidly to the rank of Major and, in 1916-17 was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 2/4th East Lancs., and ended the war in command of the 2/5th Highland Light Infantry.

In 1927 the Keppels left London once more and went to live in Italy at the Villa dell'Ombrellino on Bellogosuardo above Florence. Here Alice Keppel established herself as an internationally celebrated *grande dame*, the hostess of numerous parties. Writing of her in 1934, as she approached her 71st birthday, Sir Henry 'Chips' Channon noted 'Mrs. Keppel is grey and magnificent, and young in spirit, but she cannot resist lying and inventing, and saying anything that comes into her Roman head. It is a habit she contracted long ago when, to amuse the blasé King Edward, she used to tell him all the news of the day spiced with her own humour. She is like a worldly Roman matron, but minus the cruelty.'

Staying in London during the abdication crisis, Alice found Edward VIII's desire to sleep with Wallis Simpson understandable, but his wish to marry her incomprehensible, and announced in her deep voice, to 'all London' dining at the Ritz that evening, "Things were done much better in my day." Italy's entry into the Second World War saw the speedy return of the Keppels to England, causing Mrs. Ronnie Greville, godmother to one of the Keppel daughters to comment, 'To hear Alice talk about her escape from France, one would think she had swum the Channel, with her maid between her teeth.'

Renting a house from Mrs. Walter Heneage at West Coker in Dorset, the Keppels also spent much of the war living at the Ritz, preferring, as Alice put it, 'bombs to boredom.' Here they could be seen; George Keppel now 'a tall soldierly personage, somewhat slow-footed, however, and stooped by time', with Alice at his side; 'a clear eyed, straight backed lady, who wore pearls and a noble air of belonging, unmistakably unselfconsciously, to a different period'. Sir Harold Acton observed, 'She created her own aura of grandeur in the suitably Edwardian lounge, far more regal than poor King Zog and Queen Geraldine of Albania, who had taken refuge in the same caravanserai.' Indeed it seemed, 'Wherever she pitched her tent she appeared to rule.' During the war years, Alice could also be seen, 'holding uproarious court to gatherings of equivocal young men in London pubs.'

The Keppels returned to Tuscany after the war, but within two years, Alice, 'the most colourful living reminder of Edward VII's scandalous love life', was dead, dying at Bellosguardo, Italy, on 11 September 1947. 'In short', writes Theo Aronson, 'Alice Keppel was not simply an Edwardian ghost. No more than with Lillie Langtry or Daisy Warwick did her fame solely rely on the fact that she had once been a mistress of Edward VII. Like them, Alice was a woman of intelligence and independence, very much a personality in her own right.'

Sold together with a photographic image and various copied research.

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- 115** *Five: Major Sir Edward Durand, Bt., 8th Rajputs, Indian Army, late Northumberland Fusiliers and East Surrey Regiment*
1914-15 STAR (Lt. E. P. M. Durand, 8/ Rajputs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with riband-bar M.I.D. oak leaves; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (Capt. E. P. M. Durand Bart. 8 Rajputs.); DELHI DURBAR 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (5) *£280-320*



Sir Edward Percy Marion Durand, 2nd Baronet of Ruckley Grange, was born on 11 July 1884, the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Durand, 1st Baronet, who served as British Resident in Nepal from 1888 to 1891, and for whom the Baronetcy, of Ruckley Grange in the County of Shropshire, was created on 8 April 1892. Educated at Wellington College, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 5th (Militia) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers on 3 May 1905, being promoted Lieutenant on 28 July 1906. Transferring to the East Surrey Regiment, he was granted a Regular Commission as Second Lieutenant on 29 May 1907, before joining the Indian Army as a Lieutenant on 29 August 1909, and was posted to the 8th Rajputs. He served with them during the Great War in Mesopotamia from February 1915, and on the Staff as an Aide-de-Camp, and was promoted Captain on 1 September 1915. He retired due to ill-health on 23 December 1922, having received his Majority the day before.

Sir Edward Durand married Miss Vera Lucas-Tooth, daughter of Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, Bt., in 1913, and succeeded his father to the Baronetcy on the latter's death on 1 July 1920. A keen polo player whilst out in India, he wrote the book '*Ponies' Progress*', published in 1935. He died without issue on 4 March 1955, and was succeeded to the Baronetcy by his brother. The title is extant.

Sold together with a copy of *Ponies' Progress* by Sir Edward Durand.

M.I.D. unconfirmed.

116 Four: Major the Marquess of Winchester, Rifle Brigade, the Premier Marquess of England, and the oldest ever member of the House of Lords

1914-15 STAR (Major Marquis of Winchester. Rif. Brig.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major Marquis of Winchester); CORONATION 1911, *traces of lacquer, nearly extremely fine (4)* £300-400

Henry William Montague Paulet, 16th Marquess of Winchester, was born on 30 October 1862, the younger son of the 14th Marquess of Winchester, the Premier Marquess of England, and his wife Mary, daughter of the 6th Baron Rokeby, and was educated at Burney's Royal Naval Academy, Gosport, Hampshire. He travelled widely, hunting big game in the Rocky Mountains, and visiting India, Ceylon, China, and Japan. In 1891 he went to South Africa, where he became a friend and hunting companion of Cecil Rhodes. Commission Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, he served as a Captain with the Hampshire Carabiniers, before transferring to the Rifle Brigade. He served during the Great War with the British Expeditionary Force in France from 1915 until 1917.

Lord Winchester succeeded to the Marquessate as 16th Marquess of Winchester, and Premier Marquess of England, as well as the subsidiary titles of Earl of Wiltshire and Baron St. John, upon the death of his brother on 11 December 1899, who was killed in action at Magersfontein in the Boer War. He served as Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire and Custos Rotulorum from 1904-19, Chairman of Hampshire County Council from 1904-09, and President of the Territorial Association from 1909-17. He married three times, his third wife being the daughter of the High Priest in India of the Parsees, but had no surviving children. Lord Winchester died in Monte Carlo on 28 June 1962, four months before his 100th birthday, and the oldest ever member of the House of Lords. He was succeeded to the Marquessate by his first cousin twice removed; the title is extant.

117 Three: Lieutenant-Colonel V. F. W. A. Paget, Royal Field Artillery, the great-nephew of Field Marshal Henry Paget, 1st Marquess of Anglesey, who commanded the Cavalry at Waterloo

1914-15 STAR (Lt. Col. V. F. W. A. Paget. R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lt. Col. V. F. W. A. Paget.) *very fine (3)* £140-180

Victor Frederick William Augustus Paget was born on 14 August 1861 at the British Legation, Copenhagen, Denmark, the eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus Paget, G.C.B., Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to Denmark, and Countess Walpurga Helena, eldest daughter to Charles, Count of Hohenthal, and Lady of Honour to the Imperial Princess of Prussia. He was the great-grandson of Henry Bayly Paget, 1st Earl of Uxbridge, and the great nephew of Field Marshal Henry William Paget, 2nd Earl of Uxbridge and 1st Marquess of Anglesey, who commanded the Cavalry at the Battle of Waterloo, famously losing his leg in the Battle, at which the immortal dialogue was said to have taken place:

Uxbridge: "By Jove sir, I have lost a leg"

Wellington: "By Jove Sir, so you have."

Paget was baptised in the Anglican church in Copenhagen in September 1861, and amongst his Godparents were the Imperial Prince and Princess of Prussia. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery on 26 July 1881. Promoted Captain on 31 March 1890, he served as an Aide-de-Camp at the British Legation in Copenhagen. Receiving his Majority on 9 October 1899, he retired on 25 December 1907, but was re-employed as Major in the Royal Field Artillery on the outbreak of the Great War. He served with the 62nd Brigade, New Armies, as a temporary Lieutenant-Colonel in France from 30 January 1915 until 30 March 1917, when he retired and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Paget married Miss Juliana Uniacke, the daughter of Captain Henry Turner Uniacke, 19th Foot, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, in September 1901. She died without issue in May 1906. Lieutenant-Colonel Paget died in London on 28 June 1927.

118 Five: Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Jaffray, Bt., 1st Dragoon Guards and Royal Flying Corps, later Warwickshire Yeomanry

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. Sir W. E. Jaffray, Bt.); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1935; EFFICIENCY DECORATION, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, with integral top 'Territorial' riband bar, mounted as worn, *good very fine (5)* £200-240

Sir William Edmund Jaffray, 4th Baronet of Skilts, was born at Studley, Warwickshire, on 29 July 1895, the second son of Sir William Jaffray, 2nd Baronet, and his wife Alice, daughter of Francis Galloway Esq., and was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Dragoon Guards on 12 May 1915, and served with them, and with the Royal Flying Corps, in France from 1916. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1917, he was placed on the half-pay list owing to ill health caused by wounds, 9 January 1919, and retired on 17 August 1919. He subsequently joined the Warwickshire Yeomanry, was advanced Major on 28 October 1927, and served as their Commanding Officer, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from 1935 until 1939.

Sir William Jaffray succeeded to the Baronetcy upon the death of his elder brother, who was killed at Oghratina, Sinai Peninsula, on 23 April 1916, whilst serving with the Worcestershire Yeomanry. He married Miss Anne Paget, daughter of Captain Otho Paget, M.C., on 11 October 1950, with whom he had one son. He died on 24 October 1953, and was succeeded to the Baronetcy by his only son, who is still living.

119 *Pair: Major the Viscount de Vesce, Irish Guards*BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major Viscount de Vesce) *very fine* (2)

£60-80

Ivo Richard Vesey, 5th Viscount de Vesce, was born on 15 December 1881, the son of Captain the Hon. Eustace Vesey, 9th Lancers, and his wife Constance, daughter of the 2nd Baron Wenlock. Educated at Eton, he was commissioned into the Irish Guards, and was promoted Captain on 7 January 1909. He transferred to the reserve on 4 January 1911, but was recalled to the Colours on the outbreak of the Great War and served as Regimental Adjutant from 15 July 1915, being advanced to Major on 11 November 1915.

Lord de Vesce married firstly Miss Georgina Wellesley, daughter of Gerald Wellesley Esq., on 24 April 1906. Divorced in 1919, he married secondly Lois, Countess of Rosse, widow of the 5th Earl of Rosse, on 15 May 1920. Upon the death of his uncle on 6 July 1903 he succeeded to the Viscounty as 5th Viscount de Vesce, as well as the subsidiary title of Baron Knapton. He sat in the House of Lords as an Irish Representative Peer from 1909-58. He died on 16 August 1958 without issue, and was succeeded to the Viscounty by his nephew John Vesey. The title is extant, with the present viscount being the recipient's great-nephew.

120 *Pair: Second Lieutenant the Honourable R. J. Hepburne-Scott, Royal Scots*BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut. P. J. Hepburne-Scott.) *good very fine* (2)

£30-40

The Honourable Patrick John Hepburne-Scott was born on 25 April 1899, the third son of the 8th Lord Polwarth and his wife Edith, daughter of Sir Thomas Buxton, Bt., and was educated at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Commissioned Second Lieutenant on 27 March 1918, he served with the Royal Scots during the Great War. Ordained Priest, he held the livings of St. Paul's, Wokingham, between 1937 and 1946, and of Kirkley in Suffolk between 1948 and 1955. He left the Established Church in 1955.

Hepburne-Scott married Miss Cona Fielding-Smith, the daughter of Cyril Fielding-Smith Esq., on 25 August 1925, with whom she had two daughters. He died in 1982.

121 *Three: Lieutenant Sir Austin Hudson, Bt., Royal Berkshire Regiment and Guards Machine Gun Regiment, later Member of Parliament for Islington, Hackney, and Lewisham, and Commanding Officer, 1st London Battalion, Home Guard*BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. A. U. M. Hudson.); DEFENCE MEDAL, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£50-70

Sir Austin Uvedale Morgan Hudson, 1st Baronet of North Hackney, was born on 6 February 1897, the son of Leopold Hudson Esq., and his wife Ethel, and was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned into the Royal Berkshire Regiment as Second Lieutenant on 16 June 1915, he was promoted Lieutenant on 21 December 1915 and served with them during the Great War, and with the Guards Machine Gun Regiment in France from March to November 1918, where he was wounded. He transferred to the Reserve of Officers with the rank of Captain on 22 May 1920. Elected Conservative Member of Parliament for East Islington in 1922, and Hackney North in 1924, he held various ministerial posts throughout the 1930's, and served as Commanding Officer of the 1st London Battalion, Home Guard, during the Second World War. He was created a Baronet in July 1942, and subsequently served as Member of Parliament for North Lewisham from 1950 until his death.

Sir Austin married Miss Peggy Broadbent, only daughter of Charles Broadbent Esq., and his wife Hilda, daughter of Sir John Brunner, Bt., in 1930. He died without issue and heirless on 29 November 1956.

122 *Four: Major the Lord Lawrence, London Regiment*BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major Lord Lawrence); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, *light contact marks, good very fine* (4)

£180-220

Alexander Graham Lawrence, 3rd Baron Lawrence of the Punjab was born on 29 March 1878, the only son of the 2nd Lord Lawrence and his wife Mary, and the grandson of John Lawrence, 1st Baron Lawrence of the Punjab, and sometime Viceroy of India. He was educated at Eton and Worcester College, Oxford, and served in the Territorial Army, in both the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, and the King's (Liverpool) Regiment. On the outbreak of the Great War he was promoted Major and posted to the 11th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles) on 28 August 1914, and was appointed a Draft Conducting Officer on the Staff on 24 January 1917. He relinquished his appointments on 2 April 1919.

Lord Lawrence married Miss Dorothy Hobson, daughter of Anthony Hobson Esq., on 12 November 1907, with whom he had one son and five daughters. He succeeded his father as 3rd Baron Lawrence on the latter's death on 22 August 1913. Lord Rotherham died on 24 June 1947, and was succeeded to the Barony by his son. The title is extant, and is currently held by the recipient's grandson, although he has no heir.

123 *Three: Mary, Lady Le Breton, Voluntary Aid Detachment*BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (M. G. Sawbridge. V.A.D.); DEFENCE MEDAL, *very fine* (3)

£70-90

Mary Gwendoline, Lady Le Breton, was born Mary Gwendoline Sawbridge on 31 January 1882, the daughter of Captain Edward Sawbridge Esq., and served during the Great War with the Voluntary Aid Detachment. She married Colonel Sir Edward Le Breton, Royal Engineers, on 19 June 1920, with whom she had one daughter. She served during the Second World War with the Home Forces, and died on at Goring on Thames, Berkshire, on 7 October 1966.

Sold together with the notification card for the Defence Medal.

124



Pair: The Honourable Clare Stuart-Wrotley, Voluntary Aid Detachment, and a noted society beauty

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (The Hon. C. E. Stuart-Wrotley. V.A.D.)
nearly extremely fine (2) £140-180

The Honourable Clare Euphemia Stuart-Wrotley was born on 16 October 1889, the only daughter of the 1st Baron Stuart of Wrotley, and his wife Alice Millais, the daughter of Sir John Millais, Bt., the painter. As a society beauty she herself was painted by John Singer Sargent, the leading portrait painter of his generation. She enlisted for War service with the Voluntary Aid Detachment in October 1915, and served with Chelsea V.A.D. Hospital from October 1915 until August 1916, and then with the Joint Commission in France from April 1917 until September 1918, at Boulogne Rest Station; No. 9 Red Cross Hospital, Calais; and No. 2 Red Cross Hospital, Rouen. She died on 15 January 1945, unmarried. Lord Stuart himself died heirless on 25 April 1926, and the title is now extinct.

125



Five: Zena, the Honourable Mrs. Maurice Brett, French Red Cross, and a star of the stage and screen

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Hon. Mrs. Z. Brett); CORONATION 1911; JUBILEE 1935; **France, Third Republic, SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE MILITARY WOUNDED CROSS 1914-19**, silver, with original Red Cross ribbon, *good very fine* (5) £800-1000

Florence Harriet Zena, The Honourable Mrs. Maurice Brett was born Florence Harriet Zena Dones in Chelsea, London, on 4 February 1887, the daughter of Arthur Dones Esq., a Clerk of the Divorce Court. Educated at Maida Vale High School, she had her first performance on stage in 1899, at the age of 12, in the Christmas pantomime *Babes in the Wood* at the Coronet Theatre in London. Her younger sister Phyllis was also in the production, and they both adopted the stage name of Dare. In the first decade of the 20th Century she starred in pantomimes such as *Cinderella* and *The Sleeping Beauty*, and various Edwardian musical comedy productions including *An English Daisy* and *The Catch of the Season*. Whilst appearing in the latter production on tour, she met and got engaged to the Hon. Maurice Vyner Baliol Brett, second son of the Viscount Esher, and an Aide-de-Camp to General Sir John French (the future Field Marshal Lord French, Earl of Ypres). They were married on 23 January 1911, following which she retired from the stage and moved to Ascot, Berkshire, where they had a son and two daughters.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Mrs. Brett followed her husband (who served throughout the War on the Staff, was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, was four times Mentioned in Despatches, and was advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel) to France and joined the French Red Cross in June 1916, nursing injured soldiers for three years at Mrs. Vanderbilt's American Hospital in France.

In 1926, after fifteen years away from the stage, she returned to the theatre and played a number of leading roles, starring and working alongside such luminaries of the West End as Noël Coward, Ivor Novello, and John Gielgud. Her last theatrical role was as Mrs. Higgins, Henry Higgins' mother, in the original London production of *My Fair Lady*, beginning in 1958 and running for five and a half years. She was the only one of the principal performers to stay for the complete run, followed by a season on tour. At its conclusion she retired from the stage. Meanwhile, and in addition to her stage career, she made several appearances on television and the silver screen. She died in London on 11 March 1975, her husband having predeceased her in August 1934.

Sold together with a large number of postcard photographs of the recipient, including two that are personally signed by her. For the medals to Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Maurice Brett see Lot 98.

126 *Family Group:**Pair: Captain R. L. Barnard, Royal Engineers*BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. R. L. Barnard.) *BWM partially officially corrected, very fine**Three: Driver Eileen, the Honourable Mrs. Barnard, French Red Cross*BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (E. Plunket.); **France, Third Republic**, CROIX DE GUERRE, bronze, reverse dated '1914-1918', with bronze star on riband, *good very fine (5)* *£100-140*

Rowland Lionel Barnard, the son of Colonel W. A. M. Barnard, Grenadier Guards, served as Private Secretary to Lord Edward Cecil, Financial Advisor, Ministry of Finance, Cairo, Egypt. He served with the Royal Engineers in Egypt during the Great War from 6 August 1917, with the local rank of Captain. After the War he served as a Judge with the Jockey Club in Egypt.

Rowland Barnard married the Hon. Eileen Plunket, the daughter of the 5th Baron Plunket, on 12 October 1931, with whom he had one son and one daughter, and died on 23 October 1955.

Eileen Hermoine, The Honourable Mrs. Barnard was born Eileen Hermione Plunket in Ireland on 15 July 1896, the second daughter of the 5th Baron Plunket and his wife Lady Victoria, daughter of the 1st Marquess of Dufferin and Ava. She served during the Great War as a Driver with the Hackett-Lowther unit, attached to the French Red Cross, in France from July 1918, and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre. The Hackett-Lowther unit, founded in London in August 1917 by Norah Hackett and Toupie Lowther, was a private British women's ambulance outfit, and served in France under the control of the French Third Army, the British Army refusing to have anything to do with them. They performed valuable work in transporting the wounded to and from evacuation hospitals and stations on the railways, driving by day and night wherever they were sent. Eileen Plunket served in the Hackett-Lowther unit alongside her "close friend" Miss Enid Elliot; indeed, 'it seems likely that a significant number of women in the unit were lesbians- given Toupie Lowther's arresting "masculine appearance", it seems unlikely that women who had conventional views on sexual morality or the role of women in society would have wanted to join the unit.' (*A History of 20th Century Lesbians*, by Emily Hamer refers). In 1931 she got engaged to Captain R. L. Barnard, which was reported in the newspapers under the heading 'An Interesting Engagement', and they married at Christ Church, Down Street, Mayfair, London, on 12 October 1931. Their honeymoon 'consisted of a motoring trip to Trieste, from where they caught a boat to Cairo, arriving in time for the start of the racing season.' She re-kindled her friendship with Miss Elliot in the 1930s, and died in 1966.

127 *Family Group:**Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord Waleran, French Red Cross, late Devon Rifle Volunteers and Grenadier Guards, Member of Parliament for Tiverton and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; a First Class Cricketer, he was 65 when the Great War started*BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Rt. Hon. Lord W. H. Waleran.) *nearly extremely fine**Pair: Helena, the Lady Waleran, French Red Cross*BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lady H. M. Waleran.) *nearly extremely fine (4)**£300-400*

William Hood Walrond, 1st Baron Waleran, was born on 26 February 1849, the eldest son of Sir John Walrond, Bt., and his wife Frances, daughter of the 2nd Baron Bridport. He was educated at Eton and served as a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, before transferring to the Devon Rifle Volunteers, with whom he was advanced honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. He was elected Member of Parliament for East Devonshire in 1880, and for Tiverton in 1885, and held the seat until 1906. Appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury in 1895, he was advanced to Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) on 11 August 1902.

Lord Waleran succeeded to the baronetcy upon the death of his father on 23 April 1889, and on 23 December 1905 was raised to the peerage as Baron Waleran. He married Miss Elizabeth Pitman, daughter of James Pitman Esq., on 11 April 1871, with whom he had one son and two daughters. She died on 11 October 1911, and Lord Waleran subsequently married Miss Helena Morrison on 28 October 1913. During the Great War both he and his wife served with the French Red Cross in France. He died on 17 May 1925, and was succeeded to the title by his grandson (his only son, who was elected M.P. for Tiverton upon his father's elevation to the House of Lords, having been killed in action during the Great War); upon the latter's death in 1966 both the Barony and Baronetcy became extinct.

Lord Waleran was a keen cricketer, who played in the Eton XI in 1866 and 1867 (losing against Harrow at Lord's by an innings in 1866, but drawing the fixture the following year), as well as for a number of leading wandering teams in later life. He played one First Class match, for the M.C.C. against Surrey at Lord's in May 1868, and scored 13 in each innings in a four-wicket victory.

Helena Margaret, Baroness Waleran, married Lord Waleran on 28 October 1913, and served during the Great War alongside her husband in the French Red Cross. She died on 19 February 1956.



Five: Brigadier-General the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., 10th Hussars and North Irish Horse, who commanded the South Western Mounted Brigade during the Great War, and was later Lord Lieutenant of Dorset and Lord Steward of the Household

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Brig. Gen. Earl of Shaftesbury.); CORONATION 1902, silver; CORONATION 1911; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, mounted as worn and housed in a fitted case, *good very fine* (5) *£600-800*

K.P. *London Gazette* 19 June 1911.

G.C.V.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1924.

K.C.V.O. *London Gazette* 15 May 1906: 'On the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India.'

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

Order of St. John, Knight of Justice *London Gazette* 5 June 1923.

Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 9th Earl of Shaftesbury, was born on 31 August 1869, the only son of the 8th Earl of Shaftesbury and his wife Lady Harriet, daughter of the Marquess of Donegall; and the grandson of the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury, the great Victorian social reformer. He was commissioned into the 10th Hussars in 1890, and was promoted Lieutenant the following year. Appointed Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Earl Brassey, Governor of Victoria, in 1895, he served in that role for three years, before being promoted Captain in 1898. Transferring to the Reserve in the Dorset Imperial Yeomanry in 1899, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and took up the command of the North Irish Horse on 12 March 1902, an appointment that he held for the next ten years, subsequently becoming Honorary Colonel of the Regiment. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant for Belfast in 1904, and Lord Mayor of Belfast in 1907, he was created a Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick at a ceremony held at Dublin Castle on 10 July 1911- he and Field Marshal the Earl Kitchener of Khartoum were the last two Knights of the Order of St. Patrick to be created, and were personally invested by H.M. King George V in what was the last visit by a British ruling monarch to Dublin for 100 years. Later that year he was appointed Lord Lieutenant for County Antrim. On the outbreak of the Great War he was appointed to command the 1st South Western Mounted Brigade, and was promoted temporary Brigadier-General. He served throughout the Great War, going out to France on the Staff in 1916, before relinquishing his command on 1 March 1919, when he was granted the honorary rank of Brigadier-General. He was not entitled to the Victory Medal.

Upon the death of his father on 13 April 1886 Lord Shaftesbury succeeded to the Earldom as 9th Earl of Shaftesbury, as well as the subsidiary titles of Baron Ashley and Baron Cooper. He married Lady Constance Grosvenor, eldest daughter of Earl Grosvenor, son of the 1st Duke of Westminster, on 15 July 1899, with whom he had two sons and two daughters. He subsequently served as Lord Lieutenant of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain to H.M. Queen Mary (having served as Chamberlain to her whilst she was Princess of Wales); and Lord Steward of the Household. He died on 25 March 1961, and was succeeded to the Earldom by his grandson, his eldest son having pre-deceased him. The title is extant, with the present earl being the recipient's great-grandson.

129 Six: Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord Kensington, Corps of Guides Cavalry, Indian Army, late 15th/19th Hussars

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Lieut. Hon. W. Edwardes., 15-19-H.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39, *second clasp a tailor's copy* (Capt. Hon'ble W. Edwardes, Guides Cav.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *extremely fine* (6) £400-500

William Edwardes, 7th Baron Kensington, was born on 15 May 1904, the eldest son of the 6th Baron Kensington and his wife Mable, daughter of George Pilkington Esq. Educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 15th/19th Hussars on 30 August 1924. Promoted Lieutenant on 30 August 1926, he served with the Cavalry in India on the North West Frontier in 1930-31, before transferring to the Indian Army with the rank of Captain on 17 November 1935. He served with the Corps of Guides Cavalry on the North West Frontier, and during the Second World War, and was advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lord Kensington succeeded his father as 7th Baron Kensington on the latter's death on 4 March 1938, and died unmarried on 19 August 1981. He was succeeded to the Barony by his nephew; the title is extant.

M.I.D. unconfirmed.

Sold together with the recipient's related miniature awards, and various riband bars.

130



INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Capt. Hon. H. W. Fitzmaurice, 72nd. Highlanders.**) *minor bruise and die flaw to edge, nearly extremely fine* £500-600

The Honourable Henry Warrender Fitzmaurice was born on 7 July 1828, the second son of the 5th Earl of Orkney and his wife Charlotte, daughter of the 3rd Baron Boston. Receiving a commission as Ensign into the 72nd Highlanders on 19 March 1847, he was promoted Lieutenant on 28 December 1849, and Captain on 4 August 1854. In August 1857 he left with his Regiment for India, having not served in the Crimea, to help quell the great Sepoy Mutiny, and received the Indian Mutiny Medal with clasp for Central India. He retired by sale of his commission in 1860.

Fitzmaurice married Miss Sarah Roose, only daughter of George Roose Esq., of Bryntirion, North Wales, and they had three sons and one daughter. Appointed High Sheriff and Deputy Lieutenant of Anglesey in 1866, he died on 12 January 1875. His second son, Edmund Walter Fitzmaurice, succeeded his uncle (the recipient's elder brother) as 7th Earl of Orkney on the latter's death on 21 October 1889. The title is extant.

For the Crimea Medal group to the recipient's brother, the Hon. A. T. Fitzmaurice, see Lot 105.

131 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (8031 Pte. Sir A. Wells, 40th. Coy. 10th. Impl: Yeo:) second clasp loose on riband as issued, extremely fine, and a rare rank-title combination £200-240

Sir Arthur Spencer Wells, 2nd Baronet of Upper Grosvenor Street, was born in 1866, the son of Sir Thomas Wells, 1st Baronet, Surgeon to H.M. Queen Victoria and President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and his wife Elizabeth, and was educated at Wellington College and Trinity College, Cambridge. He served as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. Sir William Harcourt, M.P., from 1893-95, and unsuccessfully contested the Gloucester City seat at the 1895 General Election. He served in the Boer War with the 40th (Oxfordshire) Company, 10th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry.

Sir Arthur Wells succeeded to the Baronetcy upon the death of his father on 31 January 1897. He never married, and died on 31 March 1906, heirless.

132 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg (2062 Serjt: The Hon. W. Beresford. Roberts Horse) polished, very fine £180-220

The Honourable William Arthur de la Poer Horsley Beresford was born on 9 August 1878, the fifth son of the 3rd Baron Decies and his wife Catherine, and a scion of the Marquesses of Waterford. He served during the Boer War with Roberts Horse, and was subsequently commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps. He married four times, had nine children, and died on 11 July 1949.

133 KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (**Lt. A. G. M. F. Howard. RI. Lanc. Rgt.**) *good very fine* £70-90M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919

The Honourable Algernon George Mowbray Frederick Howard was born on 15 September 1874, the second son of the Hon. Frederick Howard, second son of the second Earl of Effingham, and his wife Lady Constance Finch-Hatton, daughter of the 11th Earl of Winchelsea. He served with the Royal Lancashire Regiment during the Boer War, and, transferring to the Militia, was promoted Captain on 6 June 1903. He served with the Duke of Lancaster's Yeomanry during the Great War in France, and was awarded the Military Cross. He resigned his commission on 1 March 1921, retaining the rank of Captain.

Upon the death of his cousin, the 4th Earl of Effingham, on 6 May 1927, Howard's elder brother succeeded to the Earldom, as well as the subsidiary title of Baron Howard (their father having died previously). By Royal Warrant of 6 December 1929, King George V conferred upon Algernon Howard the title, rank, and precedence of a younger son of an Earl, which would have been his had his late father survived the 4th Earl, and himself succeeded to the Earldom. He never married, and died on 7 May 1950.

Sold together with five copy and erased medals representing the rest of the recipient's medallic entitlement, viz. MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., copy; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State; 1914-15 STAR; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, these all erased.

134 A GREAT WAR IDENTITY TAG, impressed '**2/Lt. Hon. S. G. Pelham, XI Hussars, C.E.**' *good condition* £30-40M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916.

Sackville George Pelham, 5th Earl of Yarborough was born on 17 December 1888, the second son of the 4th Earl of Yarborough and his wife Marcia, 13th Baroness Conyers, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 11th Hussars, he served during the Great War in France from 15 August 1914. Two weeks later, on 30 August 1914, his elder brother, Lord Worsley, a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, was killed in action, and Pelham assumed his courtesy title. Promoted Captain in 1916, he was wounded and awarded the Military Cross, before retiring from the Army in 1919. In 1926 he was commissioned a Major in the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry, was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1936, served with them during the Second World War. He died on 7 February 1948.

Lord Yarborough married Miss Nancy Brocklehurst, only daughter of Alfred Brocklehurst Esq., on 23 September 1919, with whom he had two daughters. Upon the death of his father on 12 July 1936 he succeeded to the Earldom as 5th Earl of Yarborough, as well as the subsidiary titles of Baron Worsley and Baron Yarborough. He died on 7 February 1948, and was succeeded to the Earldom by his brother. The title is extant, with the present earl being the recipient's great-nephew.

135**The Jubilee and Coronation Medal pair awarded to Her Serene Highness Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg**

JUBILEE 1887, gold, with lady's narrow 1897 clasp (H.S.H. Princess Victor of Hohenlohe.) with double ring suspension;
CORONATION 1902, silver, unnamed as issued, both on lady's bow ribbands, *good very fine and extremely rare* (2)

£1800-2200

Provenance: Gleichen Family Decorations and Award, Spink, December 1990.

Her Serene Highness Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg was born Laura Williamina Seymour on 17 December 1832, the daughter of Admiral Sir George Seymour and his wife Georgiana, granddaughter of the 4th Earl of Berkeley and a great-granddaughter of the 2nd Duke of Richmond. Her direct ancestor Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset, was the eldest brother of King Henry VIII's queen consort, Jane Seymour, and was Lord Protector of England during the minority of his nephew King Edward VI. She married Prince Victor Ferdinand Franz Eugen Gustaf Adolf Constantin Friedrich of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a nephew of Queen Victoria, (and who, as a young officer in the Royal Navy had served under his future father-in-law Admiral Seymour in H.M.S. *Cumberland* in the 1850's), on 26 January 1861, having been created Countess von Gleichen by Ernst II, Duke of Saxe-Coburg und Gotha on the eve of her marriage.

Upon her brother Francis succeeding his cousin as Marquess of Hertford in 1870, Queen Victoria granted her the rank and precedence of a daughter of a Marquess, and on 15 December 1885 Queen Victoria finally gave her permission to share her husband's princely title within the British Empire (before then she had been known as the Countess von Gleichen). She and her husband had one son and three daughters prior to her husband's death in December 1891. Princess Victor herself died on 13 February 1912; the following year her children were granted the unique right to take precedence before the daughters and younger sons of English dukes.

Sold with a photograph of the recipient, taken from the Royal Archives at Windsor Castle.

For the medals awarded to Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg's daughter, Lady Feodora Gleichen, see Lot 136.



The Jubilee Medal pair awarded to Lady Fedora Gleichen, daughter of H.S.H. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a noted sculptor and the first female member of the Royal British Society of Sculptors

JUBILEE 1887, gold, with lady's narrow 1897 clasp (Countess Feodora Gleichen) on lady's bow riband; **France, Third Republic**, LEGION OF HONOUR, 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, with rosette on riband, *extremely fine and rare* (2) *£1600-2000*

Provenance: Gleichen Family Decorations and Awards, Spink, December 1990.

Lady Feodora Georgina Maud Gleichen was born Her Serene Highness Countess Feodora von Gleichen in London on 20 December 1861, the eldest daughter of H.S.H. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and his wife Laura, Countess von Gleichen. The daughter of a man who, in addition to his naval duties, had practised sculpture with success, Countess Feodora studied art in her father's studio at St. James's and later with Alphonse Legros at the Slade School of Art. She completed her artistic studies in Rome in 1891 and regularly exhibited at the Royal Academy.

In 1913, following her mother's death, she and her siblings were granted the unique right to take the rank, style, and precedence before the daughters and younger sons of English dukes. In 1917, when British citizens were required to relinquish all German titles, the Gleichen family retained their name but lost their comital status (and their 'von'), and henceforth Countess Feodora von Gleichen became Lady Fedora Gleichen. Shortly before her own death she had completed her final work, a memorial to the fallen of the 37th (British) Division (which had been commanded by her brother Lord Edward Gleichen) at Monchy-le-Preux in France, for which she was awarded the French Legion of Honour. She died, unmarried, at her apartment in St. James's Palace, London on 22 February 1922, and was later posthumously made the first female member of the Royal British Society of Sculptors.

Sold with a photograph of the recipient, taken from the Royal Archives at Windsor Castle.

For the medals awarded to Lady Feodora's mother, Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, see Lot 135.

137 Four: The Earl of Halsbury, 3 times Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the compiler and editor of Halsbury's Laws of England, and on his death aged 98 the oldest man to have ever sat in Parliament

JUBILEE 1897, silver; CORONATION 1902, silver; CORONATION 1911; WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SADDLERS QUARTER WARDEN'S BADGE, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved 'The Right Honourable the Earl of Halsbury, Quarter Warden' *good very fine* (4) *£300-400*

Hardinge Stanley Giffard, 1st Earl of Halsbury, was born in Pentonville, London, on 3 September 1823, the third son of Stanley Giffard Esq., the founder and first editor of *The Standard* (now the *London Evening Standard*). Educated at Merton College, Oxford, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1850. Appointed Queen's Counsel in 1865, he was engaged in some of the most celebrated criminal trials of his time, including the famous Tichborne claimant case. Appointed Solicitor-General by Benjamin Disraeli in 1875, and given the customary knighthood, he finally obtained a seat in parliament (at the fourth attempt) when he was elected M.P. for Laundeston. In June 1885 he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in Lord Salisbury's first administration, and was created Baron Halsbury, of Halsbury in the County of Devon. He served as Lord High Chancellor until December 1905, with his tenure broken only by the brief Liberal ministries of 1886 and 1892-95, and in 1898 he was further elevated in the peerage on being created Earl of Halsbury and Viscount Tiverton. He continued to serve in the House of Lords after finally vacating the Woolsack in 1905, and was one of the principal leaders of the faction of Tory peers that resolved on all out opposition to the Liberal government's bill that brought in the Parliament Act 1911. He also served as President of the Royal Society of Literature, Grand Warden of English Freemasons, High Steward of the University of Oxford, and a Quarter Warden of the Worshipful Company of Saddlers. His lasting legacy in the legal field was the compilation of 'Halsbury's Laws of England', a major reference work which provides the only complete narrative statement of all English law, and which is still published today.

Lord Halsbury married firstly Miss Caroline Humphreys, the daughter of William Humphreys Esq., on 28 August 1852. Following her death he remarried Miss Wilhelmina Woodfall, daughter of Henry Woodfall Esq. on 14 October 1874, with whom he had one son and two daughters. He died on 11 December 1921, aged 98, the oldest peer to have ever sat in the House of Lords, and was succeeded to the Earldom by his only son Hardinge, Viscount Tiverton. Upon the death of the 4th Earl of Halsbury in 2010 all the titles became extinct.



The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals attributed to Major-General His Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, father of H.M. Queen Mary and the great-grandfather of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II

THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, gold and enamel; JUBILEE 1887, gold; VOLUNTEER DECORATION, V.R., silver and silver-gilt, *lacking integral top riband bar*; EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir; **Turkey, Ottoman Empire**, ORDER OF OSMANIA, silver, gold, and enamel, *reverse central medallion missing*; KHEDIVÉ'S STAR 1882; **Austria, Empire**, MEDAL OF MERIT, Franz Joseph, gilt, with crown suspension; **Austria, Empire**, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (8) £800-1200

Provenance: Spink Medal Circular, September 1999.

His Serene Highness Prince Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Duke of Teck, was born at Osijek, Slavonia (now Croatia) on 28 August 1937, the son of Duke Alexander of Wurttemberg and his wife the Countess of Hohenstein. He entered the Austrian Army in 1854 as a Lieutenant in the 1st Lancers, and transferred to the Guard Squadron in 1856. Promoted Captain in the 7th Hussars, he acted as an Orderly Officer to Field Marshal Count Wimpffen and served throughout the Franco-Prussian War, receiving the Austrian Medal of Merit for distinguished services at the Battle of Solferino. He retired from the Austrian Army in 1866, following his marriage, on the 12 June of that year, to Princess Mary of Cambridge, the younger daughter of Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, and the granddaughter of H.M. King George III. Appointed an Honorary Colonel in the 1st City of London Artillery the following year, he served in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 on General Sir Garnet Wolseley's Staff, and was awarded the Turkish Order of Osmania 1st Class. Advanced to Major-General in 1893, he died at his home in Richmond Park, London, on 21 January 1900, and is buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

He was created Duke of Teck by the King of Wurttemberg in 1871, and he and his wife Princess Mary had three sons and a daughter, May, the future Queen Mary.

139 The Shorthorn Society of Great Britain Prize Medal awarded to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for his champion bull Climsland Sunray

THE SHORTHORN SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN PRIZE MEDAL, silvered, the obverse featuring a portrait bust of H.M. King George V, Patron, the reverse engraved within wreath 'Awarded H.R.H. Prince of Wales at Royal Welsh Agricl. Society's Show 1928 for his Champion Bull 222081 Climsland Sunray', in *John Pinches, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £60-80

The Shorthorn breed of cattle, a dual-purpose breed suitable for both dairy and beef production, was first bred in England and Wales in 1820.



The Royal Albert Hall Council Medal awarded to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh

ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES COUNCIL MEDAL 1871, gold (24.48g), the obverse showing an exterior view of the Hall, the reverse engraved H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh K.G., with small ring suspension, *extremely fine and very rare* £300-400

Provenance: DNW, December 2003.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, 1st Duke of Edinburgh, was born on 6 August 1844, the second son of Queen Victoria. He succeeded his uncle as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and died in Coburg on 30 July 1900.

The Royal Albert Hall was built between April 1867 and December 1870, and was formally opened by Queen Victoria on 29 March 1871.

141 The Worshipful Company of Haberdashers Liveryman's Medallion presented to Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, third son of Queen Victoria and Governor-General of Canada

WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF HABERDASHERS MEDALLION, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Presented to H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., K. T., K.P., G.C.M.G., upon his being admitted a Liveryman of the Haberdashers' Company 2nd. July, 1873. Aldn. D. H. Stone, Master.', in fitted case of issue, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £100-140

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, was born on 1 May 1850, the third son of Queen Victoria. He was granted the freedom and Livery of the Most Worshipful Company of Haberdashers in 1873, under the Mastership of Alderman David Stone, who himself would be elected Lord Mayor of London the following year, and maintained an active connection with the Company for the rest of his life. He served as Governor-General of Canada throughout the Great War, rose to the rank of Field Marshal in the British Army, and received every Order of Knighthood possible. He died on 16 January 1942.

Sold together with two postcard photographs of the recipient.

Note: A similar example of this medal is in the collection of the Worshipful Company of Cutlers of London.

142 The St. John Ambulance Association Re-examination Cross awarded to H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, daughter of H.M. Queen Victoria, and President of the Royal British Nurses' Association

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION RE-EXAMINATION CROSS, silver, reverse engraved 'No. 3465 Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein', *good very fine and a rare item of insignia to the Royal Family* £200-300

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, was born Princess Helena Augusta Victoria on 25 May 1846, the third daughter of H.M. Queen Victoria and H.R.H. Prince Albert. She married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein at Windsor castle on 5 July 1866. The match was particularly awkward, given the recent history of Schleswig-Holstein, and horrified the Princess of Wales (the future Queen Alexandra, daughter of H.M. King Christian IX of Denmark), who declared 'The Duchies belong to Papa.'

Princess Christian was the most active member of the royal family, carrying out an extensive programme of royal engagements at a time when royalty was not expected to appear often in public. She was also an active patron of charities, and was one of the founding members of the Red Cross. She was made a Dame Chevaliere of the Order of St. John on 23 June 1881; when the Order was made a Royal Order of Chivalry by H.M. Queen Victoria on 14 May 1888, the grade changed its title to Lady of Justice, and Princess Christian is inscribed in the Register of the Order as the 3rd ever Lady of Justice (after H.M. Queen Victoria and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales). Appointed President of the British Nurses' Association upon its foundation in 1887 (with the organisation receiving its Royal prefix in 1891), she was a strong supporter of nurse registration, an issue that was opposed by both Florence Nightingale and leading public figures. In a speech made in 1893, she made clear that the R.B.N.A. was working towards "improving the education and status of those devoted and self-sacrificing women whose whole lives have been devoted to tending the sick, the suffering, and the dying". In 1897 she established the Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve.

Following the death of Queen Victoria in 1901, the new Queen, Alexandra, who had never forgiven Princess Christian for taking the name Schleswig-Holstein, insisted on replacing her as President of the Army Nursing Service. This gave rise to a further breach between the royal ladies, with the King caught in the middle between his sister and his wife. In accordance with rank, Princess Christian agreed to resign in the Queen's favour, but retained the presidency of the Army Nursing Service Reserve. She was also an active figure in other nursing organisations, and was president of the Isle of Wight, Windsor and Great Western Railway branches of the Order of St. John. In this position, she personally signed and presented many thousands of certificates of proficiency in nursing.

Prince and Princess Christian had six children, four of whom lived to adulthood, with the eldest son, Prince Christian Victor, dying of centric fever whilst serving in South Africa during the Boer War. Princess Christian died at Schomberg House, London, on 9 June 1923, and is buried in the Royal Burial Ground at Frogmore, Windsor.

143 The National Fire Brigades' Union Long Service Medal awarded to the Marquess of Downshire, Wokingham Volunteer Fire Brigade

NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADES' UNION LONG SERVICE MEDAL, bronze, edge officially impressed '2171', and the date of the award 'March 13th 1905' overlaid in silver on the reverse, with 'Five Years' clasp and top 'Ten Years' riband bar, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £80-120

Arthur Willis John Wellington Blundell Trumbull Hill, 6th Marquess of Downshire, was born on 2 July 1871, the only son of the 5th Marquess of Downshire and his wife Georgiana, the daughter of Colonel John Balfour, 7th of Balbirnie. He inherited the Marquessate upon his father's death on 31 March 1874, as well as the subsidiary titles of Earl of Hillsborough, Viscount Hillsborough, Viscount Kilwarlin, Viscount Fairford, Baron Hill, and Baron of Harwich, and received the hereditary appointment of Constable of Hillsborough Fort. Despite being one of Britain's richest men, he was at heart just a simple country man, as an article in *The Wokingham Paper* relates:

'A young man sits holding the reins of a horse drawn fire engine. He is the chief of Wokingham's voluntary fire service and also just happens to be a member of one of Britain's wealthiest families. Arthur Willis John Wellington Trumbull Hill at the age of just three years old became the 6th Marquess of Downshire, whose family owned 5,000 acres in Berkshire (Easthampstead) and 115,000 acres in Ireland (Hillsborough, County Down). By 1883, the Hills family had the eighth highest landed income in the United Kingdom. For all this wealth however, he lived his life as the 6th Marquis of Downshire and as Arthur Hill, a lover of the more simple qualities of rural life. A local inhabitant of the area once observed, "In those days everything was driven to the market. There was no transport. They used to drive cattle, sheep and cows and all from the Downshire estate to the market to be sold. The Marquess used to follow on as if he was one of the workmen, dressed in a smock. You'd think he was a normal shepherd." His love of the countryside was obvious, but the Marquess also possessed a love of powered vehicles. Although he had his own chauffeur, he would often swap seats, the driver sitting in the back whilst the Marquess took over the driving. The chauffeur would also join in on the masquerade by taking on the persona of gentry and waving at the locals as the vehicle passed them by.

One of the Marquess's favourite pastimes was to drive his steam roller round the roads of his estate. He was doing this one day when a tramp came up the drive. Not knowing to whom he was speaking, the tramp asked the Marquess the chances of begging a meal at the big house. The Marquess responded that his chances were good. As soon as the tramp was out of sight, he got down from his steam roller, hurried into the house, summoned the butler and gave him a whole sovereign to give to the man and instructed him to see the cook give him a good meal. He then returned to his roller and continued on his drive around. Eventually the tramp emerged from the big house and the Marquess asked him how he had fared. The tramp was ecstatic. He said that he had received an enormous meal, two pints of beer and to top it all, the butler had given him a half-sovereign. On learning this, the Marquess went straight back to the house and sacked the butler for dishonesty.

To know the man, is to know why Wokingham's fire brigade was led by one of the nation's wealthiest men. He was as much at ease with ordinary folk as was with royalty; who loved both modern technology and a simple rural life. He was both the grand 6th Marquess of Downshire and the ordinary Arthur Hill; some might say eccentric, but one of our true characters and taken away at the relatively early age of just 46 years old. He died at Easthampstead on the 29th of May 1918 after a short illness following a chill. In his will he gave one year's wages to those who had been in his employment for three years before his death.'

Lord Downshire married Miss Katherine Hare, the daughter of the Hon. Hugh Hare, younger son of the Earl of Listowel, on 22 June 1893, with whom he had two sons and a daughter. He was awarded the National Fire Brigades' Union Long Service Medal on 13 March 1905 (the Union's Annual Report confirms he received the medal numbered '2171'), and subsequently received a silver medal for Twenty Years' Service. He served during the Great War as Captain in the Berkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and died on 29 May 1918. He was succeeded by his eldest son Arthur, Earl of Hillsborough, as 7th Marquess of Downshire; all the titles are extant.

144



The Cardiff Teachers' Association Past President's Medal awarded to Viscount Tonypany, Speaker of the House of Commons

CARDIFF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION PAST PRESIDENT'S MEDAL, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved 'T. George Thomas 1941-1942'; together with a CITY OF LIVERPOOL HERITAGE AWARD MEDAL, gilt, the reverse engraved 'Honorary Companion the Rt. Hon George Thomas M.P. 11.6.82', good very fine (2) £80-100

Thomas George Thomas, 1st Viscount Tonypany, was born in Port Talbot, Wales, on 29 January 1909, and educated at Tonypany Grammar School and University College Southampton. After working as a schoolmaster in both London and Cardiff, he was elected to the House of Commons as Labour Member of Parliament for Cardiff Central in 1945, and in 1950 was returned for the new seat of Cardiff West, a seat he retained until his retirement from the Commons in 1983. He served as Secretary of State for Wales in Harold Wilson's government from 1968-70, and was elected Speaker of the House of Commons on 3 February 1976, in which role the first broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings brought him unprecedented public attention, with his Welsh cries of "Order! Order!" becoming familiar to a generation of Britons. He retired as Speaker on 10 June 1983, and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Tonypany (a viscounty being the traditional honour for retiring Speakers for over 200 years). A devout Methodist, and a former Vice-President of the Methodist Conference, he never married, and died in Cardiff on 22 September 1997, heirless.

145 The R.S.P.C.A. Medal awarded to Captain the Lord Denham, M.C., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later Member of Parliament for Buckingham and Comptroller of the Household, for his work on the Parliamentary select committee investigation into the welfare of performing animals, 1937-39

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS QUEEN VICTORIA MEDAL (The Rt. Honble. Lord Denham. M.C. 1939.)
edge bruise, very fine £60-80

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

George Edward Wentworth Bowyer, 1st Baron Denham, was born on 16 January 1885, the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Bowyer, Royal Engineers, and was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1910, and served during the Great War in France and Belgium with the Buckinghamshire Battalion (Territorial), Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry from 1915-17, and on the Staff from 1917-18. He was wounded on 6 May 1915, was twice Mentioned in Despatches, and was awarded the Military Cross. Elected Member of Parliament for Buckingham in December 1918, he served as Junior Lord of the Treasury from 1926-29, and was appointed Comptroller of H.M. Household in 1935. Knighted in 1929, and created 1st Baronet Bowyer, of Weston Underwood in the County of Buckingham on 21 January 1933, he was elevated to the Peerage as 1st Baron Denham on 24 May 1937. He was awarded the R.S.P.C.A. Queen Victoria Medal in 1939 in recognition of his work on the Parliamentary select committee investigation the welfare of performing animals.

Lord Denham married the Hon. Daphne Mitford, daughter of the 1st Baron Redesdale and his wife Lady Clementina Ogilvy, daughter of the 5th Earl of Airlie, (and the aunt of the famous Mitford sisters) on 27 February 1919, with whom he had two sons and one daughter. He died on 30 November 1948, and was succeeded to the Barony by his only surviving son (his eldest son having been killed in action during the Second World War), who is still living.

146



The Nordic Animal Welfare Medal awarded to Elonore, Countess von Schwerin

Sweden, Kingdom, NORDIC ANIMAL WELFARE MEDAL, silver, reverse engraved 'Grevinnan E. v. Schwerin', edge stamped 'Silver 1921', nearly extremely fine, rare £80-100

- 147** A SILVER-GILT PRESENTATION KEY, inscribed '**County Council of Cumberland Presented to the Viscount Morpeth, M.P., by T. Taylor Scott, F.R.I.B.A. on the opening the Samuel King's School, Alston, 26th. October 1909.**', in *Wheatley & Son, Carlisle*, fitted case, *extremely good condition* £60-80

Charles James Stanley Howard, 10th Earl of Carlisle, was born in London on 8 March 1867, the eldest son of the 9th Earl of Carlisle and his wife Rosalind, daughter of the 2nd Baron Stanley. Taking the courtesy title of Viscount Morpeth, he was educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, and, following graduation, worked as a lecturer in the university's extension programme and in educational activities in the East End of London. In 1894 he was elected as a member of the London School Board, representing Chelsea, and served on the board until 1901, when he went with his Militia Battalion, Border Regiment to South Africa, with the rank of Captain, for service during the Boer War. Elected Member of Parliament for Birmingham South in 1904, he held the seat until he succeeded to the peerage, and also served as a Deputy Lieutenant of Cumberland.

Lord Carlisle married Miss Rhoda L'Estrange, daughter of Colonel Paget L'Estrange, on 17 April 1894. They had one son and three daughters. Upon the death of his father on 16 April 1911 he succeeded to the Earldom as 10th Earl of Carlisle, as well as the subsidiary titles of Viscount Morpeth and Baron Dacre. He died in London less than a year later on 20 January 1912, and was succeeded to the Earldom by his son. The title is extant, with the present earl being the recipient's great-grandson.

- 148** AN ITALIAN LETTER PATENT OF NOBILITY, an illuminated booklet bound with blue Morocco embossed covers, granting to **Ettore Bertole Viale** the degree of Nobile, signed by H.M. King 'Vittorio Emanuele', and dated August 1903, together with the Royal Seal, the booklet also containing the illuminated coat of arms of the recipient, surmounted by a Baron's coronet £100-140

Ettore Bertole Viale, a deputy for Turin in the Italian Parliament, and the son of a former Italian Minister for War, was created a Baron by H.M. King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy in August 1903.

- 149** **The R.V.M. group of fourteen awarded to Monsieur H. A. Cedard, Chef to H. M. King George V**

ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, E.VII.R., silver, unnamed as issued; JUBILEE 1897, silver; CORONATION 1902, bronze; CORONATION 1911; ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue, suspension dated '1902-1922', with 1st issue 'Thirty Years' Additional Award Bar (Henri Cedard.); **Afghanistan, Kingdom**, ROYAL GOLD MEDAL; **Japan, Empire**, ORDER OF THE RISING SUN, 7th Class breast badge, silver and enamel, **Norway, Kingdom**, HAAKON VII CORONATION MEDAL 1906, silver; **Austria, Empire**, SERVICE MEDAL, gilt; **Italy, Kingdom**, EMMANUEL III GOLD MEDAL FOR RECOMPENSE, gilt; **Belgium, Kingdom**, ALBERT I MEDAL FOR SERVICE, gilt; **Romania, Kingdom**, FAITHFUL SERVICE CROSS, gilt; **France, Third Republic**, GOLD MEDAL OF HONOUR, reverse engraved 'H. A. Cedard, June 1913'; **Denmark, Kingdom**, MEDAL FOR SERVICE, silver-gilt, all mounted in a glazed display frame, *good very fine and better* (14) £1400-1800

Henri Auguste Cedard was born in 1861 and entered Royal Service as Chef to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Appointed as Chef to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales following the reorganisation of the Royal Household following Queen Victoria's death, he was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal on 14 January 1907, and remained in the service of the same master following the latter's accession as King George V in 1910. He received various Foreign awards, notably the Belgian Royal Household Medal following the State Visit in July 1921; the Italian Royal Gold Medal in May 1924; and the Afghan Royal Gold Medal in May 1928. Awarded his Faithful Service Medal in May 1922, he was awarded the Thirty Years Bar to it in May 1932. He died on 2 October 1935, whilst living at Clapham Common, London.

Sold together with a photograph of the recipient taken in Bognor Regis in 1929, whilst the King was there recuperating from his illness.

- 150** **The R.V.M. awarded to Mr. H. H. Trodd, House Steward to Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, for the occasion of H.M. King Edward VII's visit to Halton House, June 1909**

ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, E.VII.R., bronze (H. H. Trodd, June 26th. 1909) contemporarily engraved naming, in case of issue, *gilded, minor edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine* £160-200

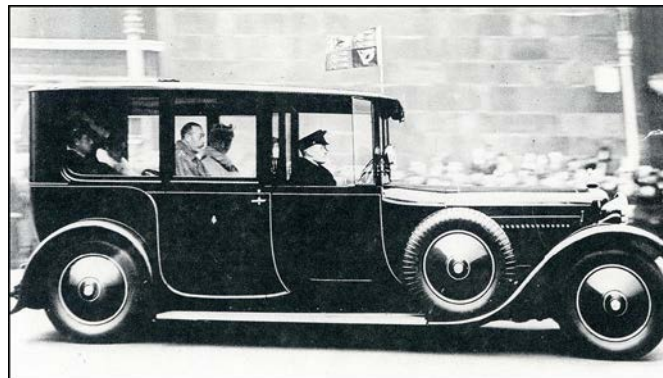
Herbert Henry Trodd was employed as House Steward to Mr. Alfred de Rothschild at Halton House, his country home in Buckinghamshire, where the latter lived and entertained lavishly between 1883 and the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. H.M. King Edward VII was a frequent guest, both whilst Prince of Wales and as Sovereign, and awarded Trodd the Royal Victorian Medal following his visit on 28 June 1909. The signatures in the visitors' book for the week-end of 26-28 June 1909 include not only the King's, but also that of Alice, the Hon. Mrs. George Keppel, the most famous of his mistresses.

Following Alfred de Rothschild's death in 1918 Halton Hall was sold to the Air Ministry, and subsequently served as the Officers' Mess, R.A.F. Halton.

For the medals to Alice, the Hon. Mrs. George Keppel, see Lot 114.



The important R.V.M. Royal Household group of nine awarded to Mr. O. Humfrey, better know as 'Humfrey at the Wheel', Chauffeur Extraordinaire to Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, who was awarded his R.V.M. for driving their Majesties from Balmoral to London during the railway strike of 1919- an epic two-day, 550 mile journey
 ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue, suspension dated '1908-1928' (Oscar Humfrey); CORONATION 1911; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, G.V.R., silver, unnamed as issued; **Denmark, Kingdom**, KING'S MEDAL OF RECOMPENSE, Christian X, silver; **Spain, Kingdom**, ORDER OF ISABELLA THE CATHOLIC, Silver Cross of the Order, silver and enamel, enamel damage to central medallion; **France, Third Republic**, MEDAL OF HONOUR, silver; **Belgium, Kingdom**, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MEDAL, Albert I, silver, with crowned cipher emblem on riband, mounted court-style in this order as worn, traces of lacquer, very fine (9) £1400-1800



Oscar Humfrey was born on 22 February 1878 and entered Royal Service on 20 July 1908 as a 'Motor Driver' to the Prince and Princess to Wales (later H.M. King George V and Queen Mary). In 1913 he was advanced to 'Royal Mews Motor Engineer', in which roll he would often act as Chauffeur to their Majesties. He was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal on 9 October 1919, 'for services in driving their Majesties from Balmoral to London during the Railway Strike in October 1919'. The following account in *The Autocar* takes up the story: 'The ability of the modern car to perform the duties of an express train has been well proved by the long-distance journey of the King and Queen from Balmoral to Buckingham Palace, a distance of 550 miles, which their Majesties were compelled to undertake last week owing to the railway strike. The 550 mile journey was accomplished in two stages of approximately 250 miles and 300 miles, the car being a six-cylinder Daimler, a make which has enjoyed the Royal patronage since the early days of motoring. The first stage of the journey was made on Friday 3rd October, from Balmoral to Lowther Castle, Penrith, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, where the night was spent, the route being through Braemar, Perth, Stirling and Lanark. An early start was made next morning at eight o'clock, and a straight through run of over 300 miles was accomplished to London, which was reached the same night. At Welbeck Abbey the Duke and Duchess of Portland entertained their Majesties to lunch, and the journey was resumed by way of Grantham, Biggleswade, and Hatfield to London. Mr. Oscar Humfrey, the King's Chauffeur, was at the wheel throughout this long journey. The King was not in the least fatigued by his long trip, and proceeded immediately to attend to his correspondence upon arrival at Buckingham Palace.'

Pensioned on 21 July 1936, following the death of King George V, he did not fully retire, but continued to act as chauffeur to H.M. Queen Mary for some time. He was still with her in 1939, when her car was involved in a motor accident, *The Times* taking up the story: 'With Humfrey at the wheel, Queen Mary was returning from a visit to the Royal Horticultural Society Gardens at Wisley, Surrey, when she was involved in a motor accident on 23rd May 1939. Accompanying her in her car were Lady Constance Milnes-Gaskell and Lord Claud Hamilton. Her car was coming out of Wimbledon Park Road to cross West Hill, when it was struck by a lorry, carrying steel tubes, on its offside. It overturned on its nearside. Her Majesty suffered shock and bruising and also injured her eye, while her companions suffered a grazed arm and a cut hand. Humfrey escaped injury but, like the others, was clearly shocked. Workmen decorating a house nearby ran to the scene, and after forcing open the window, with a hammer, helped Queen Mary and her companions to climb out by means of a step ladder. Her Majesty was taken to a nearby house where, at her request, a cup of tea was made for her. A second car was telephoned for, and her Majesty smiled and waved her hand to the large assembled crowd which spontaneously cheered her as she left to be driven back to Marlborough House. Dr Hewett and Lord Dawson had already been summoned by telephone. The lorry had a damaged radiator, but was able to drive on, and indeed the driver delivered a bouquet of flowers to Marlborough House that evening, for which he was sent a letter of thanks. Her Majesty had to cancel her public engagements for the next few days, including her planned visit to Epsom the following day to see the Derby, and her 72nd birthday celebrations on the 26th May. As a result of this a three-day census of traffic at the junction was set up by the police and borough officials in order to establish whether safety measures were needed.'

Humfrey finally retired in 1939, and moved to west Norfolk. Queen Mary visited him at his home after his retirement whenever she was at Sandringham, and on her death in 1953 he flew a Union Flag at half mast from his home. He died in February 1972, aged 93, and is buried in Sandringham Churchyard.

Sold together with various copied research and a large photograph of 'Humfrey at the Wheel' driving their Majesties in a Daimler motor car.

152 An R.V.M. group of eight awarded to Mr. H. W. Rodda, Under State Porter and Inspector, Special Constabulary

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue, suspension dated '1910-1930' (H. W. Rodda); JUBILEE 1897, bronze; CORONATION 1902, bronze; CORONATION 1911; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 2 clasps, The Great War 1914-18, Long Service 1929 (Insp. Horace W. Rodda.); ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, G.V.R., silver, unnamed as issued; mounted court-style in this order as worn, *traces of lacquer, nearly very fine (8)* £400-500

Horace Wyndham Rodda entered Royal Service in 1895 and served as an Under State Porter in the Lord Steward's Department. On the outbreak of the Great War he joined the Special Constabulary, 17 August 1914, and was promoted Sergeant in March 1915, Sub-Inspector in February 1917, and Inspector in September 1918. He was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal on 3 June 1927, and the Royal Household Faithful Service Medal on 6 May 1930. He retired in 1939 and died in 1943.

153



An R.V.M. group of seven awarded to Mr. J. Copple, Palace Steward at Buckingham Palace and later Steward to H.M. Queen Mary

ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, G.V.R., silver, unnamed as issued; JUBILEE 1897, bronze; CORONATION 1902, bronze; CORONATION 1911; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue, suspension dated '1897-1917', with 1st issue 'Thirty Years' and 2nd issue 'Forty Years' Additional Award Bars (James Copple) *minor edge bruise to last, good very fine and better (7)* £500-600

James Copple was born on 9 November 1875, and entered Royal Service as a Footman on 1 November 1897. Appointed a Page in H. M. King George V's Household on 31 December 1910, he was promoted Page of the Presence, 2nd Class, the following day, and was awarded the Royal Household Faithful Service Medal on 1 November 1917. Advanced to Page of the Backstairs on 1 August 1920, he was awarded the Thirty Years Bar to his Faithful Service Medal on 1 November 1927, and was further honoured with the award of the Royal Victorian Medal on 4 June 1934. Appointed a Palace Steward at Buckingham Palace on 1 August 1935, he transferred to H.M. Queen Mary's Household as Steward on 21 July 1936, following the death of H.M. King George V, and received the Forty Years Bar to his Faithful Service Medal on 1 November 1937. He finally retired in 1945, after 47 years' service, and died on 1 June 1956.

154 An R.V.M. group of eight awarded to Mr. A. W. Thomas, Page of the Backstairs

ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, silver, unnamed as issued; DEFENCE MEDAL; CORONATION 1911; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd issue, suspension dated '1910-1930', with 2nd issue 'Thirty Years' and 'Forty Years' Additional Award Bars (A. W. Thomas.); **Denmark, Kingdom**, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MEDAL, Christian X, silver, with crown; **Norway, Kingdom**, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MEDAL, Haakon VII, silver, with crown, mounted court-style as worn, *generally good very fine, the later British awards better (8)* £400-500

Arthur William Thomas was born on 1 April 1885, and entered H.M. King Edward VII's Household as a Footman on 1 March 1910. After the King's death in May 1910 he joined H.M. Queen Alexandra's Household, and on her death in November 1925 he transferred to H.M. King George V's Household, still as a Footman. He was awarded the Royal Household Faithful Service Medal on 6 May 1930. Promoted to Deputy Sergeant Footman on 1 April 1931, and Page of the Presence on 1 October 1932, he was advanced to Page of the Backstairs on 1 April 1934. Awarded the Thirty Years Bar to his Faithful Service Medal on 6 May 1940, he was further honoured with the award of the Royal Victorian Medal on 1 January 1943. He finally retired on 7 May 1950, having received his Forty Years Bar to his Faithful Service Medal the day before, and died on 22 November 1955.

155 An R.V.M. group of five awarded to Mr. H. G. Morgan, the Verger of Sandringham Church

ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue, silver, unnamed as issued; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953; ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, suspension dated '1922-1942', with 'Thirty Years' and 'Forty Years' Additional Award Bars (Morgan, Horace George) mounted court-style as worn, *middle name partially officially corrected on last, about extremely fine (5)* £400-500

Horace George Morgan was employed on the Sandringham Estate as a forester in the Sandringham Woods, and was awarded the Royal Household Faithful Service Medal on 15 June 1942, and the Thirty Years Bar to his Faithful Service Medal on 15 June 1952. Serving as Verger at Sandringham Church, he was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal on 1 January 1954, and the Forty Years Bar to his Faithful Service Medal on 15 June 1962.

156 An R.V.M. group of seven awarded to Mr. C. Oulton, Palace Steward, Buckingham Palace

DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue, silver, unnamed as issued; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953; ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., 1st issue, suspension dated '1932-1952', with 'Thirty Years' Additional Award Bar (Oulton, Charles) mounted court-style as worn, *minor official correction, nearly extremely fine* (7) *£400-500*

Charles Oulton served as a Footman at Buckingham Palace, and was awarded the Royal Household Faithful Service Medal on 19 November 1952 whilst holding the appointment of Sergeant Footman. Promoted Palace Steward, he was awarded the Thirty Years Bar to his Faithful Service Medal on 19 November 1962, and the Royal Victorian Medal on 1 January 1963.

Sold together with the recipient's Central Chancery certificate for the Royal Victorian Medal, in envelope.

157 The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Mr. C. Oulton

DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, E.II.R., silver; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953; ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., 1st issue, suspension undated, with 'Thirty Years' Additional Award Bar, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* (7) *£70-90*

158



An R.V.M. group of seven awarded to Mr. J. M. Pearce, Valet to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue, silver, unnamed as issued; CORONATION 1953; ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue, suspension dated '1946-1966', with 'Thirty Years' Additional Award Bar (Joseph Matthew Pearce) mounted court-style as worn, *middle name partially officially corrected on last, good very fine and better* (7) *£400-500*



Joseph Matthew Pearce served as Second Valet to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and was awarded the Royal Household Faithful Service Medal on 8 May 1966. Promoted Valet, he was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal on 1 January 1971, and the Thirty Years Bar to his Faithful Service Medal on 8 May 1976.

Sold with the recipient's Central Chancery certificate for the Royal Victorian Medal; and a photograph of the recipient (standing far left) with H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, signed 'Philip' and dated 1965.

159 The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Mr. J. M. Pearce, Valet to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, E.II.R., silver; CORONATION 1953; ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue, suspension undated, with 'Thirty Years' Additional Award Bar, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine and better* (7) *£70-90*

160



VICTORIA FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, with '10' Year Additional Award Bar, silver, the reverse officially inscribed, **'To Mr Charles Frederick Jungbluth, First Master Cook, for Faithful Services to the Queen during 26 Years, 1873'**, edge embossed, 'Presented by Queen Victoria 1872', complete with original tartan riband, in *Wyon, London* case of issue, *extremely fine* £800-1000



Provenance: DNW, September 2003.

Frederick August Carl Philipp Jungbluth was born in 1821 and entered the service of H.M. Queen Victoria in 1847. He was listed as German Cook in 1848, 3rd Master Cook in 1854, 2nd Master Cook in 1866 and 1st Master Cook in 1869. He was awarded the Victoria Faithful Service Medal at Balmoral on 24 May 1873, and received a bar for a further 10 years' service in 1883. He retired from the royal service with a pension in 1887 and died at Wandsworth Common, London in 1895.

Sold together with the booklet *The Victoria Faithful Service Medal*, which illustrates and lists the statutes of the medal and lists the first 62 recipients of the medal (1872-82). Jungbluth was the 25th recipient of the silver medal.

161



ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue, suspension dated '1910-1930' (**C. Finch.**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £200-240

C. Finch served as a Night Porter, and was awarded the Royal Household Faithful Service Medal on 6 May 1930.

- 162** ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue, suspension dated '1952-1972', with 'Thirty Years' Additional Award Bar (**Victor Fletcher**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £260-300

Victor Fletcher served as Yeoman of the Plate Pantry, and was awarded the Royal Household Faithful Service Medal on 7 July 1972, and the Thirty Years Bar on 7 July 1982.

163



An unattributed Royal Household group of six

CORONATION 1902, bronze; CORONATION 1911; **Russia, Empire**, MEDAL FOR ZEAL, Nicholas II, silver; **Norway, Kingdom**, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MEDAL, Haakon VII, silver, with crown; **Sweden, Kingdom**, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MEDAL, Gustaf V, silver, with crown; **Portugal, Kingdom**, CARLOS I CORONATION MEDAL 1889, bronze, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine or better* (6) £300-400

- 164** **An unattributed mounted group of two miniature dress medals worn by a member of the Royal Household**

ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, E.VII.R., bronze; **Portugal, Kingdom**, CARLOS I CORONATION MEDAL 1889, bronze, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (2) £40-50

- 165** **Four: Painter 1st Class W. J. Shannon, H.M. Yacht Osborne, Royal Navy**

1914-15 STAR (130474 W. J. Shannon. Pte. 1. R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (130474 W. J. Shannon. Ptr. 1. R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (W. J. Shannon, Painter, 1Cl., H.M.Y. Osborne.) *good very fine* (4) £160-200

H.M. Yacht *Osborne* was launched at Pembroke Dock on 19 December 1870, built to replace the previous Royal Yacht *Osborne* when she was broken up in 1868. Although intended for the use of Queen Victoria, the Queen herself preferred to use the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and *Osborne* was used almost exclusively by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Once the Prince succeeded to the throne as King Edward VII, an event followed closely by the launch of a new Royal Yacht named *Victoria and Albert*, the *Osborne* saw little further service and was eventually broken up in 1908.

- 166** A ROYAL YACHT *BRITANNIA* NAVAL CAP, with 'Royal Yacht' cap tally; together with a H.M. Yacht *Britannia* 1954-75 silver medallion, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *good condition* £50-70

- 167** A ROYAL COACHMAN'S HAT, by *Patey, London*, black felt with gold braid to rim and gold braid hat band, secured by front gold buckle, approximately size six and a half, with top vent, *extremely good condition* £180-220

- 168** A SIGNED PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPH of H.M. Queen Alexandra, in Coronation robes, signed '**Alexandra, 1902 Coronation Day Augst. 9th**'; together with a SIGNED PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPH of the Earl of Athlone, signed '**Alexander George of Teck**', *good condition* £100-140

- 169** ROYAL CHRISTMAS CARDS (3), the first for 1965 portraying H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in a day dress, signed 'Elizabeth R'; the second for 1966 picturing H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh with a horse-drawn carriage in the Balmoral estate, surrounded by their four children, and accompanied by two Corgis, signed 'Elizabeth R' and 'Philip'; and the third for 1968 picturing H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh surrounded by their four children, and accompanied by two Corgis, walking by a lake, signed 'Elizabeth R' and 'Philip', *generally in good condition* (3) £100-140

SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

170



THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER, silk 'evening dress' section of broad sash ribbon worn by His Majesty King George VI, mounted in a glazed display frame with accompanying Buckingham Palace letter, *very good condition* £300-400

Provenance: Sold together with a Buckingham Palace letter, addressed to His Royal Highness Prince Chula Chakrabongse, G.C.V.O., and dated 1 August 1950, stating 'My dear Prince Chula, I laid your letter of July 27th before the King, who has now directed me to send you the enclosed specimen of a Garter ribbon, which you are at liberty to use in your forthcoming lecture. Yours sincerely, A. Lascelles'

171



THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK, K.P., a large 18th century Knight's sash badge, 60mm x 40mm, gold, the edge impressed with small shamrocks, with slightly later loop suspension, *very fine and rare* £3000-4000

172



THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross collar chain, silver-gilt and enamels, overall length approx. 164cm., several links with minor restoration to white enamel, otherwise nearly extremely fine and rare
£8000-10000

173



THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, G.C.B. (Military) Knight Grand Cross Sword, unmarked, with fishskin grip with gilt guard and pommel, in crimson velvet scabbard with gilt chape and frog hook, complete with full white silk lined crimson velvet frog and sword belt with usual hook and buckle fittings, with metal cloakroom ticket bearing the number '208', good condition
£200-300

The Sword had to be purchased by individual Knights Grand Cross, and prior to the Coronation of George IV in 1821 Mr. James Micklem, of Cavendish Square, London, was selling them for £2 12s 6d.



THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER, G.C.H. (Military) Knight Grand Cross breast star in silver with gold swords and gold and enamel centre, 87mm. diameter, unsigned but of extremely high quality manufacture, the reverse inscribed 'General Sir Josiah Champagne' and fitted with gold double-pronged pin, *some very minor enamel chips to wreath, otherwise extremely fine* £4000-5000



General Sir Josiah Champagné by Sir Francis Grant, c.1835

Josiah Champagné was the maternal uncle of Henry Paget, 1st Marquess of Anglesey, K.G. (1768-1854). He joined the Army on 28 January 1775 as an ensign in the 31st Regiment of Foot. In March 1776 he embarked with his regiment, landed in America in May, and remained on active service till the peace, when he returned to England. On 11 July 1777 he obtained his lieutenancy, in April 1783 a company in the 99th Regiment of Foot, and in March 1784 a company in the 3rd Regiment of Foot. Captain Champagné joined his corps in May 1784 in Jamaica, and in 1785 went with the expedition to the Spanish main; he continued in the West Indies five years, then returned to England. In 1793 he again embarked for the West Indies under Sir Charles Grey, but proceeded to the relief of Nieuport. On 18 September he was appointed to a majority in the 80th Regiment of Foot and on 19 December to a lieutenant-colonelcy. In 1794 he again went to the Continent, and returned with the army in 1795. He twice embarked in the latter year in command of his regiment for the coast of France; the misfortune at Quiberon prevented the first expedition from proceeding beyond Plymouth; the second, under Major-General Doyle, took possession of Isle de Dieu, and remained on that service until January 1796, when he returned to England.

In March 1796 Lieutenant-Colonel Champagné embarked in command of his regiment for the Cape of Good Hope, and at the close of the year sailed with the regiment for the East Indies. On 26 January 1797 he was appointed colonel by brevet, and in 1800 to the command of an expedition against Batavia, with the rank of brigadier-general, but which was subsequently countermanded. In 1801 he was appointed second-in-command to the army that sailed from India for Egypt. In 1803 he returned to England, and on 25 September that year was appointed major-general. On 25 July 1810 he was promoted lieutenant-general. He was colonel of the 41st Regiment of Foot from 25 February 1810, until he was removed to the colonelcy of the 17th Regiment of Foot on 14 June 1819. He was promoted full general on 19 July 1821, and honoured with the dignity of Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1832. He died on 31 January 1840, aged 86.

x175



THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER, G.C.H. (Civil) Knight Grand Cross sash badge, silver-gilt, gold and enamels, 110 x 74mm., unmarked, *good very fine* *£2000-2600*

x176



THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER, G.C.H. (Civil) Knight Grand Cross breast star by Rundell Bridge & Rundell, silver, gold and enamels, 78mm. diameter, the reverse with maker's name '*Rundell Bridge & Rundell Jewellers to their Majesties & Royal Family London*' and additionally inscribed '*From the King to the Earl of Erroll*', fitted with gold pin for wearing, *legend lacking one 'R' in 'Terrent', some damage to left side of wreath, very fine* *£2000-2600*

x177



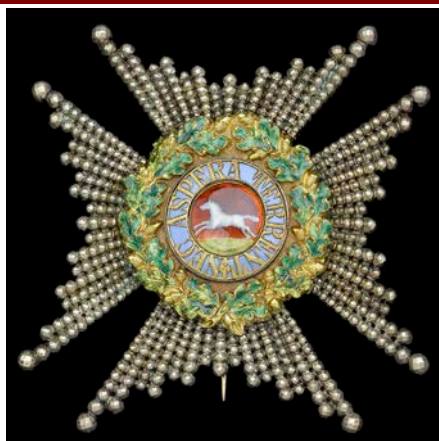
THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER, K.C.H. (Civil) Knight Commander's neck badge, gold and enamels, 71 x 45mm., *good very fine* *£1600-2000*

x178



THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER, K.C.H. (Military) Knight Commander's reduced size breast star by Hamlet, silver, gold and enamels, 60mm. diameter, the reverse inscribed '*Hamlet Goldsmith & Jeweller to their Majesties & Royal Family, Princes St. Leicester Sq. London*', fitted with gold pin for wearing, *lacking tip of one point at right and minor enamel loss to wreath, otherwise very fine* *£1400-1600*

x179



THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER, K.C.H. (Civil) Knight Commander's breast star by Storr & Mortimer, silver, gold and enamels, 96mm. diameter, the reverse inscribed '*Storr & Mortimer, 13 New Bond Street*', fitted with gold pin for wearing, *some jeweller's graffiti to backplate, lacking two quatrefoils to legend, several points slightly bent, otherwise good very fine and a scarce piece by this maker* *£1800-2200*

x180



THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER, K.H. (Military) Knight's breast badge, 18 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked on the ball points, London 1816, maker's mark 'IN' for John Northam, complete with original bar suspension and gold ribbon buckle, *extremely fine and rare* £3000-3600

x181



THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER, K.H. (Civil) Knight's breast badge, 18 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked on the ball points, London 1824, maker's mark 'IN' for John Northam, lacking original bar suspension and fitted with gold ring and loop, *nearly extremely fine and rare* £1800-2200

x182



THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER, K.H. (Military) Knight's breast badge, silver and enamels, reverse cypher of Ernst August and dated 1839, ring suspension, *some enamel damage, otherwise very fine* £400-500

x183



THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER, K.H. (Civil) Knight's breast badge, silver and enamels, reverse cypher of Ernst August and dated 1839, ring suspension, wreaths re-enamelled and replacement crown to reverse centre, very fine £200-260

x184



THE ORDER OF MERIT, E.VII.R., Civil Division neck badge, gold and enamels, the lower arm inscribed 'Collingwood & Co. 46 Conduit St. W.', complete with full neck cravat, white enamel band on obverse centre restored, some minor enamel chips, otherwise nearly extremely fine and very rare £6000-8000

27 appointments to the Order of Merit were made during the reign of Edward VII.

x185



THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, K.C.S.I., Knight Commander's set of insignia comprising neck badge in gold, silver-gilt and enamels with central onyx cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria, the motto of the Order set with small diamonds, suspended from a five-pointed silver star with small gold ring and ribbon loop; and breast star in silver, gold and enamels, the motto of the Order set with small diamonds, fitted with gold pin for wearing, with full neck ribbon in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd* fitted case of issue, *the case a little distressed, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £8000-10000

x186



THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, C.S.I., Companion's neck badge, gold and enamel, with central cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria, the motto of the Order set in rose diamonds, suspended from a five-pointed silver star and gold ring suspension, complete with neck cravat, *nearly extremely fine* £3000-3600

x187



THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander's set of insignia, comprising sash badge, gold and enamels; and breast star, silver with gilt rays and gold and enamel appliqué centre, the reverse fitted with gold pin for wearing, complete with full length dress sash, *small chips to red enamel on outer edges of three petals and minor chips to green enamel jewels on crown, otherwise extremely fine* (2) £5000-6000

x188



THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, K.C.I.E., Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, gold and enamels, and breast star, silver with gold and enamel appliqué centre, the reverse fitted with gold pin for wearing, complete with full neck cravat, *minor chips to red enamel on two arms, otherwise good very fine* (2) £3000-4000

x189



THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, C.I.E., Companion's 1st type breast badge with 'INDIA' on the petals (1878-87), gold and enamels, complete with gold top suspension brooch, a few *small enamel chips to badge and loss to most of the 'jewels' of the crown, therefore very fine* *£2800-3200*

x190



THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, C.I.E., Companion's 2nd type breast badge, gold and enamels, complete with gold top suspension brooch, *extremely fine and scarce* *£800-1000*

x191



THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamels, with full neck cravat, chip to red enamel petal below crown, otherwise nearly extremely fine £600-700

x192



THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN, 1st type (1902-21) Gentleman's Collar with pendant Badge, the silver-gilt Collar chain, overall length approximately 52cm, consisting of two Tudor roses, two thistles, two shamrocks and two lotus flowers, representing the heraldic flowers of England, Scotland, Ireland and India respectively, linked together with a double trace of oval link chain to the central royal cypher of Edward VII, enamelled in red, within a wreath, surmounted by the Imperial Crown, enamelled in its proper colours, the reverse officially numbered '12', with integral pendant Badge, 56mm, silver-gilt and enamels, contained in a later fitted case by *Spink & Son, Ltd*, extremely fine and one of the very rarest pieces of British insignia £12000-15000

Note: The chain normally comprises of nine flowers, with three English roses instead of the two present in this example which has been reduced slightly in length, probably upon re-issue.

The Royal Victorian Chain, quite separate from the Royal Victorian Order which has its own very different collar chain, was introduced by King Edward VII in 1902 as a special mark of the Sovereign's favour on Royalty and other especially distinguished personages, both British and foreign. In its entire history there have been fewer than 120 recipients of this rare honour, most recently bestowed in 2010 on Sultan Qaboos of Oman, and in 2012 on Rowan Williams, Archbishop of Canterbury. King Edward VII conferred it on twenty-seven people in the eight years he lived after founding it; all but five were members of the British or other European royal families.

From 1921, in order to more easily distinguish the pendant badge from that of a C.V.O., the cypher and Crown in the centre of the badge have been picked out in rose diamonds. Being in most cases strictly returnable to the Central Chancery upon death, the insignia of the Royal Victorian Chain is excessively rare on the market, this being one of only two examples believed to be available to collectors.

193



THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, K.C.V.O., Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered 'K547', with neck riband, and breast star, silver and enamel, with gold retaining pin, the reverse officially numbered '547', in *Collingwood, London*, case of issue, officially numbered 'K547', *good very fine (2)*
£800-1000

194



THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, K.B.E. (Military) Knight Commander's neck badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 62mm, silver-gilt and enamel; together with a reduced-sized G.B.E. Knight Grand Cross Star, 82mm x 68mm, silver and enamel, mounted for display purposes with small section on neck riband, *nearly extremely fine (2)*
£600-800

195 THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *suspension ring altered, significant scratches to reverse of top arm, otherwise good very fine*
£160-200

Sold together with a miniature M.B.E. (Civil) 2nd type badge on lady's bow riband; a *crude* 'Star' of the Order of the Garter; and an *empty* Queen Victoria Christmas Tin 1900.

196 THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine*
£70-90

197 THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, *good very fine*
£60-80

Sold together with a copy of the Statutes of the Order.

x198



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR, G.V.R., lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted on bow and tails as worn in its fitted case of issue, *enamel chips to green orb and ermine band below the crown, otherwise good very fine and scarce* *£2000-2600*

x199



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., gold and enamels, complete with gold top suspension brooch, *small chip to reverse centre and minor losses to wreaths and berries, otherwise good very fine* *£1800-2200*

x200



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, E.VII.R., silver-gilt and enamels, complete with top suspension which has been converted to a slide fitting for mounting purposes, *some enamel chips to both wreaths, otherwise very fine* *£1400-1600*

x201



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, the reverse of suspension bar officially dated '1943', with Second Award Bar, this undated, complete with top suspension brooch, *minor enamel loss to wreaths, otherwise nearly extremely fine*
£1200-1400

x202 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, E.II.R., reverse of suspension bar undated, lacking top suspension brooch, *good very fine*
£800-1000

203 IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, silver, gold and enamel, by *Elkington & Co.*, hallmarks for Birmingham 1935, *very fine*
£120-160

204 IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER, E.II.R., silver (Hallmarks for London 1954), gold and enamel, *good very fine*
£200-240

x205



INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT, Military Division, 1st type (1837-1912), 1st Class, Reward of Valor, gold and enamel, the plain reverse officially engraved on three lines *1st Class "Order of Merit"*, complete with gold ribbon buckle, *nearly extremely fine and very rare*
£4000-5000

A fine example of the 1st Class badge as supplied by the Calcutta Mint during the Indian Mutiny period. 43 awards of the 1st Class were made in the period 1837-60, all but one for the Indian Mutiny campaign.

The "Order of Merit" was to the Indian Army, what the "Victoria Cross" is to the British Army, but it pre-dated the latter by nearly 20 years. Instituted in 1837 for acts of personal bravery, the Order of Merit consists of three classes, admission to a higher class only being possible with a similar act of bravery to that performed in winning the 3rd Class of the Order. The first awards of the 3rd Class were made for the Siege of Ghuznee in 1839, and the first promotion to the 2nd Class took place during the Afghanistan campaign of 1841-42. The first promotion or direct award to the 1st Class was made in 1857.

x206



INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT, Military Division, 1st type (1837-1912), 2nd Class, Reward of Valor, silver with gold and enamel centre, the plain solid reverse officially engraved on three lines *2nd Class "Order of Merit"*, obverse lower point of the star hallmarked London 1858, maker's mark 'ISH' for John Samuel Hunt, further hallmarks to the connecting ring and reverse of suspension bar, complete with silver ribbon buckle, *chips to enamel, otherwise good very fine and rare*

£2000-2600

Approximately 126 awards of the 2nd Class Order of Merit were made during the Indian Mutiny.

Hunt & Roskell - previously 'Storr & Mortimer, Goldsmiths and Jewellers to Her Majesty' (1822-1839). The famous silversmith Paul Storr founded the company in 1792 under the name Storr & Co, and took John Mortimer as a partner in 1822 and John Samuel Hunt, Storr's nephew (who had been working for Storr as a silversmith since 1810), as a third partner in 1826.

When Paul Storr retired from the firm on December 31, 1838, John Samuel Hunt's son John Hunt became a third partner and they did business as Mortimer & Hunt. When John Mortimer retired in 1843, the Hunts took Robert Roskell as a partner, continuing the business as Hunt & Roskell. They continued to be one of Europe's finest silversmithing firms, selling to Queen Victoria and many members of Europe's royal and aristocratic families and exhibiting at important international exhibitions including the 'Crystal Palace' exhibition of 1851. In the O&IOC archives there exists a Hunt & Roskell invoice dated 2 June 1858 for the supply of 50 1st class, 80 2nd class and 150 3rd class badges.

x207



INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT, Military Division, 1st type (1837-1912), 3rd Class, Reward of Valor, silver and enamel, the plain solid reverse officially engraved on three lines *3rd Class "Order of Merit"*, obverse lower point of the star hallmarked London 1858, maker's mark 'ISH' for John Samuel Hunt, further hallmarks to the connecting ring and reverse of suspension bar, complete with silver ribbon buckle, *the centre chipped and repaired, otherwise good very fine and scarce*

£1000-1200

Approximately 1576 awards of the 3rd Class Order of Merit were made during the Indian Mutiny.

x208 ROYAL RED CROSS, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold and enamel, mounted on original ribbon bow as worn, *extremely fine* £200-260

x209



ROYAL RED CROSS, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.I.R. 1st issue, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, the reverse officially dated '1943', with enamelled SECOND AWARD BAR, the reverse officially dated '1946', mounted on original ribbon bow as worn and contained in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd* fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* £280-320

x210 MILITARY CROSS, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated '1944', *light scratching to one reverse arm and some residue from a label, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £400-500

x211 DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, mounted on original investiture pin, *extremely fine* £1400-1800

x212 AIR FORCE CROSS, E.II.R., reverse officially dated '1973', mounted on original investiture pin, *clasp damaged, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £600-800

x213 ROYAL RED CROSS, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.) (3), G.V.R., silver and enamel; G.V.I.R., 1st issue, silver and enamel, the reverse officially dated '1940'; E.II.R., silver and enamel, the reverse officially dated '1977', all three mounted on their original ribbon bows as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £300-360

x214



ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA, 1st Class, 2nd type neck badge, gold and enamel, screw-nut fitting to reverse, *nearly extremely fine* £800-1000

x215



ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA, 2nd Class neck badge, gold and enamel, screw-nut fitting to reverse, *nearly extremely fine* £600-800

216 THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Knight of Justice set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; and breast star, silver-gilt and enamel, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £120-150

217 ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, V.R., silver, unnamed as issued, in case of issue, *extremely fine* £140-180

218



ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, E.VII.R., silver, with Second Award Bar, inscribed 'E R' and dated 'May 1910', unnamed as issued, in case of issue, *extremely fine, rare* £500-600

12 recipients of an Edward VII Royal Victorian Medal in silver received a Second Award Bar, eleven of the recipients receiving their Bars on the occasion of H.M. King George V's visit to India for the Delhi Durbar.

219 ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, E.VII.R., bronze, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £80-120

220 ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, E.II.R., bronze, unnamed as issued, on Honorary Award lady's bow riband, in case of issue, *extremely fine* £100-140

Attributed to **Jutta Hellwig**, of Bad Krozingen, Germany, who was awarded an Honorary Royal Victorian Medal on 29 March 1996, following H.M. the Queen's visit to central Europe, and was subsequently invited to a Royal Garden Party on 16 July 1996.

221 ALLIED SUBJECTS' MEDAL, silver, unnamed as issued, *edge rubbed at three o'clock, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £500-600

x222



KING'S MESSENGER BADGE, G.IV.R., large oval badge in silver-gilt, the reverse hallmarked London 1820, maker's mark 'RH' for Robert Hennell, the central painted royal arms glazed as usual, with pendant silver greyhound, approx. 133 x 55mm., the reverse with ring and large pin fitments for wearing, *the glazing chipped at both top points and some discolouration to painted arms, otherwise good very fine and a particularly fine example* £2600-3000

CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

223 *Pair: Major R. L. Williams, 1st Foot and Quartermaster General's Department, severely wounded during the final attack on the Grand Redan at Sebastopol, 8 September 1855*

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (... Williams 2nd. Bn. ...) contemporarily engraved naming, *suspension post re-pinned*; CHINA 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Bt. Major R. L. Williams. 2nd. Bn. 1st. Regt. Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.) both with top silver riband buckles, *heavy contact marks and pitting, therefore fair* (2) £340-380

Richard Llewellyn Williams was commissioned Ensign in the 1st (Royal) Regiment of Foot on 14 May 1852, and was promoted to Lieutenant on 6 June 1854. He served with the 2nd Battalion in the Crimea, was present at the siege of Sebastopol from 29 August 1855, and was severely wounded during the final attack on the Grand Redan, 8 September 1855. Invalided home from the Crimea, he was promoted to Captain on 15 May 1857. He subsequently served in the Second China War in 1860 with the Quartermaster General's Department as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General; was present at the taking of Sinho and Tangku; the actions at Chang-kai-wan on 18 September, and at Pa-li-chiao on 21 September; the occupation of Tientsin, and the surrender of Pekin; and was promoted Brevet-Major. He died in 1885.

224 *Pair: Private W. King, 1st Foot*

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (2916. William King. 2nd. Battn. 1st. Royals.), regimentally impressed naming; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (2916. William. King. Royal. Regt.) contemporarily impressed naming, plugged, with 'Crimea style' suspension, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £140-180

225 *An unattributed Crimean Officer's group of four*

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; **France, Second Empire**, LEGION OF HONOUR, 5th Class breast badge, silver, gold, and enamel, with crown suspension; **Turkey, Ottoman Empire**, ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIEH, 5th Class breast badge, silver, gold applique, and enamel, unmarked, *brooch mounted on reverse, the Star and Crescent suspension re-affixed upside down*; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, all housed in a fitted display frame, *heavy contact marks and edge bruising, the Legion of Honour with significant enamel damage, therefore poor, the others fine* (4) £300-400

226 *Pair: Sergeant P. Jennings, 41st Foot*

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Sergt. P. Jennings. 41st. Regt.) contemporarily engraved naming, *suspension claw re-affixed*; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, with contemporary claw and straight bar suspension, *heavy contact marks to first, and dig to obverse field on second, therefore nearly very fine* (2) £240-280

227



Three: Private T. Powell, 1st Royal Dragoons, who served with the Heavy Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava, 25 October 1854

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Thos. Powell Royal Dns.) contemporarily engraved naming, *suspension post re-pinned*; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (988 Thos. Powell 1st Dragoons) *suspension claw re-affixed*; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (Thos. Powell 1st Royal Dragoons) contemporarily engraved naming, with claw and ring suspension, *light contact marks and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine and better* (3) £1400-1800

Provenance: Glendining's, November 1987; Buckland Dix and Wood, July 1993

Thomas Powell was born in London in 1828 and attested for the 1st Royal Dragoons at Westminster on 12 August 1846. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea for two years, and was present at all the actions in which the regiment were engaged, including with the Heavy Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava, 25 October 1854. He is listed in the latest reconstructed list of 'Chargers' as 'Probably rode in the Charge', and indeed most members of the Heavy Brigade who were entitled to the Balaklava clasp, in the absence of any evidence or status details to the contrary, did take part in the charge. He was awarded his Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, on 30 June 1868, and was discharged on 22 August 1871, after 24 years and 346 days' service.

228 *Three: Private G. Mullins, Grenadier Guards*

CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Pte. G. Mullins. Grenr. Gds.) contemporarily re-engraved naming, with top silver riband buckle; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3711. Geo Mullins, Grenr. Gds.); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (3719. G. Mullins. 2B. G.G.), pierced as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £500-600

229 *Pair: Havildar Ghoga Sing, 39th Native Infantry*

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (Sepoy Kogha Sing 39th Regt. N.I.); AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Havildar Ghoga [sic] Sing 39th Regt N.I.) *both suspension claws re-affixed, last officially renamed, nearly very fine or better* (2) £140-180

230 *Pair: Chief Boatman J. Tee, Royal Navy*

ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (J. Tee. Ord: H.M.S. Encounter. 73-74); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (Jas. Tee, Btmn. H.M. Coastguard.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (2) £220-260

James Tee was born at Portsea, Hampshire, on 1 February 1853, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 22 January 1868, serving in H.M.S. *St. Vincent*. Advanced Ordinary Seaman on 1 February 1881, he served briefly in a number of ships before joining H.M.S. *Encounter* on 3 January 1874, in which he served during the Ashantee campaign for 4 weeks whilst she was 'on the Coast'. Promoted Able Seaman on 23 April 1874, he transferred to the Coastguard on 25 October 1879, with the rate of Boatman from 15 November 1879. He was awarded his Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 January 1885, and was advanced Commissioned Boatman on 17 February 1888, and Chief Boatman on 1 July 1899. He was finally discharged on 4 November 1902.

231 *Pair: Sepoy Boor Sing, 23rd Pioneers*

AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 4 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (Sepoy Boor Sing 23 Pioneers) officially impressed naming, *suspension claw tightened*; KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR 1880, *naming details erased, nearly very fine or better* (2) £300-340

232 *Pair: Chief Petty Officer W. Allen, Royal Navy*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (W. Allen. A.B. H.M.S. "Tamar".); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, very fine* (2) £140-180

William Allen was born at Croydon, Surrey, on 28 September 1860 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 8 September 1876, serving in H.M.S. *Fisgard*. Advanced to Ordinary Seaman on 1 October 1878, and to Able Seaman on 1 January 1880, he joined H.M.S. *Tamar* on 1 June 1881 and served in her during the Egyptian Campaign. Promoted Leading Seaman on 16 June 1883 on joining H.M.S. *Duncan*, he was advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class on 30 August 1887, serving as Captain's Coxswain in H.M.S. *St. Vincent*, before moving to H.M.S. *Canada*. He deserted on 1 August 1890, and was on the run for nearly two years, finally being captured on 19 May 1892, and was sentenced to 28 days in Lewes Gaol. Reduced to Able Seaman, he was re-advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class on 16 June 1895, being further promoted to Acting Chief Petty Officer on 7 April 1899. He was discharged on 17 August 1900, after almost 24 years' service.

233 *Three: Quartermaster Sergeant J. Smyth, Royal Engineers*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (10576, 2nd Corpl. J. Smyth. 24th Co. R.E.) *edge details slightly worn*; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (10576 Q.M. Sgt. J. Smyth. R.E.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from Star, nearly very fine or better* (3) £180-220

John Smyth was born in Gibraltar, and attested for the Royal Engineers aged 16 years and 4 months, at Westminster, in August 1870. He advanced to 2nd Corporal in December 1880, and Company Sergeant Major in October 1886. He served with the 24th Company Royal Engineers in Egypt and the Sudan, and was present at Kassassin. He was promoted Quartermaster Sergeant in October 1889 (awarded L.S. & G.C. 1895).

Smyth was discharged 12 April 1906, aged 52, having served 35 years and 243 days.

234 *Pair: Gunner R. McKenzie, Royal Marine Artillery*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (R. Mc.Kenzie, Gunr. R.M.A., H.M.S. "Sultan"); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, unnamed as issued, *heavy pitting from Star, therefore fine* (2) £160-200

x235 *Three: Sergeant R. Howson, 11th Hussars, late Cameron Highlanders*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1530 Pte. R. Howson. 1/Cam'n Highrs) *suspension claw crudely re-affixed*; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (2231. Sergt. R. Howson, 11th Hussars) *abrasive marks to edge between initial and surname*; KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, reverse impressed '79 1530', *heavy pitting, worn overall, fine* (3) £180-220

Richard Howson was born in Glasgow, and attested for the 79th Foot at the city of his birth, in February 1878. He served with the Regiment in Egypt and the Sudan, August 1882 - June 1883, and purchased his discharge in the same month.

Howson attested for the 11th Hussars in December 1883, and was promoted Lance-Corporal in November 1885. Having advanced to Sergeant in July 1890, Howson served with the Regiment in India, December 1893 - March 1899. He was discharged 11 August 1903, having served 19 years and 247 days with the Colours, and achieving 25 years and 5 days collective military service. Howson died in Fulham in January 1943.

236 *Pair: Private Moonisamy, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (Pte. Moonisamy. Q.O.S & M.) officially impressed naming; KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine, scarce (2)* *£260-300*

237 *Family Group:*

Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Field, Judge Advocate General's Department, late 26th Bengal Infantry

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Lieut. C. W. Field 26th. Bl. Infy.); 1914 STAR (Lt. Col. C. W. Field, J. A. Genl's Dept) *edge bruise to first, generally very fine, scarce to unit*

Three: Lieutenant C. V. G. Field, Canadian Infantry, attached Royal Flying Corps, shot down in action over Ligny, 12 January 1916

1914-15 STAR (Lieut. C. V. G. Field. 4/Can: Inf:); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. C. V. Field.); with the recipient's CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS, G.V.R. (Lieut. C. V. G. Field.) *extremely fine (6)* *£700-900*



Charles William Field was born in India on 30 January 1863, and was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Norfolk Regiment on 25 August 1883, and transferred to the South Wales Borderers with the rank of Lieutenant on 24 October of that year, before joining the Bengal Staff Corps on 27 May 1885. He served with the 26th Bengal Infantry in Burma during the third Anglo-Burmese War, and was promoted Captain on 25 August 1894, and Major on 25 August 1901. He was appointed to the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, Indian Army, in February 1905, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 25 August 1909. He served with the Judge Advocate General's Department during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 October 1914, and was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General on 18 December 1914. He retired on 28 February 1917.

Charles Valentine Geary Field was born in India on 30 March 1895, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Field, and was educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and McGill College, Montreal, Canada. He attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Montreal on 5 December 1914, and was posted to the 23rd Reserve Battalion, before transferring to the 4th Battalion (Central Ontario Regiment). He went to England in September 1915, and was attached No. 16 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps as an Observer on 16 December 1915, his commanding officer being Hugh Dowding. He was shot down over Ligny, Belgium, on 12 January 1916, and received serious injuries to the head and had several bone fractures. He was taken prisoner of war and conveyed to the German field hospital at Haubourdin, near Lille, but he died before reaching the hospital. He was buried in the Haubourdin Communal Cemetery (German Extension), France; after the end of the Great War his body was exhumed and he was re-buried in Cabaret Rouge British Cemetery, France.

Sold together with photographic images of both recipients; a 4th Canadian Infantry silver badge; and a silver wristwatch, the backplate lightly scratched 'C. V. G. Field'

238 Six: Corporal A. Mansell, Royal Fusiliers, late Seaforth Highlanders

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (3586 Pte. A. Mansell. 2nd. Batt. Seaforth Highlanders.) *re-engraved naming*; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3586 Pte. A. Mansell. 2nd. Battn. Seaforth Highlanders.) *re-engraved naming*; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (5069 Pte. A. Mansell. 2nd. Battn. Royal Fuslrs.) *re-engraved naming*; 1914-15 STAR (11047 Pte. A. Mansell. R. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (GS-11047 Cpl. A. Mansell. R. Fus.) *generally good very fine* (6) £160-200

239 Three: Sepoy Mayya Sing, 23rd Sikh Pioneers

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1901-2, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3488 Sepoy Mayya Singh 23rd Bl. Infy.) clasps mounted in this order as issued, *suspension slack, partially officially corrected*; TIBET 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (3488 Sepoy Mayya Singh 23rd Sikh Pioneers); DELHI DURBAR 1911, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (3) £400-500

Delhi Durbar confirmed on roll.

x240 Seven: Private (Piper) A. Calder, Seaforth Highlanders

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (5125, Pte. A. Calder. 1/Sea...s.) *suspension claw loose*; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Transvaal, Wittebergen (51... Pte. A. Calder, 2: Sea: Highrs:) *rivet missing on left hand side between 2nd and 3rd clasps*; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (5125 Pte. A. Calder. Seaforth Highrs.); 1914-15 STAR (S-7838 Pte A. Calder. Sea: Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S-7838 Pte. A. Calder. Seaforth...) *suspension claw loose on BWM*; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (...Piper A. Calder 1st Sea Highrs) *clasps secured by retaining rod on last, area of erasure on last prior to rank, and 'Piper' additionally engraved, generally worn, fair* (7) £180-220

Alexander Calder was born in Stromness, Orkney, in 1875. He attested for the Seaforth Highlanders at Fort George, in December 1894. Known as 'Sharkie' in the Regiment, he came from a family with a strong Piper tradition - his uncle being the most prominent as a Pipe-Major with the 72nd. Alexander Calder served as a Piper with the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, in the Sudan, before transferring for service with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa. He was discharged 5th December 1906, after 12 years service with the Colours.

Calder re-engaged for service with the Regiment during the Great War, in March 1915. He served as a Piper with the 2nd Battalion in the French theatre of war, from 13 May 1915. He was hospitalised with trench fever in April 1918, and invalided home the following month. Demobilised in February 1919, Calder found employment as a Commissionaire. He died at Elgin Place, Edinburgh, in April 1947.

241 Four: Drummer G. Grant, Northumberland Fusiliers

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (4477. Pte. G. Grant. 1/Northd: Fus:); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State (4477 Pte. G. Grant, North'd: Fus:); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (4477 Pte. G. Grant. North'd Fus:); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (4477. Dr. G. Grant. 5th. Fusers.) housed in a leather case, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) £400-500

242 Pair: Sowar Jai Sing Rao, 1st Bombay Lancers

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (1625. Sowar. Jaising Rao Morey. 1/Bom: Lan:) *suspension claw loose*; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, no clasp (1625 Sowar Jai Sing Rao Morey [sic] 1st Bombay Lancers) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £180-220



Four: Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Drake-Brockman, 5th Bengal Light Infantry, mentioned for services in China

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (Capt. P. W. D. Brockman. 5th Bl. Lt. Infy.); CHINA 1900, no clasp (Major P. W. Drake Brockman. 5th Bl. I.); DELHI DURBAR 1911, unnamed; **U.S.A.**, MILITARY ORDER OF THE DRAGON (Major P. Drake Brockman Dep. Ass't Q.M. General No. 501) complete with Pagoda top suspension but lacking reverse pin and original embroidered silk ribbon, *this a little distressed, otherwise good very fine* (4) **£2600-3000**

Sold with a small gilt-framed rectangular portrait miniature in oils of the recipient in uniform, unsigned, 65 x 53mm. overall, fitted with loop for hanging and contained in original fitted case.

Percy William Drake-Brockman was born on 3 November 1863 and first commissioned into the Royal Artillery on 25 July 1882, and was appointed to the Indian Army on 17 June 1884. He served on the North West Frontier of India 1897-97, Mohmand (Medal with clasp); Tirah 1897-98, Tochi Brigade, Transport Officer to 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force (Clasp). China 1900, D.A.Q.M.G. Lines of Communication, China Field Force, commanding 4th Indian Cooly Corps (despatches *London Gazette* 13 September 1901; Medal). He was qualified in Persian, Russian and Urdu, and was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 6 March 1907. He ceased to be employed in July 1912 and died at Godstone, Surrey, on 19 May 1901.

See Lot 306 for the medals awarded to his son.

244 Four: Naik Ghulam Muhammad, Royal Horse Artillery

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (1412 Driver Ghulam Muhammad Jeypore I.S.T. Corps.); 1914 STAR (No. 1410 Gnr. Ghulam Muhammad, C. Amn. Col. R.H.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1410 Nk. Ghulam Mohd. R.F.A.) together with Great War Royal Horse Artillery struck bronze medal 'Campaign 1914-1915 from Capt. J. L. C. White, R.H.A.', unnamed with ring suspension, note difference in regimental number, *very fine and better* (5) **£140-160**

245 Three: Victualling Chief Petty Officer C. H. Seeber, Royal Navy

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (C. H. Seeber. Sh. Std. H.M.S. Rambler); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (133475 C. H. Seeber. V.C.P.O. R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (C. H. Seeber, Sh. Stewd., H.M.S. Defiance.) *generally very fine, the BWM extremely fine* (3) **£140-180**

Charles Henry Seeber was born in East Stonehouse, Devon, on 29 May 1870, and was educated at the Greenwich Hospital School. He entered the Royal Navy as a Ship's Steward Boy on 2 May 1885, and was advanced Ship's Steward Assistant on 29 May 1888. Promoted Ship's Steward on 12 October 1895, he joined H.M.S. *Rambler* on 17 November 1897, served in her off South Africa during the Boer War, before transferring to H.M.S. *Defiance* on 5 September 1900. He was awarded his Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 9 September 1903, before being pensioned on 26 May 1910. He re-enlisted for service during the Great War on 2 August 1914 as a Ship's Steward, and was advanced to Victualling Chief Petty Officer on 28 February 1918, serving throughout the War in H.M.S. *Victory I*. He was demobilised on 19 July 1919, having not served afloat or away from the United Kingdom during the War (and so not entitled to the Victory Medal), but was recalled to the service for one day from 10-11 April 1921 (most likely in respect of an Armistice Day parade).



Four: Lieutenant M. P. Porch, Colonial Service, who served during the Great War as an Intelligence Officer attached to the Nigerian Regiment, before marrying, in June 1918, Lady Randolph Churchill, thus becoming the step-father to the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (14158 Tpr: M. P. Porch. 47th. Coy. 13th. Impl: Yeo:) *suspension post re-pinned*; 1914-15 STAR (Lieut. M. P. Porch); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. M. P. Porch), mounted as worn and housed with the recipient's related miniature awards in a fitted case, *about extremely fine* (4) £800-1200

Montague Phippen Porch was born in Glastonbury, Somerset, in 1877, three years after his future son-in-law, the son of Reginald Porch, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service. 'Educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, he interrupted his studies to serve in the Boer War with the Middlesex Yeomanry, and after returning to Magdalen to take his degree he travelled widely and spent a number of years in West Africa. In 1906 he was offered a job in the Colonial Civil Service, and was assigned to Nigeria as a Third-Class Resident. (Coincidentally, the Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies at the time was Winston Churchill M.P.). In early 1914 he was invited to the wedding of his colleague Hugh Frewen, who was being married in Rome to the daughter of the Duke of Mignano. Also invited was Lady Randolph Churchill, the mother of the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, and the groom's aunt:

'The wedding party was held at the Grand Hotel. Hugh introduced Jennie to a friend of his, Montague Porch, a young man serving with him in the Colonial Service in Nigeria. He was very handsome, gloriously moustached, had a slim figure, and prematurely white hair.

'I can remember still the first moment I saw her... she was sitting with some friends. She wore a green dress. Was it long or short? I don't remember. But she looked very beautiful.' Porch asked her to dance. Jennie [Lady Randolph] smiled and said; 'I think you'd better go and dance with some of the younger girls.' He did not persist. But the following day, the Duchess of Sermoneta invited him to lunch at her palazzo, and Jennie of course was there too. "We met again", he remembered. "We met a lot, though she was only there for a fortnight. We looked at monuments a lot, and talked a lot."

On the eve of World War I, Jennie had written what he said was "a wonderful letter" to him. Since then he had become a Lieutenant in the Nigerian Regiment of the Cameroons Expeditionary Force, and now in early 1916 he was back in England on leave. Jennie was not in the mood to discourage him, and they saw a great deal of each other in a short time. After Porch returned to his Regiment, Jennie wrote to her sister Leonie: "I've met a young man I shall probably marry."

Two years later Montague Porch was home on leave again. He had had time to think about Jennie and to decide that he still wanted to marry her. "I don't think I remember proposing", Porch said. He and Jennie had been invited to visit Leonie at her castle in Ireland, and "by the time we got to the castle there was an understanding". They stayed there for two weeks, deep in the peace of the Monaghan forests, overlooking the silent lake, and Leonie told them, "You look like a very happy and comfortable couple."

The wedding on 1 June 1918 was unheralded and simple. They arrived at the Registry Office in Harrow Road, London, quite unnoticed. Porch remembers exactly what Jennie wore: "A grey coat and skirt and a light-green toque. She looked very beautiful." Winston was the first to sign the register as a witness, and then he told Montague, "I know you'll never regret you married her."

"I never did", Porch said many years later.

Porch wrote to Winston that he found it incredible that he should be allowed so much happiness when the world was in anguish. He regarded this marriage as the most important step in his life, and it was not taken in the dark. "I love your mother", he wrote, adding, "I can make her happy- her difficulties and obligations from henceforth will be shared by me so willingly."

She was not allowed to accompany her husband to Africa. Civilian travel was restricted for the duration of the war, and the government did not even permit Porch to make an official request to have Jennie go with him. A West African newspaper urged that Jennie be permitted a passport, saying that Nigeria needed Jennie's "brains and push" to help right some of the country's injustices. Reporters also observed that Jennie "spent many hours trying to persuade authorities to give her a passport", although influential friends had told her that it was hopeless.

After the War ended Porch resigned from the Nigerian Civil Service, returned to London, and he and Jennie settled down to married life. Years afterwards he said, "We had a very happy time together. There was never a dull moment." However, after a year of fun and interesting people, he now wanted to take on some work of his own. Moreover, he and Jennie needed money. But his qualifications for a career were few. His only real knowledge was of Nigeria. But for a man who had knowledge of it, Nigeria was full of potentially profitable investment opportunities. His step-sons Winston and Jack decided to finance his exploratory trip there.

Porch left for Nigeria early in 1921. Shortly after he left Jennie wrote to him a note that he has always treasured: "My darling, Bless you and *au revoir* and I love you better than anything in the world and shall try to do all those things you want me to in your absence. Love me and think of me, your loving wife, J." (*Lady Randolph Churchill*, by R. G. Martin refers).

In May 1921, shortly after Porch had left for Africa, Jennie fell down a friend's staircase, breaking her ankle. Gangrene set in, and her left leg was amputated above the knee on 10 June. Out in Nigeria, Porch finally received the news and immediately prepared to return to London. But he was too late. Following a haemorrhage of an artery in her thigh caused by the amputation, and whilst Porch's ship was still at sea, his wife died at home in London on 29 June. She was buried in the family plot at St. Martin's Church, Blaydon, next to her first husband Lord Randolph Churchill, and in the shadow of the Churchill family's ancestral home of Blenheim Palace.

Devastated by the death of his first wife, 'Mr. Porch re-married, in 1926, Donna Giulia, the only daughter of the Marquess Patrizi della Rocca. They lived in Italy until her death, in 1938, when he returned home to live quietly in Glastonbury. Mr. Porch was an immensely knowledgeable archaeologist and after the First World War he went to Egypt and worked with Flinders Petrie who was excavating the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. He crossed the Sinai on camel looking for man's early implements. On his return to Glastonbury Mr. Porch, whose mother's family, the Austins, had owned the Abbey Ruins and much of the surrounding land, became a valued member of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society and was one of the Society's vice-presidents.' (recipient's obituary in the *Bristol Evening Post* refers).

Known as the 'Squire of Glastonbury', Montague Porch died in November 1964, and in his will left a portrait of his first wife which was hanging proudly in his house to his illustrious step-son. Sir Winston though did not live long to enjoy it, dying two months later on 24 January 1965.

247 *Pair: Civil Surgeon R. W. Jameson, the nephew of the Sir Leandar Jameson, Bt., who led the famous raid in the Transvaal, 1895-96*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Civil Surgeon R. W. Jameson.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (Civ: Surgeon R. W. Jameson.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £240-280

Provenance: Spink Numismatic Circular, November 1977.

x248 *Four: Private M. C. Hughes, 5th Mounted Brigade, South African Forces, late Farmers Guard*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (424 Tpr. M. C. Hughes. Farmers Guard) *surname partially officially corrected*; 1914-15 STAR (366 Pte M C Hughes 5th Mtd Bde); BRITISH WAR AND BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDALS (366 Pte M. C. Hughes- 5th Mtd. Bde.) *toned, extremely fine (4)* £140-180

x249 *Pair: Bandsman A. Watson, Royal Scots Fusiliers, late Royal Highlanders, killed in action in Gallipoli, 12 July 1915*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4915 Pte. A. Watson. Rl: Highrs.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (7629 Pte. A. Watson. R. S. Fus.); with (2) Durand Football Challenge Prize Medals, obverse a building in forested mountain country around Simla, reverses inscribed, '**Won by the 42nd Royal Highlanders The Black Watch 1897**', the edge additionally inscribed '**A. Watson**', and '**Won by the 42nd Royal Highlanders Bandsm A. Watson 1899**', both 56mm., silver, unmounted; and a Punjab-Bengal Army Football Association Prize Medal, obverse a football match surrounded by a laurel wreath, reverse inscribed '**Pte. A. Watson**', *last detached from suspension mount, minor edge bruising overall, very fine (5)* £160-200

Alexander Watson was born in Dundee, and resided in Clydebank, Glasgow. He served as a Bandsman with the Royal Highlanders in India, before serving with the Regiment during the Second Boer War. He re-engaged for service with 1/5th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and was killed in action in the Gallipoli theatre of war, 12 July 1915. Watson is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

250



Four: Captain M. J. St. Aubyn, Dorset Regiment, late Imperial Yeomanry

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (30637 Pte. M. J. St. Aubyn. 94th. Coy. Imp: Yeo.); 1914-15 STAR (Lieut. M. J. St. Aubyn, Dorset. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. M. J. St. Aubyn.); together with a MASONIC JEWEL, silver and silver-gilt, the obverse engraved '**Excelsior St. Aubyn.**', *light pitting and edge bruising to QSA, otherwise good very fine (5)* £240-280

Morice Julian St. Aubyn, a scion of the St. Aubyn Baronets of Cornwall, enlisted as a Trooper with the 94th (Metropolitan Mounted Rifles) Company, 24th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry on 4 January 1901, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from April 1901 until August 1902. Discharged in October 1902, he joined the Worcestershire Yeomanry as a Trooper on the outbreak of the Great War on 1 September 1914, and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Dorset Regiment on 22 December 1914. He served with them during the Great War in the Balkan theatre of War, being promoted temporary Captain on 8 October 1915 whilst serving in Suvla Bay, and was admitted to Port Said Hospital in April 1916. Invalided home in July 1916, he went to France in February 1917, before returning home in May of that year, relinquishing his commission on 12 October 1917 on account of ill health contracted whilst on active service. He died in Natal, South Africa, on 9 April 1925.

x251 *Four: Burger H. J. Joubert, Lydenburgh Commando Regiment*

ANGLO-BOER WAR MEDAL 1899-1902 (Burger H. J. Joubert.); 1914-15 STAR (Burg. H. J. Joubert Lydenbg Kdo'); BRITISH WAR AND BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDALS (Burg. H. J. Joubert. Lydenburg Kdo.) *very fine and better (4)* £160-200

Henning Jacobus Joubert attested for the Lydenburg Commando Regiment on 30 October 1914.

x252 *Pair: Driver Zaman Ali, Derajat Mountain Battery*

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (675 Dvr. Zaman Ali Derajat Mtn. By.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (625 Dvr. Zaman Ali 22nd. Derajat Mt. By.) *nearly very fine (2)* £100-140

x253 *Five: Chief Petty Officer William Anstey, Royal Navy*

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (187429. W. Anstey. P.O. H.M.S. Odin.); 1914-15 STAR (187429. W. Anstey. P.O., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (187429 W. Anstey. Act. C.P.O. R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (187429. William Anstey, P.O., H.M.S. Vernon.) *light contact marks, very fine (5)* £180-220

x254 *Four: Leading Seaman F. J. Osborn, Royal Navy, killed at the battle of Jutland whilst serving aboard H.M.S. Black Prince*

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (J.8934. F. J. Osborn, A.B. H.M.S. Philomel.); 1914-15 STAR (J.8934. F. J. Osborn. L.S. R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (J.8934 F. J. Osborn. L.S. R.N.) together with Bronze Memorial Plaque (Frederick John Osborn) *extremely fine (5)* £400-500

Leading Seaman Frederick John Osborn was killed at the battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, whilst serving aboard H.M.S. *Black Prince*.

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- x255** *Three: Private T. Ashton, 11th Hussars*
 1914 STAR, with clasp (8457 Pte. T. Ashton. 11/Hrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8457 Pte. T. Ashton. 11-Hrs.)
lacquered, very fine (3) *£100-140*
Thomas Ashton served during the Great War with the 11th Hussars in the French theatre of war, from 15 August 1914. He transferred to the Royal Field Artillery in August 1916 (entitled to Silver War Badge).
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- x256** *Four: Gunner E. E. Rivers, Royal Artillery*
 1914 STAR, with clasp (1016 Gnr: E. Rivers. R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (RFRA-1016 Gnr. E. Rivers. R.A.);
 MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDAL 1914-18 (Ernest E. Rivers); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (RFRA-1016 Gnr. E. Rivers. R.A.) *very fine*
(4) *£120-160*
-
- x257** *Three: Gunner S. T. Carter, Royal Field Artillery*
 1914 STAR, with clasp (28778 Gnr: S. T. Carter. R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (28778 Gnr. S. T. Carter. R.A.)
good very fine (3) *£80-120*
S. T. Carter served with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War, and was invalided out in 1915.
 Sold with a Royal Artillery cap badge and riband bar.
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- x258** *Three: Private G. A. Hawkes, King's Royal Rifle Corps, killed in action in September 1914*
 1914 STAR, with clasp (7500 Pte. G. A. Hawkes. 1/K.R. Rif. C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7500 Pte. G. A. Hawkes.
 K.R. Rif. C.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£260-300*
Private Gordon Alfred Hawkes, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, was killed in action on 14 September 1914, and is commemorated on La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial.
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- 259** *Four: Colonel D'A. M. Clark, C.B.E., Army Service Corps, late London Regiment*
 1914 STAR, with clasp (183 C:Sgt. D'A. M. Clark. 14/Lond. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves
 (Major D'A. M. Clark.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (183 C. Sjt: D'A. M. Clark. 14/Lond: Regt.) *traces of*
lacquer, good very fine (4) *£240-280*
 C.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919.
 M.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 June 1918.
D'Arcy Melville Clark was born in Hampstead, London, on 20 May 1881, and attested for the Territorial Force in London on 3 April 1908, having previously served in the 1st Gloucestershire Royal Engineers. He served with the 14th Battalion, County of London Regiment (London Scottish) and was promoted Sergeant on enlistment. Promoted Colour Sergeant on 2 April 1912, he served during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 September 1914. He was awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 101 of 1914, and was commissioned in the the Army Service Corps on 10 October 1915. He was promoted Captain on 26 December 1916, and subsequently served with the Labour Corps as assistant Commandant, Headquarters, with the rank of temporary Major from 1 March 1918, and as Officer Commanding No. 28 Group, with the rank of acting Lieutenant-Colonel from 24 November 1918. Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917), he was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the June 1918 Birthday Honours' List. Appointed Sub-area Commandant, No 3 Area, with the rank of Colonel on 1 May 1919, Clark returned to the U.K. for demobilisation on 20 November 1919, and was advanced to a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in December of that year. He relinquished his commission on 9 November 1920, and was granted the rank of Colonel.
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- x260** *Three: Driver F. Jolley, Royal Field Artillery*
 1914 STAR (10430 Dvr: F. Jolley. R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (10430 Dvr. F. Jolley. R.A.) *very fine*
Three: Sergeant H. Billington, Royal Field Artillery
 1914-15 STAR (83592. Sjt. H. Billington. R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (83592 Sjt. H. Billington. R.A.) *nearly very fine*
 1914-15 STAR (57853 Gnr: G. Lloyd. R.F.A.) *good very fine (7)* *£100-140*
Frederick Jolley served with the 4th Divisional Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914 (and additionally entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star), and was discharged on 24 January 1918.
George Lloyd was born in Wandsworth, London, and served with 14th Battery, Royal Field Artillery during the Great War. He died in German East Africa on 20 March 1916, and is buried in Moshi Cemetery, Tanzania.
 Sold with a Royal Artillery cap badge.
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- 261** *Pair: Jemadar Fateh Khan, Fane's Horse*
 1914 STAR (No. 3592 Sowar Fateh Khan, 19/Lcfs. (F.H.)); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (3592 Sowar Fateh Khan, 19 Lcfs. F. H.) *very fine*
Pair: Sowar Sher Muhammed Khan, Cureton's Multanis
 1914 STAR (2388 Sowar Sher Muhd. Khan, 15/Lncfs.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (2388 Sowar Sher Muhd Khan, 15 Lcfs.)
nearly very fine
Pair: Sowar Hazrai Mir, Fane's Horse
 1914 STAR (3701 Sowar Hazrat Mir, 19/Lncfs.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (3701 Sowar Hazrai Mir, 19 Lcfs. F.H.) *nearly very fine (6)* *£120-160*
Fateh Khan enlisted on 10 June 1908, and served during the Great War in Fane's Horse. He was advanced to Jemadar on 1 January 1923, and retired in 1930.

x262 *Four: Armourer A. E. King, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 STAR (346907, A. E. King Ar. Mte., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (346907 A. E. King. Act. Armr. R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (346907. A. E. King, Armr. H.M.S. Vivid.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (4) *£80-120*

Albert Edward King was born in Devonport on 19 February 1884, and joined the Royal Navy on 6 July 1904, serving as Armourer's Crew in H.M.S. *Cambridge*. He transferred to H.M.S. *Majestic* on 25 June 1913, and was promoted Armourer's Mate on 1 August of that year. Joining H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh* on 28 February 1914, he served in her throughout the Great War, and was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, where the *Duke of Edinburgh* was the only ship of her squadron to survive unscathed. Transferring to H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 16 July 1918, he was advanced to Armourer on 11 September of that year, and was awarded his Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 July 1919. He continued to serve on shore based establishments until he was shore pensioned on 5 July 1926.

263 *Four: Stoker Petty Officer G. J. Locock, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 STAR (301249, G. J. LOCOCK, S.P.O., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (301249 C. J. Locock. S.P.O. R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (301249. G. J. Locock. Sto. P.O. H.M.S. Dolphin.) *pitting to last from star, otherwise very fine*

1914-15 STAR (T4-084774 Dvr. F. H. Stallard A.S.C.); MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDAL 1914-18 (William H. Meadwell.); BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Sjt. H. Penny. S.A.H.A.) *nearly very fine* (7) *£100-140*

x264 *Three: Skipper Alexander Carroll, Royal Naval Reserve, killed in November 1916 when H.M. Trawler Glenprosen was mined and sunk*

1914-15 STAR (W.S.A. 841 A. Carroll. Skr. R.N.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (W.S.A. 841 A. Carroll. Skr. R.N.R.); together with Bronze Memorial Plaque (Alexander Carroll) and illuminated memorial scroll (Mr Alexander Carroll, Skipper, R.N.R.) this laid down on card, *nearly extremely fine* *£400-500*

Alexander Carroll was born in Middlesbrough on 30 November 1879. He served as a Skipper in the Royal Naval Reserve from 20 January 1915 and was killed when H.M. Trawler *Glenprosen* was mined and sunk off Cross Sand Light Vessel on 3 November 1916. He is commemorated by name on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

x265 *Three: Private A. Laing, 11th Hussars*
 1914-15 STAR (16440 Pte. A. Laing. 11th Hrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (16440 Pte. A. Laing. 11-Hrs) *lacquered, generally very fine or better* (3) *£40-50*

Alexander Laing served during the Great War with the 11th Hussars in the French theatre of war, from 18 May 1915.

266 *Four: Company Quartermaster Sergeant A. G. Bradshaw, Lincolnshire Yeomanry and Machine Gun Corps*
 1914-15 STAR (1492 Sjt. A. G. Bradshaw. Linc. Yeo.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaves (1492 W.O. Cl.2 A. G. Bradshaw. Linc. Yeo.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (1492 C.Q.M. Sjt. A. G. Bradshaw. Linc. Yeo.) *nearly very fine* (4) *£200-240*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 July 1919.

Alfred G. Bradshaw served during the Great War with the Lincolnshire Yeomanry. An account of his early travels with the Regiment appeared in *The Lincoln Leader*, 5 February 1916: 'I left England on October 26th, 1915, and I arrived here in Egypt after nearly a month's voyage. The passage up to Gibraltar was uneventful except, of course, for the usual sea-sickness. We arrived at Gibraltar on November 2nd, where we anchored for the night. The following morning we embarked for what proved to be the most eventful day of our voyage. It was a lovely day, and we were all feeling that it was a treat to be alive, and little thinking what we should be undergoing a few hours later. About two o'clock I had just gone down into the stables, when I heard the alarm sounded on the siren. It was not long before I was on deck, and I heard two shells come whizzing overhead and fall into the sea in front of us. I got below and fetched my lifebelt, and came up again to go to my boat station. As I came on deck our wireless went, so we were unable to call for help. They had evidently got the range, for shells commenced to fall thickly on the decks. The captain was splendid He steered a zig-zag course, keeping the stern towards them all the time, otherwise, I suppose, if they had got broadside on, a torpedo would have speedily ended us. Some of our fellows went down to the stokehold, and we went for all the engines could do.

When I last saw the submarine it was about a mile and a half away. We got the maxims going, and they evidently smothered her fire to some extent, for she submerged, and we saw no more of her. It was an anxious time through the night, because we did not know whether she might be following us. After the firing the decks were an awful sight; wounded and dead all over the ship, and the wounds were awful. I helped the doctor to dress several of them. One poor fellow- nothing was ever found of him except his identity disc. In my troop I had one killed and my officer and three others wounded, besides three horses killed. We arrived at Oran early the next morning, after burying about 23 men at sea. We landed the wounded there, but several, including Lord Kesteven, died whilst in hospital. They were buried next day at the cemetery there, and we attended the funeral. We were the first British troops that had ever been seen there. We were in port for about five days, whilst our ship was being repaired, when we left for Malta.

We reached Malta quite safely, and we took up our berth surrounded by warships of every description so that we felt quite safe. Some further repairs were made there, and we mounted a 12-pounder, so that with our maxims we felt quite formidable. We left there and arrived at Alexandria on November 24th. I do not think that anybody was sorry to leave the ship.'

Bradshaw continued to serve with the Lincolnshire Yeomanry, and later with the Machine Gun Corps. He was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 369 of 1920, and was discharged on 19 February 1921.

Sold together with a group photograph of the members of the Sergeants' Mess, Lincolnshire Yeomanry, 1914; and a photographic image of the recipient.

- 267** *Three: Sapper H. R. Ellington, Royal Engineers*
1914-15 STAR (69639 Spr. H. R. Ellington. R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (69639 Spr. H. R. Ellington. R.E.) *very fine*
- Three: Private B. Musson, Northamptonshire Regiment*
1914-15 STAR (10037 Pte. B. Musson. North'n R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (10037 Pte. B. Musson. North'n. R.) *very fine*
- Three: Sergeant W. H. Allen, Machine Gun Corps*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (53545 Sjt. W. H. Allen. M.G.C.); DEFENCE MEDAL *good very fine (9)* *£100-120*
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- x268** *Three: Corporal R. Quinn, Northumberland Fusiliers*
1914-15 STAR (5-2379 Pte. R. Quinn. North'd Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5-2378 Cpl. R. Quinn. North'd Fus.) *good very fine*
- 1914-15 STAR (10256 Pte. A. Gibson. L'Pool R.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (4) (118584 P. E. James. P.O. 1 R.N.; 4426 Pte. R. J. Skinner. Devon. R.; 401504 Pte. S. Barclay Essex R.; ... 3163 S. C. L. Beamish Act. C.E.R.A. 2. R.N.) *last partially officially renamed, generally very fine (8)* *£70-90*
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- 269** *Three: Lance Corporal G. S. Crocker, Royal Fusiliers, killed in action on the first day of the Gallipoli landings, 25 April 1915*
- 1914-15 STAR (13327 L. Cpl. G. Crocker. R. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (L-13327 Pte. G. S. Crocker. R. Fus.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (George Stanley Crocker) *last in card envelope, extremely fine (4)* *£300-400*
- George Stanley Crocker** was born in Blandford, Dorset, and attested for the Royal Fusiliers. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War and was killed in action on 25 April 1915, the first day of the Gallipoli Landings. He is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.
- Sold together with two Dorset County Council School Attendance Medals, one with top '1910' riband bar; and a Coronation 1911 Commemorative Medal, these all in white metal.
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- x270** *Three: Private H. O. Gray, Royal Fusiliers, killed in action at the Battle of Arras, 3 May 1917*
- 1914-15 STAR (7577 Pte. H. O. Gray. R. Fus.) *first initial officially corrected*; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (GS-7577 Pte. H. O. Gray. R. Fus.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Henry Oswald Gray) *all three medals in named card boxes of issue, extremely fine (4)* *£140-180*
- Henry Oswald Gray** was born in Tottenham, London, and attested there for the Royal Fusiliers. He served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 July 1915, and was killed in action during the Battle of Arras on 3 May 1917, on which date 345 Officers and Men from the Regiment lost their lives, including Corporal George Jarrett, who was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross for his gallantry that day. Gray is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.
- Sold with London Infantry Record Office enclosures for all three medals.
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- x271** *Three: Sergeant Edward Dicker, 7th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, killed on the Somme, July 1916*
- 1914-15 STAR (12231 L. Cpl. E. Dicker. Suff. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (12231 Sjt. E. Dicker. Suff. R.) *together with Special Constabulary Medal, G.V.I.R., with 2 extra Long Service bars, dated '1946' and 1956' (Cecil Dicker) believed to be his son, extremely fine (4)* *£100-120*
- Sergeant Edward Dicker**, 7th Suffolk Regiment, was killed in action on 3 July 1916, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.
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- 272** *Six: Captain Sir Allan Collymore, East Lancashire Regiment, later Chief Justice of Barbados and a Judge of the West Indian Court of Appeal. A First-Class Cricketer for Barbados, he later served as President of the Barbados Cricket Association*
- 1914-15 STAR (Capt. E. A. Collymore. E. Lan. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. E. A. Collymore.); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953, *very fine (6)* *£180-220*
- Sir Ernest Allan Collymore** was born in Barbados on 4 February 1893, the eldest son of Ernest and Mary Collymore, of Barbados, and was educated at Harrison College, Barbados, and Merton College, Oxford. Commissioned into the East Lancashire Regiment, he was promoted Captain on 8 July 1915 and served with the regiment during the Great War in France. Transferring to the General List on 10 August 1916, he relinquished his commission with the rank of Captain on 6 June 1919. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1920, he served with the Colonial Legal Service as a Magistrate in Barbados from 1925, and was appointed the island's Attorney-General in 1928. Appointed King's Counsel in 1933, he served as Chief Justice of Barbados and a Judge of the West Indian Court of Appeal from 1936 until his retirement in 1957, for which he was knighted in the 1943 New Year's Honours List (*London Gazette* 1 January 1943).
- Sir Allan Collymore was a keen cricketer, who played one first class match for Barbados in the 1922-23 season, and scored 30 in his team's innings victory against a Trinidad side that included the great Learie Constantine. He later served as President of the Barbados Cricket Association from 1944-59. He died in Barbados on 23 June 1962.
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- 273** *Three: Private J. Whitehead, West Riding Regiment*
- 1914-15 STAR (3-11357. Pte. J. Whitehead, W. Rid. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3-11357 Pte. J. H. Whitehead. W. Rid. R.) *good very fine*
- Three: Private F. Whitehead, West Riding Regiment*
- 1914-15 STAR (12983, Pte. F. Whitehead, W. Rid. R.) *silvered*; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (12983 Pte. F. Whitehead. W. Rid. R.) *good very fine (6)* *£80-120*
- Joseph Haig Whitehead** was born in Marsden, Yorkshire. He served during the Great War with the West Riding Regiment in the French theatre of war, from 5 December 1914. He suffered from Rheumatic Fever, and was discharged 'no longer physically fit for war service', 18 August 1915, having served 349 days.

- x274** *Three: Sergeant G. Shacklady, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment*
1914-15 STAR (8661 Pte. G. Shacklady. L.N. Lan. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8661 Sjt. G. Shacklady. L.N. Lan. R.)
good very fine
- Pair: Mr. T. A. White, Mercantile Marine*
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Tom A. White.) *officially re-impressed naming*; MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDAL 1914-18 (Tom A. White) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private B. L. Garrett, West Kent Yeomanry*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2136 Pte. B. L. Garrett. W. Kent Yeo.) *extremely fine*
- Pair: Private E. Webb, London Regiment*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7216 Pte. E. Webb. 1-Lond. R.) *extremely fine (9)* *£140-180*



Bert Lewis Garrett attested for the West Kent Yeomanry, and served with them during the Great War before transferring to the Middlesex Regiment. He was taken Prisoner of War in December 1917. A letter from his commanding officer to Garrett's sweetheart, Miss Maud Beaumont, dated 6 January 1918, states: 'The Germans attacked over trenches in mass formation and Corporal Garrett fired all his ammunition at them, sent a man back with a message for more ammunition, and stayed by his gun, himself to defend it to the last. When the messenger attempted to return to Corporal Garrett he found that the trench in which the gun was had been captured by the enemy. This N.C.O. was a very stout fellow and during the short time he was with the Battery had earned the respect of all and was much liked by Officers and men. From what I know of him, I should say he would fight to the last, but it is possible that he may have been wounded and taken prisoner, or may have surrendered after seeing that there was no possible chance of his getting away.'

Repatriated at the end of the War, Garrett subsequently married Maud Beaumont, and together they lived in Gillingham, Kent, in a house named 'BeauGarr'.

Sold together with two letters to the recipient's future wife; two photographs; and *damaged* Buckingham Palace letter to released Prisoners of War.

Edgar Webb attested for the London Regiment on 8 December 1915 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 December 1916 until 6 November 1917. he was discharged on account of wounds on 3 June 1918.

- 275** *Three: Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Allan Perry, Royal Army Medical Corps and Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, Ceylon*
1914-15 STAR (Lt. Col. Sir A. Perry. Bt. [sic] R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lt. Col. Sir A. Perry. Bt. [sic])
mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)* *£180-220*

Sir Allan Perry was born on 17 April 1860, the younger son of Isaac Perry Esq., and was educated privately and at the London Hospital Medical College. He joined the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1885, before retiring with the rank of Major on 8 December 1897. He served as the Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals in Ceylon, and was in medical charge of Prisoners of War in Ceylon from 1900-03. Knighted for his services in Ceylon (*London Gazette* 20 December 1904), he was appointed a Knight Of Grace of the Most Venerable Order of St. John on 11 December 1908. He served during the Great War as Officer Commanding the Harvard Surgical Unit, whilst attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in France from 17 July 1915 until 25 October 1917.

Sir Allan married Miss Agnes Flynn, the younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Flynn, Army Ordnance Corps, in 1886. He died without issue on 17 December 1929.

Note: Although Sir Allan's Great War Medals accord him the title of a Baronet, it was the honour of Knighthood, rather than a Baronetage, that he received in 1904. No Baronetcy has ever been granted to someone with the name Perry.

- x276** *Three: Captain J. K. Watson, East African Mechanical Transport Corps*
1914-15 STAR (Dvr. J. K. Watson. E. Afr. M.T.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. J. K. Watson.) *good very fine*
- Three: Sergeant W. H. Phelps, East African Veterinary Corps*
1914-15 STAR (5040 Cpl. W. H. Phelps. E. Afr. V.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5040 Sjt. W. H. Phelps. E. Afr. V.C.)
good very fine
- Three: Gunner T. Duncan, Calcutta Volunteer Field Battery*
1914-15 STAR (No. 28 Gnr. T. Duncan, 8/Cal. Fd. Bty.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (28 Gnr. T. Duncan, Cal. Vol. Bty.)
officially re-impressed naming; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (28 Gnr. T. Duncan, 8 Cal. Field Bty.) *traces of lacquer, very fine (9)* *£140-180*

Thomas Duncan served with the 8th Calcutta Volunteer Field Battery in East Africa as light artillery.

- x277** *Three: Lieutenant C. H. A. Grierson, East African Transport Corps*
1914-15 STAR (Lieut. C. H. A. Grierson. E. Afr. T.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. C. H. A. Grierson.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private J. D. Murphy, South African Irish Regiment*
1914-15 STAR (Pte. J. D. Murphy S.A. Irish Rgt.); BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Pte. J. D. Murphy. 6th. S.A.H.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private Nakwanje, King's African Rifles*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4438 Pte. Nakwanje 1/K A R) *light contact marks, nearly very fine*
- Pair: Gunner L. E. Clark, South African Horse Artillery*
BRITISH WAR AND BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDALS (Gnr. L. E. Clark. S.A.H.A.) together with a XXII Corps Horse Artillery Cross Country Prize Medal, silver, the obverse engraved 'Mons 1919', the reverse engraved 'S.I.G.L. 2116 L. E. Clark. S.A.H. A.', *nearly very fine*
- BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Cpl. C. J. Petersen 1st. C.C.) *very fine (10)* *£100-140*

Langford Edgar Clark was born at Stegusburg, Cape Colony, on 26 October 1898, and attested for the South African Horse Artillery at Potchefetroom on 3 January 1918. He served during the Great War in France from 18 September 1918.

Carl Julius Petersen was born in Kimberley, South Africa, in 1886 and attested for the Cape Corps at Simonstown on 22 December 1915. He embarked at Durban on 14 March 1916 and disembarked at Kilindini on 21 March 1916. He was severely wounded in action by a gun shot wound in the left foot in German East Africa on 30 December 1916, and was discharged at Cape Town on 23 March 1917.

- 278** *Seven: Battery Sergeant Major A. S. Horsman, Royal Canadian Artillery*
1914-15 STAR (43997 Gnr. A. S. Horsman. 1/Can: Div. A.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (43997 Dvr. A. S. Horseman. C.F.A.); CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, no clasp; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, silver; COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, G.V. R. (Bty. S.M. (W.O. Cl.11.) A. S. Horsman 3rd. Med. Bde. C.A.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Canada (Bty. S.M. (W.O. Cl.2) A. S. Horsman R.C.A. (N.P.)) *edge bruise to last, generally very fine (7)* *£140-180*

- 279** *Pair: Private J. Jenkins, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*
1914-15 STAR (14871 Pte. J. Jenkins. R.W. Fus.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (14871 Pte. J. Jenkins. R.W. Fus.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private P. McShane, South Lancashire Regiment*
1914-15 STAR (12786 Pte. P. Mc.Shane. S. Lan. R.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (12786 Pte. P. Mc Shane. S. Lan. R.) *nearly very fine*
- VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (2) (60222 Gnr. J. Gardiner. R.A.; 6467 Pte. F. W. Hyland. 7 Bn. A.I.F.) *good very fine (6)* *£70-90*

Peter McShane served with the 7th Battalion South Lancashire Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 July 1915, and also with the Machine Gun Corps. He was transferred to the Class 'Z' Army Reserve on 27 February 1919.

John Gardiner served with the 87th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery during the Great War.

Francis William Hyland was born in Shepparton, Victoria, Australia, in 1898 and attested for the Australian Imperial Force on 3 July 1916. He embarked for service with the 21/7th Battalion at Melbourne on 2 October 1916, and arrived in France on 12 January 1917. He was wounded in action in France on 4 October 1917. He arrived back in Melbourne on 5 September 1919, and was discharged as medically unfit due to disability caused by gun shot wound to the right groin and thigh on 17 November 1919.

- 280** *Pair: Sowar Indar Singh, 7th Hariana Lancers*
1914-15 STAR (No. 4023 Sr. Inder Singh. 7 Lrs.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (4023 Sowar Indar Singh, 7 Lcrs.) *unit partially officially corrected on VM, nearly very fine*
- Pair: Sowar Ali Akbar Khan, Poona Horse*
1914-15 STAR (No. 3453 Sowar Ai Akbar Khan, 34/Horse.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (3453 Sowar Ali Akbar Khan, 34 Horse.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Sowar Mazhar Khan, Skinner's Horse*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1844 Sowar Mazhar Khan, 1 Lcrs.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Sowar Hayat Mohammad Khan, Poona Horse*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3095 Sowar Hayat Mohd. Khan, 34 Horse.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Sowar Said Ilyas, Jacob's Horse*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3052 Sowar Said Ilyas, 36 Horse.) *edge bruising, retaining rod loose on BWM, nearly very fine (10)* *£80-120*

- x281** *Pair: Lance-Corporal Katungwe, King's African Rifles*
AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nyasaland 1915 (76 Pte. Katungwe. Depot Coy. 1/K.A.R.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (76 L/C Katungwe 1/K A R) *edge bruising, traces of lacquer, nearly very fine (2)* *£120-160*

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- 282** *Pair: Lieutenant-Commander J. Lecky, Royal Naval Reserve*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. J. Lecky. R.N.R.) *nearly extremely fine*
An Unattributed Second War group of four
 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine*
Germany, Third Reich, WAR MERIT CROSS (2), 2nd Class, bronze, without swords, nearly extremely fine £100-140
James Lecky was born on 15 January 1885, and entered the Royal Naval Reserve as a Midshipman on 5 September 1902. He was Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant on 24 August 1910, and was promoted Lieutenant on 24 August 1912. He served during the Great War, was appointed to the command of the sloop H.M.S. *Rocksand* on 22 August 1918, and was advanced to Lieutenant-Commander on 24 August 1920.
 Sold together with the naval cap badge, and rank insignia.
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- 283** *Nine: Major W. Tully, 9th Lancers*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (930401 Cpl. W. Tully. R.A.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, 8th Army; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (315195 W.O. Cl.1 W. Tully. 9-L.) *the Great War awards polished, and good fine, the rest good very fine*
 AFRICA STAR (3), 1 clasp, 1st Army; another, 1 clasp, 8th Army; another, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; ITALY STAR, *good very fine (13)* £180-220
William Tully was born in East Ham, London, in 1897, and attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Woolwich on 7 August 1914. He served during the Great War with the Royal Artillery, before attesting for the Corps of Lancers on 3 March 1920, and was posted to the 9th Lancers. 'In Palestine in the early 1920s he was in the Signal Troop and became an expert with the Heliograph. He was reputed to have passed a message some 30 odd miles with that equipment which was believed to be a record. In India he became Squadron Sergeant Major of "A" Squadron, and then in June 1935 was appointed Quartermaster, and had the hard job of dealing with the change of equipment from horses to armour, and then the mobilisation in 1939. After the fighting in France he carried on in the Western Desert of Egypt until 1943, when ill health forced him to return to the Delta. His last job was Quartermaster to the Royal Armoured Corps Gunnery School at Lulworth.' (the recipient's obituary in the *9th/12th Royal Lancers Regimental Journal* refers.)
 Sold together with the recipients two original Attestation papers, *these both severely damaged*, and two group photographic images.
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- x284** *Three: Private J. F. Hayes, 11th Hussars*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5883 Pte. J. F. Hayes. 11-Hrs.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (536852 Pte. J. F. Hayes. 15-19-Hrs.); together with 1914 clasp, *remnants of lacquer, nearly very fine (4)* £50-70
John F. Hayes served during the Great War with the 11th Hussars in the French theatre of war, from 15 August 1914.
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- 285** *Three: Captain F. E. Reynolds, Yorkshire Hussars and Royal Army Medical Corps*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. F. E. Reynolds.); SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, G.VIR., 1st issue (Francis E. Reynolds), with named card box of issue for the last, *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: Mr. S. G. Willey, Royal Naval Auxiliary Service
 DEFENCE MEDAL, with named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. S. G. Willey, 12a Kingsdown Pak, Tankerton, Kent'; ROYAL NAVAL AUXILIARY SERVICE L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (S. G. Willey.), with the recipient's related miniature awards, A.R.P. Warden's badge; and two R.N.X.S. badges, *about extremely fine (5)* £120-160
Francis E. Reynolds was commissioned Lieutenant in the Yorkshire Hussars on 1 July 1917. He served during the Great War on attachment with the Royal Army Medical Corps, and held the rank of Captain.
Stanley George Willey was born on 24 December 1909 at Thanet, Kent.
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- 286** *Pair: Sapper H. S. Yeoman, Royal Engineers*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (563360 Spr. H. S. Yeoman. R.E.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-120
H. S. Yeoman served with the Anti-Aircraft Gun Command Section at Etaples and Montreuil, and received the Signal announcing the ending of hostilities on 11 November 1918.
 Sold together with the original hand-written "A" Form Messages and Signals received by H. S. Yeoman, Sapper, at 15:45 on 11-11-18, stating 'To all Guns and Lights. Hostilities ceased at 11.00 hours today. All stations will be kept ready for immediate action. Enemy aircraft are to be engaged after committing hostile acts. Reconnaissance will not be treated as an hostile act.'
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- 287** *Family Group:*
Three: Lance-Corporal J. R. Currie, West Yorkshire Regiment, late Royal Engineers
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2563 Pte. J. R. Currie. W. York. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.VII.R. (227 L.Cpl. J. R. Currie. N.C.T. Cos: R.E.) *edge bruise to last, contact marks, nearly very fine*
Five: Corporal R. Currie, Leicestershire Regiment
 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (45317 Cpl. R. Currie. Leic. R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *very fine (8)* £120-160

- 288** *Pair: Private H. Barwick, West Riding Regiment, killed in action, 16 September 1916, on the Somme*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6-4488 Pte. H. Barwick. W. Rid. R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Harry Barwick) *remnants of lacquer to campaign awards, generally very fine or better*
 VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (2) (5-5745 Pte. G. J. Hudson. W. Rid. R.; 43562 Pte. W. Hudson. K.R.R.C.) *good very fine (5)*
 £100-140



Harry Barwick was a native of Oxenhope, Yorkshire. He served during the Great War with the 1/6th Battalion, West Riding Regiment on the Western Front. He was killed in action, 16 September 1916, and on the latter date the Battalion as part of the 147th Brigade, 49th (West Riding) Division were in forward positions on the Leipzig Salient, Somme. Barwick is buried in Blighty Valley Cemetery, Authuille Wood, Somme.

G. J. Hudson and **W. Hudson** were brothers, and the sons of Mrs M. J. Hudson of 18 Glover Street, Bradford. W. Hudson served during the Great War with the King's Royal Rifle Corps, having enlisted 2 September 1916. He was killed in action, 25 days later, 27 September 1916. He was attached to the 1/16th Battalion, London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles), and on the latter date the 1/16th were in the trenches at Meualte, Somme. W. Hudson is buried in Sauchy-Cauchy Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais. Sold with photographic images of the Hudson brothers, both in uniform.

- 289** *Three: Second Lieutenant R. W. Symes, Hampshire Regiment, late 25th Cyclist Battalion, London Regiment*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2. Lieut. R. W. Symes); DEFENCE MEDAL, together with a 25 (County of London) Cyclist Battalion, London Regiment cap badge, *traces of verdigris to obverse of Defence Medal, therefore nearly very fine, the Great War awards extremely fine (3)*
 £60-80
- Robert Warren Symes** was born in Dublin in 1896 and was educated at Christ's Hospital School, Sussex. He attested for the 25th (County of London) Cyclist Battalion, London Regiment, on 10 September 1914 and served with them during the Great War in India from 16 January 1916, taking part in the operations against the Mahsuds as part of the Waziristan Field Force, 26 May until 15 August 1917. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Hampshire Regiment, on 16 March 1918.
- Sold together with a run of 16 reproduced photographs taken by the recipient in Mahsud, North West Frontier of India, between March and August 1917, all annotated on the reverse.

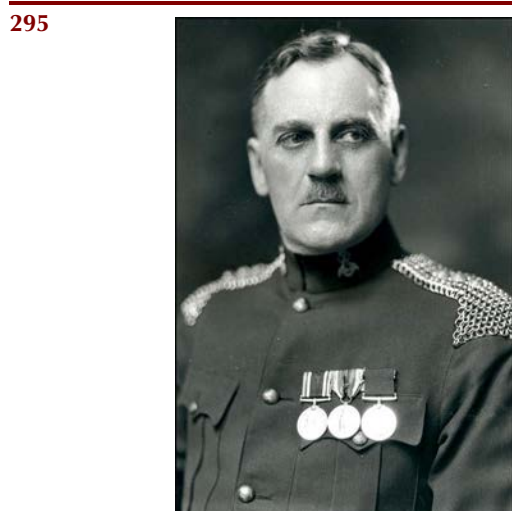
- 290** *Seven: Major the Honourable M. J. C. W. Fane, Royal Army Service Corps, late British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Hon. M. J. C. W. Fane. B.R.C. & St. J.J.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY DECORATION, G.V.I.R., silver and silver-gilt, the reverse officially dated '1944', lacking integral top riband bar, *gilding almost all rubbed on last, nearly very fine and better (7)*
 £200-300
- The Honourable Mountjoy John Charles Wedderburn Fane** was born on 8 October 1900, the second son of the 13th Earl of Westmoreland and his wife Lady Sybil, daughter of the 4th Earl of Roslyn, and was educated at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. He served during the Great War with the British Red Cross, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Leicestershire Yeomanry, on 17 March 1927. He served during the Second World War in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and was advanced to Major.
- Fane married Miss Agatha Acland-Hood-Reynardson, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Acland-Hood-Reynardson, on 29 April 1926, and they had one son and one daughter. In later life he served as a Deputy Lieutenant of Lincolnshire. He died on 9 October 1963.

- 291** *Pair: Aircraftman First Class C. A. Loder, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. Oak Leaves (223944 Pte. 1 C. A. Loder. R.A.F.) *BWM officially renamed, good very fine (2)*
 £50-60
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 July 1919.
- Claude Alwyne Loder** was born in Hackney, London, in December 1897. He enlisted as Aircraftman Second Class, Royal Naval Air Service, in November 1916. His initial service was at H.M.S. *President II*, and then at the Dunkirk Seaplane Base. He served in the French theatre of war 1 February 1917 - 31 January 1918, and 1 April 1918 - 8 April 1919. Having advanced to Aircraftman First Class, Loder saw service with 201 Squadron and 3 Squadron between July 1918 - December 1918.

- 292** *Three: Aircraftman Second Class A. L. Bowditch, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (406184 Pte. A. L. Bowditch. R.F.C.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N. W.F. 1919 (406184 A.C. 2 A. L. Bowditch. R.A.F.) *retaining rod loose on last, good very fine (3)*
 £160-200

- 293** *Pair: Lieutenant L. F. W. Stone, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. Oak Leaves (2/Lieut. L. F. W. Stone. R.A.F.) *good very fine* (2) £80-100
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 31 December 1918.
L. F. W. Stone was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps, 1 September 1917. He advanced to Lieutenant, Technical Branch, Royal Air Force, 1 March 1919, and was discharged the following year.

- 294** *Three: Major and Paymaster R. R. Sparks, Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards, late Railway Construction and Forestry Corps*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. R. R. Sparks.); COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, G.V.R. (Capt. (Py. Mr.) R. R. Sparks P.L.D.G.) *edge bruising, good very fine* (3) £100-140
Robert Russell Sparks was born in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, on 27 April 1878, and received a commission as Lieutenant in Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards on 6 May 1917, having previously served for 6 years in the 43rd Ottawa Regiment. Appointed Lieutenant in the Railway Construction and Forestry Corps on 12 May 1917, he embarked for England, in September of that year, and proceeded to France for service in the Great War on 15 October 1917. He was promoted Captain and appointed Paymaster on 12 June 1923, and advanced Major on 11 May 1927. He transferred to the Reserve of Officers on 21 June 1929, and retired the following year. He died on 24 March 1963.
 Sold together with various photographs of the recipient and a large quantity of copied research.



- Four: Captain E. H. S. Woodside, Royal Rifles of Canada*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. E. H. S. Woodside.); CORONATION 1937; COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, G.V.R. (Capt. E. H. S. Woodside Rl. Rif. of C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) £100-140

- 296** *Pair: Private W. A. Morris, Canadian Infantry*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (237187 Pte. W. A. Morris. 3-Can. Inf.); together with a 'Canada' shoulder title, *very fine*
 1914-15 STAR (2) (No. 2159 Sepoy Mohd. Khan, 1/19/Pjbs.; Langri Naiz Ali, N.W. Militia.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2) (4826 Sep. Jahandad Khan, 19 Pjbs.; 1485 L-Nk Abdul, 17 Mule Cps.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (4) (341212 Gnr. T. A. Mann. C.G.A.; 745154 A. Cpl. W. O. Plummer. 19-Can. Inf.; 736586 Pte. J. M. Hoaglin. 49-Can. Inf.; 814192 L.Cpl. J. Cunningham. Can. Inf. Wks. Coy.) *nearly very fine and better* (10) £70-90

- x297** *Pair: Lance-Corporal T. McHutchison, Australian Imperial Force, died of wounds 18 October 1917*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (713 T. Cpl.T. Mc Hutchison. 44-Bn. A.I.F.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Thomas McHutchison) *extremely fine* (3) £160-200
Thomas McHutchison was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1883, and was educated at Barry, Forfarshire. He emigrated to Perth, Western Australia, in 1912, and enlisted in the 44th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force on 7 February 1916. Embarking at Fremantle on 6 June 1916, he arrived at Plymouth on 21 July of that year, and proceeded to France on 25 November 1916. Appointed Lance Corporal on 12 July 1917, he suffered a gun shot wound to the head on 4 October 1917, whilst going up Zonnebeke Ridge, Ypres Sector, and was taken back to a field hospital. Despite writing to his Commanding Officer on 10 October, saying that he was getting better, he was admitted to Wimereux Hospital in critical condition on 16 October, and succumbed to his wounds there on 18 October. He is buried in Wimereux Communal Cemetery, France. Of the 992 men from his battalion involved in the Ypres operations in the autumn of 1917, only 158 emerged unscathed when it was relieved on 21 October 1917.
 Sold with named card box of issue for the Victory Medal, in envelope, together with Commonwealth of Australia enclosure.

- 298** *Three: Duffadar Mehar Singh, 28th Cavalry*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3692 Dfdr. Mehar Singh, 28 Cavy.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N. W.F. 1919 (3692 Dfdr. Mehar Singh, 28 Cavy.) *nearly very fine*
 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Jemdr. Lachhman, 2/41/Dogras.; 613 Sower Kala Singh. Gds. Cavy.) *last officially renamed, edge bruising, nearly very fine* (5) £80-120
Lachhman enlisted in the Dogras in 1903, and served during the Great War in Aden, September to November 1917, and on the North West Frontier of India in 1919, where he was wounded. He was commissioned Jemadar in 1918, and was promoted Subadar in 1923, and Subadar-Major in 1931. He was subsequently awarded the Order of British India 2nd Class with the title of Bahadar.

299 *Pair: Surgeon Probationer H. T. Roper-Hall, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Surg. Prob. H. T. Roper-Hall. R.N.V.R.); DEFENCE MEDAL, *good very fine and a scarce rank (2)*
 £30-40

Harry Thomas Roper-Hall was commissioned a temporary Surgeon Probationer in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 3 July 1917, serving in H.M.S. *Skilful* (additionally entitled to the Victory Medal). He subsequently served as Honorary Dental Surgeon at the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital.

300 *Pair: Lieutenant P. N. Huffton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers*

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2. Lieut. P. N. Huffton); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Lieut. P. N. Huffton.) *good very fine (2)*
 £80-120

Percy Norman Huffton was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Indian Army Reserve of Officers (Infantry Branch) on 13 May 1918, and was appointed to the Signal Service on 7 October of that year. He was promoted Lieutenant on 13 May 1919, and released in 1922.

x301 *Pair: Sepoy Ismail, 106th Hazara Pioneers*

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1921-24 (4687 Sepoy Ismail, 106 Hazara Pnrs.) unofficial retaining rod between clasps; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (4687 Sepoy Ismail, 106 Pioneers.) *file marks to edge before number on latter, about nearly very fine (2)*
 £50-70

x302 *Eight: Colour Sergeant A. Haley, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers*

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (4270546 Fsr. A. Haley. R. North'd. Fus.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; KOREA 1950-53 (4270546 C/Sgt. A. Haley. R.N.F.); U.N. KOREA, mounted as worn, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (8)*
 £360-400

The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers served in Palestine prior to the outbreak of war in 1939. In 1940 they were attached to the 6th Australian Division in Cyrenaica, and later in 1941 with the 9th Australian Division in Tobruk. The R.N.F. then fought in the battle of Alamein and afterwards in North West West Europe, 1944-45. In Korea the 1st Battalion fought in the battle of Imjin River and later at Hill 317 in Operation Commando.

x303 *Seven: Lance-Corporal J. White, The Black Watch*

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (846998 Pte. J. White. Black. Watch.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, mounted court style as worn, *nearly very fine (7)* £200-260

James McRitchie White was born in 1917 and enlisted into the Black Watch at Perth on 7 January 1936. He served in Palestine and the Middle East from 21 September 1937 to 8 March 1942; in India and Burma from 9 March 1942 to 4 January 1944; and in North West Europe from 6 June 1944 (D-Day) to 3 December 1944, and from 6 March 1945 to 18 January 1946. White's war was action packed, with service in British Somaliland and Heraklion (Crete) with the 2nd Battalion.

Whilst being evacuated from Crete, 2 Black Watch lost 103 killed when H.M.S. *Dido* was bombed and sunk. The battalion took part in the relief of Tobruk during November 1941, losing a further 200 killed. Whilst serving in India the battalion was trained to take part in the 'Chindit' operations but White was returned to the U.K. before the end of the war and served with the 5th Battalion in North West Europe from D-Day onwards. White transferred to the Army Reserve at Perth on 21 January 1946, and was discharged on 2 September 1952. His military conduct was exemplary.

Sold with original documents, including Regular Army Certificate of Service (Red Book) which confirms all medals and theatres of service, Soldier's Release Book Class A, Army Form B Certificate of Transfer to Army Reserve with covering letter, and four original photographs including three in uniform.

304 *Seven: Warrant Officer M. B. Kieran, Royal Air Force*

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (560641 L.A.C. M. B. Kieran. R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (W/O. M. B. Kieran. (560641) R.A.F.) *edge bruising throughout, very fine (7)*
 £120-160

305 *Three: Staff Sergeant W. Jenkins, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (7574636 S. Sjt. W. Jenkins. R.A.O.C.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *edge bruise to last, good very fine (3)*
 £70-90

x306 *Five: Major C. L. E. Drake-Brockman, 4-6 Rajput Rifles (Outram's Rifles), late Cameronians*

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Capt. C. L. E. Drake-Brockman, 4-6 Raj. Rif); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (5)* £200-260

Cyril Launcelot Everard Drake-Brockman was born on 1 February 1901, son of Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Drake-Brockman, Indian Army. He entered the Army as 2nd Lieutenant, Cameronians, 14 July 1921; Lieutenant, 14 July 1923; Captain, 12 December 1935; Indian Army, Lieutenant, 4-6 Rajput Rifles, 14 October 1923; Captain, 14 July 1929; Major, 1 August 1938; Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, 19 October 1944. Employed King's African Rifles (temporary Captain, 10 June 1929) February 1926 to October 1931. *Indian Army List* for April 1945 lists him under 6th Rajput Rifles as Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel), Assistant Adjutant General, General Headquarters. See Lot 243 for the medals awarded to his father.

307 *Six: Sergeant R. H. Godfrey, Suffolk Regiment*

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (5826695 Pte. R. H. Gofrey. Suffolk.) officially re-impresed naming; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (5826696 Sgt. R. H. Godfrey. Suffolk) *very fine (6)*
 £100-140

- x308** **Five: Sub-Lieutenant C. W. Smith, South African Naval Forces**
1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially impressed '66986 C. W. Smith', *lacquered, very fine*
- Five: Warrant Officer Class II S. D. Jolliffe, South African Forces**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE MEDAL; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially impressed '22534 S. D. Jolliffe', *lacquered, very fine*
- Six: Private R. I. Bergemann, South African Forces**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; 8th Army clasp; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially impressed '191447 R. I. Bergemann', *lacquered, very fine*
- Six: Private L. J. C. van Staden, South African Forces**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially impressed '12735 L. J. C. van Staden', *lacquered, very fine*
- Five: Sergeant B. J. Jooste, South African Forces**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially impressed '17802 B. J. Jooste'; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., Union of South Africa (Sgt. B. J. Jooste Q.S.C.) *medal detached from retaining rod on last, otherwise very fine*
- Four: Private C. van Niekerk, South African Forces**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially impressed 'M13020 C. van Niekerk', *good very fine*
- Africa Service Medal (N540 J. Mzumedi) *good very fine (32)* *£100-140*

Cecil William Smith was born at Paddock, Natal, on 6 November 1920, and entered the South African Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on 15 January 1940. Advanced to Petty Officer on 4 June 1942, he was commissioned temporary Sub-Lieutenant on 24 December 1942.

Stanley Desmond Jolliffe was born at Durban on 16 August 1917, and attested for the South African Medical Corps on 13 November 1940. He served throughout the Second World War, and was advanced Warrant Officer Class II, being discharged on 21 January 1946.

Louis Jacobus Cornelius van Staden, of Balmoral, Transvaal, was born on 20 May 1918, and served with the South African Forces throughout the Second World War. He was discharged on 5 September 1945.

Benjamin John Jooste was born at Cape Town on 7 July 1908, and attested for the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Rifles on 13 May 1940, having previously served in that unit's Lewis Gun Section. He served with them throughout the Second World War in East Africa, Abyssinia, Eritrea, and Egypt, and was promoted Corporal on 11 May 1942. He was finally discharged on 1 April 1946.

Carel van Niekerk attested for the Indian and Malay Corps, South African Forces on 2 December 1940, and served with them in Somalia during the Second World War. He died of acute toxic jaundice on 18 March 1941, and is buried in Mogadishu African War Cemetery, Somalia.

- x309** **A scarce Second War Spitfire Pilot's casualty group of five awarded to Flight Sergeant D. E. Johnston, Royal Australian Air Force, attached 616 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who was killed in a flying accident 1 April 1944, having been scrambled and vectored towards the Isle of Wight**
1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; AUSTRALIA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially impressed (412550 D E Johnston) *generally good very or better (5)* *£400-500*

Donald Edward Johnston was born in Henley Beach, South Australia, in August 1922. He was a student in Adelaide, before being employed as an Electrical Engineer. He enlisted for service as Aircrew in the Royal Australian Air Force, at Sydney, in October 1940. Johnston was sent to Rhodesia for training, and was promoted to the rank of Temporary Sergeant re-mustering as Airman Pilot, 23 October 1942.

Promoted Temporary Flight Sergeant, Johnston embarked for the UK for additional training prior to posting. Having served at No. 53 O. T.U., he was posted for operational flying to 610 Squadron (Spitfires), Bolt Head, in September 1943. This posting was short-lived, and he moved on to 131 Squadron later the same month. Still operating in Spitfires, he flew with the Squadron for two months before finding more permanent roots with 616 Squadron (Spitfires), Exeter, 20 November 1943. The latter were mainly tasked with convoy patrols, sweeps and escorts, and on 1 April 1944, 'F.O. Clegg and F/Sgt D. E. Johnston (R.A.A.F.) were scrambled and vectored towards Isle of Wight. Section were lost when flying through 10/10 8000 to 21000 feet and Clegg returned to base alone. Later it was confirmed that F/Sgt. Johnston was killed when he crashed near Tangmere.' (Squadron Operations Record Book, refers)

Johnston is buried in Brookwood Military Cemetery, Woking.

Sold with card box of issue for campaign awards, addressed to 'Mrs. E. Johnston, 33 Stattenborough St., Leabrook. S.A.'; copied research and other ephemera.

- 310** **Five: Attributed to Mr. G. W. Singer**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 1 clasp, 1st Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'G. W. Singer Esq., 99 Sandy Lane South, Wallington, Surrey', *nearly extremely fine*
- ATLANTIC STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE MEDAL; AUSTRALIA SERVICE MEDAL (TX677 B. L. Mc Kay); INDIA SERVICE MEDAL; PAKISTAN INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1947 (275 F. C. Allah Ditta) *generally very fine (14)* *£240-280*

Sold together with two Second World War riband bars

311 *Family Group:***Six: Captain D. S. White, African Colonial Forces**

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Kenya (Lt. (Q. M.) D. S. White) *edge prepared prior to naming*, in named card box of issue, *extremely fine*

Three: Junior Commander V. White, Auxiliary Territorial Service

DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. V. White, Public Works Dept., Jinja, Uganda'; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (Sub V. Wood ATS) *first letter of surname officially corrected*, in named card box of issue with Record Office enclosure, *extremely fine* £120-160

David Stanley White received a Regular Army Emergency Commission as Lieutenant and Quartermaster in the African Colonial Forces on 1 October 1942, and was promoted to War substantive Captain on 1 October 1945. He married Miss Vera Wood in the latter half of 1945.

Vera White, née Wood, was appointed Company Assistant in the Auxiliary Territorial Service on 21 December 1938. Commissioned Second Subaltern on 30 May 1941, she was promoted to Subaltern on 30 May 1941, and Junior Commander on 25 August 1942. She married Captain David White in the latter half of 1945, and was placed on the Retired List as an honorary Junior Commander in the first quarter of 1946. She qualified for the Efficiency Medal on 21 March 1945, but the award did not appear in the *London Gazette* until 27 February 1979, and she finally received her medal in November of that year.

Sold together with Captain D. S. White's related miniature awards, *the EM a G.VI.R. Territorial version*.

312 *Five: Lieutenant J. Knight*

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Lt. J. Knight, 37 Pavilion Way, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex', with War Office enclosure, *extremely fine*

Five: Mr. H. Binns

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. H. Binns, 283 Dynes Lane, Sheffield, 6.', with War Office enclosure, *good very fine*

Four: Mrs. Budzianowska, Auxiliary Territorial Service

1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. Budzianowska, H.U. ATS/PRS, Calveley Camp, Nr. Nantwich, Cheshire', with War Office enclosure; **Poland**, ARMY ACTIVE SERVICE MEDAL, together with the related miniature award for the last award, *nearly extremely fine*

One: Lieutenant P. J. Jacobs, Home Guard

DEFENCE MEDAL, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Lieut. P. J. Jacobs, 25 Valley Road, Lewes, Sussex', with Home Secretary's enclosure, *extremely fine*

One: Mr. S. O. M. Cooke, Home Guard

DEFENCE MEDAL, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. S. O. M. Cooke, 214 Avery Hill Rd, New Eltham, London, S.E.9.', with Home Secretary's enclosure, *extremely fine*

1939-45 STAR (3); AFRICA STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR (5); DEFENCE MEDAL (5); WAR MEDAL 1939-45 (3), *generally good very fine* (33) £120-150

313 *Four: Attributed to Private S. A. Matthews, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, who was taken Prisoner of War by the Japanese in September 1942, and died in captivity on 4 January 1945*

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, with named Condolence slip, *extremely fine* (4) £80-120

Sidney Alexander Matthews served during the Second World War with the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, and was taken Prisoner of War by the Japanese in September 1942. He died in captivity in Borneo on 4 January 1945, and is commemorated on the Singapore Memorial.

x314 *Seven: Bombardier E. J. Ward, Royal Artillery*

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22279297 Bdr. E. J. Ward. R.A.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, *traces of verdigris to 1939-45 and Italy Stars*, otherwise *good very fine* (7) £100-140

315 *Seven: Group Captain the Rt. Rev. Monsignor J. J. Roche, C.B.E., Royal Air Force*

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (Gp. Capt. (Rev.) J. J. Roche. R.A.F.); CORONATION 1953, *good very fine* (7) £300-400

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1963

The Rt. Rev. Monsignor John Joseph Roche received a commission into the Chaplains Branch of the Royal Air Force, with the relative rank of Squadron Leader, on 13 November 1936, and served throughout the Second World War. Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1945), he was promoted to the relative rank of Wing Commander on 13 November 1950, and to Group Captain on appointment as Principal Chaplain, 9 January 1962. He retired from the Royal Air Force on 13 November 1967.

- x316** *Four: Private Mutie Kioko, East African Army Service Corps*
 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *good very fine*
 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, these all in card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. S.A. Water, 216 Richmond Road, Gillingham, Kent'; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL; PAKISTAN INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1947 (**Muhammad Khan F.C. 172**) *this lacking retaining rod*; PAKISTAN ARMED FORCES INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1956, *the Second War awards extremely fine, the others very fine (12)* *£60-80*
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 September 1946.
Mutie Kioko served with the East African Army Service Corps, and was Mentioned in Despatches for 'gallant and distinguished services in Burma.'
 Sold with the recipient's Mentioned in Despatches Certificate, in envelope.

- x317** *Seven: Warrant Officer Class II R. M. Lockwood, Royal Artillery*
 1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2040347 W.O. Cl.2 R. M. Lockwood. R.A.) *a slightly later issue struck on a thinner flan*; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., Territorial (2040347 W.O. Cl.2. R. M. Lockwood. R.A.) *good very fine (7)* *£100-140*

- 318** *Five: Lieutenant W. D. T. Phillips, South African Armoured Corps, attached Royal Marines, who served with 41 Royal Marine Commando as part of the 4th Special Service brigade which landed at Normandy on D-Day, and was wounded in France the following month*

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, all officially named '110448 W. D. T. Phillips', *very fine (5)* *£180-220*

William David Trevor Phillips was born in East London, South Africa, on 30 April 1916, and attested for the 6th Mounted Regiment on 13 June 1940. He was promoted Corporal on 15 August 1940, and transferred with the rank of Sergeant to the 10th Armoured Car Commando, South African Armoured Corps, on 20 April 1941. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 6th Armoured Division, Middle Eastern Forces on 21 August 1943, he was seconded to the Royal Marines on 27 December 1943, and posted to the Portsmouth Division. Promoted temporary Lieutenant early in the new year, he is recorded as having sustained a shell wound to his left arm and thigh on 21 February 1944 whilst on active service. Recovering from his wounds, he was posted to 41 Royal Marine Commando on 26 April 1944. He served with the Royal Marines in France, Belgium, and Holland from June 1944, where his unit was part of the 4th Special Service Brigade that landed at Normandy on D-Day, 6 June 1944, and took part in the capture of Douvres Radar Station on 17 June. Phillips himself was wounded in France the following month. Returning to England in October 1944, he transferred to 40 Royal Marine Commando, as part of the 2nd Commando Brigade, and served with them in Italy from February until June 1945. He was discharged on 8 October 1945.

Sold with a large file of copied research.

Note: Only 406 France and Germany Stars were issued to South Africans, of which just 34 were issued to South Africans seconded to the Royal Marines, all of whom would also have been entitled to the Africa Service Medal.

- x319** *Five: Colour Sergeant C. Hardy, Middlesex Regiment, mentioned in despatches for Dunkirk*
 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, Territorial, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (6204815 C/Sjt. C. Hardy. Mx.), together with Dunkirk 1940 commemorative medal and two related medallions, *good very fine (8)* *£180-220*
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 December 1940: 'In recognition of gallantry in France and Flanders.'
 Sold with copied research and related cap badge.

- 320** *Three: Private W. F. Lakey, Army Air Corps, killed in action at Arnhem, 19 September 1944*
 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; together with the recipient's MEMORIAL SCROLL, named 'Private W. F. Lakey Army Air Corps', this mounted in a glazed display frame, *extremely fine (3)* *£200-240*

William Frank Lakey, of Upper Holloway, London, served with the 10th Battalion, Parachute Regiment, Army Air Corps during the Second World War, and was killed in action at Arnhem on 19 September 1944, on the day that Captain L. E. Queripel, also of the 10th Battalion, was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross:

'At Arnhem on 19th September 1944, Captain Queripel was acting as company commander of a composite company composed of men of three parachute battalions. At 1400 hours on that day, his company was advancing along a main road which ran on an embankment towards Arnhem. The advance was conducted under continuous machine gun fire which, at one period, became so heavy that the company became split on either side of the road and suffered considerable losses. Captain Queripel at once proceeded to reorganise his force, crossing and recrossing the road whilst doing so, under extremely heavy and accurate fire. During this period he carried a wounded sergeant to the Regimental Aid Post under fire and was himself wounded in the face. Having re-organised his force, Captain Queripel personally led a party of men against a strong point holding up the advance. This strong point consisted of a captured British anti-tank gun and two machine-guns. Despite the fire directed at him, Captain Queripel succeeded in killing the crews of the machine-guns and also recapturing the anti-tank gun. As a result of this the advance was able to continue. Later in the same day Captain Queripel found himself cut off with a small party of men and took up position in a ditch. By this time he had received further wounds in both arms. Regardless of his wounds and of the very heavy mortar and Spandau fire, he continued to inspire his men to resist with hand grenades, pistols and the few remaining rifles. As, however, the enemy pressure increased, Captain Queripel decided that it was impossible to hold the position any longer and ordered his men to withdraw. Despite their protests, he insisted on remaining behind to cover their withdrawal with his automatic pistol and a few remaining hand grenades. This was the last occasion on which he was seen. During the whole period of nine hours of confused and bitter fighting Captain Queripel displayed the highest standard of gallantry under the most difficult and trying circumstances. His courage, leadership and devotion to duty were magnificent and an inspiration to all.' (*London Gazette* 1 February 1945).

Lakey is buried in Arnhem Oosterbeek War Cemetery, Holland, alongside Captain Queripel.

x321 Four: Major Joyce Hawtrey-Williams, Womens Royal Army Corps, late Auxiliary Territorial Service (6th Hampshire Battalion)

DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Capt. J. Hawtrey-Williams. W.R.A.C.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, Territorial, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (Sub. J. Hawtrey-Williams. A.T.S.) with additional long service clasp, mounted as worn; together with three cloth badges, original commission document in the rank of Subaltern, dated 1 February 1949, a news cutting and several photographs, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £300-360

The following information is extracted from the newspaper cutting included with the lot: 'Major J. Hawtrey-Williams, W.R.A.C. has taken up command of 14 Independent Company, W.R.A.C., at Saighton camp [Chester]. A Londoner, Major Hawtrey-Williams joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service (the 6th Hampshire Battalion) in 1938. During the war she served with A.A. Command and was commissioned in 1942. After a tour of duty in Belgium and Germany she went to Headquarters, Far East Land Forces, on the staff, returning to the U.K. to become Adjutant, first of a regular unit in Yorkshire and later in 303 (Kent) Battalion, W.R.A.C./T.A.'

322 Three: Sergeant W. R. Cox, Royal Army Medical Corps

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14094946. Pte. W. R. Cox. R.A.M.C.) *rank officially corrected*; KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22541225 Pte. W. R. Cox. R.A.M.C.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *minor edge bruise to first, good very fine* (3) £120-160

William Richard Cox was born in 1927, and enlisted into the Royal Army Medical Corps on 13 November 1945. Posted to Palestine, he served there for three years, before leaving the Army in 1948. He re-enlisted back into the R.A.M.C. at Wolverhampton on 20 October 1950, and served with the unit as a Medical Orderly Class III in Korea from 22 August 1952 until 6 September 1953. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 19 October 1955, having held the rank of Sergeant, and was finally discharged on 19 October 1962, after a further 12 years' service.

Sold together with the recipient's Regular Army Certificate of Service.

323 Pair: Trooper D. McLelland, 5th Dragoon Guards

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22095862 Tpr. D. Mc. Lelland. 5th. D.G.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *minor edge nicks, very fine* (2) £180-220

D. McLelland served in 'A' Squadron, 5th Dragoon Guards during the Korea War, where the Regiment supported the Royal Ulster Rifles and Royal Northumberland Fusiliers at the Battle of the Imjin, and the Black Watch at the Battle of the Hook.

x324 Four: Sergeant R. M. Campbell, King's Own Scottish Borderers

KOREA 1950-53 (22561031 Sgt. R. Campbell. K.O.S.B.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E. II.R. (22561031 Pte. R. Campbell. K.O.S.B.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, Borneo (22561031 Cpl. R. M. Campbell. KOSB.) mounted court style for display, *good very fine* (4) £300-360

325 *Pair: Private A. Hepple, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, killed in action 20 July 1953*

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22728225 Pte. A. Hepple. D.W.R.) lightly impressed naming; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, first with named card box of issue, *extremely fine* (2) *£500-600*



Andrew Hepple was born in Barnsley, South Yorkshire. Originally a coalminer, which as a reserved occupation exempted him from National Service, he was 'sacked' by the Pit Overseer (a common occurrence as it allowed the individual to enlist) in 1952, and was immediately called up to the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment. After ten weeks basic training in Delhi Platoon, Wellesley Barracks, Halifax, he sailed for Hong Kong on the troopship *Empire Fowey*. The journey took nearly four weeks, stopping at Gibraltar, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, and Singapore. In Hong Kong as part of 14 Platoon he underwent further training before sailing to Japan on the troopship *Empire Orwell* in order to join the Commonwealth Division Battle School at Haramura Camp. After more training he eventually joined his Battalion serving on the front line in Korea. He was killed in action on 20 July 1953, and is buried in the U.N. Memorial Cemetery, Busan, Korea.

Sold together with a group photographic image featuring the recipient (back row, far left).

326 *Pair: Private D. J. Williams, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, wounded whilst carrying out a patrol on the Hook, 20 May 1953*

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22636254 Pte. D. J. Williams. D.W.R.) *partially officially corrected*; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, *very fine or better* (2) *£280-320*

David J. Williams was a native of Trehafod, Rhondda, Wales. He served with the Welch Regiment prior to being drafted into the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment to complete his 12 month tour of duty. In August 1954, having been discharged from the Army, he received a Certificate from his Commanding Officer, for his 'outstanding contribution towards the success of the Battalion during the Korean Campaign.'

When 'it arrived the letter was opened and found to contain a meritorious award for distinguished conduct on the field of battle in Korea. In May 1953, David and six of his colleagues were sent out on a patrol and they were ambushed by more than thirty Chinese. During the firing David was wounded in the leg and two of his companions were also wounded, but helping one another along, they managed to shoot their way out of the ambush. They returned to base with the valuable information urgently needed. For some months David lay in a base hospital, but as soon as he was recovered he was back in the front line.' (Newspaper article included in lot refers)

The Regimental Archives give Williams as a member of one of the patrols that was engaged on 20 May 1953, during which they record him as being wounded in his right leg. This is at variance with the latest published transcription of the casualty roll, which gives the date of his wound as being 6 June 1953.

The 19/20 May 1953 for the Dukes is recorded as follows in *Fortune Favours The Brave, The Battles of The Hook, Korea 1952-53*:

'Apart from an occasional stonk the Dukes had a quiet day on 19 May. The standing patrols fanned out into positions shortly after 8 pm, and none of them reported anything untoward until 12 minutes before 11pm. Then all hell broke loose. The first indication that something was about to happen was the racket created by a fight on Warsaw, where one of the standing patrols was obviously in trouble. In Stygian darkness a platoon of Chinese had succeeded in crawling up to a position from which they were able to overwhelm the patrol in a quick rush. The patrol, which had neither time nor opportunity to telephone or send a message over the wireless, fought back with bullets and grenades. The outcome was one man killed, two others wounded and the patrol commander missing. The latter had been knocked on the head and dragged back by the Chinese....'

At 11pm an arabesque of red and crimson Verey lights heralded a crashing barrage. During the next hour and a half more than a thousand shells and mortar bombs fell on the Hook, effectively blotting out any chance of discovering what had happened to the patrol on Warsaw. When the counter-barrage was put-up, the continuous drumming of the shells was something to make the hair stand on end. Both sides continued firing until half past midnight, and only then was it possible for men to venture out on the Warsaw ridge. There they found casualties of the earlier action, very shaken but still holding their position.'

After discharge from the Army, Williams was employed as an Engineer for British Rail at Taff Wells.

Sold with photocopies of original documentation.

327 *Pair: Private W. Lee, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22130065 Pte. W. Lee. R.A.O.C.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) *£100-140*



A fine modern campaign group of four awarded to Warrant Officer David Edwards, Royal Marine Commando, mentioned in despatches for services in Borneo, and later a Major in the Rhodesian Army

ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE 1980, the edge numbered '16946'; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 3 clasps, Cyprus, Near East, Arabian Peninsula (R.M. 15071 D. Edwards. Mne. R.M.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, Northern Ireland (RM. 15071 D. Edwards. Sgt. R.M.) with M.I.D. oak leaf; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.I.R., 2nd issue with swivel suspension (RM 15071 C/Sgt D. Edwards. R.M.) mounted for display and sold with his original Certificate of Service, *very fine and better* (4) £2400-3000



M.I.D. 30 December, 1965: 'For distinguished services in the Borneo Territories during the period 24th December 1964 to 23rd June 1965.' Edwards is the only Royal Marine to be honoured in this otherwise Royal Navy list of awards.

David Edwards was born in Birkenhead on 9 February 1938, and enlisted at Liverpool on 11 July 1955. He completed his training with 42 Commando on 25 May 1956, and was shortly after posted to 40 Commando with whom he served in Cyprus, Suez and in the Arabian Peninsula. He next spent a year with 45 Commando in Aden and Malta before joining 42 Commando, in December 1962, with whom he served in Borneo and Malaysia. For his services in these campaigns he was mentioned in despatches. His later service took him to Northern Ireland, Cyprus, Turkey, North America, the Dutch Antilles and the Far East. Edwards was awarded the long service medal in February 1971, together with a £20 gratuity, and was finally discharged as Warrant Officer 2 on 8 February, 1978. He joined the Rhodesian Army in 1979 becoming Commandant of Llewellyn Barracks, in charge of the Army Services training school. He retired as a Major in 1984 and died in Zimbabwe of a heart attack in 1998.

329 *Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Syson, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (Capt. J. F. Syson. R.A.O.C.); U.N. MEDAL, UNFICYP riband, mounted court style as worn, *contact marks and small area of erasure at 3 o'clock on first, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-90

J. F. Syson was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps on 29 January 1953. He was promoted Lieutenant on 29 January 1955, and Captain on 29 January 1959, and served with the Corps in Cyprus. Promoted Major on 29 January 1966, and advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 30 June 1979, he retired on 29 April 1983.

330 *Pair: Warrant Officer Class II E. J. Goodman, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (22178011 W. O. Cl.2. E. J. Goodman. RAOC.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22178011 W.O. Cl.2. E. J. Goodman. RAOC.) *contact marks and minor edge bruising, very fine (2)* £70-90

x331*Pair: Corporal I. Davidson, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, who was awarded an M.I.D. for gallantry on the night of 13/14 June 1982 during the Battle of Mount Tumbledown*

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24164306 Gdsm. I. Davidson SG.); SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette and M.I.D. oak leaf (24164306 Cpl I Davidson SG) *obverse of first medal heavily polished therefore about fine, otherwise good very fine (2)* £2000-2600

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 October 1982.

The original recommendation states:

'On the night of 13/14 June 1982, on the Island of East Falkland, the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards attacked well entrenched enemy positions on the craggy ridge feature of Tumbledown Mountain, seven kilometres to the west of Port Stanley.

During the assault, Lance Sergeant Davidson's section became pinned down by accurate enemy sniper fire. Showing a total disregard for his own safety, Lance Sergeant Davidson moved amongst his men encouraging them and steadying them. Inspired by his courageous example, they fought their way forward and destroyed two enemy positions.

For his courage under fire and selfless leadership, Lance Sergeant Davidson is strongly recommended for Mention in Despatches.'

332 *Pair: Guardsman G. N. Duff, Scots Guards*

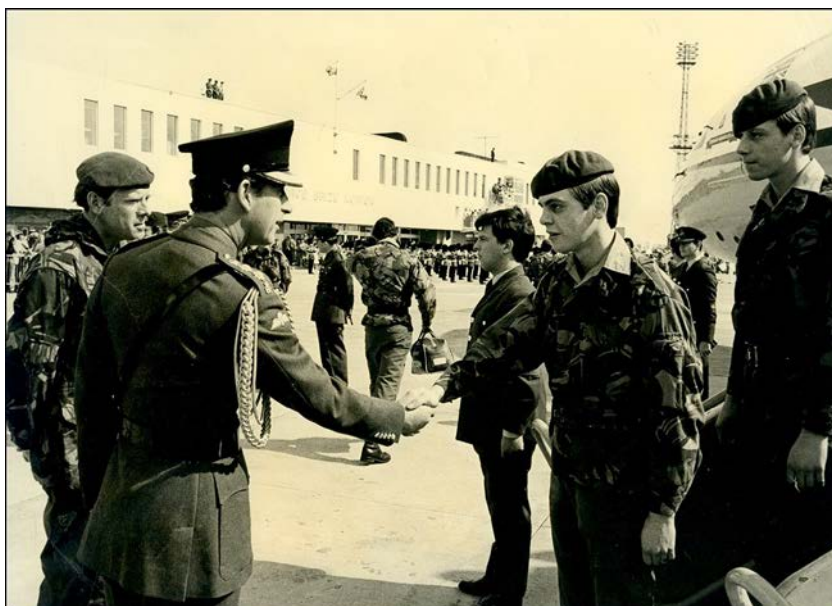
GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24438251 Gdsm G N Duff SG); SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (24438251 Gdsm G N Duff SG) mounted court-style as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* £600-800

Geoffrey Nigel Duff was born on 4 January 1959, and enlisted in the Scots Guards at Dumbarton on 13 October 1976. He served with the Scots Guards in Northern Ireland from 23 May until 8 October 1980, and with the 2nd Battalion in the Falklands from 12 May until 10 August 1982, where he took part in the Battle for Tumbledown Mountain, 14 June 1982. He was discharged on 3 September 1987, after 10 years and 326 days' service.

Sold together with a framed certificate confirming the recipient's participation in the Battle for Tumbledown Mountain.

333 *Pair: Lance Sergeant M. Fyfield, Welsh Guards*

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24509992 Gdsm M Fyfield WG); SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (24509992 Gdsm M Fyfield WG) mounted court-style as worn, good very fine (2) £700-900



M. Fyfield was born on 2 May 1961 and enlisted in the Welsh Guards on 10 December 1980, serving in a rifle section in both Northern Ireland and during the Falklands War. Appointed a Mess Steward on 17 February 1983, he was advanced Mess Supervisor on 30 April 1990, and was discharged with the rank of Lance Sergeant on 1 May 2001.

Sold with the recipient's identity tag, cloth unit insignia, and cap badge; various photographs of the recipient, including one of him being presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales following his return from the South Atlantic at R.A.F. Brize Norton; and various other ephemera.

334*Pair: Guardsman A. M. Hayes, Welsh Guards*

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24460365 Gdsm A M Hayes WG); SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (24460365 Gdsm A M Hayes WG) mounted court-style as worn, good very fine (2) £700-800

335 *Four: Corporal L. Anderson, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*

SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (24577240 Pte L Anderson RAOC); GULF 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24577240 Cpl L Anderson RAOC), with named card box of issue; **Saudi Arabia, Kingdom**, MEDAL FOR THE LIBERATION OF KUWAIT 1991, in named case of issue; **Kuwait, Emirate**, MEDAL FOR THE LIBERATION OF KUWAIT 1991, 4th Grade, in named case of issue, the British awards mounted court style as worn, nearly extremely fine (4) £500-600

Sold together with the Bestowal Document for the Saudi Arabian award.

336 *Seven: Sergeant I. Cameron, Royal Highland Fusiliers*

GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24503507 Fus I Cameron RHF); GULF 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24503507 Cpl I Cameron RHF); U.N. MEDAL, with UNPROFOR riband; N.A.T.O. MEDAL 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24503507 Cpl I Cameron RHF); **Saudi Arabia, Kingdom**, MEDAL FOR THE LIBERATION OF KUWAIT 1991, in case of issue; **Kuwait, Emirate**, MEDAL FOR THE LIBERATION OF KUWAIT 1991, 4th Grade, the first five mounted court-style as worn, generally good very fine and better (7) £240-280

Ian Cameron attested for the Royal Highland Fusiliers on 16 November 1978, and was discharged with the rank of Sergeant on 25 November 2000, after 22 years' service.

Sold together with three certificates; the recipient's R.H.F. and U.N. cap badges; collar badges; and Fusiliers hackle.

- x337** *Four: Lance-Corporal R. J. A. B. H. Stirling, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Royal Scots*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24849583 Pte R J A B H Stirling RS); GULF 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24849583 LCpl R J A B H Stirling RAPC); **Saudi Arabia, Kingdom**, MEDAL FOR THE LIBERATION OF KUWAIT 1991; **Kuwait, Emirate**, MEDAL FOR THE LIBERATION OF KUWAIT 1991, 4th Grade, *contact marks to unit on first, otherwise extremely fine* (4) £140-180
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- 338** *Seven: Staff Sergeant S. G. F. Kirk, Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment*
 U.N. MEDAL, with UNFICYP riband; GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24742562 LCpl S G F Kirk WFR); N.A.T.O. MEDAL 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; N.A.T.O. MEDAL 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; IRAQ 2003-11, no clasp (24742562 SSgt S F G Kirk Staffords); JUBILEE 2002; ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24742562 Sgt S G F Kirk WFR) mounted court-style as worn, *generally nearly extremely fine* (7) £240-280
S. G. F. Kirk served around six years with the Staffordshire Regiment, initially on attachment from the Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment as part of the Armoured Infantry Manning Increment. The Staffords were in the thick of the action around Basra, and completed two tours in less than two years. Kirk also served with the Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment in Cyprus during the period 1991-93, Northern Iraq in 1994, Former Yugoslavia and Kosovo in 1996 and 1998-99.
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- 339** *Six: Sergeant I. B. E. Sullivan, Royal Logistics Corps*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25015976 Pte I B E Sullivan RLC); U.N. MEDAL, UNFICYP riband; N.A.T.O. MEDAL 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; IRAQ 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25015976 Cpl I B E Sullivan RLC); JUBILEE 2002; ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (25015976 Sgt I B E Sullivan RLC) mounted court style as worn, *minor edge bruise to last, nearly extremely fine* (6) £300-400
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- x340** *Pair: Marine P. H. J. McEwan, Royal Marines*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Mne P H J McEwan PO522820 RM); JUBILEE 2002, mounted as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine* (2) £80-120
 Sold with the recipient's cap badge, shoulder titles, cloth insignia, and belt buckle.
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- 341** *Four: Private G. D. Thompson, Adjutant General's Corps*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25132569 Pte G D Thompson AGC (SPS)); IRAQ 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25132569 Pte G D Thompson AGC (SPS)); U.N. MEDAL, UNFICYP riband; JUBILEE 2012, mounted court style as worn, *minor edge bruising, otherwise about extremely fine* (4) £180-220
G. D. Thompson served with the Staff and Personal Support Branch of the Adjutant General's Corps.
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- 342** *Six: Flight Sergeant T. M. Shackels, Royal Air Force*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Air Operations Iraq (FS T M Shackels (H8209211) RAF); N.A.T.O. MEDAL 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia, *right hand side of clasp sprung, with traces of adhesive*; N.A.T.O. MEDAL 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; JUBILEE 2002; JUBILEE 2012, in card box of issue; ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (FS T M Shackels (H8209211) RAF) all except the Jubilee 2012 mounted court-style as worn, together with the recipient's first five related miniature awards, and H.M. Armed Forces Veterans' lapel badge, *generally nearly extremely fine* (6) £300-400
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- 343** *Pair: Lance-Corporal M. A. C. Burgess, Royal Engineers*
 IRAQ 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25126703 Spr M A C Burgess RE); OPERATIONAL SERVICE MEDAL 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (LCpl M A C Burgess RE 25126703) mounted court-style as worn, *about extremely fine* (2) £300-400
Mark Anthony Christopher Burgess was born on 5 March 1981 and joined the Royal Engineers on 16 November 2000. He was the Recce driver for his unit in Iraq during the invasion and was one of the first soldiers to reach Basra Airport. In Afghanistan he operated exclusively in the Green Zone. He was trained in the Air Support role but his sections task was to erect and fix sangers and OP's in the Green Zone. He operated in Nad Ali, Sangin &c. This was a very dangerous job as they worked out in the open with only body armour. He also erected a very special bridge in the middle of the Green Zone called the friendship bridge while under constant sniper fire before the patrols cleared the firing points.
 Sold together with various appraisal reports, a N.A.T.O. award document for Operation Herrick 11; and various photographs of the recipient.
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- 344** *Pair: Private I. R. Tunidau, Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment*
 IRAQ 2003-11, no clasp (25113011 Pte I R Tunidau PWRR); OPERATIONAL SERVICE MEDAL 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (25113011 Pte I R Tunidau PWRR) both in named boxes of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £300-400

A Collection of Medals to the West Yorkshire (14th Foot) and Yorkshire (19th Foot) Regiments

345



A Great War 1916 'French Theatre' M.C. group of five awarded to Captain G. Sowerby, 1/5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., reverse engraved 'Capt. G. Sowerby, 5th West Yorkshire Regiment 17th May 1916'; 1914-15 STAR (Capt. G. Sowerby. W. York. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. Oak Leaves (Capt. G. Sowerby.); TERRITORIAL DECORATION, G.V.R., silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, lacking integral top-riband bar, *generally very fine or better* (5) *£800-1000*

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916 and 15 May 1917.

Geoffrey Sowerby was born in Sunderland, the son of William Sowerby an Architect and Surveyor, in 1880. He served in the ranks of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, April 1897 - August 1907. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 8 August 1907, and appointed Lieutenant in the 5th (Territorial) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment 18 October 1910. Sowerby attended a Levee at Buckingham Palace, 2 June 1913, and advanced to Captain in September of the following year.

Sowerby served during the Great War with the 1/5th Battalion in the French theatre of war, from 15 April 1915. The following month they became part of the 146th Brigade, 49th (West Riding) Division, and served with distinction on the Somme in 1916. Sowerby was at one time employed on the staff of 146th Brigade.

346



A Great War 1916 'French Theatre' M.M. group of five awarded to Private E. Mortimer, 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, who was twice wounded during 1916-17, and later joined the Royal Flying Corps

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (12774 Pte. E. Mortimer 11/W. York. R.); QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902 (4921 Pte. Mortimer [sic]. W. York: Regt) *suspension claw re-pinned, minor official correction to number*; 1914-15 STAR (12774 Pte. E. Mortimer, W. York. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (12774 Pte. E. Mortimer W. York. R.) *generally very fine or better* (5) *£600-800*

Provenance: DNW, July 2004.

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

Edward/Ebenezer Mortimer was born in Morley, Leeds, Yorkshire, and attested for the 3rd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in March 1900 (the medal roll for the Queen's Mediterranean is consistent with the medal, in that no initial is given). Having served in the Militia, Mortimer subsequently attested for the 11th Hussars, 18 July 1902. He deserted twice, and was imprisoned twice, firstly for 25 days and subsequently for 112 days. During his second term of imprisonment he was discharged for misconduct, 26 November 1902. All of the above had been carried out under the name of 'Edward', and of all his service was forfeited.

Mortimer re-engaged for service as 'Ebenezer' for the Great War. He served during the Great War with the 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, in the French theatre of war, from 27 August 1915. He received a gunshot wound to the arm in 1916, and a severe gunshot wound to the head, 29 August 1917. During 1916 the 11th Battalion were heavily engaged as part of the 69th Brigade, 23rd Division, on the Somme.

In February 1918, Mortimer was back on active service, having transferred to the Royal Flying Corps as an Air Mechanic 3rd Class, and he ended the War as a Private 2nd Class in the R.A.F. Mortimer was also a recipient of the Silver War Badge.

347



A Great War 1917 'French Theatre' M.M. group of three awarded to Company Sergeant Major T. H. Gower, 2/8th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, who died of wounds received at the Battle of Cambrai, 23 November 1917

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (305674 Sjt. T. H. Gower. 2/8 W. York: R. - T.F.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2638 W.O. Cl. 2. T. H. Gower. W. York. R.) *generally good very fine (3)* £300-400

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 June 1917.

Thomas Henry Gower was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, and resided at 4 Thorneville Street, South Headingley, Leeds. He served during the Great War with the 2/8th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Leeds Rifles). He arrived with the Battalion as Company Sergeant Major at Le Havre, in January 1917. During the course of 1917 the 2/8th were engaged on the Ancre, the first attack on Bullecourt, and the Battle of Cambrai. Gower was severely wounded 22 November 1917, when the 2/8th were in the front line before Bournonville as part of the Battle of Cambrai. They were subjected to a heavy barrage, followed by a German counter-attack. Gower died of wounds, 23 November 1917, and is buried in the Rocquigny-Equancourt Road British Cemetery, Manancourt, France.

Sold with photographic image of recipient in uniform.

348



A Great War 1918 'French Theatre' M.M. group of four awarded to Private H. Whitehead, Yorkshire Regiment, late King's Royal Rifle Corps

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (23928 Pte. H. Whitehead. 12/York: R.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (9834 Pte. H. Whitehead, K.R.R.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (23928 Pte. H. Whitehead York. R.); with K.R.R.C. Sports Award, bronze cross, engraved 'Inter-Company Sports for Ceylo Shield, 1902, 100 Yards Race, 2nd, won by Pte H. Whitehead', *nearly extremely fine (5)* £380-420

Provenance: DNW, April 2006.

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918.

Harry Whitehead was born in Stockton, County Durham, and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Leeds, in January 1897. He served with the Regiment during the Second Boer War, 18 September 1899 - 28 July 1900. Whitehead was discharged 24 January 1909, having served 12 years with the Colours. He re-engaged for service during the Great War with the 12th (Service) Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment (Tee-side Pioneers).



Three: Major-General R. D. Barrett, 19th Foot and 100th Foot, wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol, 31 October 1854, and presented with his Crimea Medal by Queen Victoria, 18 May 1855

CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Capt. R. D. Barrett, 19th Regt. P.W.O.) privately impressed naming, with later replacement rivets, top lugs removed; **Ottoman Empire, ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE, 5th Class breast badge**, silver, gold and enamel; **TURKISH CRIMEA 1855**, British issue, unnamed, pierced for ring suspension as issued, all with 'T. B. Bailey, Coventry' top-riband bars, contact marks, generally nearly very fine or better (3) £360-400



Richard Doyle Barrett was born in Youghal, Cork, Ireland, in February 1830. He was the son of Major R. Barrett, late 19th Foot. R. D. Barrett was commissioned Ensign, aged 16, in the West India Regiment in April 1846. He was promoted Lieutenant in April 1848, and exchanged to the 19th Foot in May 1852.

Barrett served with the 19th Foot during the Crimean campaign, and was present in the actions of Bulganac, Alma, Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol (wounded by shell splinters, 31 October 1854). He was promoted Captain in December 1854, and was presented with his Crimea Medal by Queen Victoria, 18 May 1855.

Barrett advanced to Lieutenant Colonel, and the command of the 2nd Battalion, in January 1878. He exchanged to the 100th Foot (subsequently the Leinster Regiment), in September 1880, and the Regimental History recorded his time with them thus, 'The Commanding Officer was a fine soldier, very strict, rather hard but very just, always well turned out, yet he would sometimes carry an umbrella to shade his head when walking to the orderly room.'

Three years later he was appointed Commanding Officer of the 19th Regimental District (Richmond, Yorkshire), and retired Honorary Major-General in December 1887. In later life Barrett turned his hand to inventing, and produced the 'Barrett Valise Equipment' and a new 'Signaling Whistle' for army use.

He died at Blackheath, London, in April 1905.

Two other Crimea medals are known to exist to this recipient including an officially impressed medal. Not entitled to 'Balaklava' clasp.

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

350 Pair: Private G. Edis, 19th Foot

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (Private George Edis, 19th Foot) engraved naming, top right-hand lug removed; **TURKISH CRIMEA 1855**, Sardinian issue (3217 G. Eddis. [sic] 19th Regt) engraved naming, plugged with foliate suspension, contact marks, generally nearly very fine (2) £140-180

George Edis was born in Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire (now Cambridgeshire), and attested for the 19th Foot at London, in April 1854. He served with the Regiment during the Crimea campaign, and in India (entitled I.G.S. with 'North West Frontier' clasp, and L.S. & G.C.). He was discharged 6 April 1875, having served 21 years and 3 days with the Colours.

351



Three: Major-General E. D. H. Fairtlough, 48th Foot, late 14th Foot

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Lieutenant E. D. H. Fairtlough. 14th Foot.) engraved naming; NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (Capt. E. D. H. Fairtlough, 2nd Bn. 14th Regt.) *minor official correction to unit*; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, contemporary tailor's copy by 'J.B.', with ring suspension, *light contact marks overall, otherwise very fine or better* (3) *£800-1200*



Edward D'Heillemer Fairtlough was born in Drogheda, Ireland, in August 1829. He was commissioned by purchase Ensign in the 14th Foot in October 1848. He served with the Regiment as Adjutant during the Crimea campaign, 19 January - 24 May 1855. He advanced to Captain in January 1857, and served with the Regiment in New Zealand including the Waikato and the Wanganui campaigns.

Fairtlough transferred as Major to the 48th Foot in August 1871. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel in the same regiment in May 1878, he retired as Honorary Major-General 18 August 1884.

Sold with photographic image of recipient wearing his medals in later life.

352



Three: Sergeant Major G. Mathews, 14th Foot

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Serjt. Major. George. Mathews. No. 2127 14th Regt.) regimentally impressed naming; ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, V.R. (Sergt. Maj: G. Mathews. Late 1/14th Foot.); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (No. 2127. Serjt. Major. G. Mathews. 1. B. 14. Foot.) engraved naming, pierced for ring suspension as issued, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (3) *£550-650*

George Mathews was born in Derry, Ireland, and attested for the 14th Foot at Londonderry, in January 1843. He was promoted Sergeant, in November 1852, and Sergeant Major in October 1855. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C., which would have been surrendered upon receipt of the Meritorious Service Medal with annuity of £10. He was discharged 15 March 1864, having served 21 years and 67 days with the Colours.

353 *Three: Sergeant G. Roberts, 14th Foot*

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (No 2386. George. Roberts. 14th) regimentally impressed naming, *left-hand lug removed*; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2386 Serjt Geoe. Roberts 1st Batt 14th Foot) *suspension claw loose, 't' of 'Foot' double-struck*; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (2386. G. Roberts. 1. B. 14. Foot.) engraved naming, plugged with later straight bar suspension, *contact marks, generally nearly very fine (3)* £220-260

George Roberts was born in Crediton, Devon, and attested for the 14th Foot at Exeter, in March 1846. He advanced to Sergeant in August 1862 (awarded L.S. & G.C. 5 September 1867). He was discharged 31 March 1868, having served 21 years and 29 days with the Colours.

354 *Three: Private T. Leddington, 14th Foot*

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (T. ...dington No 3752 14th Regt) regimentally impressed naming; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3752 Pte - T. Leddington 1st Bn. 14th Foot); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (3752 T. Leddington. 1. B. 14. Foot) engraved naming, plugged with eyelet and ring suspension, *edge bruising, nearly very fine (3)* £260-300

Thomas Leddington was born in Tring, Hertfordshire, and attested for the 14th Foot at Windsor, in November 1854 (awarded L.S. & G. C. 1 March 1873). He was discharged 1 February 1876, having served 21 years and 66 days with the Colours.

355 *Pair: Private T. Wilkinson, 19th Foot*

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (No 3263. Thos. Wilkinson. 19th Regt) regimentally impressed naming; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (2263 T. Wilkinson. 1st Bn. 19th Regt.), engraved naming, pierced as issued for ring suspension, *generally nearly very fine or better (2)* £100-140

356 *Pair: Private T. Statham, 19th Foot*

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (T. Statham. 19th Regt.) officially impressed naming, *suspension claw re-affixed*; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, British issue, unnamed, pierced for ring suspension as issued, *generally nearly very fine (2)* £140-180

Thomas Statham was born in Shardlow, Derbyshire, and attested for the 19th Foot at Dover, in November 1854. He served with the Regiment during the Crimea campaign, and in India (entitled to I.G.S. 1854-95, with 'North West Frontier' clasp). He was discharged 15 September 1876, having served 21 years and 37 days with the Colours, during which time he was promoted Corporal five times, and reduced in rank five times.

357 *Three: Sergeant P. O'Connell, 19th Foot, late 32nd Light Infantry*

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (P. O'Connell, 32nd L.I.) *suspension claw loose*; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (1106 Sert. P. O'Connell. 1st Bn. H.Ms 19th Regt.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1106 Sergt. P. O'Connell 1st Bn. 19th Foot) *generally worn, fine (3)* £380-420

Patrick O'Connell was born in Listowell, County Kerry, Ireland, and attested for the 39th Foot at Limerick, in October 1855. He transferred to the 32nd Light Infantry in January 1857, and to the 1st Battalion, 19th Foot in February 1859. He was promoted to Sergeant in August 1863, and was discharged 28 November 1876, having served 21 years and 36 days.

358 *Pair: Quarter Master Sergeant J. Payne, Yorkshire Regiment*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (706 Cr. Sgt. J. Payne. 1/Yorks: R.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *1st pitted, edge details slightly worn, nearly very fine (2)* £100-140

Joseph Payne was born in County Meath, Ireland, and attested for the 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment at Sheffield, in March 1876. He advanced to Sergeant in January 1879, and Colour Sergeant in August 1883. He served with the Battalion in Egypt and the Sudan, 4 August 1884 - 7 April 1886. He was discharged Quarter Master Sergeant, 7 November 1901, having served 25 years and 240 days with the Colours.

359 *Pair: Private S. Parkins, Yorkshire Regiment*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (529. Pte. S. Parkins. 1/Yorks: R.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *remnants of adhesive on reverse of both, light pitting to first, otherwise very fine or better (2)* £100-140

360



Three: Private H. Culley, West Yorkshire Regiment

ASHANTI STAR 1896, reverse inscribed '2789 Pte. H. Cully [sic] 2. W. Yorks. R.'; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (2789 Pte. H. Culley, W. Yorkshire Regt); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (2789 Pte. H. Culley. W. York: Regt) *generally very fine or better* (3) £460-500

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, 1976.

Henry Culley was born in Regents Park, London, and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment at Leeds, in October 1890. He served with the 2nd Battalion in West Africa, 11 December 1895 - 23 February 1896, and during the Second Boer War, 10 April 1900 - 25 August 1902. He was discharged to the Army Reserve, 19 October 1902, having served 12 years with the Colours.

361 Five: Private J. Metcalf, West Yorkshire Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (3155 Pte. J. Metcalfe [sic], W. Yorkshire Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (3155 Pte. J. Metcalfe [sic] W. York: Regt) *traces of brooch mounting to edge at 11 and 1 o'clock, suspension claw re-pinned*; 1914 STAR (3-9639 Pte. J. Metcalf. 1/W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3 -9639 Pte. J. Metcalf. W. York. R.) *generally very fine* (5) £140-180

John Metcalf was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, and served with the West Yorkshire Regiment during the Second Boer War. He re-engaged for service during the Great War, aged 40, with the 3rd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, and served with the 1st Battalion in the French theatre of war, from 7 October 1914. He was discharged 'Medically Unfit' due to a heart problem aggravated by active service, 2 March 1918.

362



Pair: Captain D. Swainston-Strangways, West Yorkshire Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Capt. D. A. E. Swainston-Strangways, W. York: R.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (Cpt. D. A. E. Swainston-Strangways. W. York. R.) *darkly toned, good very fine* (2) £200-240

D'Arcy Edward Swainston-Strangways was born in Skelton, Yorkshire, in 1870, and served as a Captain in the 4th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment during the Second Boer War. He died in 1920.

363 Pair: Private H. Kettlewell, West Yorkshire Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (5788 Pte. H. Kettlewell. W. Yorks: Regt); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (5788 Pte. H. Kettlewell. W. York: Regt) *worn, good fine or better* (2) £80-120

Herbert Kettlewell was born in York, and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment at Leeds, in February 1900. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Second Boer War, 15 April 1902 - 21 October 1902. He was discharged 4 February 1912, having served 12 years with the Colours. He was originally listed as having 'Forfeited' his service medals, due to a sentence of 70 days imprisonment for drunkenness in 1902, however this was reversed and his medals were issued in 1906.

364 *Pair: Private W. Atkinson, West Yorkshire Regiment*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5739 Pte. W. Atkinson, W. York: Regt); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (5739 Pte. W. Atkinson, W. York: Regt) *remnants of lacquer, very fine* (2)
 £90-110

Walter Atkinson was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment at York, in December 1899. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Second Boer War, 8 June 1900 - 21 March 1902. He was discharged 14 December 1911, having served 12 years with the Colours.

365 *Three: Private A. Williams, West Yorkshire Regiment*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5588 Pte. A. Williams, WT: York: Regt) *unofficial rivets between 1st and 2nd clasps*; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (5588 Pte. A. Williams, W. York: Regt); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (5588 Pte. A. Williams, 1st W. Y. Regt.) *light contact marks overall, therefore very fine* (3)
 £140-180

Alfred Williams was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, and having served with the 3rd Volunteer Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment (Militia) he attested for the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment at Bradford, in September 1899. He served with the Battalion during the Second Boer War, 8 June 1900 - 21 October 1902, and with the 1st Battalion in India, 22 October 1902 - 29 December 1911. He was discharged 7 June 1912, having served 12 years and 268 days with the Colours.

366



Five: Private G. W. Oxley, West Yorkshire Regiment, late West Riding Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6156 Pte. J. [sic] Oxley, W. Rid. Regt) *wire attachment between 1st and 2nd clasps*; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (6156 Pte. J. [sic] Oxley, W. Rid. Regt.); 1914 STAR, with clasp (6535 Pte. G. W. Oxley, 1/W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6535 Pte. G. W. Oxley, W. York. R.) *contact marks to first two, nearly very fine, trio nearly extremely fine* (5)
 £200-240

George William Oxley was born in Hartlepool, and attested for the 3rd Battalion West Riding Regiment (regimental number 6156), in June 1900. He transferred to the Regular Army, 13 October 1902, and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment (regimental number 6535) at Halifax, the following day. He transferred to the Army Reserve, 12 October 1909, and was mobilised with the outbreak of the Great War at York, 5 August 1914.

Oxley served with the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in the French theatre of war, from 8 September 1914. He was severely wounded in France, and sent back to the UK, 5th October 1914. He was discharged 'Medically Unfit', 12 March 1915, having served 14 years and 61 days.

Sold with two portrait photographs of recipient.

367 *Five: Private W. Crummack, West Yorkshire Regiment*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5794 Pte. W. Crummack, 2/W. York: Regt); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (5794 Pte. W. Crummack, 2/W. Yorks Regt) *top lugs removed*; 1914 STAR, with clasp (5794 Pte. W. Crummack, 1/W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (5794 Pte. H. [sic] Crummack, W. York. R.); VICTORY MEDAL (5794 Pte. W. Crummack, W. York. R.) *minor edge bruising overall, therefore generally very fine* (5)
 £200-240

W. Crummack served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in the French theatre of war, from 8 September 1914.

Medal Roll gives Boer War awards as 'Forfeited on conviction of Desertion', but 'Restored. Issued 11. 10.1907'.

368 *Three: Sergeant W. H. Baker, West Yorkshire Regiment, late Scots Guards*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (3268 Pte. W. Baker, Scots Guards.) *unofficial rivets between State and Date clasps, edge bruise*; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (267616 Sjt. W. H. Baker, W. York. R.) *generally very fine or better* (3)
 £100-140

William Henry Baker was born in Huntingdon, Huntingdonshire (now Cambridgeshire), and attested for the Scots Guards at Bradford, in February 1900. He served with the Scots Guards during the Second Boer War, 15 February 1902 - 4 October 1902, and was discharged 27 February 1912, having served 12 years with the Colours.

Baker re-engaged for service during the Great War and served as a Sergeant with both the West Yorkshire Regiment, and the Labour Corps.

369 Four: Sergeant Master Tailor J. R. Walkley, West Yorkshire Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (4920 Sejt. J. R. Walkley, W. York: R.) *top right-hand rivet replaced*; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (4920 Serjt: J. R. Walkley. W. York: Regt); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (4920 Sgt. Mr: Tr: J. R. Walkley, W. Yorks: Regt) *suspension claw re-pinned*; ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R (4920 Sjt. J. R. Walkley. W. York R.) *light contact marks to first two, therefore generally very fine (4)* £240-280

John Robert Walkley was born in Malta, and attested for the Liverpool Regiment aged 14 at Bradford, in July 1882. He was promoted Sergeant in May 1897, and transferred as Sergeant Master Tailor to the 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, 19 January 1898. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Second Boer War, from 20 October 1899, and continued to serve in South Africa until 2 June 1904 (awarded L.S. & G.C. 1 July 1901).

Walkley was discharged 18 April 1909, having served 26 years and 278 days. He re-engaged for service with his old rank, aged 46 years and 3 months, in the 3rd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in September 1914. He served at the Depot until his final discharge 27 February 1920. He was awarded the M.S.M. in June 1945.

370 Five: Colour Sergeant J. Spratt, West Yorkshire Regiment, late Imperial Yeomanry

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (27194 Corpl: J. Spratt. 55th Coy. Imp: Yeo:) *unofficial rivets between 2nd and 3rd clasps, surname partially officially corrected*; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (7831 Corpl. J. Spratt 1st W. Y. Regt.); 1914-15 STAR (7831 C.Q.M. Sjt. J. Spratt. W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7831 C. Sjt. J. Spratt, W. York. R.) *BWM with official corrections, light contact marks, therefore generally very fine (5)* £180-220

James Spratt was born in Roxborough, Scotland, and attested for the 55th (Northumberland) Company Imperial Yeomanry at Newcastle, in January 1901. Having served during the Second Boer War, he was discharged at his own request, 12 March 1902. He joined the Regular Army, and served with the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment on the North West Frontier. He advanced to Colour Sergeant, and served with the Regiment during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of war, from 11 July 1915. Spratt was discharged due to wounds, 27 June 1916.

371



Three: Private C. L. Moger, West Yorkshire Regiment, later Labour Corps, wounded in both the Second Boer War and the Great War

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (5378 Pte. C. L. Moger. W. York: Regt) *unofficial rivets between 5th and 6th clasps*; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (10346 Pte. C. L. Moger. W. York. R.) *minor edge nicks, therefore generally very fine (3)* £180-220

Charles Lionel Moger was born in Scarborough, Yorkshire, and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment at Sheffield, in December 1898. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Second Boer War, 20 October 1899 - 13 November 1901 and 22 July 1902 - 21 October 1902. Moger was wounded in Natal in February 1900 (service papers give the 27th and published transcription of casualty roll gives the 24th of the month, the latter erroneously gives his initial as 'G'). He was discharged as 'Medically Unfit' 28 April 1903, having served 4 years and 135 days with the Colours.

Moger re-engaged for service during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, in November 1914. He served with the Regiment in the French theatre of war, from 21 January 1916. He received a gunshot wound to the 'face & R. arm, R. Chest' in 1917, and suffered from 'Gas Shell Pois. W.' later the same year (service papers refer). He was discharged from the Labour Corps, in January 1919.

372 Pair: Corporal T. Musgrave, Yorkshire Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (3048 Cpl. T. Musgrave, Yorkshire Regt); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (3048 Corpl: T. Musgrave. York: Regt) *minor edge bruising, very fine (2)* £80-100

373 Pair: Private E. Harston, Yorkshire Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (4707 Pte. E. Harston. York: Regt); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (4707 Pte. E. Harstin. [sic] York: Regt) *very fine (2)* £90-110

Ernest Harston was born in Stockton, Durham, and attested for the 3rd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment at Middlesbrough, in February 1900. He served with the battalion during the Second Boer War, and was injured along with 23 other men of the battalion, as a result of a collision between two armoured trains near Burghersdorp, 31 January 1902. He purchased his own discharge, 6 May 1903.

374 *Pair: Corporal H. Baines, Yorkshire Regiment*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (4023 Pte. H. Baines, York: Regt); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (4023 Corpl: H. Baines. York: Regt) *minor edge bruising, therefore very fine (2)* £80-100

Henry Baines was born in Stokesley, Yorkshire, and attested for the 3rd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, at the town of his birth, in June 1897. He was discharged 25 June 1904.

375 *Pair: Private F. Ellis, Yorkshire Regiment*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6146 Pte. F. Ellis, York: Regt) *unofficial replacement rivet between 2nd and 3rd clasp on left-hand side*; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (6146 Pte. F. Ellis. York: Regt) *top lugs removed from last, contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £90-110

Provenance: DNW, April 2006.

376 *Pair: Private A. T. Root, Yorkshire Regiment, severely wounded at Paardeberg, 18 February 1900*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Belfast (4534 Pte. A. T. Root, Yorkshire Regt); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (4534 Pte. A. Root. York: Regt) *suspension claws loose, contact marks, good fine (2)* £140-180

Alfred Thomas Root was born in London, and attested for the Yorkshire Regiment at London, aged 14, in May 1894. He was appointed Bandsman in the 1st Battalion, 28 January 1898, and served with battalion during the Boer War, 24 November 1899 - 6 October 1902. He was severely wounded at Paardeberg, 18 February 1900. He was discharged 30 May 1906, having served 12 years with the Colours.

377 *Pair: Corporal G. W. Pell, Yorkshire Regiment*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (5368 Cpl. G. W. Pell, Yorkshire Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (5368 Pte. G. Peel. [sic] York: Regt) *worn, therefore good fine or better (2)* £80-120

378 *Pair: Private A. Parish, Yorkshire Regiment*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (2822 Pte. A. Parish. York: Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (2822 Pte. F. Parish. York: Regt) *suspension slack on last, contact marks overall, therefore nearly very fine or better (2)* £120-160

Frederick Parish was born in Langford, Berkshire, and attested for the Yorkshire Regiment at Aldershot, in February 1889. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Second Boer War, 24 November 1899 - 3 February 1902. He was discharged 6 February 1902, having served 13 years and 2 days with the Colours.

379 *Four: Private F. Jenkins, West Yorkshire Regiment, taken prisoner of war in October 1914*

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (8209 Pte. A. [sic] Jenkins. 1st W. Y. Regt.); 1914 STAR (8209 Pte. F. Jenkins. 1/W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8209 Pte. F. Jenkins. W. York. R.) *nearly very fine (4)* £160-200

Frank Jenkins served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in the French theatre of war, from 8 September 1914. He was reported 'Missing' in October 1914, and subsequently confirmed as a POW, interned at Doeberitz, Germany.

380 *Three: Private J. Clarkson, West Yorkshire Regiment*

1914 STAR, with clasp (6611 Pte. J. Clarkson. 1/W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6611 Pte. J. Clarkson. W. York. R.) *generally very fine or better (3)* £100-140

James Clarkson served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in the French theatre of war, from 8 September 1914.

381 *Three: Private J. Taylor, West Yorkshire Regiment, taken prisoner of war in October 1914*

1914 STAR (7090 Pte. J. Taylor. 1/W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7090 Pte. J. Taylor. W. York. R.) *generally very fine (3)* £100-140

James Taylor served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in the French theatre of war, from 8 September 1914. He was reported 'Missing' in October 1914, and subsequently confirmed as a POW, interned at Stellan, Germany.

382 *Three: Private E. Tiffney, West Yorkshire Regiment, killed in action on the Somme, 27 September 1916*

1914-15 STAR (2920 Pte. E. Tiffney. W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2920 Pte. E. Tiffney. W. York. R.) *good very fine*

Three: Private B. A. Neaves, West Yorkshire Regiment

1914-15 STAR (2828 Pte. B. A. Neaves. W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2828 Pte. B. A. Neaves. W. York. R.) *minor edge nicks, therefore very fine or better (6)* £140-180

Edwin Tiffney was born in Ripon, Yorkshire, and served during the Great War with the 1/5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment on the Western Front, from 14 October 1915. He was killed in action, 27 September 1916, when on the latter date the Battalion was ordered up to the trenches between the Leipzig Salient and Thiepval village on the Somme. The Battalion suffered 16 casualties in an aborted attack on the Schwaben Redoubt. Tiffney is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, and the Ripon War Memorial.

Benjamin Albert Neaves served during the Great War with the 1/6th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in the French theatre of war, from 16 April 1915. He was discharged due to wounds, 27 July 1916.

383 *Three: Private C. Bennett, West Yorkshire Regiment, killed in action on the Western Front, 27 August 1917*

1914-15 STAR (19282 Pte. C. Bennett, W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (19282 Pte. C. Bennett, W. York: R.) *generally good very fine*

Three: Lance-Corporal W. Curtis, West Yorkshire Regiment

1914-15 STAR (10691 L. Cpl. W. Curtis, W. York: R.) *number double-struck in places; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (10691 Pte. W. Curtis, W. York: R.) generally very fine or better (6)* *£140-180*

Charles Bennett was born in Bradford, and served during the Great War with the 9th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in the Gallipoli theatre of war, from 26 October 1915. He was killed in action serving with the Battalion on the Western Front, 27 August 1917, and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial.

Walton Curtis was born in Selby, Yorkshire, and served during the Great War with the 9th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in the Gallipoli theatre of war, from 11 July 1915. He was discharged due to wounds, 21 June 1916, having received a gunshot wound to the head and neck the previous year.

384



Four: Captain B.S. Bland, 1/5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, who was Second in Command of the Battalion for the 1st Day of the Battle of the Somme

1914-15 STAR (Capt. B. S. Bland, W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. B. S. Bland.); CORONATION 1937, *generally very fine or better*

Three: Lieutenant H. Whitham, 1/7th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, who was severely wounded on the Somme, 14 July 1916

1914-15 STAR (2. Lieut. H. Whitham, W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. H. Whitham.) *all post 1921 issues, BWM officially renamed, generally good very fine (3)* *£180-220*

Barnet Swinton Bland was born in West Buckland, Devon, in 1891. He was the son of Charles Bland, Headmaster of Ripon Grammar School. He served during the Great War with the 1/5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, in the French theatre of war, from 15 April 1915. Mentioned several times in Battalion's War Diaries, Bland was Second in Command of the 1/5th for the 1st Day of the Battle of the Somme, where they assembled in positions in Thiepval Wood and were ordered up to assist the 36th (Ulster Division) at the Schwaben Redoubt. The Battalion withdrew to Aveluy Wood the following day. Bland was appointed 'C' Company Commander in May 1917.

Henry Whitham was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, in 1895. He was educated at Leeds Central High School, and was studying at Leeds University at the outbreak of the Great War. He served in the Leeds University Officer Training Corps, and applied for a commission in 1/7th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in August 1915. He served as a Lieutenant with the 1/7th in the French theatre of war, from 27 December 1915. He received gunshot wounds to both legs and his right hand on 14 July 1916. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged in an unsuccessful attack as part of the 49th (West Riding) Division on the Somme. Whitham was still alive in 1989, aged 94, and residing in Scarcroft, Leeds.

Sold with the following documents relating to H. Whitham: a letter written in French, with envelope addressed to '2nd Lieut. H. Whitham, B Company 1/7 West York. Regt. B.E.F. (France)', from recipient's French sweetheart, dated '25 June 1916, Flixecourt, Somme'; portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, photograph of 'B' Company, 1/5th Battalion; named invitation to a Garden Party at Buckingham Palace for The "Not Forgotten" Association, to commemorate the 70th Anniversary of the Battle of Somme; other ephemera relating to the 70th Anniversary of the Battle of the Somme, and a newspaper cutting with an article relating to the recipient.

385 *Three: Lieutenant C. L. Dewhirst, West Yorkshire Regiment and Machine Gun Corps*

1914-15 STAR (358 Sjt. C. L. Dewhirst, W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. C. L. Dewhirst.) *all post 1921 issues, contact marks, therefore nearly very fine*

Three: Lieutenant C. Brown, West Yorkshire Regiment

1914-15 STAR (2536 Pte. C. Brown, W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2. Lieut. C. Brown.) *all post 1921 issues, generally good very fine (6)* *£120-160*

Charles Leslie Dewhirst was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and was a self-employed architect in Harrogate prior to the Great War. He joined the 1st Volunteer Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in February 1902, and attested for the 5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (T.F.) in April 1908. He was mobilised in 1914, and served as a Sergeant with the 1/5th Battalion in the French theatre, from 15 April 1915. (awarded T.F.E.M. 1 January 1915). He advanced to Acting Company Sergeant Major in April 1916, before being commissioned Second Lieutenant, 1/5th Battalion, 11 June 1916. Dewhirst served for the remainder of the war attached to the Machine Gun Corps.

C. Brown was commissioned Lieutenant, 6th (Territorial) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, 27 July 1917.

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- 386** *Four: Sergeant A. W. Hendy, West Yorkshire Regiment, and Bandmaster for the 49th (West Riding) Infantry Division's Band*
 1914-15 STAR (1500 Sjt. A. W. Hendy. W. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1500 Sjt. A. W. Hendy. W. York. R.) *both with official corrections; ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3875 Sjt: A. W. Hendy. E. York: Regt) generally good very fine or better (4)* *£100-140*
- Alfred W. Hendy** served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in the French theatre of war, from 15 April 1915. He served as the Bandmaster for the 49th (West Riding) Infantry Division during the war, and in 1916 the Division's field magazine *The Buzzer* recorded the following, 'The Divisional Band, under the baton of Bandmaster A. W. Hendy, has contributed much to the pleasure of the troops during their stay in the rest area. In turn they visited all the villages in which our men were billeted, and were always received by appreciative audiences.'
- Sold with riband bar; an original copy of *The Buzzer - In the Field 1916* magazine; and a named transmittal slip for the 1914-15 Star addressed to 'Mr A. W. Hendy, 15 Lewisham St., Fulford Road, York'.
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- 387** *Four: Private G. A. Walker, West Yorkshire Regiment*
 1914-15 STAR (2992 Pte. G. A. Walker, W. York. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2992 Pte. G. A. Walker. W. York. R.); SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (George A. Walker.) *generally very fine or better*
- Three: Private J. Butterfield, West Yorkshire Regiment*
 1914-15 STAR (1967 Pte. J. Butterfield. W. York. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1967 Pte. J. Butterfield. W. York. R.) *BWM suspension claw re-pinned and loose, generally nearly very fine (7)* *£100-140*
- George A. Walker** resided at '11 Churchfield Place, Woodhouse, Leeds', and served during the Great War with the 1/7th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in the French theatre of war, from 16 April 1915.
- James Butterfield** was a native of Beeston, and served during the Great War with the 1/8th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, in the French theatre of war, from 16 April 1915. Butterfield was leader of the battalion's comic jazz band - "The Loonies". In 1915 he wrote to the *Leeds Mercury* to appeal to readers for musical instruments to replace those lost through enemy shellfire.
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- 388** *Three: Private G. Thompson, Yorkshire Regiment, killed in action, 28 September 1915*
 1914-15 STAR (12667 Pte. G. Thompson. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (12667 Pte. G. Thompson. York. R.) *BWM suspension loose; MEMORIAL PLAQUE (George Thompson) very fine or better (4)* *£200-240*
- George Thompson** was born in Seaham, County Durham. He served during the Great War with the 10th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment on the Western Front. The 10th Battalion landed at Boulogne, 10 September 1915, and Thompson was killed in action, eighteen days later. He is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.
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- 389** *Three: Corporal W. Craggs, Yorkshire Regiment, killed in action, 1 March 1916*
 1914-15 STAR (12849 Cpl. W. Craggs. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (12849 Cpl. W. Craggs. York. R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (William Craggs) *VM renamed, very fine or better (4)* *£140-180*
- William Craggs** was born in Durham, and served during the Great War with the 7th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment on the Western Front. In Spring 1916 the 7th Battalion was in action at the Bluff, south-west of Ypres. Craggs was killed in action, 1 March 1916, and is buried in the Voormezele Enclosure No. 3, Ypres, Belgium.
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- 390** *Three: Private R. Daghish, Yorkshire Regiment, killed in action on the Somme, 10 August 1916*
 1914-15 STAR (14973 Pte. R. Daghish. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (14973 Pte. R. Daghish. York. R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Richard Daghish) *VM officially renamed, generally very fine (4)* *£180-220*
- Richard Daghish** was a native of Washington Station, County Durham. He served during the Great War with the 7th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment on the Western Front. He was killed in action, 10 August 1916, when on the latter date the Battalion as part of the 49th (West Riding) Division moved from the South Bluff to the front line of the Somme. Daghish is buried in the Quarry Cemetery, Montauban, Somme, France.
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- 391** *Three: Private J. A. Fox, Yorkshire Regiment, killed in action, 26 December 1917*
 1914-15 STAR (2502 Pte. J. A. FOX. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2502 Pte. J. A. FOX. York. R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (James Albert Fox) *good very fine (4)* *£200-240*
- James Albert Fox** was born in Beverley, Yorkshire, and served during the Great War with the 5th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment on the Western Front. He was killed in action, 26 December 1917, and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.
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- 392** *Four: Private J. W. Pallister, Yorkshire Regiment*
 1914-15 STAR (209004. Pte. J. W. Pallister, York. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (200004 [sic] Pte. J. W. Pallister. W. York. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (87 Pte. J. W. Pallister. 4/York: R.) *generally very fine or better (4)* *£90-110*
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- 393** *Three: Private A. Dawson, Yorkshire Regiment*
 1914-15 STAR (1763. Pte. A. Dawson, York. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1763 Pte. A. Dawson. York. R.) *good very fine*
- Three: Private W. C. R. Fraser, Yorkshire Regiment*
 1914-15 STAR (15429 Pte. W. C. R. Fraser. York: R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (15529 Pte. W. C. R. Fraser. York. R.) *nearly extremely fine*
- Pair: Private E. T. Elliot, Yorkshire Regiment*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (46684 Pte. E. T. Elliot. York. R.) *nearly extremely fine (8)* *£100-140*
- Walter Charteris Ross Fraser** was born in Birdsall, Yorkshire. He served during the Great War with the 10th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment in the French theatre of war, from 10 September 1915. He suffered a gunshot wound to the right thigh, 23/24 September 1915.

- 394** *Pair: Private L. Todd, West Yorkshire Regiment, killed in action, 13 August 1916*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4353 Pte. L. Todd W. York. R.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Louis Todd) *traces of verdigris to VM, nearly extremely fine*
- Pair: Private T. A. Clark, West Yorkshire Regiment*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6193 Pte. T. A. Clark. W. York. R.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private H. Mercer, West Yorkshire Regiment*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3963 Pte. H. Mercer. W. York. R.) with Imperial Service Badge, *good very fine (lot)*
£120-160



Louis Todd served during the Great War with the 1/8th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Leeds Rifles) and was killed in action on the Western Front, 13 August 1916. On the latter date the Battalion, as part of the 146th Brigade, 49th (West Riding) Division, were engaged on the Somme. Having moved up to Forceville at the end of July, the Battalion attacked opposite The Nab on the 12th, and stayed in the vicinity until they moved to Martinside Wood three days later. Todd is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

Harold Mercer was born in 1896, and attested for the 6th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment at Bradford, 12 January 1915.

Sold with the following items relating to L. Todd: named and dated enclosure for the British War Medal; the same for the Victory Medal; registered envelope for medals - addressed to recipient at '26 Primrose Road, Halton, Leeds'; portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, items mounted on paper.

- 395** *Pair: Private W. H. Clark, 15th (Service) Battalion (1st Leeds) West Yorkshire Regiment 'Leeds Pals', killed in action, 3 May 1917*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (32333 Pte. W. H. Clark. W. York. R.) *good very fine (2)*
£80-120
- William Henry Clark** was born in Leeds, and enlisted at the city of his birth in the 15th (Service) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Leeds Pals). He served during the Great War with the Battalion on the Western Front, and was killed in action, 3 May 1917, when on the latter date the Battalion were involved in an attack at Gavrelle, with the Leeds Pals suffering heavy casualties of approximately 10 officers and 160 men killed. Clark is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

- 396** MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (**J. Moore, 14th Foot.**) *very fine*
£700-800

397



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (**James Ringwood, 14th Foot**) *edge bruising, therefore very fine*
£700-800

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, October 1972; Spink, September 2001.

James Ringwood was born in Killcullenbridge, County Kildare, and attested for the 14th Foot in February 1791. He served as a Drummer with the Regiment, until his discharge in May 1816, which was due to 'Infirmity and Disability from Walcheren Disease.'

- 398** MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Java (**Jarvis Smith, 14th Foot**) *nearly very fine*
£800-1000
- Provenance:* Cheylesmore Collection 1930; Baldwin 1968.
 Recipient is erroneously listed as 'Jabez Smith' on the latest published transcription of the medal roll.

399



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Java (**J. Woodhouse, 14th Foot.**) *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £800-1000

Provenance: Sotheby, July 1986; Spink, December 1997.

400



WATERLOO 1815 (**John Brewer, 3rd Batt. 14th Reg. Foot.**) with original steel clip and later ring suspension, *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £1400-1600

John Brewer served in Captain Richard Adam's Company, 3rd Battalion, 14th Foot during the Waterloo Campaign.

401



WATERLOO 1815 (**John Bullard, 3rd Batt. 14th Reg. Foot.**) with original steel clip and split ring suspension, *suspension clip loose, edge cut over part of surname, nearly very fine* £1200-1400

John Bullard served in Captain Henry Hill's Company, 3rd Battalion, 14th Foot during the Waterloo Campaign.

402



WATERLOO 1815 (**Edward Hunt, 3rd Batt. 14th Reg. Foot.**) with original steel clip and later split ring suspension, *suspension clip loose, nearly very fine* £1200-1400

Edward Hunt served in Captain John Maxwell's Company, 3rd Battalion, 14th Foot during the Waterloo Campaign.

403



ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**I. Terry, 14th Foot.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £750-850

Isaac Terry was born in Oulney, Buckinghamshire, and attested for the 17th Foot at Northampton, in April 1815. He transferred to the 14th Foot in October 1821, and was promoted Corporal in October 1839. Terry was discharged, 31 January 1840.

404 NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**235. Andw. Clooney, 2nd Bn. 14th Regt.**) *very fine* £280-320

Andrew Clooney was born in Abbeyleix, Ireland, and attested for the 14th Foot at Maryborough, in April 1858. He was discharged 13 July 1880, having served 21 years and 24 days with the Colours.

405 NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**1523. James Duffey, 2nd Bn. 14th Regt.**) *very fine* £280-320

James Duffey was born in Monaghan, Ireland, and attested for the 16th Foot at Belfast, in March 1858. He transferred for service with the 2nd Battalion, 14th Foot in New Zealand, before transferring to the 18th Foot in March 1870. He was promoted Corporal in January 1876, and discharged 3 June 1879, after 21 years and 21 days service.

406



NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**88. Thos. Good, 2nd Bn. 14th Regt.**) *toned, good very fine* £280-320

Thomas Good was born in Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, and attested for the 14th Foot at Cork, in February 1858. He was promoted Sergeant in August 1864 (awarded L.S. & G.C. December 1876). He was discharged 4 March 1879, having served 21 years and 25 days with the Colours.

- 407** NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**1083 Thos. Keating, 2nd Bn. 14th Regt.**) *edge bruising, in particular over surname, possibly in an attempt to obscure, otherwise very fine* £280-320

Provenance: DNW, March 2014.

- 408** NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**186. James Shaw, 2nd Bn. 14th Regt.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £280-320

409



- NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse undated (**357. M. Farley. 2nd Bn. 14th Foot**) *minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* £280-320

Matthew Farley was born in Ireland, and attested for the 14th Foot at Mullingar, in November 1854. He was discharged 1 November 1863, having served 8 years and 109 days with the Colours.

- 410** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Corpl. W. Brimmacombe. 14th Regt.**) *officially impressed naming, top lugs pierced, suspension claw re-affixed, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-100

William Brimmacombe was born in Moreton Hampstead, Devon, and attested for the 14th Foot at Exeter, in May 1846. He was discharged 10 June 1856, after 9 years and 325 days service with the Colours.

- 411** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Color Serjt. J. Connell No. 2646 14th ..egt**) *regimentally impressed naming, edge bruising, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £100-140

Jeremiah Connell was born in Kanturk, Cork, Ireland, and attested for the 14th Foot at the town of his birth, in December 1846. He advanced to Colour Sergeant, 19 July 1855. He was discharged 'Medically Unfit' due to loss of sight in both eyes, 6 January 1857, having served for 10 years and 8 days with the Colours.

- 412** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**S. Higginson. 14th Regt.**) *officially impressed naming, very fine* £100-140

- 413** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**James Hogan 14th Regt.**) *regimentally impressed naming, very fine* £100-140

- 414** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**.... Michl. Moylan, 14th Foot**) *contemporary engraved naming, contact marks, good fine* £80-100

Michael Moylan was born in Kanturk, Cork, Ireland, and attested for the 14th Foot in October 1846. He was discharged 21 July 1867, having served 21 years and 33 days with the Colours.

- 415** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**1465. A. Bennett 1st Bn. H Ms 19th Regt**) *light contact marks, therefore very fine* £160-200

Albert Bennett was born in York, and attested for the 19th Foot at London, in December 1862. He transferred to the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade in February 1873, before being discharged 20 December 1891.

- 416** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**1486. J. Burke. 1st Bn. HMs 19th. Regt**) *good very fine* £160-200

John Burke was born in Galway, Ireland, and attested for the 19th Foot in December 1862. He was discharged 19 September 1872, having served 9 years and 230 days with the Colours.

- 417** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**1889 J Crist. [sic] 1st Bn. H Ms 19th Regt**) *darkly toned, good very fine* £160-200

John Crisp was born in South Cave, Yorkshire, and attested for the 75th Foot at York, in December 1857. He transferred to the 54th Foot in February 1862, and to the 19th Foot in October 1865. He subsequently served in the 55th Foot, and was discharged 4 March 1879, having served 21 years and 67 days.

- 418** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**38883 J. Mee 1st Bn. H Ms. 19th. Regt**) *edge bruising, very fine* £160-200

Joseph Mee was born in Loughborough, Leicestershire, and attested for the 19th Foot at Nottingham, in November 1855. He was discharged 19 December 1876, having served 21 years and 40 days with the Colours (entitled to L.S. & G.C.).

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- 419** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**1736 J. Nolan 1st Bn. H.Ms. 19th. Regt.**) *lacquered, edge nicks, good very fine* £160-200
John Nolan was born in Carlow, Ireland, and attested for the 19th Foot at Liverpool, in November 1864. He was discharged 21 June 1875, having served 10 years and 223 days with the Colours.
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- 420** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**1271 W Smith 1st Bn. HMs. 19th. Regt**) *good very fine* £160-200
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- 421** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**1612 W. Sommerville 1st Bn. H.Ms. 19th Regt.**) *pawnbroker's mark to edge at 11 o'clock, suspension slack, very fine* £160-200
William Sommerville was born in Galway, Ireland, and attested for the 19th Foot at Bengal, aged 13 years 7 months, in October 1863. During the course of his service he advanced to the rank of Sergeant, but due to constant poor discipline and several periods of imprisonment ended his service as a Private when he was discharged 22 December 1885, having served 22 years and 81 days with the Colours.
-
- 422** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**1710 W. Tillotson 1st Bn. H.Ms. 19th Regt.**) *solder repair to suspension claw, nearly very fine* £120-160
William Tillotson was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, and attested for the 19th Foot at the town of his birth, in September 1864. He was appointed Drummer in November 1868, and discharged 4 August 1892, having served 27 years and 330 days with the Colours.
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- 423** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (2) (**1013/13338 Corpl. J. Armitage. 2 Bn. 14th Foot.; 2292 Pte. J. Harris. 2: 14: Foot.**) both later issues, *very fine (2)* £80-100
Joseph Armitage was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, and attested for the 14th Foot at Bradford, in June 1877. He was promoted Corporal in July 1885, and was discharged 31 May 1889, after 12 years service with the Colours.
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- 424** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (**10B./1290. Pte. T. Burnett. 2/14th Regt.**) *pawnbroker's mark to edge at 11 o'clock, very fine* £80-100
Thomas Burnett was born in Rotherhithe, Surrey, and attested for the 14th Foot at Thames Police Court, in September 1868. He was discharged 10 July 1888, having served 19 years and 290 days with the Colours.
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- 425** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (**10B/1383. Sergt. R. Clayton. 2nd Bn. 14th Regt.**) *pawnbroker's mark to edge at 11 o'clock, nearly extremely fine* £80-100
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- 426** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (**2-14/2387. Sergt. T. Cooper. 2nd Bn. 14th Regt.**) *very fine* £80-100
Thomas Cooper was born in Salford, Manchester, and attested for the 14th Foot at Manchester, in November 1870. He advanced to Sergeant in September 1874, and was discharged Colour Sergeant 31 March 1893, having served 22 years and 142 days with the Colours.
-
- 427** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (**10B./1656. Pte. E. Dobby. 2/14th Regt.**), with contemporary top riband buckle, *edge bruising, very fine* £80-100
Edward Dobby was born in Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire, in 1858. He attested for the 14th Foot at Bradford, in April 1878, and was discharged 17 April 1890.
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- 428** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (**10B/414. Pte. T. Dunne. 2/14th Regt.**) *cleaned, scratches to obverse, very fine* £80-100
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- 429** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (**10B./935. Pte. J. Ferguson. 2/14th Regt.**) *suspension post lacking retaining washer, edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £70-90
John Ferguson was born in Shankhill, Belfast, and attested for the 14th Foot at Belfast, in November 1876. He was discharged 23 November 1888, having served 12 years with the Colours.
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- 430** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (**10.B/241. Lce. Sergt. J. Hasley. 2nd Bn. 14th Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-140
Provenance: DNW, December 2011.
 Listed on the Medal Roll as 'Deceased'.
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- 431** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (**10B./1366. Pte. G. Jowett. 2/14th Regt.**) *very fine* £70-90
George Jowett was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, and attested for the 14th Foot at Bradford, in June 1877. He was discharged 1 July 1889, having served 12 years with the Colours.
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- 432** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (**10B./1051. Pte. J. Moran. 2/14th Regt.**) *minor edge nicks, therefore very fine* £80-100
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- 433** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (**10B./2390. Pte. J. O'Hara. 2/14th Regt.**) *suspension claw tightened, nearly very fine* £70-90
John O'Hara was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, and attested for the 25th Foot at Leeds, in June 1877. He transferred to the 14th Foot, in October 1879. He was discharged 7 June 1889, having served 12 years.

- 434** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (10B./990. Pte. J. Potts. 2/14th Regt.) *edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £80-100
James Potts was born in St. Helens, Lancashire, and attested for the 14th Foot at Bradford, in December 1876. He was discharged, 18 February 1885, having served 8 years and 72 days with the Colours.
- 435** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (10B./608. P. Rone. 2/14th Regt.) *edge bruise, good very fine* £80-100
Peter Rone was born in Stalybridge, Cheshire, and attested for the 14th Foot at Bradford, in June 1876. He was discharged 24 May 1881, having served 4 years and 331 days with the Colours.
- 436** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (2619. Pte. A. Rowe. 2/14th Regt.) *minor edge bruising, therefore very fine* £80-100
Alfred Rowe was born in Northampton, in 1851. He attested for the 14th Foot in March 1871, and transferred to the Commissariat and Transport Corps in July 1882 (entitled to Egypt and Sudan Medal, with 'Tel-El-Kebir' clasp). He was discharged 12 January 1888.
- 437** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (10B./888 Lce. Corpl. G. Sergeant. 2/14th Regt.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £80-100
- 438** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (10B./662. Pte. W. Smith. 2/14th Regt.) *nearly very fine* £70-90
William Smith was born in Bradford, and attested for the 14th Foot at the town of his birth, in August 1876. He was discharged 8 August 1888, having served 12 years with the Colours.
- 439** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (10B./994 Pte. W. Soloman. 2/14th Regt.) *cleaned, nearly very fine* £70-90
William John Soloman was born in St. Austell, Cornwall, and was a miner by trade. He attested for the 14th Foot at Bradford, in December 1876. He was discharged 7 December 1888, having served 12 years with the Colours.
- 440** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (10B./1167 Pte. F. Stead 2/14th Regt.) *good very fine* £80-100
- 441** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (10B./1180. Pte. W. Taylor. 2/14th Regt.) *pawnbroker's mark to edge at 11 o'clock, remnants of lacquer, nearly very fine* £80-100
- 442** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (10B./1116. Pte. H. Trusdale. 2/14th Regt.) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £80-100
- 443** AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (10B./2232. Pte. J. Woods. 2/14th Regt.) *edge bruising, very fine* £80-100
- 444** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (837. Pte. G. Barkway. Yorks: R.) *good very fine* £100-140
G. Barkway is listed on the medal roll as 'Dead' on active service.
- 445** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (34, Pte. J. Reddington. 1/Yorks: R.) *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £80-100
John Reddington was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, and attested for the Yorkshire Regiment from the 3rd Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment Militia, in July 1881. He was discharged 18 July 1893, having served 12 years with the Colours.
- 446** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (2003, Pte. D. Thimbleby, 1/Yorks: R.) *surname partially officially corrected, good very fine* £60-80
Daniel Thimbleby was born in Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and attested for the 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, at Sheffield, in March 1867. He was posted for service with the 2nd Battalion, in November 1887, and discharged 3 April 1888, having served 21 years and 26 days with the Colours.

447



ASHANTI STAR 1896, reverse inscribed '1171 Pte. J. W. Burgoyne 2. W. Yorks. R.' *very fine* £340-380

John William Burgoyne was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment at York, in November 1885. He served with the 2nd Battalion in West Africa, 11 December 1895 - 23 February 1896. He was discharged 19 November 1897, having served 12 years with the Colours. Burgoyne re-engaged for service during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, and was posted to the 9th Battalion, in September 1914. He served at 'Home' until he was discharged 'No Longer Fit for War Service', 8 August 1918.

- 448** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony **4459 Pte. H. Russell, W. Yorkshire Regt**); another 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**2041 Pte. H. Darlow, W. York: Regt**) *partially officially renamed, generally very fine (2)* *£90-110*
- H. Russell** was 'Invalided Home 24 May 1901'.
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- 449** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**2845 Pte. G. Towries, Yorkshire Regt.**) *good very fine* *£80-100*
- George Towries** was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, and served with the 3rd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment during the Second Boer War. He died of disease at Cradock, 7 May 1900.
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- 450** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**5006 Pte. J. Davis, W. Yorkshire Regt.**) *suspension claw re-pinned and loose, officially renamed*; another, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**2600 Sejt. E. Drew, W. York: Regt**) *partially officially renamed, nearly very fine (2)* *£90-110*
- J. Davis** served with the 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment during the Second Boer War. He was wounded in action at Spearman's Camp, 21 November 1899.
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- 451** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**3637 Pte. H. Barrett, York: Regt.**) *toned, very fine* *£60-80*
- Henry Barrett** was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, and attested for the 4th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment at Bradford, in January 1883. He was discharged 9 January 1895. He re-enlisted with the 3rd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment at Richmond, in August 1895. He was discharged 28 September 1901.
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- 452** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 (2), 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**3963 Pte. W. McGuire, Yorkshire Regt**) *top lugs show signs of additional clasp removal*; another, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**5212 Pte. J. Armstrong, York: Regt**) *last partially officially corrected, generally nearly very fine or better (2)* *£100-140*
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- 453** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**4321 Corpl: W. Genn, Yorkshire Regt**) *very fine* *£60-80*
- William Genn** was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, and attested for the 4th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment at Sheffield, in January 1899. He was promoted Corporal, 11 December 1900, and was discharged 9 January 1905.
-
- 454** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**4522 Serjt: A. E. Hutchinson, Yorkshire Regt**) *very fine* *£60-80*
- Albert Edward Hutchinson** was born in Salford, Lancashire, and attested for the 4th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment at Leeds, in September 1899. He advanced to Sergeant, 1 August 1900, before being discharged 'Medically Unfit' in October 1902. He died the following year.
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- 455** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**4809 Pte. W. Parkinson, Yorkshire Regt**) *edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine* *£60-80*
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- 456** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg (**6013 Pte. R. Rusted, Yorkshire Regt**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* *£120-160*
- Richard Rusted** was born in Metfield, Norfolk (now in Suffolk), and attested for the Yorkshire Regiment at Malton, in March 1899. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Second Boer War, and received a 'gunshot wound left thigh' at Paardeberg, 23 February 1900. He was discharged 'Medically Unfit', 30 November 1900.
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- 457** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, South Africa 1901 (**3133 Pte. A. Smith, W. Yorkshire Regt**) *unofficial rivets, good very fine* *£70-90*
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- 458** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**5907 Pte. E. Hutchinson, W. York: Regt**) *good very fine* *£70-90*
- The Medal Roll gives E. Hutchinson as 'Died 13. 3. 01', whereas the latest published transcription of the casualty roll gives his initial as 'D', and him as having died of disease at Wakkerstroom, 13 April 1901.
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- 459** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**2583 Pte. W. Quaintrill, Yorkshire Regt**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* *£70-90*
- William Quaintrill** was born in Greenwich, Kent, and attested for the Yorkshire Regiment at Hounslow, in April 1888. He served with the Regiment during the Second Boer War, 24 November 1899 - 24 July 1900. He was discharged 23 April 1901, having served 13 years with the Colours. In later life he was an Engine Cleaner with L.N.E.R., and died in Darlington in November 1945.
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- 460** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 (2), 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**6391 Pte. W. Barraclough, York: Regt**) *suspension claw re-pinned, unofficial rivets*; another, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4659 Corpl: T. Bramley, York: Regt**) *unofficial rivets between State and date clasps, 1st nearly very fine, 2nd good very fine (2)* *£90-110*
- Both served with the 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment during the Second Boer War.

- 461** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**6086 Dmr. A. Swinscoe, York: Regt**) *pawnbroker's mark to obverse, good very fine* £60-80

Alfred Swinscoe was born in Sheffield, and attested the Yorkshire Regiment at Leicester, in July 1899. A Musician by trade, he served as a Drummer, aged 15 years and 9 months, with the 1st Battalion during the Second Boer War. He was discharged 'Medically Unfit' 31 July 1902, having served 3 years and 7 days with the Colours.

- 462** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**2123 Pte. G. Hatfield, W. Yorkshire Regt**) *good very fine* £80-100

George Hatfield was born in Pontefract, Yorkshire, and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment at the town of his birth, in December 1887.

- 463** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 (2), 5 clasps, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**6343 Pte. G. Ware, York: Regt**) *unofficial rivets; another, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (2769 Pte. R. Emmerson, York: Regt) last unofficial rivets between 5th and 6th clasps, and official corrections, 1st nearly very fine, last with edge bruise, very fine (2)* £120-160

George Ware was entitled to a Q.S.A. with 'Transvaal', 'South Africa 1901' and 'South Africa 1902' clasps only.

Richard Emmerson was born in Bishop Auckland, Durham, and attested for the Yorkshire Regiment at Richmond, Yorkshire, in December 1888. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Second Boer War, 24 November 1899 - 20 February 1901, and was discharged 'Medically Unfit' 30 November 1901.

464



- QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (**1538 Pte. W. Knowles, Yorkshire Regt**) *good very fine* £160-200

William Knowles was born in Kendal, Westmorland (now Cumbria), and attested for the Yorkshire Regiment at Richmond, Yorkshire, in March 1885. He was discharged 2 March 1897, only to rejoin the 1st Battalion in February 1900. Having served with the Regiment during the Boer War, he was discharged for a second time 11 March 1902. He re-engaged for service for a third time, aged 50, with the Royal Defence Corps and served in the UK, 6 February 1915 - 1 November 1917.

- 465** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (**5466 Pte. J. Cousins, W. Yorkshire Regt**) *unofficial rivets between 5th and 6th clasps, nearly very fine* £80-100

Medal Roll gives 'To Eng. Prisoner for 4th M.I.'

- 466** QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902 (**5273 Pte. J. Burns, W. York: Regt**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £240-280

- 467** QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902 (**5388 Pte. J. Moore, W. York: Regt.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £240-280

John Moore was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment at the town of his birth, in August 1900. He was Disembodied 1 October 1902, and paid a Malta Gratuity.

- 468** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**8510 Pte. S. James 1st W. Y. Regt.**) *very fine* £70-90

- 469** ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse (**John Conroy, Private 19th Foot.**), engraved naming, with later steel clip and ring suspension, *good very fine* £120-160

John Conroy was born in Waterford, Ireland, and attested for the 19th Foot at Kinsale, in March 1828. He was discharged in Montreal, Canada, 19 April 1850, having served 21 years and 58 days with the Colours.

- 470** ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**4005 Colr. Sergt. John Russell 1st Bn. 14th Foot**) *edge cut, otherwise good very fine* £70-90

John Russell was born in Ayr, Scotland, and attested for the 14th Foot at Glasgow, in February 1855. He advanced to Colour Sergeant, 4 April 1871, and was discharged 4 April 1876, having served 21 years and 37 days with the Colours.

- 471** ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**655. Serjt I. Of M. T. Berry, 2-19th Foot**) *good very fine* £70-90

Thomas Berry was born in CREDITON, Devon, and attested for the 19th Foot at Exeter, in July 1858. He was promoted Sergeant in November 1867, and appointed Sergeant Instructor in February 1876 (awarded the L.S. & G.C. 1 February 1877). He was discharged 5 August 1879, having served 21 years and 25 days with the Colours.

472 ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**540. Cr. Sergt. J. Clune. W. York: Regt.**) *suspension claw loose, very fine* *£70-90*

Joseph Clune was born in Dublin, and attested for the 46th Foot, aged 15, in October 1863. The following year he transferred to the 2/18th Foot, before transferring to the 1/14th Foot in January 1865. He advanced to Colour Sergeant 1 November 1882, and was discharged 27 March 1888, having served 24 years and 147 days.

473 DEFECTIVE MEDALS: Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**3292, Pte. John Clarke, 19th Regt.**) *renamed*; with Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**5369 Pte. W. Smith. Yorkshire Regt.**) *suspension claw re-pinned, officially renamed, generally nearly very fine (2)* *£60-80*

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

474



DEFENCE OF GIBRALTAR 1779-83, General Elliott's Medal, silver, with flat suspension loop, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£500-600*

475



The Honourable East India Company's Medal for Seringapatam awarded to Major General C. Farran, who was General Baird's Brigade Major during the storming of the city; in an earlier campaign he had led a Forlorn Hope into a booby-trapped breach in the walls of a mountain fortress and survived an explosion that killed 28 men

HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR SERINGAPATAM 1799, silver, 48mm, Soho Mint, fitted with a substantial silver-rimmed glazed case and solid silver swivel suspension, the case engraved 'Capt. Chars. Farran Bde Major 1st Brigade', with the original riband fitted with a top silver bar with a further loop for suspension and with a riband buckle engraved 'Serhingapatam 4th May 1799', with spare buckle and riband, in damaged contemporary fitted red leather case, *some tarnish discolouration around the edges, otherwise extremely fine* *£2000-2600*

Charles Farran was born in 1768 and arrived in India in 1790. He immediately joined the army of General Sir William Medows, the Governor of Madras, who had just invaded Mysore. Medows was struggling to match the superior military skill of Tipu Sultan, the renowned Ruler of Mysore.

Farran first saw action in the battle of Coverapatam. He was in Major Gowdie's Brigade in the battle near Bangalore on 6 March 1791 and at the siege and capture of the city, and fought in several sharp little actions as Tipu sought to repel the British attempts to take Bangalore. After the Siege and Capture of Bangalore, he participated in the capture of several Mysorean forts.

Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General, superseded Medows and launched an offensive designed to capture Tipu's capital, the fortified city of Seringapatam. Farran was in the thick of it, especially the major battle at Arakore on 15 May 1791. Tipu was defeated and forced back into the safety of Seringapatam's mighty walls, but Cornwallis was almost out of supplies and chose to retreat back to Company territory.

Farran joined Cornwallis's second invasion of Mysore in 1791-92. He helped to capture Severndroog and other strong fortresses before joining the attack on Tipu's fortified camp under the walls of Seringapatam on the night of 6 February 1792. The Sultan was decisively beaten and sued for peace. Farran was promoted to Lieutenant in 1792, aged 24.

After the end of the Third Mysore War, Farran was employed in expeditions against several troublesome chieftains who had caused difficulties for the H.E.I.C. in the northern Circars. When the news reached India that Britain was at war with Revolutionary France, he eagerly volunteered to join the siege of Pondicherry.

In August 1794 the H.E.I.C. seconded Farran to the 'Hyderabad Contingent', troops which the Nizam of Hyderabad provided as an ally of the Company. He became Adjutant of the 28th Native Infantry, and spent the next year fighting the Nizam's enemies, notably the Rachore insurgents. He was an important leader during the attack on their camp outside the city, then the assault on the Pettah wall surrounding Rachore, and finally at the siege and storming of the hill-top fortress itself. As the attacking troops swept through the breach in the fortress wall created by the siege artillery, there was an enormous explosion as the insurgents detonated a massive concealed gunpowder bomb. Twenty-eight men were killed, but Farran, though caught in the blast, survived. The 28th Native Infantry was thanked by the Madras and Supreme Governments for their part in this campaign.

Farran then joined the pursuit of Gookeley, a marauding Mahratta chief who had invaded the Dooab. Once this threat had been dealt with, he returned to Hyderabad in 1798 to participate in the forcible disarming of the French officers of the Nizam's personal army, a brilliant service which was greatly praised by Richard Wellesley, the new Governor-General.

Farran was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate to the force from Hyderabad which joined the Army under General Harris for the invasion of Mysore during the Fourth Mysore War. At the age of 31 he was promoted to Captain in 1799 and appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster to the 13th Regiment and subsequently Quartermaster to the Nizam of Hyderabad's Contingent. Farran was unhappy with this job, as it excluded him from the active operations of the siege, and exchanged appointments with the Brigade Major of the 1st Brigade.

1st Brigade, commanded by Major General Baird, led the storming of the fortress of Seringapatam on 4 May 1799. The duties of a Major of Brigade closely resembled those of a modern Chief of Staff, and the most important of the Brigade Major's duties in action were issuing clear and precise orders to each sub-unit, which accurately reflected General Baird's intentions, ensuring that they were carried out correctly, and amending them as the situation evolved. After the fall of Seringapatam and the final defeat and death of Tipu Sultan, Farran was appointed Quartermaster of Colonel Muat's Brigade.

In 1803 Farran was appointed to raise and command the 7th Native Infantry Battalion at Sunkeenacoil; he accomplished this task in a few months and was promptly told to raise another extra corps at the same place. He was then given command of the 2nd Battalion, 21st Regiment, serving with Colonel Montresor's force against the rebel chieftain Moyapehtram, for the successful performance of which duty the force received the highest commendation from the Governor-General in Council. He was promoted to Major in 1808, at the age of 40, and commanded the 21st Native Infantry together with a unit of the Nizam's Horse in the Bheer district. He successfully pacified Bheer and returned to Hyderabad to receive the thanks of the Nizam. Major Farran continued as Commanding Officer of the 21st Native Infantry until 1813, when he was appointed Agent for Army Clothing, and promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1814. He commanded the Northern Division of the Army during part of 1827 and 1828 and was then appointed commander of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force from 1828 until 1834, being promoted Major-General in 1837. He died in the Perambore suburb of Madras in 1842, at the age of 74, having spent 52 years in India.

According to his obituary (a copy of which is included with the lot), "Few possessed kinder hearts or more liberal hands than Major-General Farran. This Veteran Officer was especially beloved and respected by the Native soldiery who served under him, from the kindness and consideration with which he ever attended to their grievances".

Note: The Seringapatam medal was originally issued without suspension and different privately commissioned suspensions are known. Company officers were given official permission to wear the medal in August 1815. Some chose to suspend it from a yellow watered ribbon similar in colour to the cord used to wear earlier H.E.I.C. medals, others (such as General Harris, the Commander-in-Chief) adopted the ribbon of the Army Gold Medals, as this was 'the military ribbon of England'.



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (**C. Caley, Midshipman.**) with contemporary silver riband buckle, *nearly extremely fine* £1800-2200

Charles Caley came from a Yorkshire family 'of high descent', and entered the Royal Navy as a 1st Class Volunteer on 20 January 1810, serving in H.M.S. *Sybil*. Promoted to Midshipman on 8 February 1812, he remained in her on the Newfoundland and Home Stations until October 1814. He then joined H.M.S. *Bombay*, and served in her when she escorted the Queen of Sardinia and the three princesses from Cagliari to Genoa, and afterwards visited Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, for the purpose of liberating the Christian slaves held in bondage in those places. On 22 July 1816 he became attached to H.M.S. *Severn*, 40 guns, under the command of Captain the Hon. Frederick Aylmer, and served in her during the bombardment of Algiers, 27 August 1816. A letter written by a fellow midshipman aboard H.M.S. *Severn*, Edward Trevor, recounts the action: 'We had scarcely one man left in our tops about 9 o'clock [p.m.], and about half past nine a shot came through the fore top sail into the foretop and took two men's legs off and sprung our main top mast. About quarter to eleven their battery began to slacken and at about midnight it was completely silenced for they had every gun dismantled. Almost the first shot that was fired struck the muzzle of my gun and hove the breech right off forward, but luckily it did no other damage. Presently another shot came between the port and took a man's thigh off, and as I was standing close by one poor fellow a musket ball struck him in the stomach and he never spoke again. After the action was over we literally had not one whole rope in the ship. Our sides, masts, yards, sails, and rigging were as completely riddled as anything you ever saw, but notwithstanding we had next to the *Queen Charlotte* [Lord Exmouth's flagship] the very worst situation, I suppose we have fewer men killed than any ship in the fleet, only 5 killed and 33 wounded. By midnight we had expended every grain of powder in the ship, and were obliged to haul off, and by luck the Admiral had just at that moment made the signal to that effect, so we all anchored again within about 4 miles of the town. The next morning what a sight there was, boat loads of dead going to be hove overboard, and we could distinguish the dead piled up in heaps on shore.' Total British casualties for Algiers amounted to 128 killed and 690 wounded, including Caley, who was wounded during the bombardment.

Joining H.M.S. *Rocheport*, lying in Portsmouth Harbour, on 20 February 1817, he remained in her until moving to H.M.S. *Liffey* on 19 May 1818, and served in her when she conveyed Lord Beresford from Portsmouth to Lisbon; made an anti-piratical cruise around the West Indies; and took Sir Charles Bagot, H.M. British Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg from Great Yarmouth to Cronstadt. He was also twice in attendance on H.M. King George IV, the latter on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to Ireland. He later served for a year in the East Indies, returning home as Acting-Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Madagascar*, and was confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant on his arrival back in England on 22 October 1823. Placed on the Reserved Half-Pay list, he was advanced to Retired Commander on 1 July 1864. He died in 1870.



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**A. G. E. Murray, Midshipman.**) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £800-1000

Augustus George Ernest Murray was born in 1823, the eldest son of the Revd. Edward Murray Vicar of Northolt, and his wife Ruperta, daughter of Sir George Wright, Bt. He was the great-grandson of the 3rd Duke of Atholl, and counted a Lord Bishop of Rochester, a Countess of Ilchester, and a Maid of Honour to H.M. Queen Victoria amongst his uncles and aunts. He entered the Royal Navy and served as a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Asia* during the operations on and off the coast of Syria in 1840. He was advanced to Lieutenant on 9 November 1846, and subsequently served in the English Channel as Mate of the *St. Vincent*, prior to going on half-pay.



A fine Naval General Service medal awarded to Brevet Major Arthur Hull, Royal Marines, who served with Nelson aboard the *Theseus* in the ill-fated attack on Santa Cruz when Nelson lost his arm, and afterwards in the same ship at the battle of the Nile and at the siege and defence of Acre; in July 1801 he was wrecked aboard the *Jason* on the French coast at St Malo, the whole crew being taken prisoners of war

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Nile, Acre 30 May 1799 (Arthur Hull, Lieut. R.M.) original ribbon, toned, extremely fine £8000-10000

Arthur Hull was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marines on 5 April 1796 and joined *Theseus* on 17 September 1796, from H. Q. Portsmouth, and remained in this ship until the end of 1800. The *Theseus* 74, Captain Ralph Williett Miller, was Admiral Nelson's flagship in the ill-fated attack on Santa Cruz de Tenerife in July 1797 when the squadron, consisting of three sail of the line, three frigates, and a cutter, made an attempt to capture a galleon anchored in the bay. The officers of marines on board the *Theseus* were Captain Thomas Oldfield, who had recently been wounded at Cadiz but now had overall command of the marines of the squadron, 1st Lieutenant George Beatty, and 2nd Lieutenant Arthur Hull.

The squadron arrived off Tenerife on the 20th, and on that night the *Seahorse*, *Emerald*, *Terpsichore*, and *Fox*, with some of the boats of the squadron, endeavoured to land men to seize a fort on the north-east side of the bay, but failed, owing to adverse winds and currents. On the 22nd, the squadron drew closer in, and, at night, succeeded in landing some men; but, as the heights were found to be strongly held, the people were re-embarked. On the evening of the 24th, Nelson anchored his squadron to the north-east of the town, and made a feint as if to disembark a force in that direction; but at 11 p.m. he put 700 seamen and Marines into his boats, 180 more into the *Fox*, and yet another 75 into a captured provision boat, and, himself assuming the command, pushed off in rough weather and thick darkness for the mole head. At 1.30 a.m. on the 25th, the *Fox* and the boats containing Nelson, Fremantle, Thompson, and Bowen, as well as a few other craft, got undiscovered within half gunshot of their destination; when suddenly an alarm was sounded and a heavy fire was opened on them. The *Fox* was sunk, and with her went down 97 men. Nelson was struck on the right elbow, just as he was drawing his sword and jumping ashore from his barge, and he had to be conveyed back to the *Theseus*, where he arm was immediately amputated. Another shot sank Bowen's boat, drowning seven or eight people. Yet, in spite of these disasters, that part of the British force landed and carried the mole head, driving off in confusion the three or four hundred men who had held it, and capturing and spiking six 24-pounders mounted upon it. But a heavy fire of musketry and grape was immediately afterwards directed upon the mole from the citadel and houses near it, and the British were mowed down by scores, the brave Bowen and his first lieutenant, George Thorpe, being among the killed.

During this time the boats under Captain Troubridge, Captain Waller, and others, unable, owing to the darkness and the surf, to make the mole, had landed under a battery to the southward of the citadel; and Captains Hood and Miller subsequently landed further to the south-west. Several boats, however, had to put back. Troubridge and Waller, having collected a few men, advanced to the great square of the town, where they expected to meet the Rear-Admiral and the remaining Captains. They sent a summons to the citadel, but, receiving no answer, they joined Captains Hood and Miller, and resolved to make an attempt upon the citadel, although they had lost all their scaling ladders. No sooner did they begin to move than they discovered that the place was crowded with troops, and that every street was commanded by field-pieces. To add to their difficulties, most of their ammunition was wet, and nearly all their boats were stove in. Unable, thus, either to advance or to retire, Troubridge, with magnificent effrontery, sent Hood with a flag of truce to the governor, to say that, if the Spaniards advanced, the British would burn the town. At the same time, he offered to capitulate on the following terms: the British to be allowed to embark with their arms in their own boats, or, if these were destroyed, in others to be furnished to them; and the ships before the town to molest it no further, and not to attack any of the Canary Islands.

The Spanish governor seems to have been taken captive by the very audacity of these proposals, coming as they did from people who were already practically at his mercy. Not only did he provide the British with boats, and allow them to depart, but he also supplied them with wine and biscuit, ordered that the wounded should be received into his own hospital, and sent a message to Nelson to the effect that the squadron was at liberty, during its stay, to send on shore and purchase whatsoever refreshments it might need.

This lamentable but not inglorious affair, was very costly to the squadron. In addition to Captain Bowen, and Lieutenants George Thorpe and John Gibson (*Fox*), Lieutenants John Weatherhead (*Theseus*) and William Earnshaw (*Leander*), Lieutenants of Marines, Raby Robinson (*Leander*) and William Basham (*Emerald*), and twenty-three seamen and fourteen Marines were killed. Rear-Admiral Nelson, Captain T. F. Fremantle, and T. B. Thompson, Lieutenant John Douglas (*Seahorse*), Midshipman Robert Watts, and eighty-five seamen and fifteen Marines were wounded. In addition, ninety-seven seamen and Marines were drowned, and five were reported missing.

Theseus subsequently played a distinguished part at the battle of the Nile, and her marines were especially noticed for their gallantry during the many sorties and attacks made during the defence of Acre, Major Oldfield being killed and Lieutenant Beatty wounded. During these operations a terrible disaster occurred on board the *Theseus* on 14 May, by a mishap to some shells from which the carpenter and a midshipman were attempting to remove the fuses. The resulting explosion took the lives of the gallant Captain Miller, the schoolmaster, two midshipmen, 23 seamen and three marines. In addition, six seamen and three marines were drowned by jumping overboard, and a further seven officers and 40 men were wounded, making a total of 87 killed and wounded by the explosion.

Lieutenant Hull's eventful presence in *Theseus* lasted until at least December 1800, but shortly afterwards the Portsmouth R.M. contingent on board were replaced by one from Chatham, whereupon, on 12 March 1801, Hull joined the new 36-gun 5th rate frigate *Jason*, Captain Hon. John Murray. On 21 July 1801, *Jason* was wrecked on the French coast in the bay of St Malo, all her crew being saved but taken prisoners of war by the French.

Following the loss of the *Jason* it was reported that the French were attempting to refloat the wreck with a view to taking her into St Malo, and had so far succeeded in hauling her under the protection of their batteries. In a most gallant action she was boarded by a party under Lieutenant Ross of the *Weazle* who, under a heavy fire, laid charges and succeeded in blowing the ship to atoms. The crew of the *Jason* were released under license on 3 August 1801, when three cutters from *Weazle* flying the 'cartel flag' brought them off. On 20 August 1801, a Court Martial was held on board the *Gladiator*, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Captain Murray and the officers of the *Jason*, for the loss of that ship at St Malo, but, after a full investigation, Captain Murray and his officers were acquitted.

Arthur Hull was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1802 and to Captain in 1808. He was further promoted to Brevet Major on 27 May 1825 and went on half-pay on 29 August 1826, after which his name disappears from the Army Lists.

x479



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Sahagun & Benevente (**Franz Steinweg, 3rd Hussars, K.G.L.**) *suspension claw tightened, nearly very fine* £1400-1600

480



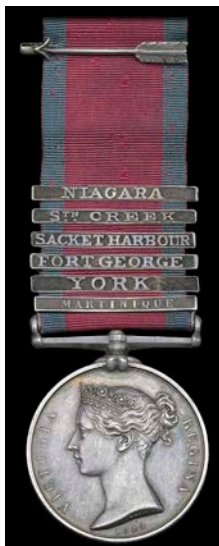
MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (**J. Branch, 1st. Foot Guards.**) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £700-900

Provenance: Glendining's, December 1988

James Branch was born in Little Sealing, Essex, in 1781, and attested for the 1st Foot Guards at Chelmsford, Essex, on 19 May 1801. He served with the Regiment in the Peninsula, as part of Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond's Company at the Battle of Corunna, 16 January 1809, and during the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18 June 1815. He was discharged on 17 August 1817, after 18 years and 91 days' service.

In retirement Branch was the victim of a burglary, when, 'on the night of the 23rd July 1831, at about eleven o'clock at night, he heard a noise below stairs, and going to investigate, he saw two men coming out of his house. Mr. Branch called to them, but they made no answer, and so he levelled a gun which he had in his hand, but it mis-fired. The robbers passed round the front of the house and then ran away. On examining his house, Mr. Branch found that the door had been opened, a stone bottle had been stolen, and a shoe had been left behind in the house. Later, a Mr. Byford said that he saw one of the suspects, a William Mascall, at Weathersfield fair in Mr. Coote's beer shop, and that he was wearing a shoe identical to the one left behind after the robbery, and missing the other one. The prisoner was taken before the Magistrates. He stated that he had thrown away his old shoe. On being called for his defence, he said he was a poor fatherless boy who had no witnesses to speak for him. The Jury immediately found him guilty, and the Court said that he must expect to pass the remainder of his days in slavery, and in a foreign land.' (*The Essex Standard and Colchester and County Advertiser*, 10 December 1831 refers).

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The M.G.S. medal awarded to Lieutenant Edward Finch, 8th Foot, who states he was wounded 'in America with the 8th Foot in action' and was twice employed in carrying despatches

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Martinique (Edward Finch, Lieut. 8th Foot.) the ribbon fitted with five contemporary but unofficial silver slide clasps for York, Fort George, Sackett Harbour, Stn. Creek, Niagara, and a silver pin brooch in the form of an arrow believed to denote 'despatch carrier', *nearly extremely fine* £10000-12000

Provenance: Recorded by Baldwin circa 1970; Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013 (£11,000).

One of only 3 officers of the 8th Foot who served in North America and claimed the M.G.S. medal.

Edward Finch was appointed an Ensign in the 8th Foot on 18 June 1807, at the age of 16 years, and was promoted to Lieutenant on 28 June 1809. He served with the 8th Foot at the 'capture of Martinique in 1809. Subsequently in the American war and was present at York, Sackett's Harbour, Stoney Creek, and Fort George' (Hart's Army List refers). After the surprise of the American camp at Stoney Creek, 5 June 1813, Finch was twice employed in carrying despatches:

'Early in June, the five companies of the regiment which had been engaged at Sackett's Harbour, embarked from Kingston, with some artillery, on board the squadron, under Commodore James Yeo, to reinforce the British troops at Fort George. Major Evans, though still suffering from his wounds, was carried on board and placed in command.

News of the evacuation of Fort George having been obtained, Sir James Yeo received directions to land the men as near York town as possible; but the fleet being detained by contrary winds, Major Evans and Lieutenant Finch travelled by land to York [present day Toronto], which the Americans had evacuated, and hearing of the gallant affair at Stoney Creek, Major Evans returned to the fleet, and induced Sir James Yeo to attack the American camp at Forty-mile Creek; at the same time Lieutenant Finch proceeded by land to apprise Brigadier-General Vincent of the approach of the shipping and troops. A combined movement was arranged, in which the light company of the King's was employed; and the Americans, being thus menaced by water and land, fled from their post with precipitation; the British pressed upon them, captured several boats, and obtained possession of a great part of the camp equipage and baggage of the American army.' (Regimental history refers).

Finch states that he was wounded 'in America with the 8th Foot in action' (statement of service refers) but further details are not known. The 8th Foot was subsequently granted the battle honour 'Niagara'. Finch exchanged into the 1st Life Guards on 28 June 1815, and retired on half-pay in the 13th Light Dragoons in September 1817.

Sold with copied Statement of Service (1829).

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MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Guadeloupe (**John Smith, 15th Foot**) two edge bruises and light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and scarce £1200-1500

Provenance: Sotheby, October 1968.

49 medals issued to the 15th Foot.

483



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Corunna, Guadeloupe (**Robert Quadlen, Drumm. 60th Foot**) hairline scratches, otherwise extremely fine and rare £2000-2400

Only 3 medals issued with clasps for Corunna and Guadeloupe, this example and another to the Royal Artillery with two clasps, and an 8 clasp medal to the 6th Foot.

Robert 'Quadling' was born at St John's, New Brunswick, and enlisted for the 60th Foot at St Vincent in 1804 for limited service, a 'musician trained in the Regiment from Boyhood.' He served at 'Corunna, Guadeloupe, West Indies and St Vincent - never wounded.' He was discharged in 1811 on expiration at Barbadoes and applied for a late pension in April 1874 at the age of 84 years, then residing at Strand Union Workhouse, Edmonton. He died on 5 May 1875. Sold with copied Chelsea Hospital admission book entry which notes, 'Medal for Corunna & clasp for Guadeloupe - since lost'.

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MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Corunna, Java (**Thos. Holohan, 59th Foot**) *toned, nearly extremely fine and rare* £1800-2200

Provenance: Glendining's, December 1929 and July 1957; J. B. Hayward, March 1977.

Only 6 medals issued with clasps for Corunna and Java, all with this two-clasp combination, 3 to the 14th Foot and 3 to the 59th Foot.

Thomas Holohan (Hollohan on papers) was born in the Parish of Ballanakell, Queen's County, and enlisted for the 59th Foot at Antrim on 1 October 1807, aged 18 years. He served in the East Indies from August 1810 to April 1827, and was discharged on 29 May 1827, in consequence of 'lameness of the left leg from a sabre wound, general health poor - a troublesome drunkard but he has proved himself a brave soldier before the enemy and wounded in the head and left leg at the storming of Bhurtpore 1826.' Admitted to an out-pension in May 1827, he died at Cork on 2 September 1852. Holohan is also entitled to the medal for Bhurtpore. Sold with copied discharge papers.

485



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Corunna, Nivelle, Nive (**J. Redfearn, Serjt. 1st. Foot Gds.**) *extremely fine* £1000-1400

Provenance: Glendining's, November 1965 and December 1990.

John Redfearn was born in Bakewell, Derbyshire, in 1782, and attested for the 1st Foot Guards at Nottingham on 30 May 1800. He served with the Regiment in the Peninsula, and was discharged on 21 May 1825, after 25 years and 58 days' service. He died in London on 28 March 1865.

486



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Corunna, Barrosa, Badajoz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes (**T. Potter, Subn. 28th & Capt. 14th Portse.**) *fitted with silver 'Army of India' type ribbon brooch, nearly very fine* £2800-3200

Thomas Potter was first commissioned as an Ensign in the 28th Foot on 13 November 1806, and promoted to Lieutenant on 2 March 1809. He served with the 28th in the Corunna campaign, August 1808 to January 1809, and in the Peninsula in February and March, and from July to December, 1811, including the siege of Tarifa, and battles of Barrosa and Arroyo dos Molinos. Promoted to a Captaincy in the Portuguese Army on 2 January 1812, he served with the 14th Portuguese Infantry throughout the remainder of the war in the Peninsula, including the siege of Badajoz, and battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Garris, Orthes and Aire. He was slightly wounded at Aire, in the Pyrenees, on 30 July 1813, and subsequently granted a pension of one hundred pounds per annum, commencing 2 March 1815.

487



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Albuhera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Orthes, Toulouse (**John Lockey, 7th Foot.**) dark toned, good very fine £2600-3000

Unique 9-clasp combination to the 7th Foot; and only one other awarded to Lieutenant Edward Johnston, 48th Foot.

John Lockey was born in the Parish of Gainsford, York, and enlisted for the 7th Foot at Huddersfield on 24 October 1805, aged 20, a cordwainer by trade. Although he served with the 1st Battalion in the West Indies from 30 January to 15 April 1809, he did not make a claim for the capture of Martinique. He was discharged at Hull on 13 October 1829, in consequence of 'chronic rheumatism and being completely worn out', and was admitted to out-pension on the following day. His discharge papers also note that he was 'wounded in the left shoulder and left knee' but no further details are given. He died in Sunderland on 19 January 1867. Sold with copied discharge papers and Chelsea Out-Pension entry.

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WATERLOO 1815 (**Thomas Williams 2nd Batt. Grenad. Guards.**) with original steel lip and later silver ring suspension, very fine £1200-1600

Thomas Williams served in Lieutenant-Colonel West's Company during the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18 June 1815.

x489



WATERLOO 1815 (**James Cowell, 33rd Regiment Foot.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, light contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise good very fine £2400-2800

Provenance: Day Collection 1910; Dix Noonan Webb, June 1998.

James Cowell was born in Cambridge and was just 21 years old at the battle of Waterloo. He lost his right leg amputated at the thigh from a wound in the battle and was admitted to Pension on 21 June 1816.

490



ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Assye (**M. Jordan, 19th Lt. Dragns.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *good very fine, a rare single clasp especially to a casualty* £4600-5500

Provenance: Cheylesmore Collection 1930; Needes Collection 1940; Brian Ritchie Collection, D.N.W., September 2005.

Approximately 87 clasps for Assye were issued to European recipients, all but 11 in combination with other clasps. Only 14 medals were issued to the 19th Light Dragoons, including two lieutenants and two medical officers, just four of these with the single clasp for Assye.

Michael Jordan, a weaver by trade, was born in County Mayo and enlisted into the 19th Light Dragoons at Westport on 5 June 1801. He was wounded at Assye where his regiment proved particularly effective; their Sheffield steel blades sometimes cutting clean through the Mahrattas' tulwars (Ref: WO 25/2461). Jordan was discharged on 25 November 1818 in consequence of 'his long services and reduction having taken place in the Establishment of the Regiment he is considered as one of the men least eligible for the Cavalry Service. His conduct as a soldier has been that of a very good Light Dragoon.' Sold with copied discharge papers.

491



ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Kirkee and Poona (**J. Whatmore, 65th Foot.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £2400-3000

Provenance: Purchased Baldwin, March 1966.

Approximately 88 clasps awarded to European recipients, including 17 to the 65th Foot.

James Whatmore was born in the Parish of Staunton, Shropshire. He served in the 39th Foot for 5 years 182 days and in the 2/56th Foot from December 1812, before volunteering for the 65th Foot at Bombay on 4 November 1816. He was discharged on 1 February 1820, in consequence of repeated attacks of epilepsy. Sold with copied discharge papers.

492



ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Nagpore (**J. Green, 1st Foot.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *edge bruise and a few contact marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £2000-2600

Provenance: Tombs Collection 1918.

Approximately 95 Nagpore clasps issued to the 1st Foot, the only British regiment present.

John Green was born in the Parish of Limerick, County Limerick, and enlisted for the 1st Foot at Mullingar, West Meath, on 4 September 1807, for unlimited service, aged 18 years. He served in the East Indies from August 1808 to September 1825 and was discharged at Chatham on 10 August 1826, in consequence of 'vertigo from a sabre wound of head and loss of right eye from the stab of bayonet.' Sold with copied discharge papers.

493

ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**Serjt. E. Brooks, 16th. Lancers.**) short hyphen reverse, *officially renamed in impressed capitals, good very fine* £400-500

Provenance: Spink, December 2001.

494



ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**W. Needham, Eur. Regt.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *lacking rosette from one side of clasp, edge bruises, otherwise better than very fine* £600-800

Provenance: Glendining, September 1990.

495



ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 2 clasps, Allighur, Laswarree (**N. Richmond, 29th. Lt. Dragns.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *edge bruising, light contact marks, good very fine* £3000-3600

Provenance: Glendining's, February 1963.

Nathaniel Richmond served with the 29th Light Dragoons at the Battles of Allighur, 4 September 1803, and Laswarree, 1 November 1803, during the Second Mahratta War. 'This remarkable regiment, the 29th Light Dragoons, was raised in 1795 by Major-General Lord Heathfield, and was numbered the 25th in 1804. It served with distinction in India, and was at the reduction of the Isle of France. It was disbanded at Chatham on its arrival from India in 1819.'

Eight medals issued with this combination of clasps, including five to the 29th Light Dragoons and one to the 76th Foot. Approximately 66 clasps for Allighur and 100 clasps for Laswarree were issued to European recipients.

496



ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 2 clasps, Assye, Argaum (**D. Graham, 78th Foot.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *minor edge nicks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £4000-5000

Provenance: Glendining, May 1965.

Donald Graham was one of just 17 European recipients of the medal with these two clasps. Ten others were awarded to men of his regiment, three to the 19th Light Dragoons, one to the 74th Foot and two to H.E.I.C. men.

Also entitled to M.G.S. for Java as a Sergeant (Sold by Sotheby, February 1886, and July 1896, Inman sale).

Donald Graham was born in the Parish of Barvas, near Stornaway, Ross-shire. He enlisted for the 78th Foot on 22 April 1793, aged 21 years. He served for a total of 20 years 199 days, the latter 5 years 11 days as a Sergeant, and including 8 years 47 days service in the East Indies. He was discharged at Aberdeen Barracks on 21 September 1813, in consequence of 'debility from long service in a hot climate.' Sold with copied discharge papers.

497



ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 2 clasps, Maheidpoor, Ava (**D. Donald, 1st Foot.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* £1800-2200

Provenance: Whitaker Collection 1890.

21 medals issued to the 1st Foot with these two clasps.

David Donald was born in the Parish of Barrony, Lanarkshire, and enlisted for the 1st Foot at Horsham on 27 August 1806, aged 20, a weaver by trade. He served in the East Indies from September 1807 to June 1829, and was discharged on 22 July 1829, being 'worn out - has been cured of scurvy but his constitution is exhausted and he is not likely ever to prove effective.' Sold with copied discharge papers.

498



ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 4 clasps, Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Capture of Deig (**J. Watts, 27th Lt. Dragns.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *scroll suspension bent, otherwise very fine and rare* £7000-9000

Only 23 medals issued with 4 clasps, including 14 to British regiments, nine with this combination of clasps.

James Watts was born in the Parish of Westbury, Wiltshire, and enlisted there for the 27th Light Dragoons on 29 August 1801, a weaver by trade, aged 17 years. He served in India for a period of 15 years and 9 months, seeing action throughout the Second Mahratta War, his regiment being renumbered as 24th Light Dragoons in 1802. He was promoted from Private to Corporal in January 1812, becoming Sergeant in January 1814 and Troop Sergeant Major in March 1818, in which rank he was discharged on 24 May 1819 'on reduction' when the regiment was disbanded.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x499

HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR BURMA 1824-26, silver, with original steel clip, *lacking ring suspension, resting to clip, polished, nearly extremely fine* £500-600

500

CABUL 1842 (**Pte. Robert Glen, H.M. 31st. Foot**) *contemporary re-engraved naming, with steel clip and straight bar suspension, good very fine* £200-240

Robert Glen was born in Symington, Ayrshire in 1820, and attested for the 31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment of Foot on 4 February 1840. He served in the East Indies and in Afghanistan, and was present at the Battle of Mazenia, 26 July 1842, and the Battle for the Tazeen Pass, 13 September 1842. He was promoted Corporal on 16 November 1845, and took part in the First Sikh War, where he was wounded at the Battle of Moodkee, 18 December 1845. He was discharged at Chatham on 28 January 1847, in consequence of a gunshot wound in the right forearm received at Moodkee.

501

CHINA 1842 (**Henry Crangle. 18th Regiment Foot.**) with original straight bar suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £400-500

502

MEEANEE HYDERABAD 1843 (**Bhoodun Camel Baty.**) with silver clip and straight bar suspension, *good very fine* £360-400

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- 503** SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur 1845, no clasp (**Sepoy Tallabund Sing, 14th Regt. Bengal N.I.**) *officially re-engraved, very fine* £120-160
-
- 504** NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**3365 George Bailey, 57th. Regt.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £ 300-340
-
- 505** PUNJAB 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (**Private Mullaree Sablea Gun Lascar Artry.**) *officially re-impressed, remnants of lacquer, very fine* £120-160
-
- 506** PUNJAB 1848-49, 1 clasp, Goojerat (**Nakeeb Rostum Khan. 9th. I.C.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £240-280
-
- 507** BALTIC 1854-55 (**Henry Gray Croly H.M.S. Hawke.**) *contemporarily engraved naming, suspension claw re-affixed, heavy edge bruising and file marks to tiara on obverse, nearly very fine*
 CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Serg... Stratford, 97th. Regt.**) *officially impressed naming, attempt to obliterate naming, top lugs removed, edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £120-160
-
- 508** CRIMEA 1854-56, no clasp (**J. Smith. 39th Regt.**) *officially impressed naming, edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £100-140
-
- x509** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (**Thomas H. Hogg. Scots Fusr. Gds.**) *officially impressed naming, handling marks, otherwise good very fine* £500-600
Thomas H. Hogg was killed in action at the battle of the Alma, 20 September 1854. The medal rolls give his middle initial as 'W'.
-
- 510** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (**Private John Ogden. 33rd Foot**) *engraved naming, light contact marks, minor edge bruising, therefore nearly fine* £180-220
John Ogden was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, and attested for the 33rd Foot at the town of his birth, in January 1846. He served with the Regiment during the Crimea campaign, and was 'disabled in right hand from a gunshot wound in the forearm, causing contraction of little finger. Wounded at Alma.' (Service Papers, refer). Ogden was discharged 'unfit for further service' 28 August 1855, having served 9 years and 101 days with the Colours.
-
- 511** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Wm. Mathews, H.M.S. "Cyclops"**) *contemporarily engraved naming, heavy contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* £120-160
William Mathews was born at Holywell, Flintshire, in 1828, and joined the Royal Navy for service in H.M.S. *Horatio* on 22 October 1852, giving his trade as 'sea'. He joined H.M.S. *Cyclops* as a Stoker on 3 February 1854, and served with her in the Crimea, where he was present at the bombardment of Sebastopol. Returning to Sheerness, he was paid off on 15 September 1856.
-
- 512** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**R. Bunce, Cooper's Crew, H.M.S. Firebrand.**) *an officially impressed later issue, good very fine* £120-160
Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, DNW, October 1996.
Richard Bunce was born in Devonport in 1833 and joined the Royal Navy as a Volunteer in H.M.S. *Firebrand* at Lisbon on 29 March 1853, having previously served in the Merchant Navy. He served in the *Firebrand* during the bombardment of Sebastopol, and was discharged on 15 May 1855 to the 'Civil Power, Malta'.
 He finally received his Crimea Medal nearly 40 years later on 22 June 1893 (ADM 171/26 refers).
Note: Medal officially impressed in the style in use at the time (the same style as used for the East and West Africa Medal 1887-1900). Such later issues provide the only means of obtaining officially named medals to ships that otherwise received unnamed awards.
-
- 513** CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**J. Mc.Man. Dr. Rl. Horse Art.**) *officially impressed naming, heavy contact marks, therefore fine* £60-80
John McMan was born in Dumfries, Scotland, in 1833 and attested for the Royal Artillery at Brighton, Sussex, on 27 July 1854. He served with 'A' Troop during the Crimean War, and was promoted to Bombardier on 1 January 1858; Corporal on 1 July 1858; and Sergeant on 20 January 1859.
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- 514** CRIMEA 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann (**Private John Cook Grenr. Guards**) *contemporarily engraved naming, tops lugs removed, polished, nearly very fine* £160-200
John Cook was born in Colchester, Essex, in 1831, and attested for the Grenadier Guards at Colchester on 23 November 1849. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea, 'and was present at the Battle of Inkermann and in the trenches before Sebastopol, was wounded at the Battle of Inkermann.'
 He was discharged on 8 May 1855, on account of a gunshot wound received at Inkermann, 5 November 1854, and was subsequently admitted as an in-patient of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea on 1 May 1902. He died there on 20 October 1903.
Note: Although Private Cook's Service Papers state that he was entitled to the Crimea Medal with clasps Inkermann and Sebastopol, the medal appears entirely as issued. It is more than likely that the recipient's medal was swapped with that of another man prior to being named, and that Cook never realised the mistake; in common with many soldiers of his generation, he gave his mark rather than signing his name, and it is unlikely that he could read or write.

x515



CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**W. Partridge. Grenadier Gds.**) officially impressed naming, *toned, nearly extremely fine* £800-1000

William Partridge was killed in action at the battle of Inkermann, 5 November 1854.

- 516** CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**H. Fooks. 20th. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *top lug snapped on right hand side, edge bruising, very fine* £500-600
Provenance: DNW, February 1998.

- 517** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**Havildar Major Sobha Sing 4th Sikh Infy.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, solder repair to clasp, nearly very fine* £100-140

- 518** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**G. W. Hornby. 1st. Engr. "Enterprize"**) *nearly extremely fine* £260-300
Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, DNW, October 1996.

G. W. Hornby served as 1st Engineer of the Irrawaddy steam flotilla *Enterprize* from 1848 until 1855, when he moved to the S.V. *Proserpine*. The *Enterprize* was sent to Rangoon in early 1852 as part of the Fleet, and was involved with the attack on Prome during the second Anglo-Burmese War in October 1852.

Approximately 92 clasps awarded to the *Enterprize*, 31 to Europeans and 61 to Natives.

- 519** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Sepoy Bifsawa Sing. 4th Regt. Sikh Infy.**) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £150-200

- 520** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**T. Balfour, Qr. Mr. S.V. Victoria**) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £400-500

The *Victoria* was a steam paddle sloop in the Honourable East India Company's service, and was present at the bombardment of Mohammerah during the Persia campaign on 26 March 1857.
Approximately 133 medals with clasp Persia awarded to *Victoria*.

- 521** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**G. Crosbie, A.B. Assaye, S.F.**) officially re-impressed, *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £300-400

The *Assaye* was a steam paddle frigate in the Honourable East India Company's service, and served during the Persian campaign as the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Leeke.

- 522** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**Naique. Eruk. Shah. 2nd. Belooch. Regt.**) impressed naming, *scratching and contact marks, better than good fine and scarce* £300-360

- 523** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**91. H. Dunbar H.M. 93rd. Highrs.**) *contact marks and edge bruising, very fine* £180-220
Henry Dunbar served with the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders in the Eusufzye Expedition from 25 November 1863 to 31 January 1864, and took part in the defence of the camp in the Umbeyla Pass on 16 December 1863,
Sold together with a group photographic image featuring the recipient.
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- 524** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (**Surgeon N. J. Halpin, Bengal Medical Dept.**), initials neatly re-engraved, *good very fine* £300-400
Nicholas John Halpin was born on 12 September 1851. He qualified as a Surgeon at Trinity College, Dublin in 1876; received his doctorate in 1879; and was appointed a Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in 1881. He served as a Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment during the Jowaki campaign of 1877-78, and was killed as a result of a fall from his horse at Arrah, India, on 21 October 1882.
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- 525** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**1146 Pte. J. Hands 2d. Bn. Leic. R.**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-180
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- 526** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**290 Sepoy Budhu Singh 2nd Kash Infy. N.I.**) *with top lugs, suspension claw tightened, nearly very fine*; another, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**1413 Pte. Francis 20th Madras Infy.**) *very fine (2)* £140-180
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- 527** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Sikkim 1888 (**1246 Naick Khiwan Singh 32nd Bl. Infy.**) *suspension slack, good very fine* £100-140
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- 528** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**1555 Pte. C. Dawes 2d. Bn. R. Suss. R.**) *suspension loose, nearly very fine* £140-180
-
- 529** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (**1463 Rifleman Narbir Gurung 1st Bn. 2d. Gurkha Regt.**) *partially officially corrected, good very fine* £80-120
-
- 530** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 (**2150 Pte. C. Rawson 2d. Bn. Manch. R.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £180-220
Charles Rawson was born in Manchester in December 1866, and attested for the Manchester Regiment on 5 March 1888, having previously served in the 4th (Militia) Battalion. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion on 19 September 1890, and served with them in India, taking part in the Miranzai Expedition of 1891. He returned home on 1 February 1896, and was transferred to the Reserve on 8 February of that year, but was recalled to the Colours on 26 December 1899 following the outbreak of the Boer War. Posted to the 4th Battalion, he was found to be medically unfit and was discharged on 27 August 1900, after 12 years and 176 days' service.
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- 531** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891, bronze issue (**1252 Sarwan Abdul 4th Punjab Infy.**) *suspension claw loose, contact marks overall, nearly very fine* £60-80
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- 532** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hunza 1891, bronze issue (**Water Carrier Dav Chand Comiat. Dept**) *severe contact marks, and possibly subjected to acid, fine, scarce* £280-320
-
- 533** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Perak (**Private Soobramonien C. Co. Madras Sappers & Miners**) clasps remounted in this order as issued, *partially officially renamed, very fine* £100-140
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- 534** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 4 clasps, N.E. Frontier 1891, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7, Naga 1879-80 (**Sepoy Sunto Sing 44th. Regt. N.I.**) clasps re-mounted in this order, as issued, with unofficial rivets, *suspension claw re-affixed, good very fine* £160-200
-
- 535** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 4 clasps, Hazara 1891, Samana 1891, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (**2016 Sepoy Shams Din 27th Bengal Infy.**) clasps remounted in this order as issued, *solder repair to reverse of suspension claw, nearly very fine* £180-220
-
- 536** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**Wm. Keenan. 82nd. Regt.**) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* £160-200



An interesting Indian Mutiny medal awarded to Mr Edward Chamberland Nunn, Collector of Customs, whose adventures in the early days of the outbreak are well recorded, so too the miraculous escape of his wife and children

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (E. C. Nunn.) *very fine*

£500-600

Edward Chamberland Nunn was born at Sultanpur in 1825, the son of Daniel Nunn and Mary Rose, widow of the late P. Silk, 87th Regiment. His father, who came from Norfolk, had a distinguished military career. He had arrived in India as a trooper with the 21st Light Dragoons, transferred into the Bengal Army serving in the Governor General's Bodyguard, and became Riding Master and later Ensign of the 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Edward C. Nunn joined the Customs Department and at the outbreak of the mutiny was employed as an Assistant Patrol Officer on the Delhi Customs Line, part of the Indian Salt Hedge, better known today as the Great Hedge of India. The journal of William Ford, C.S.I., in his report on the 'Outbreak in the Gurgaon District', states that Nunn, separated from his wife, had managed to join together with other Custom officers and their families. They met Mr Ford of the Civil Service at Silance. Desirous to get the families to a place of safety they travelled to Muttra. Once this was accomplished Ford, Clifford, the Assistant Magistrate, Nunn, Young and Leeson together with 100 Bhurtpoor Horse returned to the Gurgaon district on 18 May. They arrived at Hodul where they were told that 4 Sahib fugitives from Bhungoree had been driven out by the local Rajah, so Ford sent 30 Sowers to bring them in. They were Messrs Michel, Cummins and Spencer from the E.I. Railway and Mr Roods, the famous portrait painter. Once it was established that the civil authorities were back in the district other groups of civilians and 'homeless' army officers, many of whom had been in hiding, joined their ranks including Mr Harvey, Commissioner of Agra, Mr Money, Commissioner of Customs, Lieutenants Jenkin, Goldworthy and Glover, Dr Louvel and several of the Customs and Railway department employees, bringing the total to 32 individuals as well as some 5000 men of the Bhurtpoor and Ulwar forces who had arrived from Muttra under Captain Nixon.

Their first sortie was to a village near Hodul, where a four foot cannon had been mounted into the wall of the village. Mr Money demanded the cannon but the villagers refused, but, seeing that Ford was making arrangements to burn the village they relented. The Gurgaon narrative states, "Our success rather astonished our companions at home who conceived we were undertaking a quixotic expedition."

The following day they were joined by Mr Thornhill and his office assistants Mr Colvin, junior and Mr Dashwood, together with some more Custom's Officers who had all had to flee Muttra due to the disaffection of the troops stationed there. These troops had removed the Government Treasure amounting to 5 lakhs and headed for Delhi. On 31 May word was received that the mutineers together with the treasure were heading to Hodul where Captain Nixon made arrangements, with his Bhurtpoor and Ulwar forces to give them a warm welcome. Unfortunately the Bhurtpoor and Ulwar forces broke out in defiant mutiny, burning all of the bungalows and firing their cannon at Ford, Nunn and their companions. Undaunted, the remaining Europeans and a few loyal Sowers found the mutineer's camp and treasure and marched straight through it scattering the rebels. Desperately short of water they found a cart belonging to the Rajah of Bullubgurh laden with soda water and with no qualms or conscience appropriated much of it. With the Bhurtpoor and Ulwar troops closely following in their wake they headed for Pulwul.

Travelling at night they attempted to cross the Jumna at the ferry station at Chamsall in an attempt to reach Boolundshuhur. Their passage at the ferry was opposed by several hundred villagers so they all made a hasty retreat to the village of Moena. Here they met a good Samaritan called Resaldar Bahadoor of the 4th Irregular Cavalry who looked after their needs for 10 days. Word that 600 rebel Sowers from Oude were closing in on them they decamped and after a night march arrived at the village of Sonah. Here they met with Captain Eden and his Jeypoor force, mostly made up of 'naked' Nagas. Ford and his civilians stayed with Captain Eden for 15 days and followed his peregrinations through Gurgaon. They witnessed the burning and sacking of Silance. The feeling that their troubles were at an end were rudely shattered by disaffection amongst the Muslims attached to Captain Eden's force. Eden, feeling a change of location was necessary, shifted his force to Moena. En route Ford decided to punish the village of Bhungoree for looting the four Sahib individuals previously rescued. They charged those individuals outside the village and a regular fight ensued. Ford was unable to fire the village due to a lack of foot soldiers. Six villagers were killed and several wounded. Eventually the force returned to Hodul where they remained for half a month. With the situation fluid, Ford had the sagacity of mind to come to the conclusion they were better off at Delhi, although many of their friends took the chance to go to Agra.

Therefore, on 30 June, unable to trust the Jeypoor force, Messrs Ford, Nunn and Captain Stewart, who was carrying despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor N.W. Provinces to the authorities in the Camp before Delhi, together with 60 Sowers, started for Delhi. After travelling for 33 miles they reached the village of Badshapoor. Close to the village of Bhoondsee they encountered a party of 40 rebel Sowers of the Gwalior Contingent, the main body of which was lying two miles away. Two rebel Sowers, one bearing a green flag, advanced towards them. Without hesitation they charged and sent the rebels fleeing. During the night, at Fort Badshapoor, they were advised that the Gwalior Contingent had planned to attack them. The Lumberdars made a quick escape and it was decided that it would be better to make a dash for Delhi or die in the attempt. Setting off through the Gurgaon district the moonlight revealed the vestiges of their homes. At Muhrum Nugger they were challenged by a picquet of the enemy but silently moved on. At the village of Bussye a friendly villager told them that certain death awaited them if they continued in their intended direction and agreed to guide them via Badli-ke-Serai to the English Camp. They eventually arrived at the Camp before Delhi on the 2nd July 1857.

The William Ford papers at the India Office also make mention of Mrs Nunn's: "I had to undergo not a little trouble in recovering the family of my friend Mr Nunn; they had taken refuge in the village of Esapoor [Issapur] in the Jhujjur Illaqua. Mrs Nunn and her children were escorted by the Issapoorians into the British Camp at Delhi on the memorable morning of August 1st, by what miracle, except by Providential interference, she escaped falling into the hands of the enemy that day, I cannot divine".

Further details of Mrs Nunn's adventures are revealed in the following letter which appeared in *The Times* dated 3 October 1857. It was written by an officer of the 6th Bengal Cavalry to his mother. Relevant insertions have been made where necessary.

I was on this picket on the 31st July and had come back from my first patrol when on reaching one of my videttes he told me that he had just passed a European woman with two children escorted by some natives into my picket. I cantered on and overtook a country cart escorted by some villagers, one of whom carried a poor little boy about four years old on his shoulder. In the cart I found a nice looking young woman with a little infant. The poor creature seemed overjoyed to see a European face, and, in answer to my inquiries, told me that she was the wife of a Mr Nun[n], son of [Daniel Nunn] the [late] Riding Master of the 1st Cavalry. Her husband was employed in the Customs' Department at a place near Guzgaon (Gurgaon). When the outbreak at Delhi took place he was in the district with Ford of the Civil Service and she was suddenly alone. The instant the villagers nearest her house heard that parties of Sepoys were coming in their direction they carried off Mrs Nunn and her children and concealed them in their village. [On 11 May] Parties of horsemen [from the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry] arrived and inquired the whereabouts of her and on being told that she had gone off they plundered and burnt her house down. To make a long story short these poor fellows, at the risk of their lives, kept this unhappy family for three months, feeding and clothing them and hurrying them off to other villages whenever they heard the approach of parties of mutineers. I must tell you that the insurgents offered 100 rupees reward for Mrs Nunn dead or alive but nothing would tempt these simple ryots to betray their trust; and having seized an opportunity they brought her safely into camp. Mrs Nunn spoke most gratefully of their kindness and devotion and the little boy seemed to have the greatest affection for the grey headed old man on whose shoulders he was perched. I took them into my picket and gave them a good breakfast and then took them safely into camp.

So ended Mr E. C. Nunn's active part in the mutiny. For over 50 days he had travelled throughout the Gurgaon district supporting Mr Ford's attempts to uphold law and order wherever possible. While his derring-do adventures are well recorded those of his wife, who suffered the greatest privations, are less well known. Issapur, was on the outskirts of Delhi. It was seething with spies and marauding bands of mutineers, dacoits and other nefarious individuals. With a price on her head her survival was indeed remarkable. The Villagers showed a courageous humanity, which was no doubt founded on and intensified by a personal liking for the the Nunn family. The Government did however acknowledge the village of Issapur and it was rewarded with ten biswas (half) the village of Bakargarh adjoining Isapur and 4 Lambardars (village headmen) were given annual pensions for life of Rupees 100.

Nunn returned to patrolling the Salt Hedge after the mutiny and in 1859 he was promoted to Patrol Officer Delhi at Gorbee Hursurwat. In 1883 he is shown as Officiating Inspector North India Salt Revenue Department, Jaunpur.

Nunn gained some repute as being the first 'correspondent' to the new Commissioner of Customs, Allan Octavian Hume, the noted botanist and ornithologist. Hume requested that Nunn collect specimens of the wildlife that lived in the impenetrable thorn hedge of the Salt Line. Nunn, together with hundreds of other 'correspondents' from all over India, gathered specimens for the collection. At the time of Hume's demotion and retirement over 102,000 specimens had been preserved. Each specimen was recorded including the name of the 'correspondent'. The collection was offered to the British Museum but was rejected. In 1885 word reached the British Museum that the collection was decaying and Bowdler Clarke was sent to Simla to send back to England what specimens could be retrieved. 47 cases of Deodar wood, each weighing half a ton were sent by bullock cart down to Kalka and thence to Bombay and England. 82,000 specimens including 5,000 eggs made it to London, the largest collection ever known. Correspondent Nunn is recorded on countless numbers of the specimens.

Edward Chamberland Nunn, 'Late Collector of Customs', died of cirrhosis of the liver at Dehra Dun on 2 March 1887. Sold with a large and comprehensive file of research.



The Indian Mutiny medal awarded to Mr George Thomson, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Uncovenanted Civil Service: 'Poor Mr Thomson had his left hand cut clean off. Had a sword cut across his nose, one on his forehead, one on his neck and was wounded in each arm, independent of the loss of his left hand'

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (Geo. A. Thomson.) *nearly extremely fine*

£600-800

George Nathaniel Alves Thomson was born on 24 July 1831, at Mundlaison, Bengal, the son of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Thomson, 40th Native Infantry, of Dalhousie, Edinburgh, and also of Charlieshope, New Norfolk, Tasmania, and his wife Ellinor Crawford, daughter of Alexander Graham of Milton Place, Glasgow.

George Thomson joined the Uncovenanted Civil Service as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab in 1853, and at the outbreak of the mutiny he was stationed at Leiah, a district of Bunnu in the Punjab. Leiah was described as an unimportant district, too thinly inhabited to take any initiative for or against the Government.

The following extracts were taken from the dispatch sent by Captain Hockin, 17th Irregular Cavalry, to the Commissioner of the Punjab and is dated 30 September 1857, together with other reports including one by Captain Fendall, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Leiah.

Much anxiety was caused at Leiah by the arrival of a wing of the 17th Irregular Cavalry under Captain Hockin. This regiment was considered suspect but they were too few in number to be mischievous. When the insurrection at Khurrul broke out Captain Hockin prepared to march against the rebels leaving 40 of his men at Leiah who had indeed fallen under suspicion. The day before he marched further news reached Leiah that the 9th Irregular Cavalry had mutinied at Mianwali. Captain Fendall considered that this was not some little local difficulty but a much larger and widespread uprising and sent Mr Thomson with Captain Hockin to hold the right bank of the Chenab. Captain Hockin, together with Mr Thomson and 60 Sowers set off in an attempt to rendezvous with Ensign Chalmers, who, together with Mr L. Cowan and his party of Multanee Horse were resting at the village of Manee. Captain Hockin received word that Chalmers and Mr Cowan, also an Extra Assistant Commissioner and a friend of Thompson, had removed themselves from Manee and were marching to do battle with the mutineers estimated at 30 in number. After a series of marches through the 'Thul' Captain Hockin met them at the village of Boota Kotla. Ensign Chalmers had been severely wounded in two places and Cowan explained that they had caught up with the mutineers and attacked them. Cowan, who had taken command, due to Ensign Chalmers' wounds, was unable to press home his advantage as his men were reluctant to advance the attack and thus they had returned to Boota Kotla. They had suffered several casualties. Captain Hockin immediately gave chase and caught up with a Native officer, 16 sowers and a bheesti. The mutineers were dismounted and had taken up a position on a mound with a slight hollow, thereby giving them a natural breastwork. With bushes to the front and a very heavy sandy ground to cross it was not ideal terrain for mounted cavalry. Captain Hockin gave the mutineers a chance to surrender but when this was refused he charged resulting in the annihilation of all the rebels.

Captain Hockin records the aftermath by stating, 'I regret to say that Mr G. Thomson, Extra Assistant at Leiah was most severely wounded; he charged the mutineers in a most gallant manner but was instantly cut down and but for Nishanburdar Gholam Ali and Jemadar Noor Khan, would have been killed. The former struck at the mutineer, who had overpowered Mr Thomson, with his sword, but not succeeding in disabling him drew his pistol and shot him. Poor Mr Thomson had his left hand cut clean off. Had a sword cut across his nose, one on his forehead, one on his neck and was wounded in each arm, independent of the loss of his left hand.' Of Mr Thomson Captain Fendall wrote, "how gallantly he behaved."

While Mr George A. Thomson received dangerous life changing injuries, other family members were to meet a far worse fate. His two sisters, one of whom was married to Major Alexander Robertson, Bengal Artillery, and had a small child, were at Fatehgarh. Taking to the boats they reached Manpur Katri where here they were attacked and Mrs Robertson was swept out of her husband's arms and drowned. Major Robertson, with their child on his shoulder, waded ashore and both were killed. His other sister, Elizabeth Mary Thomson lost her footing in the shifting sand and was swept away and also drowned.

George Alves Thomson married Elmira Jane Byrne, a Eurasian, sometime around 1864. Elmira was the daughter of Wale Byrne, a tireless campaigner for the Anglo Indian community in their struggle to get full recognition of their status from the British authorities. Elmira Jane also suffered heartbreak during the mutiny as her brother Ensign Reginald Sutherland Byrne 10th Bengal N.I. was killed at Cawnpore. Ensign Byrne, newly commissioned, scandalised the Fatehgarh Camp by arriving with a wife, mother in law, and family. It was rumoured that Ensign Byrne spent much of his time, when not studying for his commission, outside the Kiddepore school, Calcutta. His teenage wife "Bonny" so infatuated the local Fatehgarh Nawab that, on the outbreak of the mutiny, he took "Bonny" and her mother into safe keeping whilst many of the Fatehgarh community were killed either in the boats or at Cawnpore including Ensign Byrne.

George and Elmira Thomson had issue 4 children including Alexander Henry Gonger Thomson who applied for a cadetship into the civil service for which he qualified in 1888.

George Nathaniel Alves Thomson died at Kasauli, in Ambala District on 1 February 1870, aged 38. His grave also includes a memorial to his sister, Elizabeth Mary Thomson who perished at Fatehgarh July 4 1857, aged 20. His wife, Elmira, died at Norwood Surrey on 14 May 1917. Sold with a large and comprehensive file of research.

539 The Indian Mutiny medal awarded to Mr Henry Valentine Walton, Inspector in the Indian Telegraph Department, who, aged just 17, served throughout the siege of Agra, keeping the Telegraph fully operational and venturing out of the fort when necessary to facilitate repairs

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (H. V. Walton,) *edge bruises, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

£500-600

'Mr Henry Valentine Walton was appointed Inspector in the Indian Telegraph Department on 17th December 1856. Proceeded at once to India where he served with zeal and efficiency during the Mutiny as a volunteer at Agra. He was present at, and took part in, the battle at Neemuch for which services he received the Mutiny medal. This gentleman subsequently joined the Telegraph Department in Persia and was one of the first Superintendents on the lines under construction in 1863-64. He remained in this appointment until his death at Shiraz in May 1871. Mr Walton's zeal and ability had long been recognised in the Persian Telegraph, to the success of which he had contributed by hard and unusual services. He held certificates giving testimony to the fulfilment of prior special duties such as do not fall to the lot of Indian employees in ordinary time. He had saved his instruments at the critical period of the Mutiny and had suffered exposure, want and sickness in the capacity of Sergeant of the Agra Militia, and one or the other, in some degree, when in charge of the Fort Electrical Telegraph Office (Extract from *Telegraph & Travel*, by Colonel Sir Frederic John Goldsmid C.B., K.C.S.I., who wrote memoirs for all the Superintendents and Inspectors that served on the Indo-European Telegraph and which form part of the appendix).

What this memoir fails to tell is that at the time of the Mutiny Walton was aged just 17. He kept the Telegraph lines, poles and wires fully operational throughout the siege at Agra, and ventured out of the fort to facilitate repairs when necessary. He spent nearly two years in Persia before he had to report to any officer or authority. This extraordinary young man was not only to lose his infant daughter to disease but he himself would die tragically young of cholera. The events, after his death, left his widow and family so enraged and embittered that they threatened litigation against the Accountant General, Bombay, for violation of his property.

Henry Valentine Walton was born on 27 September 1839, at Hampton, Middlesex, the son of William Walton and his wife Elizabeth Louisa. William Walton was a Master of Classics at Hampton where he and Elizabeth had 14 children with Henry Valentine being the ninth issue. Henry was privately tutored by his father but at the age of fourteen or fifteen he went to East India House to learn the new Electric Telegraph system invented by the American Mr Morse. Dr William Brooke O'Shaughnessy, a man of wide vision, had heard about the new telegraph system and realised it could completely revolutionise communications throughout India. He sailed to England seeking the best and brightest young talent to help bring his plans to fruition. Henry Valentine was selected by O'Shaughnessy and commenced his period of instruction which he completed in 1856. O'Shaughnessy returned to Calcutta with just four recruits, including Mr H. V. Walton, arriving on the SS *Nubia* on 16 December 1856.

After the mutiny he served as Inspector of Telegraphs at Lucknow, Allahabad, and in 1862 was transferred to Persia to assist in the construction of what became known as the Indo-European Telegraph. For two years he worked unsupervised dealing with Governors, local Chiefs, suppliers and both local Persian and Indian staff. In 1866 he was summoned to England to answer questions from a Select Committee on East Indian Communications. While Walton considered the line from Khanikeen via Teheran to Abadeh to be very good it deteriorated between Isfahan and Shiraz. His answers conveyed the difficulties he experienced. Persia's terrain and extreme winter and summer climates were obvious problems. Political machinations from both Russians and Turks, who were all vying for favouritism with the Shah added obfuscation and mistrust. Walton expressed the problems of corruption especially the further one moved from Teheran. He was palmed off with inferior poles and equipment that failed during the winter season. Walton remained in charge of the Isfahan Division until September 1870, when he was transferred to the Shiraz Division. He was granted 3 months privileged on leave on 21 May 1871, due to increasingly poor health, brought on by the death of his infant daughter. He died at Shiraz on 23 May 1871, of Cholera. Long standing regulations forbade the burial of Christians within the town so he was laid to rest in the Bagh-e Jehan-Nama also known as the "Garden with a view of the world". His daughter was also buried in the same garden.

The Accountant-General Bombay, not having received any accounts from Walton, decided that an assessment charge be placed on the estate. With some confusion and misunderstanding in Shiraz, the estate was sold on 17 July 1871. Apart from his bible, prayer book and an album all the estate was sold including his wife's and deceased child's apparel and personal linen, together with his furniture and all personal items. His silver plate, that was locked in a wooden chest, was broken into and the contents sold for the best price. Once the Walton family was aware of what had taken place Mr Clifford E. Walton wrote to India outlining his displeasure at the violation of his brother's estate. Much of the correspondence took place between Hubert Izaak Walton, who was Superintendent of the Marine Telegraph running from Karachi to Gwadar, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, and an elder brother to Henry Valentine. Hubert Izaak was to prove arrogant in dealing with the authorities and was partly responsible for the delay in settling the matter. Walton's bereft and distraught widow, Elizabeth Sarah Walton, wrote from Boulogne-sur-Mer and Surbiton pleading letters to Major Champain and Captain Pierson that they might be able to repurchase just a few of her precious items that had been sold and that she would forward any monies for payment. Champain and Pierson did manage to repurchase some of the items.

This tragic affair can be best explained by Major J. U. Bateman Champain, Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Government Telegraph Dept, in a few extracts from a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept... 'The truth is that for months before his death, Mr Walton kept no accounts worthy the name. He mixed up his public and private transactions in extricable confusion; he debited officers twice over the same amounts; he credited himself with sums of which no record can be traced; he kept neither vouchers nor receipts... Mr H. V. Walton was a most energetic and able Officer... and served in India with credit and honour. Till his death he was an intimate friend of Major St. John, Captain Pierson and myself... and I feel safe in saying in the name of all, that we know he was incapable of ungentlemanlike or dishonest conduct.'

Walton's debt even after the sale of his estate and salary still amounted to over 10,000 rupees. On 4 May 1877, Walton's Executors were offered £99 and 4 pence in full settlement of their claims against the Government.

The lot is sold with two complete folders of information and contains a full transcript of the Walton claim against the Government together with a copy of Henry Valentine Walton's contract he signed as a boy of 17 in 1856.

540



INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Appce. D. E. Young, Attd. to 9th Lancers.**) *very fine* £600-800

Daniel Edwin Young, a European, was born in 1838, the son of Quarter Master Sergeant Edward Young, 4th Company 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery. As was common practice, at the time, children of NCO's were often employed to do duty with the the army or medical departments. Young entered the Bengal Subordinate Medical Department as a Hospital Apprentice on 15 September 1855. His subsequent promotions were, Assistant Apothecary, 18 September 1858; Assistant Steward, January 1865; Hospital Steward, 1 January 1866.

At the time of the mutiny Young was attached to the 9th Lancers as a Hospital Apprentice and served at Delhi. With the siege over, the wounded, probably in excess of 50, were moved to Umballa where the 9th Lancers had their permanent station and hospital. Among his patients would have been Private Robert Newell of the 9th Lancers, who had been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry on 19 March 1858. Newell died of disease on 11 July 1858, at Umballa and was not gazetted until 24 December 1858, fully 9 months after the action and 5 months after his death. The care and devotion given to a dying man by this young apprentice clearly made a deep impression on Newell's wife Rebecca and, after a period of grieving, she was married to Hospital Assistant Daniel Young.

The Evolution of the Victoria Cross by M. J. Crook encompasses all the anomalies with respect to the award. Under Posthumous awards Lord Panmure informed Mr John Godfrey, who had written seeking the grant of the award to his deceased son in 1856, that it was, "an order for the living". This ruling was expanded in greater detail... this decoration will not be conferred upon families of deceased officers... it is more in the nature of the Bath than a medal in commemoration of a campaign... it is by survivors only that claims to the VC will be able to be established.

This ruling was to last for 46 years but it did not cover those VC's who had been gazetted, or had received the Queen's approval, but died before receipt of the award. Neither did it apply to those who had the award conferred on them but who had died before royal assent. The Mutiny VC's for Salkeld, Home, Bankes, Hawkes and Newell fell into this category as each had the award conferred but had died before the royal approval.

Lugard for the WO advised Horse Guards in 1861 that if the Cross had provisionally been conferred, before royal assent, the award should be allowed to pass to the nearest relative. While letters of approval were sent to the families of Salkeld, Home, Bankes, and Hawkes no letter of approval was sent to Mrs Rebecca Newell. She, in the meantime, had remarried Daniel Edwin Young of the Bengal Subordinate Medical Department on 9 February 1859, at Umballa. Mr Young assisted his new wife in applying for her VC annuity and it was granted by the Calcutta authorities. The VC registry at Kew clearly shows the Newell entry being marked "returned" which would indicate that the VC had been sent to India but returned. There is no doubt that great confusion reigned over what exactly the ruling was and how it was to be applied. With the annuity being paid London felt obliged to re-issue the award and it was duly sent to India together with a letter from the Queen expressing condolences and praising the bravery of her late husband.

The following General Order GOCC of 22 December 1866 states: 'Hospital Steward D. E. Young of the Subordinate Medical Department and attached to the 101st Regiment is, in conformity with the sentence of a District Court Martial, dismissed the service, with effect from the 6th instant.' No record of Young's offence can be found. A District or Garrison Court Martial has the same power as a general court martial in that it can sentence such punishments as accord the provisions of the mutiny act, except death. The most common charges at such courts were for drunkenness and absence without leave.

On 13 April 1868 D. E. Young is shown as working for the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway at Lahore, where he was working in the accounts department as a clerk on a salary of Rupees 240 per month. *Thackers Indian Directory* of 1891 shows that Mr D. E. Young was the co-proprietor of James Gray & Company at Jullunder. James Gray & Company was a commercial enterprise dealing in surgical supplies, chemist, wine and general merchants, auctioneers, commission and forwarding agents, manufacturer of aerated waters and agents for the Kowlaghur Tea Estate. By 1893 he was the sole proprietor of James Gray at Saikot.

Daniel Edwin Young died at Bungalow 78, The Mall, Saikot, on Boxing Day 1923, aged 85. His probate shows that he was without issue and gifted his entire estate, in excess of rupees four thousand, to the Reverend Arthur Selwyn to be used for the benefit of the Church of England. His wife Minnie Rebecca Young died at Saikot on 25 May 1907, aged 70. Sold with a large and comprehensive file of research.

541 INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Sepoy Dya Sing 4th Regt. Sikh Infy.**), engraved naming, *heavy scratching to obverse and reverse, therefore nearly very fine* £180-220

542 INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Gunnr. Jas. Moore, 2nd Tp. H. Bde. Bombay Arty.**) *good very fine* £300-360

James Moore attested to join the Bombay Horse Artillery on 13 February 1840, at Limerick. He was born 1813 and was then residing at Newmarket, County Clare, a labourer by occupation. He sailed on the *Simon Taylor* and arrived at Karachi on 20 February 1841, where he was assigned to the 2nd Troop Horse Brigade.

During the mutiny he was present as No. 558 Gunner 2nd Troop Horse Brigade, at the actions of Jhansi, Calpi and at Gwalior, serving under Major-General Roberts. He was pensioned to India 16 June 1860, and died of general debility on 19 March 1883, and was buried at Poona on the 30 March 1883, aged 70. Sold with comprehensive research.

543 INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Asst. Surgn. G. A. Burn. 5th Infy. Hd. Cont.) *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* £400-500

George Alexander Burn was born in London on 12 April 1833, the son of Edward Burn of Stirlingshire, Scotland. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he obtained an MA (1852) and an MD (1854). Appointed Assistant-Surgeon, 30 May 1855; Surgeon, 30 May 1867; Surgeon-Major 1 July 1873; Brigade-Surgeon, 2 February 1881.

Burn travelled by the Nile route to India, 31 May 1855, and on arrival he was appointed to the Madras Presidency taking medical charge of the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent. At the commencement of the mutiny Burn was in medical charge of the 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, a British officered force maintained at the insistence of the British by the Nizam of Hyderabad, ostensibly to protect him but also to keep him in line. The Contingent was an all arms brigade consisting of several regiments of cavalry and infantry with both field artillery and siege guns. It formed part of Sir Hugh Rose's 2nd Brigade and was commanded by Capt. George Hare C.B.

The 5th Infantry in the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, was assembled at Edlabad to protect North Berar and to prevent mutineers and rebels from crossing into the Nizam's domain. The Hyderabad Contingent F.F. remained at Edlabad, held up longer than necessary by heavy rains, and a severe outbreak of cholera until October when it marched to suppress an insurrection in the Hoshangabad District, where some opportunist members of the native landed gentry had returned to the mendicant ways of their ancestors and plundered several villages. After successful operations against the fort at Piplia, in which 'Thakoore Bhowani Sing, his brother Suchet Sing, another brother, an uncle, and some relations - all men of consequence' perished.

Assistant-Surgeon G. A. Burn had a long, hard and exhaustive military campaign through Central India, serving under Sir Hugh Rose at the sieges of: Rathghar, Garhakota, Jhansi, Kalpi and Gwalior. He was actively engaged at the battles of Banda, Betwa River, Kunch, and Mutha.

Assistant-Surgeon Burn was mentioned in Major Orr's dispatch No. 10 dated Camp Etowa May 14, 1858, for the Battle of Kunch. Major Orr reported that he had received instructions to realign his force by its left with the right of the 2nd Brigade at Oomree. 'About eight o'clock the enemy appeared in force on my right flank where a large body of cavalry and infantry were making a determined advance on my position. A few artillery rounds held this force off. Having received orders to take the ground to my left I moved in that direction and took up a position in front of Oomree. In my front were some gardens and walled enclosures from which a heavy fire was directed upon our line. I ordered the gardens and enclosures to be taken and Lieut. Partridge, 23rd Bengal N.I. led two companies of the 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, with whom he had been doing duty, forward and successfully managed to drive the enemy out.' Burn's name was amongst those mentioned by Orr for 'the gallant, zealous and efficient aid they afforded me throughout the day, and at all other times.'

Combat Diary by Brigadier Jasbir Singh SM mentions Burn following the battle of Kunch, 'Assistant-Surgeon Burn moved with the forward troops and saved lives by administering timely first aid to the wounded.'

Assistant-Surgeon Burn was similarly mentioned by Major Orr in his dispatch from Kalpi on May 28 1858.

The following incident took place later in the campaign. On the evening of 1 December 1858, Hare was relaxing in the mess with brother officers of the Contingent, when, 'a sudden report of a musket fired into the room, startled the whole party and made them rise from the table. Captain Hare rose from his seat, but immediately afterwards exclaimed, "I am hit!" and fell to the ground. He was quickly raised by his brother officers, and placed on a sofa. Doctor Burn, the surgeon of the station, was sent for, and, on examining the wounds in the side of the victim, he pronounced them mortal. In ten minutes the murdered officer became insensible, and shortly after expired. After perpetrating the foul act, the assassin, a sepoy of the 5th Regt., rushed towards the lines, calling upon his comrades to rise, for he had performed a great deed; and shouting that next morning the victorious army of the King of Delhi would arrive on the parade ground, when every European must be put to death. Owing to the darkness that prevailed, the assassin escaped for a time, although the whole of the 5th Regt. - in which it did not appear he had any accomplices - turned out in search of him.

On 7 August 1860, at Hingolee, India, George Alexander Burn Esq MD assistant-surgeon 2d Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, married Janet Marianne Woolsey, fifth daughter of the late Andrew Jameson, Esq, of Daphney House, County Wexford. She was a member of the famous Jameson whisky empire. They had issue 3 boys and 3 girls.

Janet Marianne Woolsey Burn died on 31 October 1874, and is buried at Bathwick-Smallcombe cemetery near Bath, Somerset. George Alexander Burn died on board S.S *Hispania* in the Red Sea on passage to England, 22 July 1883, of heat apoplexy and is commemorated on his wife's grave.

Sold with a large and comprehensive file of research.

544



INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Asst. Apoth. R. McLeane, Bombay Med. Dept.) *nearly extremely fine* £400-500

Robert Loughton McLeane was born on 18 May 1834, at Belgaum, Bombay, son of Hector McLeane, Bombay Medical Department. Robert McLeane joined the Bombay Medical Department as an Assistant Apothecary on 19 January 1857, and is shown as doing general duty with the Poona Division.

During the mutiny he served with the 14th Light Dragoons, although he was on sick certificate for a period. The regiment was engaged at the affairs at Aurungabad, Mundesor, capture of Fort Dhar, and Garoria. It joined Sir Hugh Rode's 2nd Brigade for the hot-weather campaign in 1858 and was engaged at the siege of Rathgurrh, Barodia, siege of Garrakota, Bias River, the forcing of Muddenpore Pass, Chanderi, the siege of Jhansi, battle of Betwa, Koonch, Kalpi, Morar, and Gwalior. He appears to have been transferred to the Engineers at the latter part of the campaign, and in 1862 is listed as being attached to the medical staff of the Lunatic Asylum at Coloba. He disappeared from the service sometime between June and September of the same year. He was married at Coloba to Rachel Clegg on 8 March 1862, and a son, Robert Bailey, was born on 4 July 1863. Unfortunately Robert McLeane did not live to see his child as he died of consumption on 17 April 1863, aged 29. Sold with a file of copied research.

- 545 INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, *clasps mounted in this order, the first clasp a tailor's copy (5504 Pte. J. Goulding. 1st. 23/Foot.) a post-1873 later issue, very fine* £180-220

- 546 INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Thos. Haddley, 93rd. Highlanders**) *very fine* £400-500

Thomas Haddley served with the 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) in the Crimea, and was slightly wounded during the first attack on the Grand Redan, 18 June 1855. He transferred to the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders on 28 February 1857, and subsequently served with the Regiment in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny.

- 547 CHINA 1857-60, no clasp (**R. Shaddick, Cooper, H.M.S. Encounter.**) an officially impressed later issue, *suspension claw slack, good very fine* £120-160

Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, DNW, October 1996.

Richard Shaddick was born in Bristol in 1822 and joined the Royal Navy as a Cooper in H.M.S. *Encounter* on 219 January 1853, having been employed in a similar role in civilian life. He served in the *Encounter* in China, but, not unlike other tradesmen joining the Navy at a later age than seamen, one commission was enough and he was discharged in February 1858. He finally received his China Medal over 35 years later on 22 August 1894 (ADM 171/32 refers).

Note: Medal officially impressed in the style in use at the time (the same style as used for the East and West Africa Medal 1887-1900). Such later issues provide the only means of obtaining officially named medals to ships that otherwise received unnamed awards.

548



- CHINA 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857 (**Brev. Major C. K. Bushe, 59th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruise and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £500-600

Charles Kendall Bushe was appointed Ensign in the 59th Foot, from the Royal Military Academy, on 14 April 1843; Lieutenant, 14 April 1846; Captain, 11 May 1849, these commissions all by purchase; Brevet Major, 13 April 1858; Major, 23 September 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, 26 June 1866; retired with the rank of Colonel in June 1871.

Colonel Kendall served in the Second China War and commanded the troops in the operations before and during the bombardment of Canton by the Royal Navy under Sir Michael Seymour in the latter part of 1856 and the beginning of 1857. He was subsequently present at the assault and capture of that city in December 1857, and of Namtow on 11 August 1858, being employed as Brigade Major during some of that period (Brevet of Major, medal and clasp).

A very fine photographic image of Bushe in uniform and wearing his China medal is held at the National Portrait Gallery (NPG 17051), a copy sold with the lot together with other copied research.

- 549 CHINA 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (**2nd. Corpl. Lauce. Connolly. Commt. Staff Corps**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £200-240

- 550 CHINA 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (**Sowar Razgool Khan , Regt of Fane's Horse**) officially impressed naming, *contact marks, nearly very fine, scarce* £340-380

- 551 CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Private S. G. Boyden 14th B'n.**) *nearly extremely fine* £240-280

- 552 ABYSSINIA 1867 (**T. Collings A.B. H.M.S. Satellite**) *suspension claw re-affixed, edge bruising, very fine* £200-240

553 ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (**J. Merritt, Ord: H.M.S. Tamar. 73-74**) *good very fine* £160-200

Job Merritt was born at Stroud, Gloucestershire, on 5 March 1855, and joined the Royal Navy on 14 February 1871, serving as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Tamar*. Advanced Ordinary Seaman on 10 April 1872, he served in *Tamar* during the Ashantee campaign, before joining H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington* on 21 May 1875. Moving to H.M.S. *Sultan* on 20 July 1875, he was promoted Able Seaman on 1 September 1876, and Leading Seaman on 6 December 1879. Advanced to Petty Officer 2nd Class on 15 April 1881, he joined the Coastguard as Captain of the Mast on 7 March 1883, and was appointed Boatman at Shellness on 15 March of that year, later moving to Westgate in the Harwich District on 1 August 1886. Promoted Commissioned Boatman on 24 April 1890, he moved to East Swale on 1 September 1890, and then to Kingsdown on 1 April 1892, finally retiring to pension on 13 June 1893 at the age of 38.

554 SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, no clasp (**R. Manley. Stoker. H.M.S. "Tamar".**) *nearly extremely fine* £260-300

Richard Manley was born at Redruth, Cornwall, on 11 October 1843, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 15 June 1866, serving in H.M.S. *Indus*. He moved to H.M.S. *Satellite* on 2 November 1866, and, having been advanced to Stoker on 24 December of that year, took part in the Abyssinian campaign (entitled to Medal). He transferred to H.M.S. *Cambridge* on 2 December 1870, and qualified as a Stoker Mechanic on 2 May 1871. He joined H.M.S. *Tamar* as a Leading Stoker on 4 October 1876, and served during operations off South Africa before being invalided from the Ship and the Royal Navy on 5 March 1880. He re-entered the service on 12 May 1885, and continued to serve until he finally left at his own request on 27 September 1899, having received his Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

x555



SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Corpl. J. F. Kirsten. Frontier Lt. Horse.**) *nearly extremely fine* £360-400

556



SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**677 Pte. G. Hadden. 1/24th Foot.**) *extremely fine* £6000-7000

George Hadden attested on 6 January 1860, aged 18 years, and re-engaged to complete 21 years service at Malta on 30 March 1869. He was killed in action at Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879, his effects being claimed by his widow and child. Sold with copied extract from *The Noble 24th* which gives his regimental number as '1-24/667'.



A rare Kaffir and Zulu War medal awarded to Private Michael Minehan, 2nd Battalion, 24th Foot, right-hand man of the front rank of "B" Company at the defence of Rorke's Drift and the subject of a testimonial written by Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead, V.C.

SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (B/1527. Pte. M. Minehan. 2/24th Foot.) *very minor edge bruise, otherwise toned, good very fine* £26000-30000



Private Minehan (circled) with "B" Company survivors of Rorke's Drift; Colour-Sergeant Bourne is on his right

Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, 6 May 1992.

Michael Minehan was born at Castlehaven, Co. Cork, in 1845. He enlisted for the 24th Foot at Bandon, County Cork, on 14 October, 1864, but was found to have already joined the West Coast Artillery Militia earlier in that year. Nevertheless, he was allowed to continue in the 2nd 24th Foot, and saw service in India, South Africa and the Mediterranean. He re-engaged for further service at Secunderabad on 7 October 1871.

Captain (later Major-General) Penn-Symons wrote: 'Minehan was a great pal of mine; he was right-hand man, front rank of B Company, who knew his drill well and had often kept me straight.' At one stage of the battle at Rorke's Drift, Minehan had been posted in the kraal. The day after the fight he was unable to speak as a result of exhaustion, but had taken Penn-Symons to the corner of the kraal at which he had been stationed. By means of gesticulation he indicated the body of a Zulu, partly hidden under the straw. It appeared that during the battle the Zulu had crawled under the straw and grabbed Minehan by the leg. Minehan had 'prodded the straw with his bayonet' and one such thrust had penetrated the Zulu's body, killing him instantly.

Minehan was highly regarded by his officers and received several testimonials of good character from them, including one written by Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead, V.C., dated 24 March 1884.

After his service in South Africa, Minehan was again posted to India on 12 August 1880, and whilst there contracted cholera on 15 April 1884. He was invalided to England at the end of the same month and, following his examination by a medical board at Netley Hospital, was found to be unfit for further service and discharged on 2 September 1884. He died on 26 May 1891 and is buried in a churchyard at Castletownsend, County Cork, the grave marker, a cross of wrought iron, bearing the inscription 'Michael Minihan (*sic*). Late of the 24th Regiment and one of the gallant defenders of Rorke's Drift.'

Private Minehan's presence at the defence of Rorke's Drift is confirmed on all four of the accepted roll's and furthermore by the anecdote related above. Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

- 558 SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1187, Pte. F. Lane, 1st. Dn. Gds.) *light contact marks, good very fine* £380-420
- 559 AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (10B./ 335. Pte. H. Kennedy. 2/14th. Regt.) *suspension bar bent, toned, very fine* £100-140
- x560 AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Duffr. Joorabaz Khan 3rd. Bengal Cavy.) *nearly very fine* £80-120
- 561 AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kabul (Sepoy Nawab 5th Punjab Infy.) *worn, good fine* £120-140
- 562 AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (Sepoy Bhawan Sing Khuttree 3d. Goorkha Regt.) *suspension slack, contact marks, nearly very fine* £120-160
- x563



The highly emotive Egypt and Sudan medal awarded to Private Donald Cameron, Cameron Highlanders - "The Immortal Donald Cameron", who was first through the trenches at Tel-El-Kebir, 13 September 1882; where he was killed by a shot to the head whilst spurring the Regiment on to victory

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1455. Pte. D. Cameron. 1/Cam'n. Highrs.) *nearly extremely fine* £800-1200

Donald Cameron served with "E" Company, 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders at Tel-El-Kebir, 13 September 1882. At the latter action, 'just as the Regiment reached the Egyptian trenches the enemy bugles rang out, and, in the words of the 'narrative' by Capt. & Adj. K. S. Baynes, "shells screamed above, and a line of fire like a living volcano poured from the enemy's trenches. The 79th moved steadily on in an unbroken line; not a shot was fired in reply; but on the 'Advance' for the Brigade being sounded by Drummer John Alcorn, D Company., Lt-Colonel Leith galloped to the front, waving his sword, crying, 'Come on, the 79th!' and breaking into double line, to the shrill music of the pipes, and cheering as they ran, the Regiment charged the enemy's lines..."

When, on 21 February, 1883, the Regiment paraded for the presentation of the war medals, General Graham, the Brigade Commander, concluded his address by saying:-

"You men who have survived that gallant charge, and who are about to receive your medals, must not forget those intrepid comrades whose lives were sacrificed, and especially would I mention Private Donald Cameron, who was first into the trenches, and died shot through the head."

"The Immortal Donald Cameron"

Cameron was 'a big, good-natured laddie, who, had he known of the patriotic enthusiasm which his gallantry at Tel-El-Kebir aroused both in Perthshire and the world beyond, would have been embarrassed.... Donald left school early. Under his father's supervision he began life in the peaceful calling of a farm labourer, and at the age of 16 he was a fully-fledged ploughman on the farm of Banchory, near Coupar-Angus.... But though Donald conscientiously followed in the footsteps of his father, the blood of his Highland ancestors had been stirring in his veins. His ambition had become so strong that he forsook his pastoral pursuits to become a follower of the god of war.'

He was to get his chance at Tel-El-Kebir, 'with the Highland Division... they struck a part of the line where the enemy resistance was strongest. Here, too, a frontal attack was the only plan open to them. They rushed forward in face of a fusillade of rifle bullets. Such was the speed of their advance that they had gained the shelter of the entrenchments before the enemy riflemen could take effective aim. Once up against the enemy fortifications, however, they faltered a moment before the tremendous earthworks which had yet to be scaled.

It was a vital moment, and it produced a hero. Suddenly a solitary figure was seen silhouetted against the lightening sky - the first British soldier to scale the enemy trenches. It was 21 year old Donald Cameron. Donald, as one of his companions related... was a very strong young man. His courage was in proportion to his great physical strength. His gallant action saved the situation. With a roar of triumph his companions swarmed up the earthwork after him, and at the point of the bayonet drove the enemy from their stronghold.'

After the campaign in Egypt and Sudan ended the 79th's Regimental Bandmaster composed a song, and named it "Donald Cameron." A number of other poems and songs were composed in tribute to the fallen Highlander, including the following:

From behind the earthen rampart
Sudden bursts a sheet of flame;
Blow the bugles, scream the bagpipes,
Forward, gallant hearts, to Fame.

Well ahead of all his comrades,
Mid the shouts and whistling balls,
With a bullet in his forehead,
Private Donald Cameron falls!

First to gain the hostile trenches,
Winner in the daring race,
He hath gained a wreath immortal,
Though death's shade be on his face.

One more gallant Highland Soldier,
On the Roll of Fame so long
Hath inscribed his name by valour-
Donald Cameron! Live in song!

Such was the swell of patriotic pride that surrounded Cameron's death, a memorial fund was set up by the "Peoples Journal". Donations from all over the world were made, and a memorial was erected as a tribute to him in the churchyard at Moulin, Pitlochry.



The medically important Egypt medal awarded to Sergeant Charles Williams, Army Hospital Corps, who was awarded the D.C.M. for gallantry in the actions at Abu Klea and Abu Kru in January 1885, and whose private journal describes many incidents in the battles including the treatment of the seriously wounded men to whom 'a merciful drug was administered that permitted them to die in peace'

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (3520 Sgt. C. Williams. A.[H.C.]) edge bruising and pitting, otherwise nearly very fine £1500-2000

3520 Sergeant C. Williams, Medical Staff Corps/Army Hospital Corps was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Submitted to the Queen, 3 October 1892. Awarded for service in the Nile Expedition, 1884-85, in particular for Abu Klea, 17 January 1885 and Abu Kru, 19 January 1885. Ref. G.O. 6 of 1893. His D.C.M. was presented by the Queen at Windsor Castle on 25 November 1892, details being reported in *The Times*, 26 November 1892:

'Her Majesty today decorated First-Class Staff-Sergeant Charles Williams, Medical Staff Corps, with the Distinguished Conduct Medal for services in Egypt. Sergeant Williams's conduct during the Nile expedition, 1884-5, deserved the highest commendation; his gallant conduct at Abu Klea and Abu Kru and his zeal and cheerfulness throughout the campaign rendered him worthy of this reward.'

Further details were recorded by the *Wanganui Herald*: 'On November 25 1892, at Windsor Castle, the Queen decorated First-class Staff-Sergeant Charles Williams with the medal for distinguished conduct. The ceremony took place in the east corridor and in the presence of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sorse, Princess Beatrice and General Lynedoch Gardiner, Equerry in waiting. Her Majesty pinned the decoration to the uniform of the gallant soldier, who was already wearing the Soudan and Bronze Egyptian Cross. The distinction was won by Sergeant Williams at the engagement at Abu Klea on January 17th - the action in which Colonel Burnaby was killed. As the square, which was hotly pressed by the enemy, kept moving onward, Sergeant Williams and other members of his little corps, about 15 in number, heroically rushed from time to time from the ranks, and rescued some 80 or 90 wounded soldiers lying upon the field. These were occasionally left some distance in the rear of their fighting comrades, and, while they were conveying them to the shelter of the square Sergeant Williams and the Medical Staff Corps were exposed to the galling fire of the Soudanese, who were only 400 or 500 yards away.'

Charles Robert Williams enlisted for the General Infantry at Liverpool on 27 August 1877. On 3 September 1877, he transferred to the Army Hospital Corps as No 3520 Private Charles Robert Williams. He listed his place of birth as Shandon, County Cork, his age as 17 years and 2 months and his occupation as clerk. From 7 August 1882 until 8 October 1882 he served in Egypt. His attestation papers show him leaving Egypt for England on 9 October 1882 and returning back to Egypt on 28 November 1882. It must be assumed that this voyage back to England was to accompany and attend to the wounded from the battle of Tel.-El-Kebir and other actions. He remained in Egypt until 23 June 1887. He was promoted Corporal 1 April 1878 and Sergeant 1 January 1882.

Beyond the reach of Empire by Colonel Mike Snook tells the story of the Gordon Relief Campaign. The Battles of Abu Klea and Abu Kru are examined in unprecedented detail. Using both known and previously unknown sources it shines an atmospheric light on these two short but violent battles. One of the previously unknown sources comes from Sergeant Charles Williams of the Army Hospital Corps, whose manuscript forms part of the Toy family archive. Sergeant Williams relates several aspects of the battles and the part that he played in them. Some passages of his manuscript relate to the more unpleasant and controversial deeds of the medical staff with respect to the fate of those seriously wounded and dying.

On 8 January 1885, to a chorus of 'good wishes', the Desert Column, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Herbert Stewart, K. C.B., set off to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum. Sergeant Charles Williams was part of the Army Medical Department made up of No. 1 Moveable Field Hospital and two sections of the Medical Bearer Company. After a stop at Jakdul Wells the full Desert Column, now consisting of 115 officers, 1687 other ranks, 343 native workers, 162 ponies and 2,888 camels, headed for Abu Klea Wells which they reached on 16 January 1885. Forming a zariba, the column spent an uncomfortable night taking an incoming desultory but annoying accurate fire from the Ansar (Followers of the Mahdi).

In the morning of 17 January a square was formed. With uneven topography the square set off and progress was reasonably rapid. A continuous fire was directed at the square from the Ansar hidden in the long grass along their route of travel. The remorseless advance soon left the wounded falling outside the square and Sergeant Williams comments as follows:

"... prior to the actual climax of the battle, we of the medical corps, assisted by regimental stretcher bearers had to run some distance from the halted square to bring in men who had been wounded; the dead were left where they fell. Not a pleasant job, bullets whistling around our ears like so many flies, but luckily our casualties were very few. On one occasion in particular I carried a wounded Major on my shoulders, some 100 yards from where he lay badly wounded into the square."

Colonel Snook states that only two officers fell between the point that the square moved off until the battle's denouement. One, Lieutenant Rowland Beech was recovered to the zariba and can be ruled out making it absolutely certain that the officer that Williams brought back into the square was Lord St Vincent. The wounded could only receive fleeting and rudimentary attention and Lord St Vincent was placed into a litter or cacolet placed either side of the medical camel's back. Due to the height of the camel the cacolets were exposed to a greater degree to the incoming ansar rifle fire and it was therefore no surprise that Lord St Vincent was wounded a second time with a gun shot wound to his wrist. He did not survive the battle.

At the end of the battle Sergeant Williams and the medics were faced with the difficult task of making a thorough check amongst the Ansar dead for any remaining British wounded. They were unarmed except for a small short sword. During the course of the battle the medics picked up the weapons of dead or wounded British soldiers to protect themselves from feigning Ansar spear men. Williams records that:

"So soon as we could pull ourselves together the work of searching the field of battle for our wounded men was undertaken. Whilst so engaged, many of the enemy lying about apparently dead made efforts to spear our men when stepping over them, even if it was their last effort in life. Consequently any Arab that showed a spark of life was shot at once. Myself had to do so dozens of times. It was a ghastly business, turning over heaps of Arabs to find one or perhaps two of our men underneath- very, very few were living."

Sergeant Williams' manuscript also refers to one of the more unpleasant realities which is not recorded in any other source. Lethal doses of opiates were administered by the surgeons to the most severely wounded, especially those that fell to numerous spear wounds. It is not known how many of the wounded had their passing eased in this way but Sergeant Williams records the following:

"Whole night was so occupied burying the dead, dressing wounds, feeding and unfortunately placing by themselves officers and men who were considered past medical relief. To these a merciful drug was administered that permitted them to die in peace."

A few days later at Abu Kru Sergeant Williams implicates Surgeon Briggs in one mercy killing which is as follows:

"Another casualty that is worth relating occurred to an AS Corps WO well known to myself. He was in charge of ammunition well under cover, simply had to hand out boxes to troops on demand. Little or no danger had he not, in the goodness of his heart, gone out of his way to help two weary Tommies to lift a box of ammunition and received a bullet in the abdomen. Our chief medical officer (Captain Briggs) - in trouble some time later in India in connection with the Viceroy's staff - said put him away, his case is hopeless. He, poor chap, asked me what chance he had? Saying I am not afraid to die - have made my peace with God - but if it is hopeless I should like to die in peace. Here he again received a "merciful drug", covered with a blanket and found quite dead an hour or so later with a beautiful smile on his face."

Again Colonel Snook examines the column's returns and it leaves no doubt that Sergeant Williams is referring to Conductor of Supplies A. C. Jewell of the Commissariat and Transport Corps. However, any idea of army surgeons making any decisions with respect to "mercy killing" makes for uncomfortable reading.

At Abu Klea Sergeant Williams had a close friendship with 2445 Colour Sergeant George Kekewich, of the 1st Coldstream Guards. Kekewich had a premonition of his death but after Abu Klea he and Williams met where Williams hailed him with "there you are, alive and kicking in spite of presentiment." The still troubled Kekewich just shook his head and made no reply. However at Abu Kru Sergeant Williams states that Kekewich was shot in the head and was among the first to be killed and caused the square to be halted.

Williams remained in Egypt until 23 June 1887, when he returned to England, and where he remained until 27 September 1895. He returned to Cairo, briefly in 1895 for 127 days before returning to England on 1 February 1896. He was promoted Staff-Sergeant 2nd class, 26 June 1887, to Staff-Sergeant 1st class, 16 March 1892, and to Sergeant-Major, 5 September 1894.

His Statement of Services records show that on 8 January 1896, he was awaiting trial on the charges of negligently carrying out instructions thereby losing money entrusted to him and the misappropriation of money. This can only mean that the offence took place in Cairo as by the date of his arrest he had not yet returned to England. He was convicted of the charges on 11 February 1896, and sentenced to be reduced to the rank of Staff-Sergeant 1st class. More confusion exists from his medical record which shows a Court of Inquiry took place on 26 February 1896, whilst he was in hospital suffering from an 'accidental scrape from his wife's finger'. However, his Military and History sheet clearly shows that his medals and DCM were forfeited for the period of his arrest and trial but restored on 11 February 1896.

He married Eliza Harriet Bedford at Homerton on 12 February 1882 and had issue four children. He was discharged on the termination of his second period of limited engagement on 27 August 1898. Sergeant Charles Robert Williams died on 23 August 1946. He was aged 82.

Sold with a large and comprehensive file of research.

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- 565** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**Lance Duffr Shib Singh. 9th Bl. Cavy.**) *light contact marks, therefore very fine* *£100-140*
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- x566** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (**R. T. J. Barker, A.B., H.M.S. Conquest**) *good very fine* *£180-220*
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- x567** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (**H. J. Hawkins, P.O. 2 Cl. H.M.S. St. George.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£300-360*
Approximately 22 medals for 'Mwele' to this ship.
-
- x568** EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895-6, 2 clasps, Witu 1890, Witu August 1893, unnamed as issued to native Lascars and Tindals, *nearly extremely fine* *£200-240*
-
- 569** BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, no clasp, an unnamed specimen, *toned, extremely fine* *£100-140*
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- 570** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (**4203 Pte. J. Taylor 1st. Bn. E. Lanc. Regt.**) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* *£120-160*

x571



INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (**2416 Piper G. McGuffie 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlrs**) *edge bruise, good very fine, scarce to rank* *£260-300*

George William McGuffie was born in 1873, and attested for the Seaforth Highlanders in 1887. Initially serving as a Piper with the 1st Battalion, he transferred to the 2nd Battalion for service in India. He died of a gunshot wound at Ferozepore, 19 January 1896.

- x572 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (3200. Trumpeter. J. Jackson. 11th Hussars.) lacquered, edge nicks, very fine £200-300

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 20 February 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He showed the greatest coolness and initiative during the sinking of a troopship. He organised the evacuation of the troops so that no lives were lost.'

James Jackson was born in St. Peters, Jersey. He attested for the 11th Hussars, aged 15, at Aldershot, in June 1890. He was appointed Trumpeter the following year, and advanced to Sergeant Trumpeter in September 1900.

Jackson transferred as Staff Sergeant Major to the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry, in April 1910 (awarded L.S. & G.C. July 1908). As XI Hussars Journal of the time recorded:

'The Regiment is the poorer by a valuable Non-Commissioned Officer and a thorough good sportsman in R.S.M. Jackson, who has been transferred to the permanent Staff of the "Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry."

As a sportsman he was inevitably prominent in all branches, playing in the Regimental Football and Cricket team for many years, and in 1903 won the gold medal for the best "man at arms" in the Regiment, he was also the winner of innumerable prizes at various regimental sports.

At shooting he won the Colonel's Cup in 1908, and many other prizes. He has left his name deep on the silver in the Mess, and although the Regiment's loss is the Sherwood Rangers gain, we wish him the esteem and regard in his new billet which were always his in his old Regiment.'

Jackson advanced to Acting Regimental Sergeant Major, 29 January 1915, and served with the Regiment in the Egyptian theatre of war, from 27 April 1915. He was discharged 30 April 1918, having served 27 years and 309 days. He died at Aldershot in 1922.

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

- 573 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (82343 Gunr. H. Coomber No. 8 Mn. By. R.A.) edge bruise and minor contact marks, good very fine £80-120

- 574 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (1313 Sepoy Badan Singh 36 Sikhs) officially impressed naming, very fine £100-140

- 575 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Waziristan 1901-2, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897 (1098 Sepoy Jai Kuram 38th. Bl. Infy.) clasps re-mounted in this order, as issued, with unofficial rivets, suspension slack, nearly very fine £70-90

- 576 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 4 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98, Waziristan 1901-2 (1680 Sowar Gopal Singh. 6th. Bl. Cavy:) unofficial rivets between clasps, nearly very fine £80-120

577



- INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 4 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98, Waziristan 1901-2 (Muleteer Wali Khan. 3d Sikhs.) minor edge nicks, good very fine £140-180

- x578 KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (3527 Pte. [sic] Leiper 1 Cam. Highrs) top lugs filled with retaining rod, suspension slack, nearly very fine £100-140

Robert Leiper was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, in May 1885. He attested for the Cameron Highlanders at Inverness, 11 October 1893. He served with the 1st Battalion in Egypt and the Sudan, and was present at The Atbara and Omdurman. The Battalion returned to Egypt following the campaign in Sudan, and Leiper took part in the Battalion's Annual Highland Games. The latter taking place at Kasr-el-Nil, where in 1899 he took 1st Place in the March, Strathspey and Reel for Young Pipers, and 2nd Place in the Mile and the Half Mile races.

Leiper served with 'C' Company 1st Battalion during the Second Boer War (entitled to Queen's Sudan Medal, Q.S.A. with 'Cape Colony', 'Johannesburg', 'Diamond Hill' and 'Wittebergen' clasps, and K.S.A. with 2 clasps). He was discharged 10 October 1905, after 12 years service with the Colours.

x579



EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (**1219 L. Naik Fateh Muhammad. 3rd Baluch: Bn. 30th Bo. Infy.**) naming officially engraved in running script where shown in *italics*, otherwise officially impressed, *good very fine* £300-360

580 EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (**1569 P'te. Fateh Khan. 27/Bo: L. Infy.**) *light contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* £200-240

581 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (**P. J. Conlon, Sto., H.M.S. Dwarf**) *good very fine* £100-140

Patrick Joseph Conlon was born at Coolaney, Co. Sligo, Ireland, on 1 February 1880, and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 11 February 1899. Joining H.M.S. *Dwarf* on 31 August 1899, he was promoted Stoker on 19 November of that year, and served in *Dwarf* off South Africa during the Boer War, before transferring to a shore base on 27 May 1902. He joined the Armoured Cruiser *Bedford* on 5 November 1903, and was discharged from the Royal Navy on 16 May 1905. He joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day, and served with them for five years, before taking his final discharge on 16 May 1910.

582 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (**Mr Samuel Weil, J.P. Imp: Trnspt: Ser:**) *very fine and a rare unit* £200-240

Samuel Weil was born in London in 1862, the fourth son of Mr. Louis Weil, an East End trader and his wife Esther. The family prospered, and all four sons of Louis Weil inherited his business acumen. In 1882 Samuel went out to South Africa to join his brother Julius in his new firm Julius Weil & Co., and together they organised the transport for the first Matabele Campaign of 1893. Government contracts then followed, and soon more than a dozen Weil offices and stores were established across southern Africa, from Cape Town to Salisbury. During the Boer War the firm practically supplied all the field transport, and provisioned Mafeking in 1899 during the siege, receiving the official admission, 'Without the firm's resources this defence would have failed.' Given the honorary rank of Major, the company supplied virtually everything that was needed during the War, including food, clothing, medicine, rifles, tools, ammunition, and other luxuries, as well as organising transportation and storage, and made an enormous profit. Lord Kitchener is reported to have said, 'Without the Weil brothers supplying food and stores the War would have cost half as much.' Samuel Weil was also a director of a large number of other companies, as well as a Justice of the Peace for the Cape. He was also a prominent figure in early Rhodesian mining, and in the cold storage industry in South Africa. He died in South Africa on 9 October 1944.

Further information on the recipient and his family can be obtained from the article 'The man who fed Mafeking' by Gordon Everson, a copy of which, together with various photographic images, is included with the lot.

583

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**Sir W. Stokes, Kt: Surgeon.**) *extremely fine* £240-280

Sir William Stokes was born in Dublin on 10 March 1839, the second son of Professor William Stokes, Regius Professor of Medicine and Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland, and was educated at the Royal School, Armagh, and Trinity College, Dublin. He became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland in 1862, and took his degree in medicine and surgery the following year. After two years of further study in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and London, he commenced practice in Dublin. Knighted in 1886, he was appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to H.M. Queen Victoria in Ireland in 1892, and was also appointed professor of Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons, becoming President of the Royal College in 1887. He married Miss Elizabeth Moore, the eldest daughter of the Revd. J. L. Moore, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1869; they had no children.

Sir William Stokes 'was one of those distinguished surgeons who, at the end of 1899, responded to the call of his Sovereign and country and came forward to assist the Empire. He was appointed a consulting surgeon to the army in South Africa. Many of those who were wounded in the Natal campaign, and had the happiness and good fortune to come under his care, look back with gratitude to his skill and gentleness in dealing with their cases. In Natal he was chiefly in the hospitals of Mooi River, Pietermaritzburg, and in Ladysmith after the siege was raised.

Believing the war would be over in July 1900, he had arranged if his service were not further required to return home. Some time previously he had been ill from the effects of overwork, and went to Durban for a change. Writing on 28 June 1900, he said, "I am getting quite well again, and hope to soon get back to Maritzburg and Newcastle as there are cases waiting for me." He returned to work in early July, and having visited the hospitals at Volksrust and Charlestown, he was again taken ill at Maritzburg on 15 August, and died three days later on 18 August 1900.

He is buried in the cemetery at Fort Napier, South Africa, and was interred with full military honours, his appointment carrying the rank of a general officer. He was posthumously Mentioned in Lord Robert's Despatch of 2 April 1901, who wrote that "the services rendered by Sir W. Stokes were of incalculable value".

584



QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (**F. Jacobs. Mafeking Town Gd.**) *nearly extremely fine* £1200-1400

Private F. Jacobs was slightly wounded at Mafeking on 21 March 1900.

585 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1901 (**Ord: A. Easton, Imp: Hosp: Corps**); together with a KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (**No. 2368 Pte. H. S. Foster. Devon Reg.**), *this renamed, contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine, the first nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-90

x586 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 (2), 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**56103 Dvr: G. Howells, R.F.A.**) *officially renamed*; another, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**J. T. Woodhouse. Surgeon.**) *attempted erasure to part of surname, the first worn, therefore fine, the second good very fine (2)* £90-110

587 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *second clasp loose on riband as issued* (**2145 Pte. G. Harvey. Rly: Pnr: Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
Gus Harvey attested for the Railway Pioneer Regiment on 18 December 1900.

x588 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**7211 Tpr: A. E. McConkey. N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.**) *extremely fine* £200-260

x589 A fine 'V.C. Action' casualty Q.S.A. awarded to **Sergeant G. Henderson, Gordon Highlanders, one of Captain Towse's gallant band of twelve, who charged and bested a force of 150 Boers on Thabu Mountain, 30 April 1900**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein (3352 Sgt. G. Henderson, Gordon Highrs:) *very fine* £300-400

George Henderson was born in Edinburgh, and attested for the Gordon Highlanders at Aberdeen, in February 1890. He advanced to Corporal in August 1894, and served with the 1st Battalion in India, February 1892 - October 1898 (entitled to I.G.S. 1895-1902, with 'Relief of Chitral 1895', 'Punjab Frontier 1897-98' and 'Tirah 1897-98' clasps).

Promoted Sergeant, September 1899, and served with the Regiment in South Africa, 9 October 1899 - 20 November 1900. He was wounded at Thaba N'chu (Thaba Mountain), 30 April 1900. On the latter date Henderson was one of the twelve men under the command of Captain E. B. Towse, and 'about two o'clock one group, ten Highlanders and three of Kitchener's under Captain Towse, were working up a spur near the eastern edge of the plateau, a good deal in advance of their comrades'. Smith-Dorrien says:

"It was evident to us below that they were unaware that working towards them southwards was an overwhelming force of Boers - some 150 strong. This force we had seen for some time, and so unlike Boers and so like our own troops were their movements that they were within a few hundred yards of Towse's party before we realised that they were Boers. Then the 74th Field Battery and the R.H.A. guns poured shell into them at 3,400 yards. We saw the forces, only about 100 yards apart, suddenly discover each other, for both were approaching a crest-line from opposite sides. It looked as if our small party must be annihilated, when these few men of the Gordons and Kitchener's rushed forward and appeared to pour in a terrible fire before which the Boer lines recoiled and fled back. This gallant act saved us the hill. Had the Boers driven this small party back our task, difficult as it was, would have been more difficult."

The War Diary records that Towse's men fixed bayonets as they charged, and that 7 of the gallant band were killed or wounded. Towse was himself shot through the eyes. He was awarded the Victoria Cross, for his gallantry at Magersfontein, and during this action.

Henderson was discharged as 'Medically Unfit', 2 July 1901, after 11 years and 149 days service with the Colours.

x590 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**4321 Pte. M. McBride Leinster Regt**) *remnants of lacquer, very fine* £60-80

x591 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**1685 3rd Cl: Tpr: C. C. Leigh. S. A.C.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £60-80

592 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 (2), 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast (**2653 Pte. J. Payne. 14th. Hussars.; 2337 Pte. P. Milroy, Royal Scots.**) *suspension broken on latter, otherwise good very fine (2)* £100-140

x593 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**7589 Pte. H. Collins. Highland L.I.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £60-80

594 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between State and date clasps as issued (4211 Pte. W. Smith, A.O.C.) edge bruising, nearly very fine* £60-80

595



QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal (**195 Tpr. M. Lukeet, Protect. Regt. F.F.**) mounted in a glazed display frame with a Siege of Mafeking Banknote, 10 Shillings, March 1900, no. 586, Urry and Greener signatures, *nearly very fine* £1200-1600

M. Lukeet was wounded at Mafeking on 14 October 1899. The encounter with the Boer forces on this day was the first real engagement of the siege which had begun just two days earlier. The casualties amounted to some 10 killed and 16 wounded.

596 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**23233 Pte. H. Douglas. 48th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *unofficial rivets, good very fine* £100-140

Henry Douglas was born in Faringdon, Berkshire (now Oxfordshire) in 1874, and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Reading on 23 January 1901, having previously served in the Berkshire Volunteers. He served with the 58th (Berkshire) Company, 15th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa from 12 February 1901. Discharged as 'inefficient', he transferred to the 48th (North Somerset) Company, 7th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry and remained in South Africa until 25 August 1901. He was finally discharged on 2 September 1901, after 223 days' service.

597 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**24763 Tpr: P. J. Bedser. 62nd. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *worn, nearly very fine* £60-80

P. J. Bedser served with the 62nd (Middlesex) Company, 11th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry during the Boer War.

598 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**25382 Cpl. H. Beggs. C.M.S.C.**) *edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £70-90

W. Beggs served with the Cape Medical Staff Corps.

x599 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**5399 Pte. W. Culley. Cam'n Highrs:**) *worn, good fine* £60-80

W. Culley attested for the Cameron Highlanders in 1900, and advanced Lance-Corporal in August of the same year. He was appointed (Acting) Piper at the Depot to fill the vacancy created when Piper J. McPhee left to accompany the Inauguration Contingent to Australia in November 1900.

Culley served with the 2nd Battalion in Gibraltar, and took 1st Place in the Highland Fling at the Battalion's Annual Games when they were held on the Europa Flats. He transferred to the 1st Battalion, and served with them during the Second Boer War. (*Pipers of the Highland Regiments 1854-1902*, by R. H. Crawford, refers)

- x 600** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (**3087 Pte. H. Smart, A. & S. Highrs:)** area of erasure between rank and initial, suspension slack, very fine £140-180

Henry Smart was born in Collessie, Fife, in December 1869. He attested for the Royal Highlanders at Perth, 20 March 1888, and transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders the following year. Appointed Piper in May 1892, he transferred to the Army Reserve 6 February 1896.

Smart was recalled for service in October 1899, and served as a Piper with the 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders during the Second Boer War. He was wounded in action at Zillikats Nek, 2 August 1900, and was 1 of 2 casualties suffered by the Battalion during this action (published transcription of casualty roll gives initials as 'W.H'). He was discharged 25 May 1901, having served 13 years and 68 days.

- x 601** A fine Q.S.A. awarded to Piper W. Mackay, Seaforth Highlanders, who was wounded at Magersfontein, 11 December 1899, and later taken prisoner and escaped when his camp was attacked by Boers

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**5692 Pte. W. Mc'Kay, 2: Sea: Highrs:)** contact marks, nearly very fine £200-300



William Mackay was born in North Calder, Halkirk, and was educated at Bower. He attested for the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders at Aldershot, in 1896. He was present with the 2nd Battalion in London for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, in 1897.

In 1899 he, 'embarked, on Oct. 21st, on S.S. *Mongolian* for South African War, arriving at Capetown on Nov.18th. Proceeded to De Aar, the Orange River, Enslin, and the Modder River. At the Battle of Magersfontein [11 December 1899], Piper Mackay was wounded in the right leg. Later he went to Koodoosberg under gen. Sir Hector Macdonald. On Feb. 2nd, 1900, under Lord Roberts, he started for the relief of Kimberley. He went next to Paardeberg, where the Seaforths took part in one of their greatest battles, having very heavy casualties; but the result was the unconditional surrender of Gen. Cronje and 3,912 of the Boer Army. The Seaforths then went to Doorfontein, and were engaged successfully at Bloemfontein, March 15th, Sanna's Post 31st, Winburg-Lindley, Helibron, Frankfort and Bethlehem.

At Bethlehem the engagement resulted in the biggest capture of the S. A. War, Gen. Prinsloo on July 30th surrendering with over 4,000 men. The Seaforths were next back at Heilbron, and then went on to a succession of places, including Bethulie, Rouxville, and Jagersfontein. Piper Mackay and thirteen others were in camp when the Boers coming upon them killed eleven of them, only Mackay and two comrades escaping death. Mackay was taken prisoner but escaped at daybreak.' (*Sword of the North*, refers)

Whilst serving at Klerksdorp, 'here the Peace Delegates came in on April 9th [1902], the 2nd Seaforths furnishing an Officer's Guard over the Orange Free State Delegates, Wm. Mackay being Piper to the Guard.' (*Ibid*)

During the Great War Piper Mackay joined the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, and went to the camp at Invergordon. He was 'finally discharged on 20th Oct. 1919 - 23 years from his first joining the Army - his total service being 14 years.... He and his brothers are distinguished pipers, his brother John having been one of King Edward's pipers. Piper Wm. holds the Queen's S.A. Medal with five bars, and the King's S.A. Medal with two bars.' (*Ibid*)

Sold with photographic image of recipient in uniform.

- 602** MAYOR OF KIMBERLEY'S STAR 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a' (**Pvt. Geldenhuis Cape Police, D2.:**) lacking integral top riband bar, good very fine £120-160

- 603** ANGLO-BOER WAR MEDAL 1899-1902, unnamed as issued, minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine £70-90

- x 604** CAPE COPPER COMPANY MEDAL FOR THE DEFENCE OF OOKIEP, bronze issue (**J. Phillips.:**) naming rubbed and light pitting overall from possible fire damage, otherwise nearly very fine £600-800

- x 605** TRANSPORT 1899-1902, 2 clasps, S. Africa 1899-1902, China 1900 (**J. Mc Lachlan.:**) nearly very fine £700-900

Chief Officer, S.S. *Upada*.



606 CHINA 1900, no clasp (**G.A. Smith, A.B., H.M.S. Dido.**) *edge bruise, worn, good fine* £120-160

x **607**



CHINA 1900, no clasp (**M. Pope, A.B., Victoria Nav. Cont.**) official correction to 'Victoria'; together with Victorian Naval Contingent Association gold and enamel medal, stamped 9 carat, the reverse engraved 'Presented to M. Pope, President 1932-1937'; and 'V.C.C.A.' President's badge, not hallmarked but probably 9 carat gold, unnamed, *enamel chipped on the second, otherwise good very fine and scarce* (3) £1400-1800

Sold with a copy of *Deeds not Words*, by Wilson P. Evans, Melbourne 1971, a history of the Victorian Navy, including a chapter on the services of the Victorian Naval Contingent in China and mention of the China Contingent Association.

608 CHINA 1900, no clasp (**810 Havdr. Lal Bada 4th Pjb. Infy.**) *remnants of lacquer, very fine* £80-120

x **609** ASHANTI 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi (**526 Bugr. Akincola. W.A.F.F.**) *low relief bust, nearly extremely fine* £360-400

x **610** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**A. Antonia, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. Highflyer.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £140-180

x **611** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nandi 1905-06 (**271 Pte. Ivisa. 1/K.A.R.**) *very fine* £140-180

612 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**845511 Sgt. J. Hodgson. S.W.B.**) official correction to first three digits of regimental number, *good very fine* £180-220

With copied extracts from the regimental journal which records Sergeant Hodgson's success as a boxer and as a soccer player.

613 AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (**2308 Pte. J. Hurst. 4th. K.R.R.**) *edge bruising, good very fine* £200-240

614 TIBET 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**Cook Kura 23rd Sikh Pioneers**) *minor official correction, nearly very fine* £60-80

615 TIBET 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**25 Cooly Chandra Lall S & T. Corps**) *nearly extremely fine* £70-90

x **616** NATAL 1906, no clasp (**H. C. H. Man, Nkandhla Town Guard.**) *good very fine and scarce* £180-220
17 medals issued to the Nkandhla Town Guard, all without clasp.

x **617** NATAL 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Lt. A. G. Smith. Natal Rangers.**) *extremely fine* £180-220

x **618** NATAL 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Lt. R. Dewar. Northern D.M. Rifles.**) *toned, extremely fine* £180-220

x **619** NATAL 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr: A. H. Ashton, Natal Police.**) *officially re-impressed, good very fine* £120-160

A. H. Ashton was killed in action on 4 April 1906, whilst serving with an escort of police, under Colonel Mansel. The escort was conveying women and children from Keat's Drift to Greytown when they were attacked on the Impanza Road, leading to four Europeans killed and four wounded.

x **620** NATAL 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr: P. J. N. Van Rooyen, Krantzkop Res.**) *good very fine* £140-160

75 medals issued to the Krantzkop Reserves, including 71 with clasp.

- 621** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**37933 Pte. W. J. Mitchinson, 1 P.W. Vols.**); another, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**12724 Pte. W. Keen. Essex R.**) *first polished, good very fine* (2) £90-110
- 622** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**3568 Sepoy Wazira, 2/67/Punjabis.**) *unit partially officially corrected*; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2106. Pte. Ghulam Abbas. T.O.S.**); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**126 W-Carr. Nahar Singh, 2-11 Sikh R.**) *edge bruise to last, generally good very fine* (3) £80-120
- x 623** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35 (3), 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**Fireman Gull Hussain, M.W.S.**); another, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**2728 Nk. Dharam Sing Rawat, 1-18 H. Garh. Rfls.**); another, 4 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 191-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (**782 Rfmm. Chander Sing Negi, 3-39 R.G.R.**) *nearly very fine* (3) £70-90
- 624** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (**45005 K-D. Khan Wali, A Mule Depot.**); another, 5 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**843 Havr. Nand Ram, 1 S & M.**) *unofficial rivets and a retaining rod, suspension claw loose, generally very fine* (2) £80-100
- 625** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35 (2), 4 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (**678 Sepoy Moti, 2-152 Pjbis**); another, 4 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1931-31 (**490 Sepoy Mewa Khan, N.W. Militia**) *edge prepared prior to naming, subsequent clasps unofficially affixed, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine*
INDIAN RECRUITING BADGE, G.VI.R., reverse officially numbered '5019', *nearly very fine* (3) £100-140
- x 626** 1914 STAR, with clasp (2) (**7004 Cpl. G. Noble. 11/Hrs.; 6057 Pte. V. Parkinson. 11/Hrs.**) *very fine* (2) £140-180
Thomas Noble served during the Great War with the 11th Hussars in the French theatre of war, from 26 August 1914. He was taken Prisoner of War at Messines, in November 1914, and interned at Gustrow Camp in Germany.
Victor Parkinson served during the Great War with the 11th Hussars in the French theatre of war, from 28 September 1914. He transferred to the Machine Gun Corps in August 1916.
- 627** 1914 STAR (3) (**No. 2842 Rsvt. Langar Khan, 9/Horse.; No. 2551 L. Dafr. Abdul Wahid Khan, 30/Lncrs.; No. 3094 Sowar Vir Khan, 34/Horse**) *nearly very fine or better* (3) £100-140
Langar Khan served during the Great War with Hodson's Horse; **Abdul Wahid Khan** with Gordon's Horse; and **Vir Khan** with the Poona Horse.
- 628** 1914-15 STAR (7) (**2115584. J. Mc.Nicol. Sto. 1., R.N.; S.D.1442. A. Thornton, D.H., R.N.R.; 15510 Pte. G. Sentance. Linc: R.; 19322 Pte. A. E. Southgate. Suff. R.; 3554 Pte. N. Charlesworth. Ches. R.; 7707. Pte. J. Manson, Cam'n Highrs.; 15842 Pte. L. G. Barrow. Leic: R.**) *last officially renamed, generally very fine and better* (7) £80-120
Norman Charlesworth served with the Cheshire Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 October 1915, before transferring to the Monmouthshire Regiment.
Leonard G. Barrow served with the 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment during the Great War, and was wounded in action on 15 May 1915.
- 629** 1914-15 STAR (9) (**No. 1392 Sowar Fateh Jang Khan, 1/Lancers.; No. 1082 Sowar Abdul Latif Khan, 2 Gwalior Lcns.; No. 2921 Sowar (Farr.) Ghulam Baqir, 10/ Lncrs.; No. 1164 Sowar Narinjan Singh, 12/Cavy.; No. 366 Dafr. Indar Singh, 13/Lncrs.; No. 3359 Sowar Mauji Ram, 14/Lancers.; No. 2077 Sowar Rai Singh, 16/Cavy.; No. 1629 L.Dfdr. Muzaffar Khan, 17/Cavy.; No. 2203 Sowar Fateh Ali Khan, 18/Lncrs.**) *generally nearly very fine* (9) £80-120
Fateh Jang Khan served during the Great War with Skinner's Horse; **Ghulam Baqir** with Hodson's Horse; **Indar Singh** with Watson's Horse; **Mauji Ram** with Murray's Jat Lancers; and **Fateh Ali Khan** with King George's Own Lancers.
Muzaffar Khan was awarded the Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1920.
- 630** 1914-15 STAR (9) (**No. 1756 L.Dfr. Sundar Singh. 18/Lncrs.; No. 175 Sowar Sultan Singh, 22 Cavy. F.F.; No. 1062 Sowar Karam Dad, 26/Lt. Cavalry.; No. 1525 Sowar Nasib Khan, 28/Cavy.; No. 160 Sowar Nur Khan, 28 Cavy.; N. 2538 Sowar Babu Singh, 28/Lt. Cavy.; No. 1968 A.L.Dfr. Hako, 28/Lt. Cavy.; No. 3196 Sowar Karta Singh, 32/Lancers.; No. 3388 Sowar Firoz Khan, 33/Cavy.**) *generally nearly very fine* (9) £80-120
Sundar Singh served during the Great War with King George's Own Lancers; and **Sultan Singh** with Sam Browne's Cavalry.
- 631** 1914-15 STAR (9) (**3452 Swr. Gushtashab Khan, 34 Horse; No. 3602 Tpr. Nurulhuda 35 Sc. H.; Jemdr. Mohd. Khan, 35 Sc. H.; No. 3179 Sowar Sher Khan, 35/Scinde Horse.; No. 2831 Sowar Sultan Khan, 37/Lncrs.; No. 1811 Jemdr. Hayat Gul Khan, 38/C.I. Horse.; No. 2996 Sowar Lachman Singh, 38/C.I. Horse.; No.2430 Sowar Ghulam Hohd. Khan, 39/C.I. Horse.; No. 2332 Sowar Mansab Ali Khan, 39/C.I. Horse.**) *traces of verdigris to sixth, generally nearly very fine* (9) £80-120
Gushtashab Khan served during the Great War with the Poona Horse.

- 632** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (10) (1629 Dfdr. Fazal Ahmad, 1 Lcrs.; 2094 Sowar Sheonarain Singh, 3 Horse.; 2745 Dfr. Maj. Haran Singh, 9 Horse.; Jemdr Said Akhmad Shah, 21 Cavy F.F.; 1288 Dfdr Sher Ali Khan, 23 Cavy.; 1172 Dfdr. Zahur Ahmad, 23 Cavy.; 2668 Residr. Muhd Akbar Khan, 38 C.I. Horse.; 2338 Dfdr. Musalli Khan, 38 C.I. Horse.; 2525 Sowar Nek Mohd. Guides Cavy.; 2432 Sowar Bishan Singh, Guides Cavy.) *some officially corrected in places, generally nearly very fine* (10) £100-140
- Fazal Ahmad served during the Great War with Skinner's Horse; Haran Singh with Hodson's Horse; and Mohammed Akhbar Khan and Musalli Khan with King George's Own Horse.
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- 633** VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (13) (1136 K-Dfdr. Amir Ali, 2 Lcrs.; 2928 Dfdr. Munshi Ram. 11 Lcrs.; 2279 Sowar Dalip Singh. 16 Cavy.; 2207 Dfdr. Maj. Chaudri Khan. 18 Lcrs.; 1734 Dfdr. Mehdi Khan. 18 Lcrs.; 1089 K-Dfdr. Mohamad Afzal. 22 Cavy. F.F.; 1366 Dfdr Kehr Singh, 23 Cavy; 3496 L-Dfdr. Lohrasab Khan, 25 Cavy.; 2939 Sowar Sher Khan 28 Cavy.; 1633 Rssdr. Mehar Singh 30 Lcrs.; 3588 Sowar Ganga Singh, 32 Lcrs.; 3953 Nk. Ghulam Mohd. 130 Baluchis. 2893 Sowar Ahmed Khan, Guides. Cavy.) *second from last officially renamed, others officially corrected in places, generally nearly very fine* (13) £100-140
- Amir Ali served during the Great War with Gardener's Horse; Munshi Ram with Probyn's Horse; Chaudri Khan and Mehdi Khan with King George's Own Lancers; Mohamad Afzal with Sam Browne's Cavalry.
- Ghulam Mohammad served during the Great War with Jacob's Rifles, and died of disease in East Africa on 29 March 1915. He is commemorated on the Nairobi British and Indian Memorial, Kenya.
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- x 634** TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (341 Gnr. F. R. Jayne. R.A.) *very fine* £80-100
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- 635** NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (E. Lucas) *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
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- 636** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine (5243054 Pte. W. F. Webb. Worc. R.); another, 2 clasps, Khurdistan, N. W. Persia (2453 L. Dfdr. Bagh Ali. C. of Guides (Cav.)) *first nearly extremely fine, the second very fine* (2) £70-90
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- 637** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (T/14396479 Dvr. J. Jenkins. R.A.S.C.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24329343 Pte. R. Wall RPC.); U.N. MEDAL, UNFICYP riband, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruise to second, otherwise about extremely fine* (3) £80-120
- Sold together with a R.A.S.C. cap badge.
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- x 638** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (KML303049 Pte Musyoki Munyasaya. K.A.) *prefix to number officially corrected*; another, 2 clasps, Kurdistan, Iraq (645 Sepoy Rup Chand. 52-Sikhs.) *nearly very fine, the first better* (2) £60-80
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- 639** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Near East (22282462 W.O.Cl.2, J. F. Stedman, R.E.) in its named card box of issue; 2 clasps, Near East, Cyprus (23288313 Spr. J. F. R. Skinner. R.E.) *good very fine, the first extremely fine* (2) £100-120

640

The South Atlantic Medal to Leading Cook M. P. Foote, killed in action during the sinking of H.M.S. Ardent, 21 May 1982

SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (ALCk M P Foote D150936G HMS Ardent) *extremely fine* £1400-1800

Michael Paul Foote served as an Acting Leading Cook in H.M.S. Ardent, and was killed in action when Ardent was subjected to a devastating attack from the Argentine Air Force, 21 May 1982, and led to her sinking off North West Island in Falkland Sound during the following evening, her casualties amounting to 22 killed and 37 wounded. The ship's fate is summarised in the citation for the D.S. C. awarded to her captain, Commander A. J. West, R.N., as per the following announcement in the *London Gazette* of 8 October 1982:

'On 21 May 1982, H.M.S. Ardent, commanded by Commander West, was deployed to Grantham Sound to conduct Naval Gunfire Support during the amphibious landings in San Carlos Water; in particular to cover the withdrawal of an S.A.S. diversionary patrol. Isolated there, H.M.S. Ardent was subject to heavy air attack (at one stage eleven aircraft were involved). Despite these overwhelming odds, Commander West covered the S.A.S. withdrawal and supported 2 Para establishing themselves on Sussex Mountain. He fought his ship bravely, shooting down one Pucara, and continued to bring fire to bear on enemy aircraft despite the progressive loss of the ship's propulsion, Seacat system and 4.5-inch gun. Eventually, after being hit by no less than nine bombs and several rockets, and with no hope of saving the ship, he ordered her to be abandoned. The utmost credit should go to Commander West for continuing to fight his ship in the face of extreme adversity and in particular for the well organised manner in which she was abandoned. Without his calm courage and personal direction in the face of overwhelming odds far greater loss of life might have occurred.'

Foote's body was not recovered, and he is commemorated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

641 SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (**Ck/Asst A W Grant RFA Resource**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £360-400

R.F.A. *Resource* was an armament stores ship of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, and in the Falklands War was one of the first vessels on the scene to pick up survivors from H.M.S. *Sheffield*, 4 May 1982, having just supplied her.

642



The First Gulf War 1990-91 Medal with '2 August 1990' clasp awarded to Warrant Officer B. J. Wickett, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, a member of the British Liaison Team in Kuwait, who was taken hostage following the invasion and held in captivity at a hydro-electricity and irrigation complex as part of Saddam Hussein's "human shield"

GULF 1990-91, 1 clasp, 2 Aug 1990 (24170241 WO1 B J Wickett REME), in named card box of issue, *extremely fine*
£5000-6000

Barry John Wickett was born in April 1953 and enlisted in the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers at Surbiton in December 1969 - his certificate of service further reveals that he was awarded the General Service Medal for Northern Ireland, where he served from February to June 1977.

In November 1989, Wickett joined the British Liaison Team in Kuwait, and following the Iraqi invasion of 2 August 1990 he and his family went to ground. At the end of the same month, however, they were arrested - 'they came to get us very quickly, surrounded the block and started to break the door in'. Separated from his wife and children at the beginning of September, when they were put on board a flight to England from Baghdad, he was taken to a hydro-electricity and irrigation complex, about 40 km from the Iranian border, as part of Saddam Hussein's "human shield". There, with three other British hostages, he was moved around the site on three occasions, firstly to the neighbouring village, then to the power house and finally to a caravan near the top of the dam, this latter being only 25 metres from anti-aircraft guns.

Whilst in captivity he wrote an 'Ode to Saddam' entitled 'Why are we Here?'

Christmas is a time of good cheer
I ask myself, why are we here?
This time of the year we should be at home
Not miles away celebrating alone!
Families together, those we hold dear
I ask myself, why are we here?
I give thanks to God for my life
But shouldn't this time be spent with my wife?
As a father I wish my children were near
I ask myself, why are we here?
I pray for the day when we'll be released
I pray for peace in the Middle East
Christmas is a time of good cheer,
I ask myself, why are we here?
It's not too late to resolve this, then
Peace on Earth and goodwill to all men!

Wickett was finally released in mid-December and flown home to be reunited with his wife and two children in time for Christmas. He was discharged at Southampton in July 1993.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including a group photograph of members of the "British Liaison Team Kuwait", taken on 6 February 1990, including the recipient; three emotive letters written by him to his family while held in captivity, dated 13 and 21 September, and 6 October 1990; a signed copy of his poem "Why Are We Here?"; Adjutant-General's "retirement certificate" to 'Warrant Officer 1 Barry John Wickett'; certificate of service, date stamped at Marchwood, Southampton in July 1993; several photocopied newspaper articles; copy letters from the British Embassy in Baghdad; and a Christmas card from the Children of Kuwait.

x643



GULF 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24721482 LCpl P J Roberts LG) *one or two edge bruises, good very fine and scarce* £500-550

Lance-Corporal P. J. Roberts served in 3 Troop, 'A' Squadron of the Life Guards, and, in company with his Squadron C.O., Major James Hewitt, was attached to the 14/15 Hussars Battle Group (accompanying regimental roll confirms).

At 1930 hours on 25 January 1991, 'A' Squadron spearheaded the entire British ground assault on the Iraqi Armoured Divisions, 3 Troop being credited with the unit's first "kill" in the form of an enemy A.P.C.-tank. Some 97 hours later, after non-stop driving and fighting, 1st Armoured Division finished up in positions straddling the main Kuwait Road, with an unimpeded straight run to Basra, having virtually annihilated the Iraqi Armoured Divisions, destroying over 220 tanks and taking 7000 prisoners.

For its own part, 'A' Squadron, Hewitt's command, departed Iraq on 31 March, having, in the words of one eye-witness, 'started and finished with 14 battle-worthy tanks, and covered 300 kms., attacking ten positions on the way. We estimate to have destroyed or damaged 12 tanks, 10 M.T.L.Bs, 15 artillery pieces, 20 B. vehicles, and possibly killed or injured as many as 200 men.'

Hewitt was subsequently mentioned in despatches, but today, of course, is best remembered for his relationship with H.R.H. the late Princess of Wales.

Roberts received his Gulf Medal from the hands of the Gold Stick at a special ceremony held at Sennilager in 1992. Sold with copied research.

644 IRAQ 2003-11, no clasp (2468961 Cpl S J Luck PWRR) *extremely fine*

£100-140

S. J. Luck enlisted into the 2nd Battalion, Queen's Regiment on 16 January 1984, and after completing his training at Bassingborn joined his unit in Northern Ireland in July 1984. 'During his military service Corporal Luck has been on overseas exercises in Kenya and Canada. Significantly he has deployed on operations in Northern Ireland, the Falkland Islands, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Iraq, all of which required him to operate in demanding and dangerous environments. During his service he has trained as a member of the Anti-Tank Platoon and as the Signal Platoon Technical Storeman. Corporal Luck finished his service in the Signal Platoon where he was responsible for accounting, servicing, and issuing communications equipment to his unit whilst on exercises and on operations. His qualifications and employment within the service highlights that he is a versatile and intelligent soldier. he has deployed on a number of operations proving mental and physical robustness in demanding and hazardous circumstances.' (Recipient's certificate of discharge refers). He was discharged on 29 January 2006, after 22 years' service.

CORONATION AND JUBILEE MEDALS

645



NATIONAL THANKSGIVING MEDAL 1872, silver, *very fine*

£80-120

In December 1871, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, then aged 30, became gravely ill with typhoid and for some weeks lay close to death at Sandringham. Eventually, however, he recovered, and a Service of National Thanksgiving for his recovery was held on 27 February 1872. This medal commemorating the event was struck and distributed.

646 JUBILEE 1887, silver, with 1897 clasp (W. A. Baskcomb 1887.) in Wyon, London, case of issue, edge bruise, *very fine*

£140-180

647



Four: Chief Boatswain's Mate F. Manning, Royal Navy

JUBILEE 1887, bronze, with 1897 clasp; CORONATION 1902, bronze; CORONATION 1911; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Fredk. Manning. Qr. Mr. H.M.Y. Victoria & Albert) impressed naming, *polished, light contact marks, generally very fine and better (4)*

£300-400

Provenance: Douglas-Morris Collection, Part II, DNW, February 1997.

Frederick Manning was born at Tiverton, Devon in January 1850 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1868. Remarkably, having joined the royal yacht *Victoria & Albert* as a Keeper of the Barge in September 1874, he went on to serve aboard her for nearly 20 years, finally being pensioned ashore as a Chief Boatswain's Mate in October 1893. Awarded his Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in the interim, in January 1880, and the Jubilee Medal in 1887, his later awards remain unconfirmed, but it seems reasonable to contend that a man with such long "royal service" was retained by the Queen and her household on, or soon after his retirement.

648 JUBILEE 1897, large bronze medallion, portraying a youthful Queen Victoria on one side, and an older Queen Victoria on the other, in case of issue, *extremely fine*

£40-60

649 CORONATION 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. F. Wisker. L. Div.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., A. Weeks.); CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953; together with an unofficial commemorative Coronation 1911 Medal, *contact marks, generally very fine (5)*

£80-120

-
- 650** *Three: Lieutenant H. C. Atkinson, Simla Rifles*
 DELHI DURBAR 1903, silver (Conductor H. C. Atkinson. I.M.L.) *lacking top riband bar*; CORONATION 1911 (Lieut. H. C. Atkinson. Simla. Rifles.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Condtr. H. C. Atkinson Misc. List.) *suspension claw rivet filed down on first, contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* *£140-180*
-
- 651** DELHI DURBAR 1903, silver, unnamed as issued, *lacking integral top riband bar*; DELHI DURBAR 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, *scratch mark to obverse field of both, therefore good very fine (2)* *£140-180*
-
- 652** *Pair: Colour-Sergeant W. T. Gearing, Cinque Ports Volunteer Rifle Corps*
 CORONATION 1911 (Col. Sergt. Wm. T. Gearing. V.R. (Lewes)); VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, V.R. (38 Col; Sergt. Wm. T. Gearing 1st Cinque Ports V.R.C. 1895) *very fine (2)* *£100-120*
 Sold with copied research including a lengthy obituary notice with portrait of Gearing in the uniform of the 'Old Fourth Sussex'. The following is an extract from his obituary of July 1913:
 'His great recreation was volunteering. He joined the old Fourth Sussex as soon as he was old enough, and for thirty-five years there was no keener volunteer in the whole of Sussex. In his early days he was in the same company as the present Town Clerk of Lewes, and many other well-known townsmen, most of whom have, however, gone over to the great majority. When the old Fourth Sussex was merged in the Cinque Ports he continued his association with it, and the doings of "D" Company, which was known as the best marching Company of the battalion, were always a source of pride to him. He rose to the rank of colour-sergeant, retiring on attaining the age limit in 1898. He was awarded during the life time of Queen Victoria the medal for long service, which was one of the first issues of this medal. He was also presented with the Coronation Medal of George V, being one of the three selected representatives of the National Reserve Forces in Sussex to attend the Coronation in London.'
-
- 653** CORONATION 1911 (2) (**J. A. Owen.**); another, unnamed as issued; VISIT TO IRELAND 1911, unnamed as issued; DELHI DURBAR 1911, silver (**8035 Cpl. F. Harvey. 2 Royal Berks Regt.**) *edge bruising to last, traces of lacquer, generally nearly very fine and better (4)* *£120-160*
-
- 654** VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BOMBAY MEDAL 1921, unnamed as issued, *lacking riband, very fine* *£50-70*
-
- 655** CORONATION 1953; JUBILEE 1977, latter on lady's bow riband, both in card boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£100-140*

LONG SERVICE MEDALS

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- 656** IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL (4), G.V.R., 3rd issue (**Frederick Tipper Blackler.**); another, G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Caroline Shepstone; Gertrude Hilton.**); another, E.II.R., 1st issue (**Walter Louis Philip Brown**) *third officially renamed*; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (**Walter G. Bugler**); ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL, with Second Award Bar (**47421. N/Mem. B. Broadley. Kent. S.J.A.B.**) *generally good very fine (6)* £100-140
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- x 657** ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue (**3048 W.O. Cl. 2 T. C. Thompson. 11 H.**) *lacquered, edge bruise, good very fine* £80-100
- Thomas Cable Thompson** was born in Bishopsgate, London. He attested for the 11th Hussars at Aldershot, in August 1889. He advanced to Squadron Sergeant Major in June 1901, and was posted to the Permanent Staff of the Lincolnshire Yeomanry in November of the same year (awarded L.S. & G.C. April 1908). He was discharged 7 March 1912, having served 22 years and 208 days.
- During his time with the Regiment he had twice been on the winning team for the Queens Cup for Cavalry (Musketry), in 1896 and 1900. Thompson re-engaged for service during the Great War, and was commissioned into the Army Service Corps.
- Sold with copied research, and several photographic images of recipient in uniform.
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- 658** ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**16096. Cy: S: Maj: D. D. Dunn. R.E.**) *good very fine* £70-90
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- 659** ARMY L.S. & G.C. (2), V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**118... M. Foley. 1st. Bn. R. Lanc. R.**); another, G.V.R., 1st issue (**6076161 Sjt. E. W. Ford. The Queen's R.**) *heavy contact marks to first, worn, good fine, the second good very fine (2)* £80-100
-
- 660** ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1246. Pte. T. Davies. Glouc: Regt.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £70-90
-
- 661** ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1st Cl. Sergt. Instrt. J. C. Glenville Rohilkhand Vol. Rfl. Corps**) *minor official corrections to naming, very fine* £80-120
- Joseph Charles Glenville** was born in Dublin in 1860. He was serving as a colour-sergeant in the Royal Irish Regiment at Lucknow in 1892, when he was attached as a 1st Class Instructor to the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps and qualified for his L.S. & G.C. medal. During the Great War he served as a Warrant Officer in the North Staffordshire Regiment, was mentioned in despatches and awarded the M.S.M. (L.G. 18 March 1918) and the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal. Sold with copied research.
-
- 662** ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**8211 Sjt: Dmr: T. F. Gatén. Bedford: Regt.**); VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, V.R. (**3151 Burg. W. Tough. 4th. V.B. Manchester Regt.**) *pawn broker's mark to obverse field on latter, good very fine (2)* £70-90
- Thomas Frederick Gatén** was born in 1873 at Plymouth, Devon, the son of Bandsman John Gatén, 17th Foot, and attested into his father's old Regiment on 7 September 1886. Appointed a Drummer on 1 March 1888 whilst serving on active service in Burma (entitled to an India General Service Medal with clasp for Burma 1887-89), he was promoted Corporal on 21 September 1892, and then Sergeant two months later on 29 November 1892, on which date he was also appointed Sergeant-Drummer.
- He transferred to the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment as Sergeant-Drummer on 5 September 1895, before being posted to the 2nd Battalion in India on 12 October of that year. Following transfer to the Home Establishment from India on 19 March 1901, he moved again to the 4th Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment. Awarded his Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 77 of April 1908, he was discharged at Hertford on 11 November 1907, after 21 years' service.
- During the Great War he re-enlisted in the Bedfordshire Regiment as a Sergeant on 18 April 1918, but was discharged as unfit for further service on 18 December 1918 (awarded Silver War Badge).
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- 663** ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C. (3), G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (**309732. W. Drew, S.P.O. H.M.S. Columbine.; Po.12824 F. Mansbridge Act. Cpl. R.M.L.I.**); another, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Fx.855995 A. L. Hyde. A.A.2. H.M.S. Heron.**) *generally good very fine and better (3)* £100-140
-
- 664** ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C. (2), E.II.R., 1st issue (**Mx.63322. M. Davis. C.E.A. H.M.S. Diligence.**); another, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**CWEA N A Burgess D082359J HMS Collingwood**); ROYAL FLEET RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (**Jx.142738 A. S. G. Brooks. Po. B.20093 P.O. R.F.R.**) *good very fine (3)* £100-140
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- 665** INDIAN ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R. (**47791 Dfdr. Kirpa Ram, R I A S C**) *very fine* £60-80
-
- 666** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, V.R., unnamed as issued; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**325970 Dvr. R. A. Ball. R. Sigs.**) *good very fine (2)* £70-90
-
- x 667** VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, G.V.R. (**Piper A. Barrie-Brown. Cal. Sco. A.F.I.**) *partially officially renamed, good very fine* £40-50
- A. Barrie-Brown** served for at least 18 years with the Calcutta Scottish. He was employed in the Editorial Department of a Calcutta newspaper, and was a Charter Member of the Rotary Club of Calcutta. (*Pipers of the Highland Regiments 1854-1902*, refers)

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- 668** COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES OFFICERS' DECORATION, G.V.R., reverse officially impressed '**Lt. Col. R. H. Palmer Dufferin Rifles**', silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1919) and silver-gilt, with integral top riband bar, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *gilding slightly ribbed, good very fine* £200-240
- R. H. Palmer** was appointed Medical Officer of the 38th Regiment (Dufferin Rifles) of Canada, with the rank of Major, on 22 October 1896, and was promoted honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on 22 October 1906.
- Note:* There are two entries for R. H. Palmer on the roll of the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, the first per General Order 34 of 1918 to 'Hon. Lt.-Col. R. H. Palmer, 38th Regt.', and the second per General Order 31 of 1921 to 'Lt.-Col. R. H. Palmer, Dufferin Rifles.'
- It may well be, therefore, that the Decoration included in this lot is an official replacement.
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- 669** COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES OFFICERS' DECORATION, G.V.R., reverse inscribed '**Major W. J. Hoar Durham Regt.**', silver and silver-gilt, with integral top riband bar, *good very fine* £200-240
- W. J. Hoar**, of Kingston, Ontario, served in 'A' Company, 136th (Durham) Overseas Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force during the Great War.
-
- 670** COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE (2), V.R. (**Prov: 2nd. Lieutenant G. F. B. Russell, 16th. Regiment; Private O. St Jacques 3rd Regiment**) *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* £160-200
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- 671** TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL (2), G.V.R. (**87 Sjt: J. W. Lee. 4/W. Lanc: (How:) Bde: R.F.A.; 110 Pte. E. Raines. 4/E. Kent Regt.**) *edge bruising to second, this worn in places but otherwise nearly very fine, the first good very fine (2)* £100-140
-
- 672** EFFICIENCY MEDAL (2), G.V.R., Canada (**Pte. A. C. McKenzie Tor. Scot. Regt.**); another, G.VI.R., 1st (bilingual) issue, Union of South Africa (**Sgt. J. C. Botes S.A.A.F.**) *edge bruising to first, extremely fine (2)* £80-120
-
- 673** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R. (**22658981 S. Sgt. D. M. Thomas R. Signals**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £50-60
-
- 674** AIR EFFICIENCY AWARD, G.VI.R., 1st issue (**860421. L.A.C. A. P. Lockett. A.A.F.**) *extremely fine* £100-140
- A. P. Lockett** was awarded his Air Efficiency Award on 30 September 1948.
-
- 675** COASTGUARD AUXILIARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R. (**Robert Cargill**) *extremely fine* £100-140
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The replica V.C. group of seven worn by Sergeant W. Speakman-Pitts at the V.C. and G.C. Reunion, May 1997

VICTORIA CROSS, copy; KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue, naming erased; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, copy; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.R., naming erased; GENERAL SERVICE 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Radfan, second clasp a tailor's copy, naming erased; CORONATION 1953; JUBILEE 1977, copy, mounted as worn, generally good very fine and better (7)

£600-800

Provenance: Medal group assembled in May 1997 by the Medal Dealer Raymond Holdich on the instructions of the recipient, and subsequently worn by him at the V.C. and G.C. Reunion, 27-29 May 1997.

V.C. *London Gazette* 28 December 1951:

'From 0400 hrs., 4th November, 1951, the defensive positions held by 1st Battalion The King's Own Scottish Borderers were continuously subjected to heavy and accurate enemy shell and mortar fire. At 1545 hrs., this fire became intense and continued thus for the next two hours, considerably damaging the defences and wounding a number of men. At 1645 hrs. the enemy in their hundreds advanced in wave upon wave against the King's Own Scottish Borderers' positions, and by 1745 hrs. fierce hand-to-hand fighting was taking place on every position. Private Speakman, a member of "B" Company, Headquarters, learning that the section holding the left shoulder of the company's position had been seriously depleted by casualties, had had its N.C.Os. wounded and was being over-run, decided on his own initiative to drive the enemy off the position and keep them off it. To effect this he collected quickly a large pile of grenades and a party of six men. Then, displaying complete disregard for his own personal safety, he led his party in a series of grenade charges against the enemy; and continued doing so as each successive wave of enemy reached the crest of the hill. The force and determination of his charges broke up each successive enemy onslaught and resulted in an ever-mounting pile of enemy dead. Having led some ten charges, through withering enemy machine-gun and mortar fire, Private Speakman was eventually severely wounded in the leg. Undaunted by his wounds, he continued to lead charge after charge against the enemy, and it was only after a direct order from his superior officer that he agreed to pause for a first field dressing to be applied to his wounds. Having had his wounds bandaged, Private Speakman immediately rejoined his comrades and led them again and again forward in a series of grenade charges, up to the time of the withdrawal of his company at 2100 hrs. At the critical moment of the withdrawal, amidst an inferno of enemy machine-gun and mortar fire, as well as grenades, Private Speakman led a final charge to clear the crest of the hill and hold it, whilst the remainder of his company withdrew. Encouraging his gallant but by now sadly depleted party, he assailed the enemy with showers of grenades and kept them at bay sufficiently long for his company to effect its withdrawal. Under the stress and strain of this battle, Private Speakman's outstanding powers of leadership were revealed, and he so dominated the situation that he inspired his comrades to stand firm and fight the enemy to a standstill. His great gallantry and utter contempt for his own personal safety were an inspiration to all his comrades. He was, by his heroic actions, personally responsible for causing enormous losses to the enemy, assisting his company to maintain their position for some four hours and saving the lives of many of his comrades when they were forced to withdraw from their position. Private Speakman's heroism under intense fire throughout the operation and when painfully wounded was beyond praise and is deserving of supreme recognition.'

Sold together with the Central Chancery citation certificate for the V.C.; two photographs of the recipient; and a letter regarding their provenance.

Note: The recipient's original Victoria Cross and other medals are on display in Edinburgh Castle.

MINIATURE AWARD: THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, gold and enamel, with a central onyx cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria, lacking star suspension, riband, and integral riband bar, otherwise good very fine £60-80

678

ARCTIC MEDAL 1818-55, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £600-800

- x 679 79TH FOOT MEDAL, obverse: '79' on shield surrounded by military trophies, thistle below to the right, reverse: star of the Order of the Thistle, with battle honours, struck silver medal, 32mm., dia., with steel clip and silver hinged silver straight bar suspension, unnamed, ref. *Balmer R.486a*, 1st type obverse with English type sword hilt, *very fine* £100-140

680



An extremely rare 'Rifle Battalion' medal supposed to have been awarded by Nelson to Sergeant John Craven for 'Valour' at the battle of Copenhagen

'RIFLE BATTALION' SILVER MEDAL 1801, engraved, 46mm., obverse within a garter inscribed 'Rifle Battalion' a crowned strung bugle, and further inscribed 'Serjeant John Craven'; the reverse, within a laurel wreath inscribed 'To Valour', 'Copenhagen' above, and 'April 2 1801' below, with integral ring attached to a heavy silver wire ring and bar suspension, *very fine* £1200-1500

Provenance: By family descent and sold with full letter of provenance which states:

'Gifted to me circa 1965 by my grandmother Mary Foster *née* Bell (1896-1970). My grandmother informed me that she had received the property from her grandmother Sarah Craven *née* Bell (1852-1915). Sarah Bell married John Hugh Craven (1809-91) at St John's Church, Newcastle upon Tyne on 8 June 1886; they resided at Long Lee, Loughoughton, Alnwick, Northumberland. John Hugh Craven's father was John Hugh Craven (1st), born Wakefield (1776-1847) and is interred at St Michael's Church, Alnwick. He was possibly the recipient of the medal. I believe there is a John Craven recorded as the Serjeant Major in the Percy (Duke of Northumberland) Tenancy Volunteer Rifle Corps, circa 1816.'

Also sold with two silver prize goblets and related letter from The Northumberland Estates Office, Alnwick Castle:

- i. 'Prize Bitch "Charmer" walked by Mr Craven, Longlee. Greenrig Kennels, Lesbury. 1877', 200mm. tall, hallmarked Sheffield 1876.
- ii. 'Presented by Earl Percy to Mr J. Craven, for the 2nd best Dog Puppy walked in the year 1880', 163mm. tall, hallmarked London 1877.

In the records of the 1st Battalion [95th Rifles] it states that 'an appropriate medal was issued on this occasion [battle of Copenhagen] by Admiral Lord Nelson to the non-commissioned officers and several soldiers.'

Whilst this medal has similarities with the few other known examples, it is the first recorded example given for 'Valour'. Note the incorrect spelling of 'Batallion'.

- 681 PRINCESS CHRISTIAN'S ARMY NURSING SERVICE RESERVE CAPE BADGE, silver, reverse numbered '882', pin-backed, *very fine*

£100-140

The Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve was established in 1897, and its members served in South Africa during the Boer War, where the Princess Christian Hospital was based in Pinetown, near Durban. The unit was disbanded in 1907, with its members transferring to Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve.

- 682 S.S. MAINE AMERICAN LADIES' HOSPITAL SHIP FUND COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLION 1899, 44mm, white metal, unnamed, *minor edge nicks, very fine*

£50-70

The *Maine* was originally the Atlantic Transport Line steamer *Swansea*, renamed in 1899 and lent to the British Government as a hospital ship for use in the Boer War and later off China during the Boxer Rebellion. Fitted out as a hospital ship in London by Messrs. Fletcher & Son and Fearnall Ltd., the costs were met by the American Ladies Hospital Ship Fund, under the Chairmanship of Lady Randolph Churchill, mother of the future Prime Minister, who struck the above medallion to help with their fund raising.

- 683 ROYAL HONG KONG POLICE COMMEMORATION MEDAL 1997, silver-gilt, unnamed as issued, with the related miniature award, in fitted *Spink, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine*

£100-140



YORK CLUB MEDAL, silver, obverse featuring portrait of Frederick, Duke of York facing left, reverse inscribed with the principles of the York Club, with the surrounding garter bearing the motto 'The Protestant Ascendancy in Church and State', edge named (**John Judkin Butler**), with Garter suspension, *good very fine* £200-300

John Judkin Butler, a prominent Orangeman from Dublin, was a founder member of the York Club, an organisation established in Dublin in 1824 under the patronage of the Duke of York to help safeguard Protestant values in Ireland. He disgraced himself at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1829, when he refused to drink the health of the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Northumberland: 'On the Lord Mayor proposing the health of the Lord Lieutenant his grace the Duke of Northumberland and the Noble House of Percy, Mr. John Judkin Butler, who was sitting within four persons of the Lord Mayor, rose and said aloud, "I have drunk that toast before, and damn me if I drink it again for he is a base apostate." The Lord Mayor on hearing so unexpected and so gross an insult passed on His Majesty's representative immediately rose and said, "I will not sit here and allow any individual at my table to make use of language reflecting on the Noble Duke who has honoured us with his company this day. I therefore insist that the individual who has been guilty of such conduct to withdraw." Mr. Butler refused to obey the Lord Mayor's request and still went on saying the Duke was an apostate when the Lord Mayor's brother advanced to Mr Butler and said he hoped that Mr. Butler would see the propriety of complying with his Lordship's request. Mr. Butler demanded, "Do you sir tell me to leave the room?", to which the Lord Mayor's brother replied, "I tell you that you ought to leave it." Mr. Butler responded, "I tell you that I will not leave the room for you sir nor for the Lord Mayor and I demand if you are a gentleman sir that you will give me your card." The Lord Mayor hearing and seeing such violence of language and the gesticulation that accompanied it, and apprehending a breach of the peace, desired that two officers be stationed in the room. Mr. Butler notwithstanding went on for some time muttering imprecations upon apostates of all kinds until at length an Alderman proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, at which being drunk his Lordship retire and thus ended this unseemly affair.' (*The New Monthly Magazine*, July 1829 refers).

Butler was subsequently elected a Marshal of the Record Court of Dublin.

685 GENERAL GRANT MEDAL 1896, silver, the obverse featuring the equestrian Statue of General Grant, the reverse inscribed 'Equestrian Statue of General Grant, Presented to the City of Brooklyn by the Union League Club April 25, 1896.', and engraved '**John W. Cooper, of Committee.**', with silver loop suspension, *traces of brooch mounting to reverse, nearly very fine* £30-40

686 UNIVERSAL COOKERY AND FOOD EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL 1905, silver, the obverse showing Victory presenting a wreath to a cook, with a meal set upon a table, the reverse inscribed 'Honoris Causa Londini 1905', the edge engraved 'Presented by Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts M.P.', with 'Special Prize' riband bar and top 'Universal Cookery & Food Association' top riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* £50-70

William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts (1851-1921) was an American-born Conservative politician who sat in the House of Commons for various Westminster constituencies from 1885-1921. He owned Colombia Market in London, and in connection with this built up a large fishing fleet in the North Sea and a considerable trade in vegetables, which led to his involvement with the Universal Cookery and Food Association.

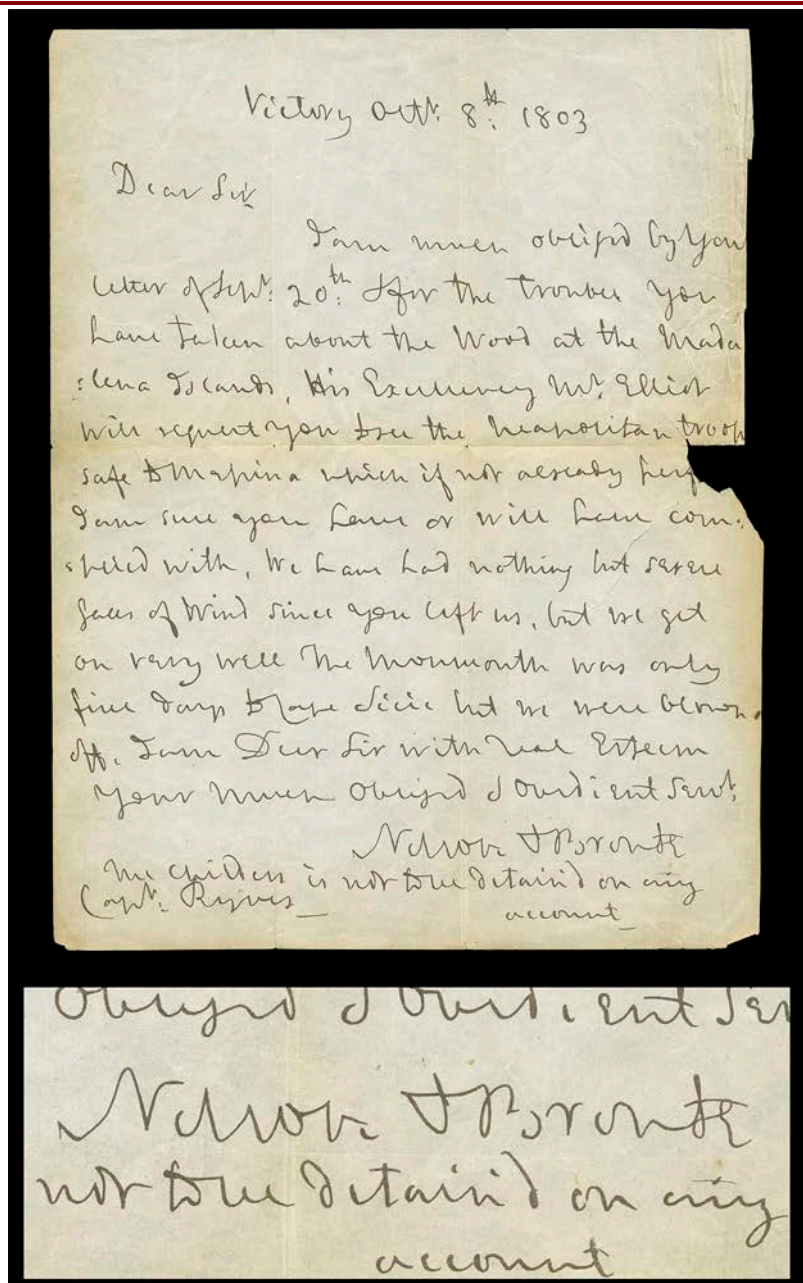
687 LONDON, MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY COMPANY NATIONAL EMERGENCY MEDAL 1926, bronze, the obverse featuring Britannia seated holding laurel branch and shield, with the emblems of England, Wales, and Scotland above, and the inscription 'For Service in National Emergency May 1926' to side, the reverse showing three females holding up two railway locomotives, with the inscription 'Largitas Muneris Salus Reipublicae' below (BHM. 4210), in fitted box of issue, *extremely fine* £30-40

These medals were struck by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company for presentation to those volunteers who had given service to the company during the General Strike, 3-12 May 1926, and were presented together with an accompanying letter of thanks. The initial letters of the Latin inscription on the reverse (which translates as 'The immensity of the task, the well-being of the country') spells out L.M.S.R.

Sold with accompanying letter of thanks from the President of the Executive of the L.M. & S.R. Co., dated Euston Station, January 1927, and named to 'W. P. Scott, Esq.'

688 LORD WILLINGDON MEDAL, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1926), the obverse with co-joined busts of Lord and Lady Willingdon and inscribed 'His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Willingdon', the reverse the Willingdon coat of arms, the edge engraved '**No. 1759 G. C. [J.U.O.] Smith H. G.**', in *Mappin and Webb* case of issue embossed with a Viscount's coronet and a stylised 'W', *nearly extremely fine* £30-40

Lord Willingdon served as Governor-General of Canada from 1926-31, and subsequently Viceroy of India from 1931-36. Raised to the peerage as Baron Willingdon in 1910, he was advanced Viscount Willingdon in June 1924 prior to his taking up the appointment as Governor-General of Canada. Created Earl of Willingdon on his retirement as Governor-General of Canada in February 1931, he was created Marquess of Willingdon on his retirement as Viceroy of India in May 1936.



Nelson (Horatio, Lord), autograph letter signed to 'Capt. Ryves', dated aboard H.M.S. 'Victory', Oct. 8th. 1803'

'Dear Sir

I am much obliged by your letter of Sept. 20th. and for the trouble you have taken about the Wood at the Madalena Islands. His Excellency Mr. Elliot will request you to see the Neapolitan Troops safe to Messina which if not already performed I am sure you have or will have complied with. We have had nothing but severe gales of wind since you left us, but we get on very well. The *Monmouth* was only five days to Cape Sicie but we were blown off. I am, dear Sir, with real esteem

your much obliged and obedient servant,

Nelson & Bronte

The *Childers* is not to be detained on any account.

1 single page, 4to, integral blank, some slight discolouration on folds, and small section missing at centre, with minor tear £2000-3000

Provenance: recorded in The Letters and Despatches of Lord Nelson (Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, 1844) as being in possession of the recipient's son, Captain G. F. Ryves, C.B.

On the renewal of hostilities with France, Lord Nelson was selected for the command in the Mediterranean, and he hoisted his Flag in H.M.S. *Victory* at Spithead on 18 May 1803, taking with him Captain Hardy. He joined his Squadron in the Mediterranean on 8 July 1803, and was for the next six months with the Squadron either off Toulon or at anchor at the Madalena Islands. During the course of this period his public correspondence was chiefly with Mr. Hugh Elliot, the British Minister at Naples, who had sailed from England with Nelson. The Brig *Childers* had arrived from Plymouth on 6 October with communications, and also 'had secret orders to execute' (letter from Nelson to Hugh Elliot, also dated 8 October 1803 refers).

George Frederick Ryves, of H.M.S. *Gibraltar*, an Officer of reputation, had, when in the *Agincourt*, commanded a small Squadron sent by Lord Keith in 1802, to take possession of Corfu, and thence to the Madalena Islands, to do all in his power without using force, to prevent the French from taking possession of them. There not being any chart of those islands, he constructed a very accurate survey, of which Lord Nelson often spoke in his letters in terms of high commendation. For his services to the King of Naples His Majesty presented him with a diamond ring. Captain Ryves was promoted to Flag rank in 1825, and died in May 1826.

Sold together with a slightly damaged copy of *Southey's Life of Nelson*.

- x 690 62ND (WILTSHIRE) REGIMENT OF FOOT ENSIGN'S COMMISSION DATED 4TH NOVEMBER 1812, appointing John Summers, Gentleman, to be Ensign in the 62nd (or The Wiltshire) Regiment of Foot, signed on behalf of His Majesty King George III by George the Prince Regent, countersigned Sidmouth (Henry Addington, Viscount), complete with both paper wafer seals and now contained in a modern glazed frame, *good overall condition* £80-120

John Summers was commissioned Ensign in the 62nd Foot on 4 November 1812, and was promoted Lieutenant on 20 October 1814. He went on half pay in 1817.

- 691 SECOND WORLD WAR MEMORIAL SCROLL, named to '**Flight Lieutenant V. A. Scott, D.F.C. Royal Air Force**', mounted in a glazed display frame, *good condition* £80-120

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 16 October 1942:

'One night in September 1942, this officer captain an aircraft detailed to attack Bremen. Displaying good airmanship, Pilot Officer Scott reached his objective and bombed it. On the return flight his aircraft was engaged by an enemy fighter and sustained damage. The petrol tanks were pierced while the hydraulics were shot away, causing the undercarriage to drop. Despite this, Pilot Officer Scott flew on and although height was gradually lost whilst flying over the North Sea, the English coast was safely reached. Pilot Officer Scott effected a masterly forced landing in a field. Throughout the operation, this officer displayed skill and judgement of a high degree.'

Verdun Ashley Scott was awarded his D.F.C. whilst based at R.A.F. Station, Moreton-in-Marsh, and subsequently served with No. 36 Squadron, Royal Air Force, flying Wellington bombers. He died on 5 September 1943, and is buried in El Alia Cemetery, Algeria.

- 692 SECOND WORLD WAR MEMORIAL SCROLL, named to '**Flying Officer K. H. King, D.F.C. Royal Air Force**', mounted in a glazed display frame, *good condition* £80-120

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 19 October 1943.

The Recommendation, dated 29 August 1943, states: 'This officer has now completed 23 operational sorties, the majority of these against heavily defended targets. His skill, keenness to operate, and determination have always been outstanding and on one occasion he undoubtedly saved a valuable aircraft and crew. On 9 August 1943 the port inner engine gave trouble and it was necessary to feather it immediately. As the aircraft would not maintain height the bombs were jettisoned and shortly afterwards the starboard inner engine over-revved, and it also had to be feathered. As the aircraft was still heavily laden with petrol the pilot was unable to maintain height on two engines, but in spite of this he was able to reach an aerodrome on the south coast, where he landed without further incident. In view of his consistently good work and outstanding skill on this occasion he is strongly recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

Remarks by Station Commander: 'This officer possesses a high degree of courage, skill, and determination. His devotion to duty and fearless disregard for his own personal safety are an inspiration and example to his crew. He is recommended for the award of the D.F.C.'

Remarks by Air Officer Commanding: 'This Captain has been outstanding for his courage and skill on operations. He is nearing the end of his first operational tour and I strongly recommend the award of the D.F.C.'

Kenneth Henry King was awarded his Pilots wings in Montreal on 8 July 1942, and served during the Second World War with No. 78 Squadron, Royal Air Force, flying Halifaxes. He took part in 23 operational sorties between May and August 1943, including the two 'firebombing' raids on Hamburg, *Operation Gomorrah*, and the famous Peenemünde Raid, 17 August 1943. Other targets included Dortmund, Essen, Cologne, Berlin, and Nuremberg, and at the end of his tour he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. He subsequently served with No. 128 Squadron, flying Mosquitos as part of the Late Night Striking Force. He was killed in action on 31 October 1944, when his aircraft was shot down whilst part of a 62-strong Mosquito raid on Berlin, and is buried in Reichswald Forest War Cemetery, Germany.

- 693 QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR VALUABLE SERVICE IN THE AIR BADGE, silver, reverse impressed 'R.D. 847363', *extremely fine* £60-80

Attributed to Wing-Commander **Raymond Colin Oswald Lovelock**, D.F.C., a Captain with the civilian airline Airwork, 'for selfless devotion to the safety of passengers when making a forced landing' (*London Gazette* 16 December 1952).

The airline Airwork, which was formed in 1928 and, following various mergers and take-overs, is now part of British Airways, only reported one Air Accident in 1952, when a Hermes on a trooping flight from Blackbushe aerodrome to the Canal Zone crashed near Orleans, France, due to an engine failure on 23 July 1952. All on board survived. Given the citation, and the subsequent award, it is therefore likely that Lovelock was in command of this flight.

Sold with some copied research.

- 694 **The 'Falklands War' Mentioned in Despatches Certificate to Lance-Corporal N. J. Dance, Parachute Regiment, for gallantry at the Battle of Goose Green, 28 May 1982**

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES CERTIFICATE, named to 'Lance Corporal Neal John Dance, The Parachute Regiment, and dated '11th October 1982', mounted in a glazed display frame with a Parachute Regiment cap badge and South Atlantic Medal riband, with rosette and M.I.D. oak leaf, *extremely fine* £150-200

Neal John Dance served as Section Commander of No. 2 Section, 'B' Company, 2 Battalion, Parachute Regiment during the Falklands War, and was Mentioned in Despatches for his gallantry at the Battle of Goose Green, 28 May 1982 (*London Gazette* 8 October 1982): '2 Section under Lance-Corporal Dance was sent to the right, and after brief contact took two prisoners. He continued his attack, taking two more trenches and another prisoner.' (2-Para Falklands refers).

Sold together with the original named envelope for the M.I.D. Certificate.

- 695** AN EVE OF WORLD WAR II COURIER'S PASSPORT, issued to **Major D. R. H. Gwynne, Rifle Brigade**, by H.M. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Malta, signed 'Charles Bonham-Carter', and dated The Palace, Malta, 30 August 1939, *folded, with slight discolouration, the wax seal cracked and somewhat damaged, otherwise good condition* £200-300
- D. R. H. Gwynne**, was educated at Eton and was Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, on 21 August 1918. He served during operations in Iraq in 1920 (entitled to General Service Medal with clasp for Iraq), and was promoted Lieutenant on 21 February 1920, and Captain on 1 November 1932. He was appointed Assistant Military Secretary, Malta, on 1 September 1935, and was promoted Major on 1 August 1938. He served with the Rifle Brigade during the Second World War, and was promoted temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 3 June 1942.
- Charles Bonham-Carter** was born in Kensington, London, on 25 February 1876, and was educated at Cigton College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned into the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment in 1896 and saw active service in the Boer War. He held a number of staff posts in France during the Great War, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, the French Legion of Honour, and the American Distinguished Service Medal, and was five times Mentioned in Despatches. In 1919 he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
- After the Great War Bonham-Carter served in Turkey and India, and in 1927 became Director of Staff Duties. In 1931 he moved to become General Officer Commanding the 4th Division in Colchester. In 1933 he was promoted to Lieutenant-General and became Director-General of the Territorial Army until 1936.
- In 1936 Bonham-Carter was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta. He was a strong supporter of the need to defend the islands after War was declared in 1939, but by mid-1940 he had become ill, and had to resign his post on 11 October 1940. Created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1941, he died at home in Petersfield, Hampshire on 21 October 1955. His son, Victor, became a novelist of some renown, and his great-niece is Helena Bonham Carter, the actress.
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- 696** BESTOWAL DOCUMENT FOR THE GERMAN CROSS IN GOLD awarded to **Under Officer H. Unterstein, German Air Force**, dated 29 March 1944; together with Bestowal Documents for the Air Gunner's Badge, dated 11 May 1943; Iron Cross Second Class, dated 17 July 1943; the Iron Cross First Class, dated 15 August 1943; the Operational Flying Clasp in Bronze, dated 6 May 1943; the Operational Flying Clasp in Silver, dated 25 May 1943; the Operational Flying Clasp in Gold, dated 21 August 1943; and the Operational Flying Clasp in Gold with Pendant for 300 missions, dated 3 November 1944, *some folding and tears, generally fair condition* £60-80
- Hans Unterstein** was awarded his Air Gunner's Badge in May 1943, and served during the Second World War with the Luftwaffe as an Air Gunner with No. 7 Squadron, Kampfgeschwader 55, flying Heinkel He. 111s against the Soviet Union. He was awarded the German Cross in Gold in March 1944, and completed his 300th mission in November of that year. He was subsequently awarded the Luftwaffe Honour Goblet.
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- 697** WARRANT DOCUMENT from the President of the United States of America recognising the appointment of **Charles Henry Florence D'Arcy McCarthy** as British Consul at New York, dated 12 October 1949, and signed 'Harry Truman', President of the United States of America, and 'Dean Acheson', Secretary of State, stamped with the Seal of the United States, *folded in places, otherwise in general good condition* £70-90
-
- 698** EPHEMERA RELATING TO AMERICAN MEDAL OF HONOUR RECIPIENTS, a large scrapbook containing signed photographs, letters, and citations of various recipients of the United States Medal of Honour, including Brigadier-General J. H. Doolittle; Major M. H. Dethlefsen; Captain M. L. Britt; Captain B. E. Brown; Lieutenant B. M. Thacker; Sergeant P. C. Katz; and Private G. J. Merli, *generally in good condition and an interesting and inspiring collection (lot)* £200-300
-
- x 699** DEFECTIVE MEDALS: SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon, *this a contemporary tailor's copy widened for mounting purposes (Stephen Ellis 16th Lancers) suspension claw re-affixed and widened to incorporate the clasp, plugged at 6 o'clock, fine*; CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Sebastopol, Alma, Balaklava (**3018 S.. I. Simpkins 42nd Royal Highlanders**) *contemporary re-engraved naming, unofficial rivets, 2nd clasp a tailor's copy, top lugs rivetted, nearly very fine*; CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 2 clasps, Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870, unnamed specimen, *unofficial rivets, 1st clasp a tailor's copy, nearly extremely fine (3)* £180-220
-
- x 700** RIBBON: a roll of Pacific Star ribbon; and a roll of Canadian Volunteer Service Medal ribbon, *good condition (2)* £30-50

BOOKS

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- x701** NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL ROLL 1793-1840, bound in five volumes, half dark green leather on blue boards, with blue marble end papers, details handwritten, by clasp, giving recipient's name, rating, ship, other clasps and notes, *leather a little worn, good condition (5)* *£80-120*
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- 702** THE S.A.S. WAR DIARY 1941-45, facsimile limited edition, No 35, published by Extraordinary Editions Ltd, original full leather binding, in original packing and box, *good condition* *£200-300*
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- 703** BOSLEYS, Marlow, a complete run of militaria and medal catalogues (46) February 2000 - November 2015, all with original printed prices realised, *good condition (46)* *£80-120*
-
- 704** CHRISTIE'S, complete run of medal catalogues, from their first specialist sale in February 1978 to November 1992 (after which time Christie's took over Spink) all with prices realised lists, bound in green cloth as four volumes, *good condition and a rare set* *£150-200*
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- 705** MORTON & EDEN, a complete run of medal sale catalogues (35) May 2003 - December 2015, including A.N.S. (3 parts) and other named collections, all with original printed prices realised and many with relevant post-sale news cuttings, *good condition (35)* *£80-120*
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- 706** SOTHEBY'S, a complete run of medal catalogues (25) from 1992 (when the department was located in West Sussex) to 2001 (when the department was closed down) all with prices realised lists, *good condition (25)* *£80-100*
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- 707** SOTHEBY'S GENEVA, the complete set of catalogues for a series of major sales of Russian Works of Art 1991-95 (9) each containing significant sections of Russian orders, medals, decorations, badges and jetons, all but the last with original printed prices realised list; other similar (4), including Christie's Geneva; and other miscellaneous medal sale catalogues (25), including DNW, Spink, Jeffrey Hoare; and a Christie's catalogue for the historic Raglan collection 2014, with original printed prices realised list, *good condition (38)* *£80-120*
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- 708** SPINK, a complete run of medal catalogues from Sale No. 1, December 1983 to April 1993 (when Christie's took Spink over) all with prices realised lists, bound in red cloth as three volumes, *good condition (3)* *£80-120*
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WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

- 709** **Antigua and Barbuda**, 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 2006 (2), unnamed as issued, both in card boxes of issue, extremely fine (2) £80-100
Approximately 30 Medals awarded to U.K. citizens.

710



- Argentina, Republic**, MEDAL FOR THE MALVINAS CAMPAIGN 1982, silver and enamel, unnamed as issued, good very fine £100-140

711



- Austria, Empire**, ORDER OF FRANZ JOSEPH, Civil Division, 3rd Class neck badge, 69mm including crown suspension x 37mm, gold and enamel, gold mark on suspension ring, lacking large suspension ring and neck riband, about extremely fine £800-1200

- x712** **Belgium, Kingdom**, ORDER OF LEOPOLD II, Knight's breast badge, 62mm including crown suspension x 38mm, silver and enamel, minor enamel damage to motto; ORDER OF LEOPOLD II, Merit Medal, 1st Class, gilt; CROIX DE GUERRE, L.III.R., bronze, with palm on riband; MEDAL OF ARMED RESISTANCE 1940-45, bronze; WAR COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1940-45, bronze, with crossed swords on riband; RESISTANCE COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL, silvered; DECORATION FOR WORKERS AND ARTISANS (2), 1st Class badge, silver, gilt, and enamel, with rosette on riband; another, 2nd Class badge, silver and enamel, generally very fine (8) £80-120

713



- Brazil, Empire**, ORDER OF THE ROSE, 5th Class Star, no crown, 54mm, silver-gilt and enamel, minor enamel damage and traces of restoration to motto around central medallion, one tip of star detached from back plate, otherwise good very fine and rare £1000-1500

- 714 Caribbean Realms**, GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MEDAL OF HONOUR, SILVER GRADE, unnamed as issued, *lacking riband, good very fine, rare* £80-120
Issued in three grades, bronze, silver and gold for services to the Governor General.
- 715 Ethiopia, Empire**, MILITARY MERIT MEDAL FOR THE ORDER OF ST. GEORGE (2), bronze, one with original riband; PATRIOT'S MEDAL 1943 (2), bronze, *one gilded*; STAR OF VICTORY MEDAL 1941 (3), silver; ERITREAN MEDAL, 2nd Class, silver; COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL FOR THE OPENING OF THE DJIBOUTI TO ADDIS ABABA RAILWAY 1903, bronze; together with a British ABYSSINIA MEDAL 1867, reverse re-engraved '1154 Sergt. H. 26th. Regt.', *suspension re-affixed*; an Italian EAST AFRICA MEDAL 1936; and a U.N. MEDAL, with United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea riband, *generally nearly very fine and better (lot)* £180-220
Sold together with various cap badges, cloth unit insignia, two sets of 'the National Coinage of Ethiopia' 1977, and a gold and black enamel brooch, 35mm, with a gold lion of Judea holding the flag of Ethiopia in the centre, purporting to be the 'Order of the Lion of Judea' 1st Class, awarded to a British military diplomat during or just after World War II by the Emperor.
- 716 France, Second Empire**, St. HELENA MEDAL, bronze, *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
Sold together with the Bestowal Document named to **Auguste Jean Pierre Manchuelle**, and officially numbered '280626'; and a Bestowal Document for the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, named to Lieutenant **Francois-Biainte Briam de Leinguelin**, Royal Brittany Grenadiers, and dated 24 February 1796.
- 717 France, Third Republic**, LEGION OF HONOUR, 5th Class breast badge, silver and enamel, with silver borders to white enamel rays, *significant green enamel damage to both wreaths, therefore good fine*
Germany, Third Reich, IRON CROSS 1939, First Class, pin back, silver with iron centre, reverse of pin stamped '15', *good very fine (2)* £120-160
- x718 An Unattributed German Group of Four**
Baden, CIVIL MERIT MEDAL, silver, Frederick II; **Baden**, WAR MERIT CROSS, gilt; **Germany**, CROSS OF HONOUR 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords; **Third Reich**, WESTWALL MEDAL, bronze, mounted as worn, *very fine (4)* £70-90
- 719 Germany, Baden**, CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1849, bronze, *good very fine*
Germany, Hesse, FIELD HONOUR DECORATION 1840, bronze, *very fine*
Germany, Prussia, CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1813, combatant's issue, 2nd issue with rounded arms, bronze, *nearly very fine*
Germany, Prussia, HOHENZOLLERN CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1848-49, combatant's issue, bronze, *very fine*
Germany, Prussia, CAMPAIGN CROSS 1866, non-combatant's issue, bronze, *very fine*
Germany, Saxony, HONOUR CROSS FOR VOLUNTEER NURSING 1870-71, bronze and enamel, *enamel damage to motto on obverse, nearly very fine*
Germany, Württemberg, CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1793-1815, for 2 campaigns, bronze, *significant damage to obverse, therefore fair*
Germany, Württemberg, CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1866, for 1 campaign, bronze, *the obverse worn, otherwise nearly very fine (8)* £240-280
- 720 Germany, Bavaria**, ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT, 3rd Class neck badge, 48mm, gilt and enamel, *heavily repaired and re-constituted, lacking obverse central medallion, therefore fair*
Hungary, Regency, MEDAL FOR THE LIBERATION OF TRANSYLVANIA 1919, bronze, *a later cast copy, together with another cast copy of the MEDAL FOR THE RECAPTURE OF SOUTHERN HUNGARY 1941, very fine*
Netherlands, Kingdom, HASSELT CROSS 1830-31, bronze, *nearly very fine (lot)* £70-90
Sold together with a Frederick II of Prussia Commemorative Medal; a Waterloo Society Commemorative Medal in bronze; a Royal United Service Institute Presentation Bronze Medallion; and three miniature awards.
- 721 Germany, Prussia**, POUR LE MERITE, a fine quality c.1918 'Museum' uniface copy, gilt and enamel, with Oak Leaves, and neck riband, in case, *very fine* £200-300
- 722 Germany, Third Reich**, WAR MERIT CROSS, 1st Class pin-back badge, with swords, silver, reverse of pin stamped '65', in *Klein & Querizer, Idar-Oberstein* box of issue; WAR MERIT CROSS, 2nd Class breast badge, with swords, bronze; EAST MEDAL 1941-42, zinc; together with an Austrian bronze plaque, portrait bust of the Emperor Karl on obverse, and his Coronation crown and regalia on the reverse, guarded by a female allegorical figure, and dated 1916, *good very fine (4)* £140-180
- 723 Germany, Third Reich**, POLICE LONG SERVICE CROSS FOR 18 YEARS, silver, with original embossed riband, in *slightly damaged* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £50-70
- 724 Greece, Kingdom**, CROSS OF THE BAVARIAN VOLUNTEER CORPS 1837, bronze, *good very fine, scarce* £200-300
- 725 Italy, Kingdom**, ORDER OF St. MAURICE AND St. LAZARUS, 3rd Class neck badge, 88mm including crown suspension x 54mm, gold and enamel, with neck riband, in *Raviolo e Giardino, Rome*, case of issue, *slight dinting to crown, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £200-240

- x726 Italy, Kingdom,** CHINA CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1900-1901, bronze, no clasp, 'S.J.' below bust for *Stefano Johnson*, with ribbon, *good very fine* £200-300
- 727 Italy, Kingdom,** MESSINA EARTHQUAKE MEDAL 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, with later ring suspension, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £60-80
- 728 Italy, Republic,** ORDER OF MERIT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, 1st Class sash badge, 91mm including tower suspension x 71mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks to suspension ring, with full sash riband, *crown suspension detached from main badge, otherwise good very fine* £100-140
- 729 Italy, Republic,** ORDER OF MERIT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, 2nd Class set of Insignia, by *E. Gardino, Rome*, neck Badge, 75mm including tower suspension x 56mm, gilt and enamel; Star, 74mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, maker's cartouche on reverse and silver mark on retaining pin, with neck riband, *gilding somewhat rubbed, very fine (2)* £200-240
Sold together with a related miniature award.
- 730 Italy, Republic,** ORDER OF MERIT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, 3rd Class neck badge, 76mm including tower suspension x 57mm, gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in *Johnson, Milan*, case of issue, *good very fine* £100-140
- 731 Italy, Republic,** ORDER OF MERIT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, 4th Class breast badge, 60mm including tower suspension x 46mm, silver and enamel, with rosette on riband, in *Johnson, Milan*, case of issue, *good very fine* £60-80
- 732 Italy, Republic,** COMMUNE OF MILAN MEDAL, silver, obverse showing Palazzo Marino, the reverse with the Milan coat of arms and engraved '**a Sir Robert Mayer**', silver marks below, in fitted case, *nearly extremely fine* £30-40
Sir Robert Mayer was a German-born philanthropist, businessman, and a major supported of music and young musicians. He was born in Mannheim, Germany, on 5 June 1879, but moved to London in 1896 and became a British subject in 1902. He served in the British Army during the Great War, and in 1932 was one of the founders of the London Philharmonic Orchestra.
Created a Knight Bachelor in 1939, and appointed a Companion of Honour in 1973, he was made a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order 'for services to music' on his 100th birthday on 5 June 1979. He died on 9 January 1985, aged 105.
- 733 Italian States, Duchy of Parma,** ORDER OF CONSTANTINE, 3rd Class neck badge, 47mm, gilt and enamel, no crown, with neck riband, in *Casazza, Rome*, case of issue, *good very fine* £120-150

x734

Latvia, Order of Vesthardus, Civil Division, 5th Class breast badge, by *V. Millers, Riga*, 60mm including coat of arms suspension x 44mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's name and silver marks to reverse, *good very fine, rare* £700-900

- 735 Ottoman Empire,** ORDER OF OSMANIA, 3rd Class neck badge, 80mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 64mm, silver and enamel, *lacking reverse central medallion*, with neck riband; ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIEH, 3rd Class neck badge, 82mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 67mm, silver, gold applique, and enamel, unmarked, *top suspension broken, lacking neck riband, otherwise generally good very fine (2)* £150-200



An extremely rare Silver Cross of Rhodesia group of three awarded to Colour-Sergeant J. "Jock" McKelvie, Support Commando, 1st Rhodesian Light Infantry, late Royal Marine Commandos

SILVER CROSS OF RHODESIA (727700 Sgt. J. McKelvie); GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 3 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, Northern Ireland (RM. 22353 J. McKelvie, Mne., R.M.); RHODESIA GENERAL SERVICE (727700 Sgt. McKelvie, J.), *this last an official replacement stamped '(R.)', generally good very fine (3)* £3000-4000

The Silver Cross of Rhodesia was awarded on just 30 occasions, four of the recipients being members of the Rhodesian Light Infantry. The official citation for McKelvie’s award, signed by Lieutenant-General J.S.V. Hickman, Commander of the Army, in July 1976, states: ‘Sergeant McKelvie was involved in 14 contacts during the period May 1976 to February 1977. In all these contacts he displayed considerable initiative, leadership and gallantry and, together with his men, accounted for over 60 terrorists. The following contacts are particularly noteworthy: On 9 November 1976, Sergeant McKelvie and seven men were dropped by helicopter into an area in which a large group of terrorists were based. The helicopter was subsequently grounded. Despite the lack of air support, Sergeant McKelvie and his men killed 18 terrorists in the space of three hours. Sergeant McKelvie’s conduct during this contact was exemplary. The success of this contact, which was enhanced by the killing of a further five terrorists and the capture of one, was due principally to Sergeant McKelvie’s personal example, gallantry and coolness in the face of determined opposition. On the 24 November 1976, Sergeant McKelvie and seven men were dropped by helicopter into an area containing a group of terrorists. Once again, through determination, aggression and first class leadership, Sergeant McKelvie and his men, who were later joined by additional men, killed 13 and captured two wounded terrorists. Throughout these and other contacts Sergeant McKelvie has inspired confidence and aggressive spirit in his men. His gallantry, example and disregard for his personal safety have been of the highest order and his professional dedication and determination have been an inspiration to all who serve with him. While in a contact in December 1976, he was severely wounded in the thigh and leg causing him to be hospitalised for two months.’

John “Jock” McKelvie was born in Glasgow in July 1946 and joined the Royal Marines in July 1963. During his 12 years with the Marines he served with 40, 41 and 42 Commando R.M., and was present in operations in Borneo, the Malay Peninsula and Northern Ireland - his official certificate of service confirms. Having been promoted Sergeant in January 1974, he took premature voluntary release in June of the following year, and, with much experience of Commando and anti-terrorist operations under his belt, was a natural candidate for the Rhodesian Army, in which he served with distinction, winning the Silver Cross of Rhodesia.

Accompanying research suggests that McKelvie left Rhodesia at short notice, as a result of which he never received his Rhodesia General Service Medal. However, as confirmed by an accompanying letter, and with Lieutenant-General John Hickman’s blessing, a replacement was obtained ‘through the official manufacturer’ and mounted for display with his original Silver Cross and General Service 1962 awards in 2001.

Sold with the recipient’s original Royal Marines certificate of service, together with congratulatory letters from President Wrathall, Lieutenant-General J. S. V. Hickman, and officers of the 1st Rhodesian Light Infantry, for the award of his Silver Cross; an eye-witness account of the action fought on 9 November 1976, written by one of the helicopter pilots; three official group photographs, and several other associated photographs, letters and confirmation of provenance.

- 737** **Russia, Empire, ORDER OF ST. ANDREW**, a **Replica** set of insignia, comprising Collar Chain, gilt and enamel, made up out of 23 medallions in pre-1850 arrangement, comprising 8 black enamel double-headed eagles with red enamel centre portraying St. George slaying the dragon; 8 red enamel medallions superimposed with a blue cross of St. Andrew and the letters S.A.P.R.; and 7 white enamel trophy of arms with blue centre bearing the monogram of Peter the Great topped by the Imperial crown, with Badge Appendant, 85mm x 50mm, gilt and enamel, a blue enamel cross of St. Andrew superimposed on black enamel and triple crowned double headed eagle; Sash Badge, 85mm x 50mm, gilt and enamel, of similar design to the badge Appendant; and Star, 62mm, silvered and enamel, with Imperial Eagle at centre, all mounted in a glazed frame for display purposes together with the broad sash riband, *of recent manufacture, extremely fine as produced* (3) *£600-800*

738



Russia, Empire, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, MEDAL OF DISTINCTION FOR FOREIGNERS, a composite piece composed of a gold disk, 27mm, upon which has been attached a silver-gilt cross of the order with swords, disk reverse inscribed, 'Order of St. Anne Presented on the 2nd November 1915 to W. E. Lowrey by The Czar of Russia', with crown suspension, eyelet stamped with '56' gold and other marks, suspension loop with stamp mark, *one sword blade missing, good very fine, rare* *£200-300*

- 739** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, ORDER OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR, 3rd type, 2nd Class badge**, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse officially engraved '2291595', with reverse screw-plate, *good very fine* *£30-40*

- x740** **Union of Soviet Socialist Countries, MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED LABOUR**, silver and enamel, unnumbered; DEFENCE OF LENINGRAD MEDAL, bronze; DEFENCE OF STALINGRAD MEDAL, bronze; DEFENCE OF MOSCOW MEDAL, silvered; DEFENCE OF THE CAUCASUS MEDAL, bronze; MEDAL FOR VICTORY OVER GERMANY IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR 1941-45, bronze; JUBILEE MEDAL FOR THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR 1965, bronze; JUBILEE MEDAL FOR THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR 1975, bronze; JUBILEE MEDAL FOR THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR 1985, bronze; MEDAL FOR VICTORY OVER JAPAN 1945, bronze; CAPTURE OF KOENIGSBERG MEDAL 1945, bronze; CAPTURE OF BERLIN MEDAL 1945, bronze; LIBERATION OF WARSAW MEDAL 1945, bronze; MEDAL FOR VALIANT LABOUR IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR 1941-45, bronze; MEDAL FOR A VETERAN OF LABOUR, silvered; JUBILEE MEDAL FOR 50 YEARS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION 1968, bronze and enamel; JUBILEE MEDAL FOR 60 YEARS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION 1978, bronze, *minor repair work to suspension rings in places, generally very fine* (17) *£60-80*

- 741** **Serbia, Kingdom, ORDER OF ST. SAVA, 3rd issue, 5th Class breast badge**, 67mm including crown suspension x 42mm, silver-gilt, gilt, and enamel, Bishop with green robes, *lacking riband, minor enamel damage to top arm of obverse cross, otherwise very fine* *£60-80*



South Africa, Republic, DECORATION FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE, neck badge, 128mm including wreath suspension x 78mm, gold, silver, and enamel, with 5 diamonds around central medallion, 175 grams, reverse engraved '**Bernard Albert Armitage 22 Maart 1984**', and officially numbered '92', *second digit of number officially corrected*, gold marks (.750) to reverse, with full neck riband, in fitted case of issue with lapel rosette, *about extremely fine* *£1800-2200*

Bernard Albert Armitage was awarded the Decoration for Meritorious Service on 22 March 1984. The citation states: 'Bernard Albert Armitage was educated in Pietermaritzburg, qualified in dentistry and medicine in Edinburgh in 1931, and was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1935. From 1932 he practiced in Pietermaritzburg, specialising in surgery, and became head of the Department of Surgery of Grey's Hospital, a post which he held until his retirement in 1967. He was also an honorary visiting surgeon at Edendale Hospital for Non-Whites from its opening until 1966.

Dr. Armitage was secretary of the Natal Inland Branch of the Medical Association of South Africa for five years, and then became its President. He was elected to the Federal Council in 1945 and to its Executive Committee in 1957. In 1968 he was elected National President of the Medical Association, and was awarded the Association's gold medal for meritorious service.

During most of his working life Dr. Armitage has been an active Rotarian, becoming president of the Pietermaritzburg Club and governor of his district. He was also chairman of the Pietermaritzburg and District Community Chest and has been a lifelong member of the South African Red Cross Society, attaining the highest office successively at local, provincial, and national levels. He was granted honorary life membership, the Society's highest award. He also served on the National Council and Executive Committee of the South African National Tuberculosis Association.

Bernard Armitage has also had a long and distinguished association with the University of Natal. He was elected to the University Council by the constituency of donors, serving as vice-chairman for several years. He was also chairman of the Joint Standing Advisory Committee of the Faculty of Medicine for two years. In 1973 he was appointed Chancellor of the University, an office which he laid down in 1983.

In 1972 Dr. Armitage's name was inscribed on the Pietermaritzburg Civic Honours Register. He is honoured today for his lifelong service to his community and his country.'

Sold together with the Bestowal Document; official Citation; copy of the Statutes of the Decoration for Meritorious Service ; letter regarding the institution of the Order for Meritorious Service; and a copy of the recipient's Inaugural Address as chancellor of the University of Natal.

The Decoration for Meritorious Service was instituted by the Republic of South Africa on 25 September 1970; it was replaced in 1987 by the Order for Meritorious Service, which came in two classes, with recipients of the Decoration for Meritorious Service deemed to be holders of the Order for Meritorious Service, 1st Class.

- 743 **Spain, Second Republic**, FASCIST PARTY MEMBER'S MEDAL, bronze and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Exp 15421 Jose Agusti Garcia 1935', with original embroidered riband and integral top riband bar, *some black enamel flaking, very fine* £60-80

744



Uruguay, Republic, GENERAL ARTIGAS BROOCH BADGE, gold (18 ct., 25.21g) in the form of an eight pointed rayed star, with central citrine stone and surrounded by eight small amethysts at tips of star, the motto reading 'General Jose Artigas, Protector de los Pueblos Libres', with gold mark and retaining pin to reverse, *about extremely fine, rare* £700-900

José Artigas (1764-1850) is a national hero of Uruguay, and is often referred to as 'the father of Uruguayan nationhood'.

- 745 **Vatican, Holy See**, ORDER OF PIUS, 3rd Class neck badge, 56mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband, *good very fine* £80-120

- 746 **Venezuela, Republic**, ORDER OF SIMON BOLIVAR, 3rd Class neck badge, 53mm x 48mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *lacking neck riband, extremely fine* £200-300

- 747 **Yugoslavia, Kingdom**, ORDER OF THE CROWN, 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in *Huguenin, Le Locle* case of issue; **France, Fifth Republic**, MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR REGIONAL COMMUNAL DEPARTMENTS, in plastic case of issue; **Kenya, Republic**, DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, Arap Moi, in *Spink, London* card box of issue; **Poland, People's Republic**, CONCENTRATION CAMP CROSS, silvered and enamelled, in box of issue; **Romania, Kingdom**, LOYAL SERVICE CROSS, gilt, in box of issue; **Thailand, Kingdom**, JUBILEE MEDAL 1971, silver, on bow ribbon; together with an 'Arabic' medal, gilt, *very fine and better* (7) £60-80

- 748 **International**, MILITARY & HOSPITALLER ORDER OF ST. LAZARUS OF JERUSALEM, collar chain, 1045mm, gilt and enamel, comprising of 5 medallions with the cipher JSL, and four medallions with the cross of St. Lazarus, two of the medallions with additional securing pins, with ring links, the Badge Appendant 66mm, gilt and enamel, unmarked, *extremely fine and rare* £300-400

The collar chain of the Order is a Chain of Office and is only worn by the national head of jurisdiction of the Order and the Chancellor for each national jurisdiction; and is unrelated to the Grand Cross of the Order.

- 749 **International**, MILITARY & HOSPITALLER ORDER OF ST. LAZARUS OF JERUSALEM, Knight of Grace set of insignia, neck badge, 113mm including trophy-of-arms suspension x 64mm, gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Star, 86mm, gilt and enamel, *traces of verdigris to both, therefore very fine* (2) £120-160

Sold together with a full sash riband of the Order.

- 750 **International**, ORDER OF ST. LAZARUS OF JERUSALEM, Knight of Justice's neck badge, with crossed swords, 68mm, gilt and enamel, with neck riband, *extremely fine* £60-80

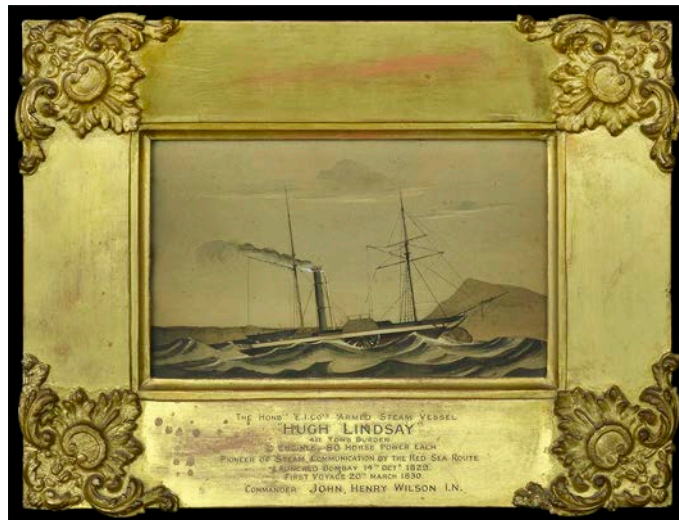
Sold together with a full sash riband of the Order; a commemorative medal relating to the Order; and three related miniature awards.



The superb silver-gilt presentation sword and other items relating to the early history of the H.E.I.C.'s Steam Navy and, more specifically, the celebrated paddle sloop *Hugh Lindsay*, and her master Commander John Henry Wilson

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE AND ORNATE SILVER-GILT PRESENTATION SWORD FOR CAPTAIN JONATHAN HENRY WILSON OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY NAVY, the 80 cm 'Prosser' style pipe-back blade finely frost-etched for its entire length including the following, the full Royal Arms and Supporters, the rampant lion and fouled anchor of the HEIC on a mock-damascus ground surrounded by wreaths of laurel and oak leaves, a terrestrial globe and naval trophies of arms, winged fame, a dolphin and the union flag, and within a cartouche of oak leaves the family crest and arms of Wilson displayed on a shield the motto 'God is my strength' and within a large panel the presentation inscription 'Presented as a mark of esteem and regard, to Capt. Jno. Heny. Wilson of the Indian Navy by the under mentioned friends, whom his constant kindness and urbanity, attached-during a passage from Bombay to the Red Sea in Novr. and Decr. 1835' and within scrolling ribbons at the forte appear twelve names, presumably the passengers on the vessel who subscribed to the sword, predominantly officers of the HEIC service, although there are several civilians among them, including **Charles Norris Esq. Bombay Civil Service, Captain I. E. Williams, Madras Army, Captain C. H. Delamain, Bombay Cavalry, Lieut. H. Stamford, Bombay Artillery, Lieut. R. Knox, H. M. 4th. Light Dragoons, Lieut. G. I. Huband** of the same regiment and **Ensign R. Travers of the Bombay Army**, all of the above surrounded by intricate floral scrolls etc. running the length of the blade. All of the hilt and scabbard mounts are of finely worked silver-gilt, hallmarked for London 1836 and bear the maker's touch mark **TB**. The 'bars' to the solid half-basket guard enriched with oak leaves and acorns the cartouche applied with the HEIC lion and fouled anchor the ferule and the back-strap finely cast and chased with laurels and the pommel a finely chased lion's head, wood grip covered with white fish-skin bound with gilt wire. Complete with its wood scabbard covered with polished black shagreen, with finely embossed and chased mounts overall, comprising of the chape embossed and chased with Union Flags, ships sails and a cannon on its carriage, etc., the middle mount with Union Flags, a crowned fouled anchor and crossed cannon barrels and the long chape with coiled dolphins, all surrounded with embossed acanthus leaves etc., two hanging rings in the form of coiled rope, *the scabbard partly split along the cutting edge and the blade with several isolated but severe areas of rust damage, otherwise although neglected the sword is in good condition overall and should respond well to careful cleaning* **£3000-4000**





The presentation sword is accompanied by the following related artefacts:

i. Pen and ink drawing of the Hugh Lindsay at sea under steam only, 25.5 x 15.5cms., mounted in a glazed gilt frame with moulded corners and with an eight-line dedication detailing the vessel and her master, Commander John Henry Wilson, I.N.; glued to the reverse of the frame is a lengthy mss. description of the scene depicted in the drawing, partly chipped and faded, beginning:-

"*Hugh Lindsay*... steaming around the eastern end of the island of Perim [off the Yemeni coast, at the mouth of the Red Sea]... off the Little Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb..." The inscription concludes "...drawn by [but the artist's name sadly indistinct]".

N.B. Although undated, there is little doubt that this drawing was intended to record the *Hugh Lindsay* on her maiden voyage in 1830.

ii. Portrait of Commander John Henry Wilson, three-quarter length, facing right, in uniform (but hatless), oil on canvas, 49 x 43.5cms., in elaborate gilt frame

iii. An oval lidded copper box, 10cms. high, the domed lid with lengthy inscription in various styles of engraving detailing the Hugh Lindsay and her career, and noting that on her famous maiden voyage she had carried "Government (sic) Despatches & 306 Private Letters"

This box, crafted from copper off the Hugh Lindsay, was probably made when the vessel was finally withdrawn for scrapping in 1856 after nearly thirty years at sea. Interestingly, her engines were also salvaged and re-used in the steam sloop Lady Canning launched on 24th March 1857.

John Henry Wilson first came to official notice as a young lieutenant on the *Benares* when he participated in the Bombay Marine's assault on Mocha [on the Red Sea coast of Arabia, just north of Aden] where, when the enemy garrison capitulated on 30th December 1820, he (and a seaman) was "seriously burned" by an exploding mine after already distinguishing himself during the initial landings. By December 1829 – and by now promoted to commander – Wilson was overseeing the fitting out of the new steam sloop *Hugh Lindsay* recently completed in the Bombay yard of Nowrojee Jamsetjee, the so-called 'Master Builder' [of Bombay]. Wilson's six year tenure as master of the *Hugh Lindsay* was to make him one of the most celebrated mariners of the eastern seas and he was undoubtedly one of the foremost pioneers of steam navigation east of Suez. After relinquishing his sea command, he was appointed Comptroller of Bombay Dockyard in February 1836, a position he held until May 1838 when he retired from the H.E.I.C.'s service; he died in December 1875, largely forgotten and, to history's shame, having never received any official recognition of his achievements.

The *Hugh Lindsay* was the first steamship built at Bombay and was launched by Mrs. Wilson (presumably the new master's wife) on 14th October 1829. Measured at 411 tons and powered by two 80HP. Engines, she mounted four guns and her entry into service marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian Marine. However, when she left Bombay on 20th March 1830, bound for Suez on her maiden voyage, carrying a single passenger and 306 pieces of private mail, her decks were almost awash and her paddles could barely turn being so low in the water. Those observing her departure noted this with some concern and one wag even christened her the "Water Lily" because the swell seemed to be lapping her main deck. Designed with bunker space for only five-and-a-half days' consumption of coal, Wilson had actually been obliged to load enough coal for eleven days, sufficient to get the ship the 1,641 miles to the first coaling station at Aden. Wilson had calculated well however, and when the *Hugh Lindsay* arrived off Aden on 31st March, having completed the first leg of the voyage *solely under steam*, only six hours of consumption of coal remained in the stokehold. After re-coaling, the ship headed for Mocha to land official despatches and arrived at Suez on 22nd April, the complete voyage of 3,000 miles having taken twenty-two days and sixteen hours including stoppages. From Suez, the mail which Wilson had brought went straight overland to Alexandria and thence by packet steamer to London. The whole "experiment" – as it was referred to at the time – to test the feasibility of a steam service to convey the London mails, had proved a triumph and Wilson returned to Bombay to receive a hero's welcome and the thanks of the Bombay government. The successful establishment of this steam link to Suez had a profound and immediate effect on Indian affairs and J. H. Wilson's role in it can hardly be overestimated [For a full account of this epic voyage and indeed the *Hugh Lindsay's* later career, see C. R. Low's *History of the Indian Navy*, publ. 1877 & reprinted 1990].

Although mechanically reliable as well as long-lived, there is some evidence that the *Hugh Lindsay* was not particularly seaworthy. Moreover, her regular scheduled route from Bombay to Suez took her through the Red Sea at a time when that area was infested with pirates. Thus, any prospective passengers were well aware of the risks they were running when taking passage in her and it is little wonder that when she stranded on an uncharted sandbank in the Red Sea, bound for Suez, on 8th December 1835, those passengers aboard expressed their profound gratitude to Commander Wilson, after he successfully re-floated his ship and almost certainly saved their lives by so doing, with the presentation of this handsome sword. Wilson's own report, which duty obliged him to send to East India House in London, takes up the story:

"... as the water was perfectly smooth when the vessel grounded and continued so, no other steps were taken than moving aft the chains and such other things as were at hand... the vessel backed off but, coming too quickly, she again touched the bank but in a few minutes, her head swinging round, set on the engines half power.... On 9th December morning, the *Hugh Lindsay* stood in her usual anchorage and the packets [of mail] were despatched to Cairo without delay. Divers on examining the vessel's bottom it was found that not the slightest injury had been done to the copper or otherwise by taking the ground" [i.e. running aground].

The passengers aboard at the time comprised Mrs Norris, C Norris, James Henderson, Captain Roberts, Captain Williams, Captain Delamain, 3rd Bombay LC, Dr Jefferson, Civil oculist, Lt Stamford, Artillery, Lieutenants Husband and Knox, HM 4th Light Dragoons, & Ensign Travers.

See Lot 752 for this officer's service sword.

752



AN 1827 PATTERN ROYAL NAVY OFFICER'S SWORD FOR AN OFFICER OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY NAVY, the slightly curved 83 cm pipe-back blade etched with the Royal Arms and the rampant lion of the East India Company above a fouled anchor, copper-gilt solid half-basket guard, folding side-guard, the cartouche filled with the lion and fouled anchor of the East India Company, faceted back-strap and fine cast and chased lions head pommel, white fish-skin covered grip bound with gilt wire, complete with its black leather scabbard having copper-gilt locket with ornate frog-stud, middle mount and chape, two hanging rings, *minor rust marking to blade otherwise good condition overall* £400-500

The service sword of Captain John Henry Wilson by family repute. See Lot 751 for a presentation sword to this officer.

753



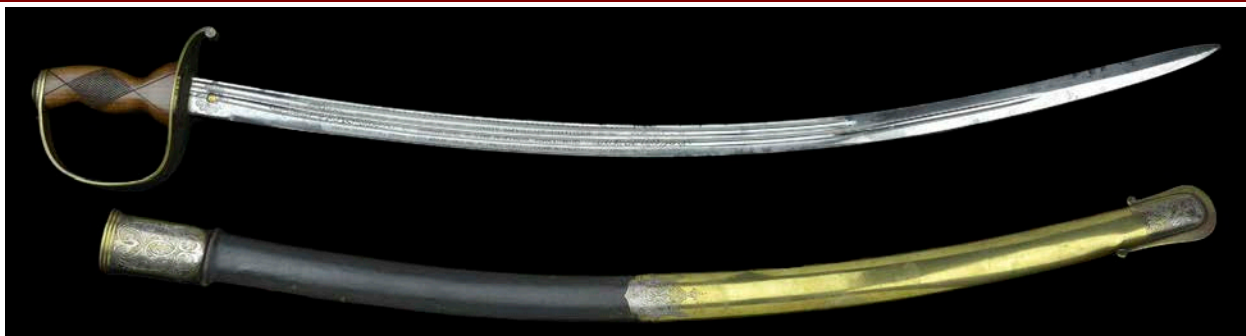
A GOOD SILVER-PLATED 1827 PATTERN LIGHT INFANTRY PRESENTATION SWORD FOR ALFRED LYON, CAPTAIN COMMANDANT 25TH. CHESHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, the slightly curved 82 cm blade by J. & W. Wood of Manchester, finely etched with strung bugle etc. within floral sprays and within an ornate central panel the presentation inscription '**Presented to Alfred Lyon Esqr. Captain Commandant as a mark of esteem and respect by the non-commissioned officers privates and band of the XXVth. Cheshire Rifle Volunteers, Jany. 6th. 1862**', regulation steel guard with strung bugle, back-strap and stepped pommel all silver-plated, fish-skin covered grip bound with silver wire, complete with its silver-plated steel scabbard with two hanging rings, *two minor edge nicks to blade otherwise in good condition overall* £400-500

The sword is accompanied by a manuscript diary titled 'Diary of The 25th. Cheshire Rifle Volunteers' which appears to be in Captain Lyon's hand. The diary gives a remarkable insight into the raising and subsequent administration of the Corps, opening with a meeting held in the National School in Tymperley in December 1859, where the minutes record a pledge was made to raise the Tymperley Company moved by Alfred Lyon Esq. and at this point 17 young men volunteered to join. The diary is interspersed with news cuttings relating to the Corps. The diary itself recording prize shooting meetings, drills, ball practice, prizes awarded and various other events, dinners and the like, the last entry in the diary being that for Saturday 24th. September, 1864 which recorded the Corps. prize meeting. There are also copies of letters pasted in recording various disputes Captain Lyon seems to have had with some of his brother officers, some being quite vitriolic, a Captain Nield at one point accusing him of conduct unbecoming an Officer & a Gentleman!

Alfred Lyon, appointed Captain Commandant on 2nd. April, 1860 of 25th. Cheshire Rifle Volunteers, he appears to have retired by 1865. The Corps was formed on April 2nd 1860 and was based in Tymperley a village one & a half miles NE of Altringham. The Corps was absorbed into the 12th. Corps based in Altringham as its No. 2 Company in 1866, and this may have had some bearing on Captain Lyon's departure from the Corps.

He died at Qourn House, Milverton, Warwickshire on 28th November 1882, his estate exceeding £72,000.

754



AN UNUSUAL PRESENTATION SWORD FOR CORNET H. W. WHITEWAY OF THE FIRST DEVON LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS, the deeply curved 90 cm blade by Henry Wilkinson, Pall Mall, London, No. 10222 (for 1860) having double fullers, one extending to within 10 cm of the point, the other to within 3 cm, from which point the blade becomes back-edged, the blade is undecorated but for the maker's details and the presentation inscription which fills an ornate central panel '**This sword was presented to Cornet W.H. Whiteway of the First Devon Light Horse Volunteers in 1864 by his brother officers in token of their regard for his disinterested and generous assistance in raising and supporting their Corps**', the unusual hilt in the form of a flat brass stirrup guard deeply engraved with scrolls and strap-work, flat oval pommel with a similar decoration, grip of partly chequered polished hardwood shaped to fit the hand, complete with its wood scabbard covered in black leather with integral frog-stop, brass locket and massive brass chape both engraved en-suite with the hilt mounts, the engraved panels to the hilt and scabbard mounts silver-plated, *blade retaining its original finish and the sword in good condition overall* £700-800

755



A SCARCE SILVER-HILTED PRESENTATION SWORD FOR WILLIAM HOPKINSON, CASTLE BAYNARD COMPANY LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE, the slightly curved 81 cm blade intricately etched for its entire length with the regimental devices of the London Rifle Brigade, family crest and motto '**Look forward**' all surrounded by scrolling strap work and within a cartouche the presentation inscription '**Presented by Castle Baynard M Company L.R.Vols. to Captn. W.Hopkinson in the 7th. year of his command Jany. 1866**', the inscription partly defaced but mostly legible, guard based on that of the 1827 pattern light infantry officer's the cartouche in this case being filled with a finely chased badge and motto of the London Rifle Brigade, back-strap with chequered thumb piece and stepped and chequered pommel removable silver tang button, guard, back-strap and ferule with matching hallmarks for London 1865 and makers mark **ET** for Edward Thurkle, ribbed ivory grip bound with silver wire, complete with its silver-plated steel scabbard with two hanging rings, *ivory grip a little chipped, silver-plating to scabbard marked and as stated the inscription partly defaced otherwise in good condition overall* **£800-900**

William Hopkinson, commissioned Ensign December 1859, Lieutenant March 1860 and Captain November 1866, resigned his commission the same year.

756



A FINE PRESENTATION SWORD FOR CAPTAIN CHARLES WHITEWAY HAZLEHURST, EARL OF CHESTER'S RIFLES, the slightly curved 89 cm blade retailed by Hobson & Sons, Little Windmill Street, London, finely etched with crowned VR cypher, light infantry strung bugle, the Regimental device and legend of Chester Rifles, family crest and motto '**Omne bonum desuper**' of the Hazlehurst family and within a scrolling entwined ribbon the presentation inscription '**Presented to Captn. C.W. Hazlehurst. J.P. by the officer's & men of F.& G. Companies of the 2nd. C.R.V. (Earl of Chester's Rifles) on the occasion of his marriage, June 26th. 1883**', hilt mounts of copper-gilt the solid half-basket guard pierced through with sprays of acanthus on a frosted gilt ground, back-strap and pommel with oak and acanthus sprays and a plumed classical helmet, fish-skin covered grip bound with gilt wire, complete with its plated steel scabbard, the hanging ring bands and chape again decorated with sprays of oak leaves and acorns, *blade retaining all original polish, minor marks to plating of scabbard otherwise in fine condition overall* **£800-1000**

Charles Whitley Hazlehurst, born 1859, the son of Charles Hazlehurst of Runcorn, Cheshire. entered the 2nd. Cheshire Rifle Volunteers in August 1881 as a Captain, was Major 2nd. Volunteer Battalion Cheshire Regiment September 1887 and retired in 1898.

He was a JP for Cheshire, residing at Ivy Bank, Aigburth Hall Road, Liverpool and latterly at Broxwood Court, Pembridge, Herefordshire.

He married Eleanor Jane Astbury, eldest daughter of A. Keen of Beechfield, Edgbaston in 1883 when the sword was presented to him.

He died at Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, London on April 12th 1912, beside Broxwood Court he owned extensive properties in Halton in Cheshire the value of his estate being in excess of £100,000.

757



A GOOD FRENCH SILVER-HILTED SMALL-SWORD CIRCA 1750, the 84 cm blade of triangular section etched with a stand of arms etc. double shell-guard pierced and chased with trophies of arms, knucklebone decorated en-suite, hollow urn shaped pommel pierced and faceted, wood grip covered with russet iron ribbon inset with gilt roundels alternating with rows of steel studs, *small area of light pitting to blade otherwise good condition* **£300-350**

758



A GOOD ENGLISH CHISELLED STEEL HILTED SMALL-SWORD CIRCA 1760, the 81 cm colichimarde blade etched with foliate patterns, double shell-guard intricately pierced with a repeat pattern of spirals and trophies of arms to each edge set within a gadrooned border, knuckle-bow, quillons and pierced olive shaped pommel decorated en-suite, grip bound with alternate bands of steel ribbon and plaited steel wire, complete with its original velum covered scabbard with geometric tooled decoration, retaining its original locket and chape the former again intricately pierced the back panel engraved **'Jefferys, Cutler to his Majesty, Strand.'** *scabbard split and shrunk blade will not now fully enter* **£300-350**

Daniel Jefferys is recorded in the Strand, London, circa 1760.

759



A ENGLISH CHISELLED STEEL HILTED SMALL-SWORD CIRCA 1760, the 84 cm colichimarde blade etched with foliate patterns, double shell-guard intricately pierced with a pattern of large and small foliate spirals set within a gadrooned border, knuckle-bow, quillons and pierced olive shaped pommel decorated en-suite, grip bound with alternate bands of silver and gilt ribbon, silver Turk's heads, complete with its original velum covered scabbard with geometric tooled decoration, retaining its original locket and chape both chiseled overall, *fracture to one shell guard, scabbard shrunk and split and blade will not now fully enter* **£250-300**

760

AN UNUSUAL INDIAN BUILT 1796 LIGHT CAVALRY OFFICER'S SWORD MOUNTED WITH AN HEAVY INDO-PERSIAN BLADE, the deeply curved 73 cm watered blade of typical form with short ricasso, unsigned, steel stirrup guard with beveled edges plain round quillon and no langets, unusually shaped ferule rounded back-strap and elongated pommel the whole forming the shape of a tulwar hilt, polished ribbed horn grip bound with twisted silver wire, the mounts of plain but fine quality Indian craftsmanship, *lacking scabbard, good condition overall* **£250-300**

761

A RARE EXAMPLE OF AN 1821 PATTERN INFANTRY OFFICER'S SWORD MOUNTED WITH A CAPTURED INDIAN FIRANGI BLADE, the massive wide straight 97 cm blade retaining its original Indian pierced shoulder mount riveted to the blade, the regulation 1821 pattern copper-gilt guard adapted with an additional copper-gilt mount to facilitate the mounting of the heavy blade, the remainder of the guard of regulation 'gothic' pattern incorporating a crowned VR cypher, *worn overall, most of the fish-skin covering missing from the grip and scabbard lacking, but a most unusual sword* **£300-350**

762



AN UNUSUAL 1821 PATTERN INDIAN LIGHT CAVALRY SWORD, WITH SILVER KOFTGHARI DECORATED GUARD, the deeply curved 80 cm blade by Garden, single wide fuller, perhaps a trooper's blade the back edge being struck 'Garden' but not numbered and completely undecorated, regulation three-bar guard the inside and outside decorated overall with a repeat floral pattern in fine silver koftghari inside the guard near the slot for the sword-knot can found a BUDH or 'magic square' plain domed pommel with elongated tang-button, plain eared back-strap, ribbed hardwood grip, *some service wear overall and lacking scabbard* **£200-250**

Garden, Army Accoutrement Makers & Sword-Cutlers. Between 1862 and 1877 the gunmaking side of the business was carried on under the name of Garden, Robert Spring, and the accoutrement side under that of Garden & Son, they were located at 200 Piccadilly, circa 1824-1891.

763



AN 1827 PATTERN LIGHT INFANTRY OFFICER'S SWORD, the straight 84 cm dumbbell section blade by Edward Thurkle, 5, Denmark Street, Soho, London, etched with crowned ERI royal cypher, strung bugle all amid foliate scrolls and within a small cartouche the owner's initials **G.S.W.** regulation plated steel guard incorporating a strung bugle, fish-skin covered grip bound with silver wire, complete with its wood field service scabbard covered with brown leather, long plated steel chape, the guard retaining its field service brown leather sword-knot, *blade retaining much of its original finish, plating rather worn on hilt, fish-skin flaking from grip* £200-250

The sword of Gerald Sidney Wilson, C.S.I., K.P.M., Inspector General of Police, Bombay, who once arrested Mahatma Gandhi.

Edward Thurkle is recorded at 5, Denmark Street, Soho from 1879-1899.

Note: Wilson's K.P.M. & 1911 Delhi Durbar, sold in these rooms May 2016 lot 105.

Gerald Sidney Wilson was born in 1880, son of Sidney Wilson, late of H.E.I.C.'s Navy. He was educated at Tonbridge and overseas, and passed into the Indian Police Service in 1901, being posted to the Bombay Presidency. He held appointments of Assistant and District Superintendent of Police up to 1912; Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police, 1912-14; Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay City, 1914-18; Principal, Police Training School, 1920-21; Deputy Inspector-General of Police, 1921-28; Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, 1928-29; Commissioner of Police, Bombay City, 1930-32; Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, 1932-34; retired, 1934. Civilian attached General Staff, War Office, September 1939-43; Assistant Divisional Food Officer (Enforcement) N.W. Division, 1943-44. He was awarded the King's Police Medal in January 1918 and was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India in June 1931. He died on 5 February 1960.

The following incident was reported in *The Guardian* newspaper on Monday, 4 January 1932:

'Gandhi was arrested at three o'clock this morning at his Bombay residence, Manibhuwan, the police having arrived only a few moments previously. The actual arrest was carried out by the Police Commissioner, Mr. Wilson, who was accompanied by the deputy Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Pettigara, and four other officers.

As soon as the police were sighted there was a flutter, and everybody tried to secure access to Gandhi's tent, but they were promptly prevented. Gandhi was immediately awakened, and as he was observing his usual silence when he saw the Police Commissioner he simply smiled at him. The Police Commissioner immediately handed over the warrant for his arrest to Gandhi, who, after quickly reading it through, handed it back again.

The warrant for Gandhi's arrest merely says that he is being arrested "for good and sufficient reasons." Then followed some very touching scenes of farewell in which all the members of Gandhi's ashram participated. The Commissioner allowed Mr. Gandhi half an hour in which to exchange parting greetings with his followers. Quick telephone calls were put through to as many places as possible to warn Congressmen who proposed to visit Manibhuwan to confer with their leader before his arrest.

Except for the party of six police officials there were no other policemen at Manibhuwan at the time of the arrest, but immediately after the arrest had been effected batches of policemen armed with lathis sprang up at all important crossroads with a view to preventing all demonstrations or untoward incidents. Most of the women of Gandhi's party wept bitterly as he left, whilst his wife, also in tears, begged the Police Commissioner to take her away with her husband. Gandhi himself, however, appeared to be in the best of spirits, his face being wreathed in smiles. A doctor is accompanying Gandhi to Yerwada Gaol.'

764



AN 1897 PATTERN INFANTRY OFFICER'S SWORD, the straight 83 cm dumbbell section blade by Wilkinson Sword Co. Ltd. London, Number 68920 (for 1950) etched with crowned GVIR cypher, royal arms and foliate scrolls, etc., and within a panel the owner's initials **J.B.W.** regulation steel guard with crowned GVIR cypher, fish-skin covered grip bound with silver wire, complete with its brown leather Sam Browne field service scabbard with frog and straps, the hilt retaining its brown leather field service sword-knot, *the whole sword in good condition including the blade which retains all original finish* £250-300

The sword of Colonel John Bainbridge Wilson, Royal West Kents and Intelligence Corps.

- 765** AN 1896 PATTERN INFANTRY OFFICER'S SWORD, the 82 cm bright blade by Manton & Co., Calcutta, etched with the crowned GRI cypher and scrolling foliage, the pierced sheet metal guard incorporates the crowned GRI cypher, a wire bound fish skin grip, brown leather sword knot with its brown leather covered scabbard, *some slight surface rust on the handguard otherwise good condition* *£80-120*

766

- AN IMPERIAL RUSSIAN 1909 PATTERN OFFICER'S SWORD, the curved 86 cm blade etched with the Imperial Russian Arms to one side and the cypher of Czar Nicholas II to the other, decorated brass stirrup guard plain brass pommel, ribbed hardwood grip, complete with its wood leather covered scabbard, *the blade heavily pitted at point and scabbard leather well worn* *£200-250*

767

- SPANISH COURT SWORD FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF MARCHESE (FERNANDO) GUICCIOLI, the 82.5 cm diamond shaped blade with short single fullers, these engraved 'S E Bastiano Hernandez' and 'En Toledo', plated plain cross guard with semi-pas d'ane rings and fluted hand grip complete with its metal mounted leather scabbard. Attached label states 'The Court sword of Marchese (Fernando) Guiccioli. Given to me by Aunt Cousie when I won the fencing at Wellington in 1922'. The blade stated by the owner to be 17th century with 19th century mounts, *good overall condition* *£300-400*

x768

- 1ST WEST YORKSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY 1871 PATTERN TROOPER'S HELMET, a fine quality plated example of the pattern adopted in 1876, complete with very fine frontal plate featuring crowned rose sprays enclosing a beaded star brass unit title and central plated rose, complete with rose side ornaments and broad plated chin chain, white horse hair plume with top rose finial and correct pattern plume holder. Original leather sweat band with period naming inside 'W. Nicholson', *very good overall condition* *£800-1000*

x769



THE BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT 1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION OFFICER'S BLUE CLOTH HELMET, a very fine example, the blue cloth body complete with all plated fittings frontal QVC pattern helmet plate with laurel and Garter overlays, in the centre on a ground of black patent leather a silver multi rayed cross with central hart trippant this with a blue enamel backing, the title scroll reads simply 'The Bedfordshire Regt'. Original leather sweat band and silk lining, retailed by Hawkes & Co., London and detailed label stating 'No. 516 date 'blank' Name Smith Reg. 1VB Beds Size 6 7/8ths Full'. Together with its named Hawkes & Co., carrying tin this with brass name plaque 'J H Smith Esq., 1st VB Bedford Regt', *slight damage to the blue enamel centre otherwise very fine overall condition* (2) **£600-800**

x770



TERRITORIAL OR MILITIA OFFICER'S 1878 PATTERN BLUE CLOTH HELMET, regulation blue cloth body with all gilt fitments, the post 1902 Royal Arms helmet plate with blank upper scroll and standard motto on the lower scroll, complete with leather sweat band and retailer's label 'F.W.Flight, Winchester', *the plate not original to the helmet but otherwise in very fine overall condition* **£300-400**

x771



TYNE ENGINEERS MILITIA OFFICER'S POST-1902 HELMET PLATE, a very fine and rare example in gilt metal featuring the Royal Arms, a scroll 'Tyne' over the standard Engineers motto 'Quo Fas Et Gloria Ducunt', *very good condition* **£200-300**

x772



THE QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT (WEST SURREY) AN OFFICER'S VICTORIAN PERIOD HELMET PLATE, a fine quality example, the crowned gilt star back plate with laurel and Garter overlays, in the centre on a ground of red velvet the Paschal Lamb, silver title scroll below 'The Royal West Surrey Regiment', complete with all three loop fasteners, *slight distortion to one or two ray finials and the gilt with very slight wear to the high points otherwise good condition* *£160-200*

x773



THE BUFFS (EAST KENT REGIMENT) OFFICER'S HELMET PLATE C. 1900-02, a good quality example, the gilt crowned star pattern back plate with Garter and laurel overlays, in the centre on a ground of black velvet (worn) a silver Dragon, a short silver scroll at the top of the laurels 'The Buffs' and title scroll at the bottom 'The East Kent Regiment', complete with all three loop fasteners, *very good condition* *£240-300*

x774



2ND NORTHUMBERLAND (PERCY) ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS & NEWCASTLE ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS OTHER RANKS VICTORIAN PERIOD HELMET PLATES, both items in die stamped white metal, the first featuring the Royal Arms top scroll '2nd' and bottom scroll 'Northumberland (Percy) Artillery Vols'; the second of similar Royal Arms format with decorated short top scroll and secondary scroll 'Newcastle Engineer Volunteers', both items complete with all fasteners, *very good condition* *£200-260*

x775



3RD CITY OF LONDON RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS (FARINGDON STREET) OTHER RANKS VICTORIAN PERIOD HELMET PLATE C. 1878-1901, a very scarce example in die stamped white metal and featuring a crowned eight pointed star, crossed sword and mace, oak sprays, a circular strap 'Domine Dirige Nos' enclosing '3', below the strap 'London' and a shield bearing the arms of the City, two loop fasteners, *very good condition* £80-120

x776



THE KING'S REGIMENT LIVERPOOL 1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION OTHER RANKS HELMET PLATE, being a QVC Bath style cross with central title circle 'V.B. The King's Liverpool' enclosing a strung bugle horn with '1' within the strings, all loop fasteners present, *very good condition* £80-120

x777



5TH LIVERPOOL RIFLE VOLUNTEER BRIGADE OFFICER'S HELMET PLATE, a fine quality example in die stamped black metal with silvered highlights, featuring the crown over 'Fifth', a Bath style star with central Liver bird and title circle 'Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade', below the bottom arm of the cross a scroll 'Lancashire', *one loop fastener missing otherwise very good condition* £160-220

x778



THE LEICESTERSHIRE MILITIA OFFICER'S HELMET PLATE 1878-81, an extremely fine example in silver plate, the crowned star pattern back plate overlaid with laurel sprays enclosing a title circle 'Leicestershire Militia', in the centre on a ground of black velvet the Maid and Harp in gilt, across the bottom of the laurels a scroll 'Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum', a slight buckle to one ray finial otherwise very fine condition **£300-400**

x779



THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS AN OFFICER'S POST 1902 HELMET PLATE, an extremely fine example, the gilt crowned star pattern back plate with laurel and Garter overlays, in the centre on a ground of black velvet the Dragon and laurel sprays in silver, silver title scroll at the bottom, complete with all three loop fasteners, excellent condition **£260-300**

x780



THE BORDER REGIMENT MILITIA BATTALIONS OFFICER'S VICTORIAN PERIOD HELMET PLATE, a fine quality example in silver plate, the crowned star pattern back plate with laurel overlays enclosing a Bath style star, this with extra laurels between the arms, in the centre a strap 'Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense' enclosing a white over red enamel disc, the red section with a silver Dragon of China, title scroll below the cross 'The Border Regt', complete with all three loop fasteners, a chip out of the white enamel section otherwise very good overall condition **£240-300**

x781



THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT OFFICER'S HELMET PLATE 1881-90, a very fine and rare example, the crowned gilt star pattern back plate overlaid with laurels and the Garter, in the centre on a ground of black velvet a silver eight pointed star enclosing on a ground of blue enamel the gilt tower from the arms of the City of Worcester, a gilt scroll at the base of the star 'Firm', silver scroll at the bottom 'The Worcestershire Regiment', complete with all three loop fasteners, *excellent condition* £300-400

x782



1ST CAMBRIDGESHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS OFFICER'S HELMET PLATE 1878-1901, a good quality plated example, the crowned eight pointed star back plate with laurel overlays enclosing a circular strap '1st Cambridgeshire Rifle Volr Corps', in the centre on a ground of black velvet a three towered castle, complete with three loop fasteners, *very good condition* £240-300

x783



THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT AN OFFICER'S POST-1902 HELMET PLATE, standard crowned gilt star back plate with laurel and Garter overlays, in the centre on a ground of red velvet the Rousillon Plume overlaid with a Garter star, this finished with green, red and blue enamels, silver title scroll at the base, complete with all three loop fasteners, *the gilt with very slight wear to the high points otherwise good condition* £180-220

x784



THE DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT AN OFFICER'S POST-1902 HELMET PLATE, an extremely fine quality example, the gilt crowned star back plate with laurel and Garter overlays, in the centre on a ground of black velvet the castle and key of Gibraltar with scrolls 'Primus In Indis' and 'Montis Insignia Calpe', complete with all three loop fasteners, *near mint condition*

£200-260

x785



THE ESSEX REGIMENT AN OFFICER'S POST-1902 HELMET PLATE, a fine quality example, the gilt crowned star back plate with laurel and the Garter overlays, in the centre on a ground of black velvet the Sphinx/Egypt castle and key of Gibraltar and the motto 'Montis Insignia Calpe' silver title scroll below, complete with all three loop fasteners, *very good condition*

£160-200

x786



9TH LANCASHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS (WARRINGTON) OFFICER'S HELMET PLATE 1878-1886, the whole in silver plate, the crowned star pattern back plate with laurel overlays enclosing a circular strap '9th Lancashire Rifle Vols', in the centre on a ground of red cloth a silver plated rose, complete with three loop fasteners, *one ray finial with buckle otherwise very good condition*

£160-200

x787



40TH LANCASHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS (3RD MANCHESTER) OFFICER'S HELMET PLATE C. 1878-80, a fine quality plated example, the crowned eight pointed star back plate with laurel overlays and a circular strap '40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps' enclosing on a ground of black velvet a gilt metal rose, complete with three loop fasteners, *very good condition*

£200-260

x788



THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT AN OFFICER'S POST-1902 PATTERN HELMET PLATE, a fine quality example, the gilt crowned star pattern back plate with laurel and Garter overlays, in the centre on a ground of black velvet 'Gibraltar' castle and key and scroll 'Talavera', standard silver title scroll at the bottom, complete with three loop fasteners, *very fine condition*

£240-300

x789



1ST CINQUE PORTS RIFLE VOLUNTEERS & 20TH MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS OTHER RANKS HELMET PLATES, the first in plated white metal of Bath star pattern with QVC title circle 'Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers' with central strung bugle horn enclosing '1'; the second in blackened white metal of cross pattern with central oval disc featuring the heads of Mars and Minerva and the motto 'Cum Marte Minerva', at the top the Imperial crown over '20' over 'Artists', the reverse with applied trade plate for Hobson & Sons, London, *one loop fastener missing off the second item otherwise good overall condition (2)*

£100-140

x790



THE ROYAL MARINES OFFICER'S SHOULDER BELT PLATE c. 1840-55, the rectangular burnished gilt back plate with gilt mounts comprising a scroll 'Gibraltar' over the Royal crest over a scroll 'Per Marie Per Terram', complete with two hook and two stud fasteners, the back plate stamped 'Tatham London', no gilt remains on the back plate, the corners with buckling and the gilt worn on the Royal crest otherwise sound condition

£400-600

x791



THE 7TH (OR ROYAL FUSILIERS) REGIMENT OFFICER'S SHOULDER BELT PLATE c. 1840-55, a very fine example of the rococo pattern (Parkyn 114), gilt back plate with gilt rose and crown with red velvet cushions and part Garter motto with blue enamel backing, complete with two hook and two stud fasteners and the separate gilt metal battle honour slide, minute chip to the blue enamel on the bottom section otherwise very fine overall condition (2)

£500-700

792



ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS SHOULDER BELT PLATE, a post 1902 example, the rectangular gilt back plate with silver mounts comprising a crowned circle 'Nemo Me Impune Lacesset' enclosing on a domed gilt ground a silver thistle spray, below the circle a scroll 'Royal Scots Fusiliers' and below this the date '1678', complete with two hook and stud fasteners, the back plate devoid of gilt otherwise in good condition

£100-160

793



41ST (WELCH) REGIMENT OFFICER'S SHOULDER BELT PLATE c. 1829-31, an extremely rare and fine example, the rectangular gilt back plate with dimpled surface and burnished edges overlaid with a silver cut eight pointed star, this in turn with gilt overlays featuring the crowned Garter Proper, laurel sprays, five battle honours and the numerals 'XLI', in the centre a Union spray of a thistle and a rose, complete with two hooks and two stud fasteners, the original leather liner all but one section which would have had the officer's name but with ink inscription '41st Regt'. This pattern of plate was very short lived and is described in Parkyn page 206 last paragraph, *excellent condition* £600-800

x794



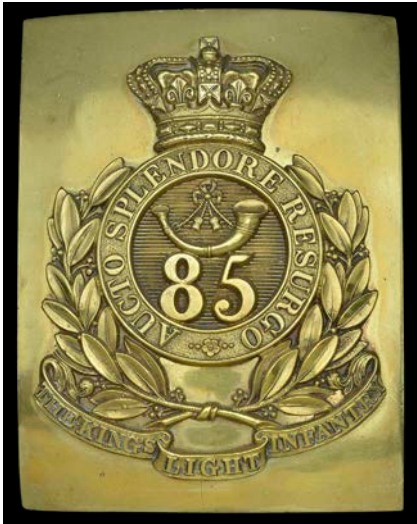
49TH (OR THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S OR HERTFORDSHIRE) REGIMENT OFFICER'S SHOULDER BELT PLATE c. 1840-55, the engine turned rectangular back plate with burnished edges and gilt mounts featuring a crowned circle (Princess Charlotte of Wales'), in the centre Union sprays '49' and 'Hertfordshire', laurel sprays and battle honours on the outside and the Dragon of China at the bottom, complete with hook and stud fasteners and original chamois leather liner, *very fine condition* £500-700

x795



57TH (WEST MIDDLESEX) REGIMENT OFFICER'S SHOULDER BELT PLATE c. 1840-55, the rectangular burnished gilt back plate with a silver star overlay and a further gilt and enamelled overlay this in the form of a crowned gilt cross with battle honours, in the centre the motto and insignia of the Order of the Bath on a ground of white and red enamel, below the gilt cross a silver oval with engine turned numerals '57', complete with hook and stud fasteners and the remains of the original leather liner; described in Parkyn on page 256, *very good condition* £500-700

x796



85TH (THE KING'S LIGHT INFANTRY) REGIMENT SENIOR NCO'S CROSS BELT PLATE C. 1840-55, the rectangular brass back plate with crowned brass mount featuring laurel sprays, the motto 'Aucto Splendore Resurgo' enclosing a strung bugle horn over '85' on a lined ground, a scroll at the bottom 'The King's Light Infantry', complete with hook and stud fasteners, *very good condition* £300-500

x797



MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR OFFICER'S SHOULDER BELT PLATE POST 1902, the rectangular burnished gilt back plate mounted with a silver Imperial crown over a Garter star in silver, gilt and enamel, *the blue enamel section missing and some chipping to the red enamel cross otherwise good condition* £200-300

x798



LONDON AND WESTMINSTER LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS OFFICER'S HALL MARKED SILVER (LONDON 1797) SHOULDER BELT PLATE, of oval outline with beaded rim, in the centre the Lion of England holding a shield bearing the Garter motto and central 'GR' cypher, a scroll at the bottom 'Forward', the hook and stud fasteners removed and now fitted with a brooch pin, *very good condition* £400-500

x799

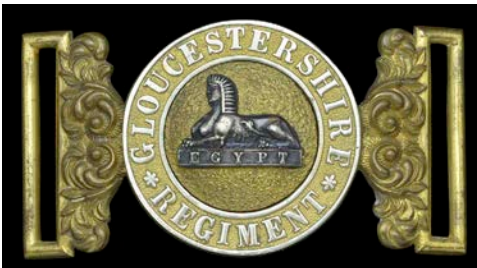


BIRMINGHAM LOYAL ASSOCIATION OFFICER'S SHOULDER BELT PLATE C. 1798-1801, the oval gilt plate engraved with St. Edward's crown over decorated script initials 'BLA', complete with one hook and two stud fasteners, *little gilt remains otherwise good condition* £300-400

- x800** THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT OFFICER'S WAIST BELT CLASP 1881-1902, a fine quality example of standard 1855 pattern, central mounts comprise 'Hindoostan' scroll the Royal Tiger and the Harp and Maid, on the circle 'Leicestershire Regiment', matching bench marks '12', *very good condition* *£100-140*

x801

CHESTER VOLUNTEER RIFLES (6TH CHESHIRE) OFFICER'S WAIST BELT CLASP c. 1859-80, a very scarce plated example of standard 1855 pattern, in the centre a wheat sheaf and on the circle 'Chester Volunteer Rifles', matching bench marks '5', *very good condition* *£80-140*

x802

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT OFFICER'S WAIST BELT CLASP 1881-1902, of standard 1855 pattern, Sphinx/Egypt in the centre and 'Gloucestershire Regiment' on the circle, *very good condition* *£80-120*

x803

THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS OFFICER'S WAIST BELT CLASP 1881-1901, of standard 1855 pattern with central St. Edward's crown over the Elephant, on the circle 'Connaught Rangers', matching bench marks '7', *very good condition* *£120-160*

x804

95TH (DERBYSHIRE) REGIMENT OFFICER'S WAIST BELT CLASP 1855-81, a superb example of standard 1855 pattern, in the centre on a gilt ground the crown over '95', on the circle 'Derbyshire Regiment', matching bench marks '4', *mint state* *£120-160*

x805

3RD ROYAL JERSEY LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA OFFICER'S WAIST BELT CLASP 1855-1902, a fine quality and rare example of standard 1855 pattern, in the centre a crowned strung bugle horn enclosing '3', on the circle 'Royal Jersey Light Infantry', matching bench marks '6', *slight verdigris to the centre and outer circle otherwise very fine condition* *£140-200*

x806



1ST ROYAL GUERNSEY MILITIA OFFICER'S WAIST BELT CLASP 1855-1902, a very scarce example of 1855 pattern, in the centre a silver bugle horn with three leaf finial enclosing '1', on the circle 'Royal Guernsey Militia', matching bench marks '18', very good condition £140-200

x807



LANCASHIRE HUSSARS YEOMANRY OFFICER'S SHAKO c. 1850, a very scarce example, the tall cylindrical body with red cloth covering and lace decoration round the top, sunken black leather top, a broad black leather band at the bottom and a bound black leather frontal peak, the shako is further enhanced with a circular gold lace decorated circle this with a navy cloth background, on this and extending to the top six gold orris cords held in position on the circle with a gilt ball pattern button (plain), further orris cord is sewn in with a loop at the back to attach the body lines, complete with leather chin strap (part detached) and quilted brown silk sweat band and lining, seven small moth holes to the red cloth, the lace dull and the bottom bracing band fractured at the rear otherwise good condition for age £500-700

x808



ROYAL GLAMORGAN LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA AN OFFICER'S 1855-61 PATTERN SHAKO, a good quality example, the black beaver covered body with slightly sunken leather top leather bracing band and leather front and back peaks, complete with its buff leather sweat band and the partly attached silk liner complete with its original leather chin strap. The frontal plate of 1855 pattern being a gilt crowned star with silver and gilt overlays comprising the VR cypher pierced unit title circle with a bugle horn below. A green horse hair falling plume and correct pattern gilt three leaf ball holder, the plate not original to the shako and the anchor plate for the plume missing, slight distortion to the sunken leather top otherwise in good overall condition £700-900

x809



THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY OFFICER CADET'S 1855-61 PATTERN SHAKO, a fine quality example, the black beaver body with sunken black leather top and similar bracing band front and back peaks, the fine quality gilt frontal plate of 1844 pattern being a crowned ten pointed star overlaid with wreaths of palm and laurel enclosing a circle 'Auspicio Regis Et Senatus Angliae' and a plain domed disc. Original buff leather sweat band. The shako is fitted with large lion's mask side ornaments and a broad gilt chain chin strap (incorrect). A white over red ball plume and pierced leaf ball plume holder, *the plate not original to the shako, one minor moth nip otherwise good overall condition* £700-900

x810



8TH (KING'S ROYAL IRISH) HUSSARS OFFICER'S FULL DRESS SABRETACHE C. 1880-1901, in red moroccan the face covered with shamrock pattern lace enclosing an involved design comprising a Guelphic crown, the regimental motto, 'VR' cypher upon which is the Royal Crest, the Maid and Harp and eight battle honours to Afghanistan, retailed by Hawkes & Co., 14, Piccadilly and complete with all three D rings and retaining strap, *some surface wear to the cloth within the Guelphic crown and the gold shamrock pattern lace oxidised, wear to the velvet cushions on the Royal Crest crown and the lace dull overall* £800-1200

x811



15TH THE KING'S HUSSARS OFFICER'S FULL DRESS SABRETACHE C. 1882-1901, in red moroccan with red cloth face, the lace of 'Austrian Wave' pattern, the face panel with a Guelphic crown, battle honours, to Afghanistan, the Royal crest and trophies of flags and arms, the retaining strap at the rear broken, *minute surface moth spots on the face, some wear to the velvet cushions on the crown, otherwise very good condition* £800-1200

x812



WEST KENT YEOMANRY CAVALRY OFFICER'S FULL DRESS SABRETACHE C. 1870-1901, in crimson moroccan overlaid with red cloth face and silver train lace, the central panel displays the crown, the white horse of Kent over a scroll 'Invicta', below laurel sprays and tri-part scroll 'Loyalty, Liberty, Property' complete with three D ring loops and short leather suspension straps, the lace dull overall and the pale blue silk backing to the motto scrolls lacking, the velvet cushions of the crown worn otherwise sound condition

£400-600

x813



THE QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT OF STAFFORDSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY OFFICER'S FULL DRESS SABRETACHE, the black moroccan bag overlaid with silver train lace, the blue velvet panel decorated with St. Edward's crown over the Knot Simplicita, the crown in gold and silver lace with coloured silk decoration, the Knot in silver, complete with all three carrying rings, trade label in the reverse for 'Hawkes & Co., No. 14, Piccadilly', the bag lacks retaining strap and the blue velvet with small areas of wear, the lace dull overall

£500-700

x814



THE ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICER'S FULL DRESS SABRETACHE C. 1860-1901, of standard pattern, the black moroccan overlaid with a blue cloth face and gold train lace enclosing the Royal Arms, oak and laurel sprays, a gilt metal cannon and scroll 'Quo Fas Et Gloria Ducunt', complete with all three D rings, the blue cloth face with wear and some slight repair, the silver wire sections subsequently painted over in silver, wear to the velvet backing on the bottom scroll, various sequins missing, otherwise reasonable condition

£100-160

x815



NORTHUMBERLAND MILITIA ARTILLERY OFFICER'S FULL DRESS SABRETACHE AND A VICTORIAN PERIOD OTHER RANKS HELMET PLATE OF THE 1ST NORTHUMBERLAND ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS, the sabretache of standard pattern in black moroccan with blue cloth face and silver train lace featuring the Royal Arms laurel and oak sprays, a silver plated cannon and title scroll 'Northumberland Artillery' (see Litchfield Fig. 158 for the corresponding full dress pouch) c. 1854-82. The inside flap of the sabretache has been mounted with a Royal Arms pattern white metal helmet plate of the 1st Northumberland Artillery Vols. (the 'First' scroll has been defaced), the three loop fasteners are present but bent over, the sabretache lace requires cleaning and there is velvet loss to the cushions of the crown and to the title scroll, the retaining strap is missing and the inner retaining stud is a crude replacement (2) £360-460

x816



15TH THE KING'S HUSSARS OFFICER'S POST-1902 FLAP POUCH, a very fine example, the pouch and flap of red moroccan overlaid with scarlet cloth and thereon gold and silver bullion decoration, these feature the Imperial crown, eight battle honours, the Royal Crest and trophies of arms and flags, slight moth damage to the red cloth on the reverse and slight surface wear in places otherwise in very good condition £340-400

x817



THE ROYAL BUCKS YEOMANRY CAVALRY AN OFFICER'S VICTORIAN PERIOD FULL DRESS FLAP POUCH AND HALL MARKED SILVER SHOULDER BELT, the pouch of dark green moroccan overlaid with green velvet and silver train lace, the front panel with embroidered St. Edward's crown over the VR cypher, complete with carrying rings; the shoulder belt of dark green moroccan overlaid with silver lace and central green silk stripe, the fittings comprising pricker plate, chains and guard, buckle, tip and slide are hall marked silver Birmingham 1897 by Bent & Parker, very good overall condition £500-700

818



HEREFORDSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS OFFICER'S POUCH BELT PLATE C. 1860-1901, a fine quality two part example in silver plate featuring crowned laurels with a plain plinth below the crown, this with three screw post fasteners over which the second part is fitted, this features a circle 'Herefordshire Rifle Volunteers' enclosing a shield bearing the full arms of Hereford, *very good condition* £240-300

x819



DUBLIN CITY MILITIA ARTILLERY OFFICER'S SHOULDER POUCH AND BELT C. 1883-1901, a very fine example, the folding purse pattern pouch of black moroccan overlaid with navy cloth, the front decorated in gold lace features the Royal Arms, open laurel sprays, a gilt metal cannon and bottom scroll 'Dublin City Artillery', the short top scroll features three stars; the shoulder belt of standard Royal Artillery pattern, gold lace on black moroccan with gilt metal buckle, tip and slide, *very good condition* £400-600

x820

ROYAL JERSEY MILITIA OTHER RANKS CROSS BELT PLATE, of oval outline in heavy gauge die stamped brass featuring a shield with three lions on a lined ground and leaf spray above the shield, complete with one hook and two stud fasteners, *very good condition* £240-300

821



1ST CHESHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS OTHER RANKS SHAKO/GLENGARRY BADGE C. 1860-80, a good quality example in die stamped blackened metal displaying the Prince of Wales's crest and motto over a Bath star style cross, in the centre '1st Cheshire Rifle Volunteers' enclosing a Garb, original two loop fasteners, *very good condition* £80-120

x822

SCOTTISH HEAD DRESS BADGES C. 1881- PRESENT DAY, a selection of good quality items including Victorian period issues to the KOSB, HLI, Royal Scots Fusiliers and The Black Watch, later issues to A & SH (2), Gordons, Camerons, Seaforths, a Sergeants KC issue to The Black Watch, 5th Seaforths (pin lacking), Lovat's Scouts (large white metal), London Scottish, Tyneside Scottish (two feet on tower) (pin lacking), Scots Guards, officers' plated issues to the Seaforths, the Lowland Brigade, the Highland Brigade, Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (o/r's), together with a few collar badges including QVC pairs to the HLI and the Cameron Highlanders, a shoulder title Seaforth; also reproduction badges, eleven Scottish examples, *good overall condition (parcel)* £100-140

823



BIRMINGHAM BATTALIONS 1914 ENAMELED BUTTONHOLE BADGE & VICKERS ARMSTRONG ARP HALL MARKED SILVER LAPEL BADGE, the first with red and white enamel on a circular base metal disc by J. Dingley, Birmingham features the Imperial crown, GR cypher and 'Birmingham Battalion 1914'; the second hall marked 1938 Birmingham by J.R. Gaunt & Sons displays the VA monogram with A.R.P. above, original pin fastener, *very good condition (2)* £80-120

x824



CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES BADGES, a small group of good quality examples comprising cap badges to the 43rd Battalion (browning copper), 134th Battalion (browning copper Ellis), 241st Battalion (pickled copper Ellis), 16th Battalion (white metal), 13th Battalion (white metal), 94th Battalion (an unrecorded pattern featuring an Imperial crown over a title circle 'Dileas Do'n Bhrataich Argyll Highlanders' enclosing a thistle spray and '94', by J.R. Gaunt Montreal) (one fastening lug missing); 72nd Battalion collar badge (pickled copper) (now brooched), a shoulder title 'Seaforth Highlanders/Canada' (blade fasteners), *good overall condition* (8) £100-140

825



INDIA PARACHUTE REGIMENT OFFICER'S CAP BADGE, a very rare example in die stamped unmarked Indian silver, featuring the Royal Crest over wings and parachute with a plinth 'India' across the lower section of the parachute, complete with original loop fasteners, *very good condition* £80-120

x826

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY NCO'S PLAID BROOCHES c. 1881-1902, two good quality plated examples, each having a plain quoit and thereon mounted with the regimental glengarry badge, both with stout pin fasteners, *very good condition* (2) £120-160

x827

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY POST-1902 OFFICER'S PLAID BROOCH & THE BLACK WATCH AN NCO'S PLATED PLAID BROOCH, the first with a plain quoit mounted with thistle sprays and overlaid with innumerable battle honours, the centre section with a screw bolt and nut applied glengarry badge; the second in die cast white metal featuring regimental badge, St. Andrew and the Thistle motto, both with stout pin fasteners, *good condition* (2) £100-140

x828



THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS SENIOR NCO'S PLAID BROOCH PART HALL MARKED EDINBURGH 1914, the plain quoit in silver plate, the overlay featuring the regimental title, badges and St. Andrew's cross is hall marked Edinburgh 1914 by 'T.E', stout pin fastener, *good condition* £80-120

x829



THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES) 7TH TERRITORIAL BATTALION SENIOR NCOs PLAID BROOCH c. 1908-14, a good period example in white metal and silver plate, the quoit with simple line decoration mounted with a circular thistle wreath, this with the mullet over a strung bugle horn, in the centre the wreath mounted with figure '7' just above the mullet, stout pin fastener, *very good condition* £200-300

x830

79TH CAMERONIAN HIGHLANDERS & CAMERONIAN HIGHLANDERS SENIOR NCOs PLAID BROOCHES c. 1860-81 & 1881-1960, both in die cast silver plate both featuring thistle sprays enclosing two battle honours 'Peninsula' and 'Waterloo', the first with a Sphinx/LXXIX in the centre, the other with Sphinx/Egypt in the centre, both with pin fasteners, *good condition* (2) £140-200

x831



ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS & PERTH HIGHLAND RIFLE VOLUNTEERS (LATER 5TH VB THE BLACK WATCH) OFFICERS' PLAID BROOCHES, the first in solid heavy gauge die cast silver plate, the quoit features celtic decoration and four raised targes, Princess Louise's coronet and cypher, the Boar's Head and Cat badges and unit title; the second in die stamped silver plate displays a continual thistle spray, a circle 'Dia Agus Ar Duthaich' enclosing a rampant lion on a torse, both with stout pin fasteners, *very good condition* (2) £160-220

832



HALL MARKED SILVER PLAID BROOCH, a very fine example hall marked Birmingham 1937 by A.F, the strap 8 cms in diameter with raised motto 'Dominus Fecit', in the voided centre a boar's head upon a torse, complete with stout pin fastener. Accompanied by a letter dated 1985 concerning the structure of the motto and central crest, *very good condition* £140-200

833

A MINIATURE 'V.C.' SWEETHEART BROOCH, a silver Maltese Cross set with semi-precious stones, the reverse engraved 'Elsie from Colonel Maude, V.C., C.B. Dawlish July 8th 1900', together with a copy Victoria Cross, *good condition* £100-140

V.C. *London Gazette* 18 June 1858:

'This officer steadily and cheerily pushed on with his men, and bore down the desperate opposition of the enemy, though with the loss of one-third of his Artillerymen. Sir James Outram adds, that this attack appeared to him to indicate no reckless or foolhardy daring, but the calm heroism of a true soldier, who fully appreciates the difficulties and dangers of the task he has undertaken and that, but for Captain Maude's nerve and coolness on this trying occasion, the Army could not have advanced.'

x834



2ND CITY OF LONDON RIFLES OFFICER'S FULL DRESS ASTRAKHAN BUSBY C. 1903-8, a very fine example, the front with a large blackened silver badge of cross form depicting a scroll 'Domine Dirige Nos' the upper arm of the cross 'South Africa 1900-02', in the centre a strung bugle horn with title circle '2nd City of London Rifles', a corded boss above with a silver Imperial crown. White leather sweat band and crimson silk lining part perished for 'Samuel Brothers Ltd., Ludgate Hill, London', original leather chin strap and the red over black feather plume with its black and silver holder, *very fine condition* £300-400

x835



THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT VOLUNTEER BATTALION OFFICER'S FULL DRESS ASTRAKHAN BUSBY C. 1883-1908, a fine quality example, the front embellished with a coiled bugle horn, a black cord boss above this with a blackened silver cross patee displaying a Royal Ducal coronet and the monogram 'AEA', retailed by 'Samuel Brothers, Ludgate Hill' and complete with sweat band, lining and chin strap, the plume of black horse hair over teal blue feathers and black and silver holder, *very good condition* £250-350

836



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE TROOPER'S FULL DRESS UNIFORM c. 1964, comprising four pocket scarlet tunic with royal blue facings anodised shoulder titles, badges and buttons, three embroidered long service stars and embroidered cuff badges for a marksman making the highest score in the Force, internal label 'The Workman Uniform Company Limited, Montreal, Canada' and with number details '531988' date '5-11-6?', '43 P1', heavy duty navy cloth riding breeches with broad yellow seam, faun felt hat by 'John B. Stetson Company, Canada, Limited, Brockville No. 1 quality' complete with leather hat band, narrow leather chin straps, brown leather waist belt with all fittings, other leather elements comprising a sword frog, pistol holster, ammunition pouch, shoulder strap and cased whistle, a pair of regulation knee length boots complete with nickel plated spurs, *very good overall condition* £300-500

837

A BRIGADE OF GUARDS BANNER, made of crushed velvet, with large Garter Star at centre, silk with bullion thread, *some silk damage to Star, otherwise in good condition* £200-300

x838



THE ROYAL FUSILIERS CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT DRUM MAJOR'S MACE c. 1920-36, 150 cms long, the malacca stave decorated with gilt interwoven chains and a bottom sheath of 40 cms, the bulbous finial with unit titles and mounted cap badge, laurels and crowned GVR cypher, battle honours on two separate sections include those of the 1st World War, the finial being the Imperial crown, *some regilding and a dent to the top section of battle honours otherwise good overall condition* £300-500

839

A PAIR OF HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY OFFICERS' EPAULETTES, c.1816-30, bullion wire and fine gilt crescents with gilt H.E.I.C. buttons and original padded backing of pink and yellow silk, *backing silk frayed in parts, otherwise in good condition* (2) £100-140

x840

PRINCESS MARY CHRISTMAS 1914 TIN, complete with two packets of 16 cigarettes each, both opened at top but with contents untouched; portrait photograph of H.R.H. Princess Mary; and accompanying Christmas Card, *good condition* £80-120

841

A GEORGE V SILVER PRESENTATION CIGARETTE CASE, with crowned cypher on lid, Hallmarks for London 1934 inside, housed in Clarke, London leather case, *good condition* £140-180

x842



RICHARD SIMKIN WATERCOLOUR DATED 1878 OF A MOUNTED ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICER, of oval outline 25 x 20 cms, the mounted officer is depicted wearing the new 1878 pattern helmet, a shoulder belt, sword and sabretache, signed and dated 'R. Simkin/78' now in a modern glazed frame, *very good condition* £100-160

x843



ORLANDO NORIE 15TH KING'S ROYAL HUSSARS WATERCOLOUR C. 1880, 28.5 x 18.5 cms, seven mounted figures are depicted headed by an officer in Full dress, busby with plume, tunic, breeches and knee boots, pouch belt, sabretache and shabrac, his charger with a scarlet horsehair throat plume, the remaining six figures are troopers wearing busbies, tunic, breeches and boots, the whole against a countryside background, signed 'O.Norie', contained in a modern glazed frame, *very good condition* £300-400

x844



ORLANDO NORIE WATERCOLOUR OF TWO INFANTRY OFFICERS AND A PRIVATE c. 1861-68, of oval outline 18 x 13.8 cms, the private soldier is shown in Full Service Marching Order wearing the 1861 pattern shako and scarlet tunic with yellow facings, the two officers are depicted one in the Undress scarlet frock and the other in Full dress, the former is wearing the 1857 pattern forage cap and the latter the 1861 pattern shako, signed 'O.Norie', very good condition £160-200

845 A FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL PRESENTATION STICK PIN, gilt, with top 'E.L.' cipher, in *Teterger, Paris*, case of issue, good condition £30-40

Sold together with a hand-written note that says 'Presented by President Loubet to Lieutenant-Commander William Boyle, of H.M.S. 'Haughty' forming part of the escort of destroyers on the occasion of the President's visit to London, July 1903.'

Émile Loubet (1838-1929) was the 8th President of the Third Republic of France, in office from February 1899 to February 1906, having previously served as Prime Minister.

846 AN IMPERIAL GERMAN WELTKRIEG RING, silver and enamel, with Imperial German banner and Iron Cross on front, 'Welt' and 'Krieg.' in blackened lettering either side, silver mark '800' stamped on inside, in fitted case, good very fine £200-300

847



A KAISER WILHELM PRESENTATION STICK PIN, gilt, with top crowned 'W' cipher, in case of issue, very fine condition £50-70

Sold together with three postcard photographs of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany.

848 A DINNER PLATE FROM KAISER WILHELM'S DINNER SERVICE, 320mm in diameter, with crowned 'W.R.' cipher at top, and with an attractive pink rim, with maker's mark 'KPM' and date 1901 on reverse, small chip to rim on obverse, and more chipping to reverse, otherwise fine condition £150-200

Provenance: Carsten Zeige, June 2000.

Sold together with a photograph of the Kaiser in exile, bearing a facsimile of his signature, and a postcard photograph of him and his empress in happier days.

849 A GERMAN WORLD WAR TWO CUSHION, made up of six cap tallies, 'Kraftfahrkompanie Wilhelmshaven', '4. Schiffsstammabteilung 4.'; '6. Schiffsstammabteilung 6.'; 'Marinessanitasschule'; 'Segelyacht Nordwind'; and 'Kriegsmarine', with double gold braid between each tally, some wear particularly to central tallies, otherwise in good condition and an attractive lot £80-120

850 AN IMPERIAL RUSSIAN TSAR NICHOLAS II CORONATION MUG 1896, tin and enamel, given by the Tsar to his people; together with an Imperial Russian Officer's portable icon in brass, some chipping to mug, otherwise good condition (2) £80-120



Commission Form – Medals 8 December 2016

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the price(s) mentioned below. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or any reserve. I understand that in the case of a successful bid, a premium of 20 per cent (plus VAT if resident in, or posted to within, the European Union) will be payable by me on the hammer price of all lots.

Please ensure your bids comply with the steps outlined below:-

- Up to £100 by £5
- £100 to £200 by £10
- £200 to £500 by £20
- £500 to £1,000 by £50
- £1,000 to £2,000 by £100
- £2,000 to £5,000 by £200
- £5,000 to £10,000 by £500
- £10,000 to £20,000 by £1,000
- £20,000 to £50,000 by £2,000
- £50,000 to £100,000 by £5,000
- Over £100,000 by £10,000

Bids of unusual amounts **will be rounded down** to the bid step below and will **not** take precedence over a similar bid unless received first. All absentee bids will be executed in the name of ‘Wood’.

NOTE: All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 16:00 on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, DNW cannot accept responsibility for bids received after that time. It is strongly advised that you use our online **Advance Bidding Facility**. If you have a valid email address bids may be entered, and amended or cancelled, online at www.dnw.co.uk right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments. Bids posted or faxed to our office using this form will now be entered by our staff into the system using exactly this facility to which our clients now have access.

There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your advance bids than to place them yourself online.

I confirm that I have read and agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions of Sale printed in the catalogue.

Signed _____

Name (Block Capitals) _____ Client Code _____

Address _____

Tel: _____ E-mail _____

If successful, I wish to pay for my purchases by (please indicate):

- Cash Cheque Credit/Debit Card (see below) Bank Transfer
- Other (please give details) _____

Please note that all payments for purchases by credit card are subject to a 2 percent surcharge on the total invoice price. All payments to be made in pounds sterling.

If successful, I wish to pay for my purchases by (please indicate):

- Master Card Visa Amex Debit card (no surcharge) Issue No

Name (as shown on card) _____

Card no. _____ Start Date / Expiry Date /

Your bids may be place overleaf

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR BUYERS

Absentee Bids

It is recommended that absentee bids are placed using our online advance bidding facility, which is available on our website at www.dnw.co.uk. Bids placed in this way cannot be seen by others and do not go live until the actual moment that the lot in question is being offered for sale. All bids can be easily altered or cancelled by the bidder prior to this point. An automated confirmatory email will be sent confirming all bids and alterations

Anyone with a valid email address can easily register to bid online.

There is no additional charge for online bidding and it is not necessary to pre-register a payment card in order to do so.

Whilst we are still happy to execute all bids submitted in writing or by phone, fax, etc., it should be noted that bids left with us will be entered at our offices using the same bidding facility to which all our clients have access. There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your bids than to execute them yourself online.

Whilst online bids can be placed up until the moment a lot is offered for sale, all bids made to the office must be confirmed in writing, by fax or e-mail and should be received by 18:00 on the day before the auction. Although we will endeavour to execute late bids, Dix Noonan Webb Ltd cannot accept responsibility for any bids received on the day of the auction itself.

Commission Form

Further advice to bidders and purchasers may be found on the commission form included with this catalogue. Please use this form when sending bids to us by post or fax.

Buyers' Premium

A buyers' premium of 20% on the hammer price (plus VAT if resident in, or lots are delivered within, the European Union) **is payable by the buyer on all lots.**

Pre-sale Estimates

The pre-sale estimates are intended as a guide for prospective purchasers. Any bid between the listed figures would, in our opinion, offer a fair chance of success. However all lots, depending on the degree of competition, can realise prices either above or below the listed estimates.

All lots are automatically reserved at the bid step which reflects 80% of the lower estimate, unless otherwise instructed by the buyer.

Methods of Payment

All payments must be made in pounds sterling. Payment may be made by transfer direct to Dix Noonan Webb's account at:

Lloyds Bank plc
39 Piccadilly London W1J 0AA
Sort Code: 30-96-64 Account No: 00622865
Swift Code: LOYDGB2L
IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865 BIC: LOYDGB21085

Please include your name, account number and auction date with the instructions to the bank. Alternative methods of payment which will enable immediate clearance of purchases include cash, bankers drafts, credit cards (Master Card, Visa and American Express) and debit cards. Although personal and company cheques are accepted, buyers are advised that property will not be released until such cheques have cleared.

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.

Purchases will be despatched as soon as possible upon receipt of your written despatch instructions and full payment in pounds sterling for the lots you have bought. Carriage will be at the buyer's expense. Estimates and advice on all methods of despatch can be provided upon request.

All credit card, charge card and non-UK debit card payments are subject to an additional charge of 2 per cent.

Insurance cover will be arranged unless otherwise specified and will be added to the carriage charge for non-UK deliveries.

Clearance of Purchases

Buyers who have not established a credit arrangement with Dix Noonan Webb will be asked to pay for their purchases in pounds sterling when they wish to take possession of them. It is regretted that Dix Noonan Webb cannot take banker's references over the telephone at the time of clearance and that buyers cannot take possession of their purchases until cheques are cleared.

If buyers wish to pay for their purchases by cheque they are urged to arrange clearance of their cheques well in advance of the sale by supplying appropriate banker's references.

Lots will only be released to the purchaser, or his or her authorised representative, if full payment in pounds sterling has been received and cleared by Dix Noonan Webb, together with settlement of any charges due.

CONDITIONS OF BUSINESS

Conditions mainly concerning Buyers

1 The buyer

The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the 'hammer price' and any dispute shall be settled at the auctioneer's absolute discretion. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless there is in force a written acknowledgement by Dix Noonan Webb that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal.

2 Minimum increment

The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not exceed the previous bid by at least 5 percent or by such other proportion as the auctioneer shall in his absolute discretion direct.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to Dix Noonan Webb a premium on the 'hammer price' in accordance with the percentages set out in paragraph 4 above and agrees that Dix Noonan Webb, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 15.

4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The buyers' premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the purchaser is resident in the European Union.

Lots marked 'x' are subject to importation duty of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the EU.

5 Payment

Immediately a lot is sold the buyer shall:

- (a) give to Dix Noonan Webb his or her name and address and, if so requested, proof of identity; and
- (b) pay to Dix Noonan Webb the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling (unless credit terms have been agreed with Dix Noonan Webb 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.

6 Dix Noonan Webb may, at its absolute discretion, agree credit terms with the buyer before an auction under which the buyer will be entitled to take possession of lots purchased up to an agreed amount in value in advance of payment by a determined future date of the 'total amount due'.

7 Any payments by a buyer to Dix Noonan Webb may be applied by Dix Noonan Webb towards any sums owing from that buyer to Dix Noonan Webb on any account whatever, without regard to any directions of the buyer, his or her agent, whether expressed or implied.

8 Collection of purchases

The ownership of the lot(s) purchased shall not pass to the buyer until he or she has made payment in full to Dix Noonan Webb of the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling.

9 (a) The buyer shall at his or her own expense take away the lot(s) purchased not later than 5 working days after the day of the auction but (unless credit terms have been agreed in accordance with Condition 7) not before payment to Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at Dix Noonan Webb's discretion. In no event will Dix Noonan Webb be liable for damage to glass or frames, regardless of the cause.

10 Buyers' responsibilities for lots purchased

The buyer will be responsible for loss or damage to lots purchased from the time of collection or the expiry of 5 working days after the day of the auction, whichever is the sooner. Neither Dix Noonan Webb 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.

11 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchase

If any lot is not paid for in full and taken away in accordance with Conditions 6 and 10, or if there is any other breach of either of those Conditions, Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb's possession for any purpose.

12 Liability of Dix Noonan Webb and sellers

(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to the sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by Dix Noonan Webb under this Condition, none of the seller, Dix Noonan Webb, 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 Dix Noonan Webb, 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 Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb in respect of the lot sold.

Conditions mainly concerning Sellers and Consignors

13 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence of any breach on the part of the seller.

14 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place prior to the auction a reserve on any single item lot which has a minimum value of £100, 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 Dix Noonan Webb. Dix Noonan Webb may at their option sell at a 'hammer price' below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

15 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises Dix Noonan Webb to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges Dix Noonan Webb's right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

16 Rescission of sale

If before Dix Noonan Webb remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and Dix Noonan Webb is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Dix Noonan Webb is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Dix Noonan Webb in respect of the lot.

17 Payment of sale proceeds

Dix Noonan Webb shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller not later than 35 days after the auction, but if by that date Dix Noonan Webb has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb and the buyer, Dix Noonan Webb shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds not later than 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

18 If the buyer fails to pay to Dix Noonan Webb the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, Dix Noonan Webb will endeavour to notify the seller and take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in Dix Noonan Webb's opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances

do not permit Dix Noonan Webb to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Dix Noonan Webb 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 Dix Noonan Webb 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.

19 If, notwithstanding that the buyer fails to pay to Dix Noonan Webb the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction, Dix Noonan Webb remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Dix Noonan Webb.

20 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Dix Noonan Webb reserve the right to charge a fee of 15 per cent of Dix Noonan Webb's then latest estimate or middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the European Union, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

21 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives Dix Noonan Webb full and absolute right to photograph and illustrate any lot placed in its hands for sale and to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time at its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

22 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, Dix Noonan Webb shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

23 Dix Noonan Webb reserve the right to charge commission up to one-half of the 'stated rates' calculated on the 'bought-in price' and in addition 'expenses' in respect of any unsold lots.

General conditions and definitions

24 Dix Noonan Webb sells as agent for the seller (except where it is stated wholly or partly to own any lot as principal) and as such is not responsible for any default by seller or buyer.

25 Any representation or statement by Dix Noonan Webb, 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 Dix Noonan Webb nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

26 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Dix Noonan Webb will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither Dix Noonan Webb nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

27 Dix Noonan Webb shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance at its auctions by any person.

28 Dix Noonan Webb has absolute discretion without giving any reason to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to put up any lot for auction again.

29 (a) Any indemnity under these Conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings costs, expenses, claims and demands whatever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.

(b) Dix Noonan Webb declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant servants and agents of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its servants and agents.

30 Any notice by Dix Noonan Webb to a seller, consignee, prospective bidder or buyer may be given by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.

31 These Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters

connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. Dix Noonan Webb hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

32 In these Conditions:

(a) 'catalogue' includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication;

(b) 'hammer price' means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;

(c) 'total amount due' means the 'hammer price' in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and additional charges and expenses due from a defaulting buyer in pounds sterling;

(d) 'deliberate forgery' means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description;

(e) 'sale proceeds' means the net amount due to the seller being the 'hammer price' of the lot sold less commission at the 'stated rates' and 'expenses' and any other amounts due to Dix Noonan Webb by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;

(f) 'stated rate' means Dix Noonan Webb published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means Dix Noonan Webb charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, packing and freight of that lot and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(h) 'bought-in price' means 5 per cent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

33 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

34 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and advertising are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the European Union.

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