



Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

including

A Collection of Medals formed by the Reverend Canon Nigel Nicholson, OStJ, DL

Thursday 16th April 2020
at 10:00am

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Thursday 16th April 2020

at 10:00am

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Contents and Timetable

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

Thursday 16 April 2020 at 10:00am

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry.....	1-105
A Collection of Medals formed by the Reverend Canon Nigel Nicholson, OStJ, DL.....	106-314
Single Orders and Decorations.....	315-331
Campaign Groups and Pairs.....	332-525
Single Campaign Medals.....	526-739
A Collection of Police Medals.....	740-756
Long Service Medals.....	757-776
Miscellaneous.....	777-805
Miniature Medals.....	806-813
World Orders and Decorations.....	814-841
Books.....	842-843
Militaria.....	844-850

Forthcoming Auctions

Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria	21 May 2020
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria	15 and 16 July 2020
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria	30 September and 1 October 2020
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria	2 and 3 December 2020



Britannia Medal Fair



2020

15 November 09:30 - 14:00

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Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

1



A Second War C.M.G. and Great War M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Captain A. G. H. Smart, Royal Army Medical Corps and Royal Air Force, who served for many years in the Colonial Medical Service

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1918; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. G. H. Smart. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. G. H. Smart. R.A.F.); Coronation 1937; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1916, with bronze star emblem on riband, the five Great War awards mounted as worn, the Coronation Medal loose, *generally very fine and better (7)* *£700-£900*

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 1 January 1941:

'Assistant Medical Advisor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.'

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

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 2 June 1917.

Archibald Guelph Holdsworth Smart was born in 1882 and educated at George Watson's College and Edinburgh University. He was employed as M.D., D.P.H. House Surgeon at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and the Colonial Medical Service in Malaya from 1912. During the Great War, he initially joined the Royal Army Medical Corps, serving with No. 16 Field Ambulance in France from June 1915. Later joining the Royal Air Force, he served with 54th Wing. Awarded the French Croix de Guerre in June 1917, for his services during the Great War Smart was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire.

Post War Smart returned to Malaya, before being transferred to the West Indies Colonial Medical Service in 1935. Between 1938 and 1940, he served as medical adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and in January 1941, was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for his services in that post. In 1944 he served as UK representative on U.N.R.R.A. Far East sub-committee on health and between 1945 and 1946, was sent on a special mission to British Far East territories on behalf of the Colonial Office. He died on 20 May 1964.

Sold with the recipient's R.A.M.C. collar badge and small silver identity disc inscribed 'Capt. A. G. H. Smart R.A.M.C. R.A.F'; and copied research.



A rare Boer War D.S.O. and Great War Second Award Bar group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. P. Wickham, Royal Horse Artillery, who was wounded in both the Boer War and the Great War, was five times Mentioned in Despatches, and commanded the 14th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery on the Western Front

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., with Second Award Bar, silver-gilt and enamel, *minor white enamel damage to lower obverse arm of cross and central medallion slightly loose*, with integral top-riband bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (Lieut. T. E. P. Wickham, D.S.O., R.H.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. T. E. P. Wickham, D.S.O. R.H.A.); 1914 Star, with *copy clasp* (Capt. T. E. P. Wickham, D.S.O. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. T. E. P. Wickham) *traces of lacquer, light contact marks, very fine and better* (6) **£3,600-£4,400**

Provenance: Christie's, April 1992.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901:
'In recognition of services during operations in South Africa.'

D.S.O. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

Thomas Edmund Palmer Wickham was born in 1879, the eldest son of R. W. Wickham, Esq., of Ebley Court, Stroud, and was educated at Marlborough College. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery on 23 June 1898, and served with the Artillery in South Africa during the Boer War from 1900-1902, being present at the Relief of Kimberley and operations in the Orange Free State, February to May 1900, including the operations at Paardeberg (18-26 February), and the actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein (where he was wounded on 10 March 1900), Vet River, and Zand River. Promoted Lieutenant on 16 February 1901, for his services in South Africa he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901), and created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order: the Insignia, Warrant and Statutes for the D.S.O. were sent to the Commander-in-Chief in India, and presented to the recipient at Meerut by the General Officer Commanding, Bengal, on 1 March 1903.

Advanced Major on 30 October 1914, Wickham served during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 November to 17 December 1914; from 17 January to 12 March 1915 (having been wounded on 11 March of that year); and again from 10 April 1916 to 14 November 1917. He commanded 14th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery on the Western Front from 1 December 1916, before proceeding to the Italian Front, serving there from 15 November 1917 to 23 March 1918. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 2 October 1918, for his services during the Great War he was four times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 23 June 1915, 4 January 1917, 18 May 1917, and 14 December 1917), and was awarded a Second Award Bar to his Distinguished Service Order: he was invested with his Bar by H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace on 29 June 1918. Wickham relinquished his commission on 7 November 1925, and died suddenly at home in Sussex in July 1927.

Sold with copied research.

Note: During the Great War only 35 officers (including four in the Royal Artillery) received a Second Award Bar to a pre-War D.S.O.



A Boer War D.S.O. group of five awarded to Major W. J. Venour, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, late Egyptian Army, who led three companies in an assault on a kopje stubbornly held by Boers at Pieter's Hill, 27 February 1900 and on 1 March, as one of the Battalion's few remaining officers following its bloody Tugela Heights campaign, rode into Ladysmith, two days ahead of the main relieving force; later employed with the West African Frontier Force, his third and final mention was for the Aro Expedition, 1901-02, during which he was given command of a column

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, complete with integral top riband bar, *with significant white enamel damage to reverse of one arm*; Coronation 1902; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Capt. W. J. Venour. D.S.O., R. Dub: Fus:) *top lugs neatly removed to facilitate mounting*; Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Aro 1901-1902, S. Nigeria 1902 (Major W. J. Venour. D.S.O. R. Dub: Fus:); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Sudan 1899, unnamed as issued, mounted cavalry style as originally worn, *light contact marks, generally good very fine, unless otherwise stated* (5) *£3,000-£3,600*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901:

'In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 February 1901 (South Africa); 10 September 1901 (South Africa); 12 September 1902 (Aro Expedition)

Wilfred John Venour was born on 2 May 1870, son of Lieutenant-General E. Venour, Indian Staff Corps, late Commandant of the 5th Bengal Native Infantry and severely wounded during the Indian Mutiny (whose medals were sold in these rooms as part of the Brian Ritchie Collection in June 2005). He was educated at Weymouth College and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 29 October 1890, being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, 16 December 1893; and Captain, 9 October 1899.

He was employed with the Egyptian Army from 28 December 1898 to 13 October 1899, seeing active service with the Nile Expedition, and in South Africa during the Boer War, 1899-1900. Joining the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 30 January 1900, he was present at the Relief of Ladysmith, including operations of 5-7 February 1900, and action at Vallkrantz; operations on Tugela Heights (14-27 February 1900) and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in the Transvaal in June 1900; operations in Natal, March to June 1900, including action at Laing's Nek (6 to 9 June 1900); operations in Orange River Colony, June 1900. (Queen's medal with six clasps, twice mentioned in despatches and D.S.O.)

At Pieter's Hill on 27 February 1900, Venour's gallant conduct in leading three companies of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers in an assault on a kopje is noted by Majors C. F. Romer & A. F. Mainwaring in *The Second Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers in the South African War*:

'The greater part of Pieter's Hill fell into our hands, but the Boers still held a kopje to the north of the hill, and maintained a heavy fire. General Barton, anxious to complete his victory, directed three companies of the battalion and one company of the Scots Fusiliers to advance against the kopje. 'B', 'C', and 'H' were the three companies selected...

...the detachment advanced about 2.30pm and came at once under a heavy rifle and pompom fire. The companies pushed forward, however, by successive rushes until they reached a donga some three hundred yards from the kopje. Here further progress was checked for a time, and General Barton ordered forward three companies of the Royal Irish Hussars. The latter came up at about 5.30pm and supported by the covering fire of 'B', 'C' and 'H' companies, rushed the left of the hill, when the above-mentioned companies of the battalion, led by Captain Venour, assaulted the right. The attack was successful. During the advance Lieutenants Haskard and Bradford, in command of 'C' and 'H' companies, were wounded, and the engagement cost the regiment nine killed and forty-three wounded.

The three companies which had made their attack on the kopje spent the night on the captured position. Captain Venour, who was the senior officer present, re-formed the men of the Irish and Dublin Fusiliers, and constructed sangars, with a view of warding off a Boer counter-attack.'

Just two days later, on 1 March 1900, with the Boers now in retreat and the path to Ladysmith open, Captain Venour and Major F. P. English also of the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers entered Ladysmith, fully two days ahead of Redvers army:

'After breakfast on March 1st, the 11th Brigade advanced along the railway towards Ladysmith. It was thought that the Boers would be holding Bulwana, and the brigade had orders to attack the hill. But it was soon learnt that the enemy had retired, and we eventually reached Nelthorpe Station about midday and bivouacked. Major English and Captain Venour took the opportunity of riding into Ladysmith.' (Ibid)

Having taken part in all the severe fighting among the Tugela Heights, and particularly distinguishing themselves in the fierce engagement at Hart's Hill on 23 February, the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, nine hundred strong when they had disembarked in South Africa and now roughly half that number, received a measure of recognition:

'On the 3rd, Sir Redvers Buller's army entered Ladysmith, and the honour of leading the army fell to the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers - an honour nobody begrudged them, on account of the constant fighting they had taken part in since the beginning of the war, and the heavy casualties they had suffered. The route was by the railway bridge, and the streets of the little town were lined by the garrison, who, emaciated but clean, presented a startling contrast to the war-stained relievers.

The entry into Ladysmith, with its enthusiasm and meeting of old friends, formed a fitting end to the battalion's Natal campaign. Hardly any other unit in the army had suffered such casualties. Only five company officers marched through Ladysmith with it. The others had been killed, wounded or disabled.' (Ibid)

In June 1900, while serving during operations in Orange River Colony, Venour was admitted to hospital and eventually invalided home.

He was employed by the West African Frontier Force from 1 May 1901 to 15 May 1904, serving in 1901-02 in Southern Nigeria, with the Aro Expedition, in command of a column; was slightly wounded and mentioned in despatches (clasp). A report on the operations of the Aro Field Force is given in the despatch of Commissioner R. Moor, published in the *London Gazette* of 12 September 1902, starting with its goals:

'The objects of the expedition were:

- a) To abolish the slave trade which was actively carried on throughout the entire territories belonging to, and dominated by the Aro tribe.
- b) To abolish the fetish of the Aros known as "Long Juju," which, by superstition and fraud caused many evils amongst the Ibo tribes generally, and to all the outlying tribes of the entire protectorate, who continually appealed to it. While this Juju existed it was impossible to establish effective government in the territories.
- c) To open up the whole of the Ibo country lying between the Cross River and the Niger to civilisation and trade of collecting the natural products of their country and developing it to the best advantage.
- d) To introduce a currency in lieu of slaves, brass rods, and other forms of native currency that existed in the territories, and which from their nature and cumbersomeness were opposed to advance in any direction.
- e) Finally, to establish throughout the territories a labour market to take the place of slavery.

A few days before the operations commenced a most deplorable massacre of some 400 men, women and children, mostly women and children, was carried out in the hinterland of the Opobo district, at a town called Obegu. The Aros had long threatened to attack the tribes friendly to the government, and though the people of Obegu had been warned to keep careful watch, they were unfortunately caught napping by a conglomerate force of the various sections of the Aro tribe, together with other Ibos unfriendly to them, and their town was destroyed with the slaughter of the people above mentioned. This gave another object and duty to the Field Force, viz., that of capturing and bringing to justice the natives responsible for this bloodthirsty massacre, in the carrying out of which one section of the Aro tribe alone, the Abams, who were great head hunters, are reported to have obtained 200 heads..'

And later continuing:

'I am able to state with certainty that the objects of the expedition detailed in paragraph 2 of this despatch have been effectively carried out in so far as could be done by military operations. The slave trade has been abolished, the evil fetish of the Aro tribe has been broken, the entire colony has been opened up, and the natives are already beginning to engage in legitimate trade in place of the traffic in human beings, and a currency of British coinage has been introduced which the natives are now gladly accepting in lieu of slaves, brass rods, manillas etc.'

An enclosure within the same despatch, given by Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Montanaro, providing more of the military particulars of the expedition, brings to notice Captain Vernour:

'The country becoming now fairly open, the enemy was slowly driven back on his final position. Here he made a determined stand, and our fire appeared to make no impression, Major Heneker decided to outflank him simultaneously on both flanks. This movement was carried out by Captain Venour, D.S.O., who, working his men round through the scrub thereby exposed a long line of deep trenches to enfilade fire. The 'Cease Fire' was then sounded and the whole line advancing, charged into the trenches and turned the enemy out at the point of the bayonet...

Captain W. J. Vernour, D.S.O., Royal Dublin Fusiliers. A hard working, reliable officer. He commanded the Advance Guard at the taking of Aro-Chuku, when he handled his men with such skill that that I selected him to command a column which did very good work.'

He received the Brevet of Major on 17 April 1902, and served later the same year in command of operations in the Nsit Country (clasp).

Completing his tour in Southern Nigeria, he served at the Regimental Depot, Naas, Ireland from 31 December 1904 and as Adjutant, Militia and Adjutant, Special Reserve from 13 January 1906, becoming Major on 17 August 1908 and was with the 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers in the Madras Presidency from 9 February 1913, in command of detachments.

He died on 6 April 1914. Sadly, too, his older brother, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Venour, 58th Vaughan's Rifles, was killed in action at Givenchy-les-Labasse in October 1914, shot by Germans dressed in Gurkha uniforms taken from the dead.



A good Great War 'French theatre' D.S.O., O.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Mackenzie, 13th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Kensingtons), who having served with the 1/13th, commanded 2/13th with distinction in France, Salonika, Macedonia, Egypt and Palestine, February 1916 - April 1918.... 'Puffing at a cigarette and carelessly swinging his walking-stick, Colonel Mackenzie moved about nonchalantly, making a few joking remarks here and there, and glancing ever and anon at his watch... The Colonel's whistle was in his mouth; the shrill blast followed by his "Kensingtons - Advance!" and with his walking-stick waving high in the air, he was up the bank in front, leading the Battalion forward

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type, breast badge, hallmarks for London '1919'; 1914-15 Star (Capt. C. M. Mackenzie, 13/Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. Oak Leaves (Lt. Col. C. M. Mackenzie.) mounted as originally worn, *generally good very fine* (5) £1,600-£2,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917.

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 November 1916.

Colin Mansfield Mackenzie was the son of Major C. Mackenzie, and was born in 1876. He was educated at Clifton College and King's College, Cambridge. Mackenzie was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders in December 1899, and advanced to Lieutenant in the December of the following year. He was posted with the 1st Battalion to India in 1902, advanced to Captain in June 1905, and resigned his commission in April the following year.

Mackenzie re-engaged for service during the Great War with the 1/13th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Kensingtons) in November 1914. The Battalion were sent to France in December 1914, and saw action at Neuve Chapelle and Aubers Ridge where they were almost decimated. Afterwards the Battalion was employed on line of communication duties, and now a Major, Mackenzie was posted back to join the 3/13th Battalion in the UK during the Spring of 1915.

Mackenzie was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and appointed to the command of the 2/13th Battalion in February 1916: 'The Command of the Battalion was taken over by Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Mackenzie, D.S.O., O.B.E., a first Battalion officer who had returned from France. With his quiet voice and meditative habits he appeared the very antithesis of the late Commanding Officer, but the Battalion quickly sensed in him the qualities of a soldier, and he became popular in a very short space of time. The 2/13th was certainly fortunate in the choice of Commanding Officers.' (*The "Kensingtons" 13th London Regiment* refers)

The Battalion served as part of the 60th London Division in France, June - November 1916, and in Salonika and Macedonia, January - June 1917. It was finally sent to Egypt and Palestine, and it was here that the Battalion saw most of its' active service. Including the attack on the Kauwukah and Rushdi defensive systems as part of the Battle of Hareira and Sheria, 6-7 November 1917:

'Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie attended a Brigadiers' conference and came back with operation orders for Kauwukah. The following day accompanied by his senior officers, he rode forward for a preliminary reconnaissance. No approach could be made to the positions themselves, and little was to be seen, but valuable information was obtained regarding the ground to be covered in the initial advance... It proved a most uncomfortable time, but the advance was resumed very steadily when ordered and another 200 or 300 yards brought them to a slight declivity some 600 yards from the Turkish line, where a pause ensued until the moment for the final assault arrived. Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie, with the Adjutant, Captain Brockhurst, and the Headquarters Staff, were gathered behind a small ruined hut in the centre of the Battalion's line of advance, and here the Colonel earned the real admiration of his men by his extreme coolness and quiet jocularly. Puffing at a cigarette and carelessly swinging his walking-stick, Colonel Mackenzie moved about nonchalantly, making a few joking remarks here and there, and glancing ever and anon at his watch... The Colonel's whistle was in his mouth; the shrill blast followed by his "Kensingtons - Advance!" and with his walking-stick waving high in the air, he was up the bank in front, leading the Battalion forward.' (Ibid)

The Battalion subsequently took part in the advance to, and capture of Jerusalem, November - December 1917: 'That night Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie, with Captain C. E. Brockhurst, the Adjutant, and fourteen O.R.s, undertook a reconnaissance along the route from Soba in the direction of Ain Karim, which had seen so much patrol activity during the past week... Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie decided to send on a company forward under Lieut. Baker to clear Ain Karim, the remaining three companies now having reached the vicinity of the White Tower. Patrols sent up the hill from White Tower reported that the enemy were in strength, estimated at a battalion, farther up the hill. Everything was very confusing owing to the incessant rain and complete darkness, accentuated by the abominable mist, and a for a time communication with Brigade was lost. Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie hurriedly set to work to reorganise the Battalion under the White Tower.' (Ibid)

The Battalion was heavily engaged in the front line operations against the Ottoman Seventh Army in the Judean Hills: 'The enemy attack broke in full force on the 2/13th line and a fire action followed, the Kensingtons hurling bombs on to the enemy swarming up the slopes of the hill, whilst many hand-to-hand encounters developed. The front line companies sent out an urgent S.O.S. and at Headquarters Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie telephoned to the Brigadier that he would hold out to the last man. Gathering round him a little knot of Headquarters Staff, signallers, scouts, batmen, and runners, the C.O. prepared to defend the support ridge should the front line companies be swept back.' (Ibid)

Mackenzie remained with the Battalion in Palestine until he relinquished command in April 1918. He was posted back to the UK to command the 3/15th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own Civil Service Rifles). Mackenzie subsequently served as Commandant of a Demobilisation camp at Wimbledon.



A fine Great War 1916 'Capture of Beaumont-Hamel' D.S.O. and post-War M.B.E. group of six awarded to Colonel J. Robertson, Seaforth Highlanders, who was wounded while leading his company at Festubert in June 1915 and decorated for his gallant command of the 5th Battalion in their successful assault on a stronghold previously regarded, by both British and Germans alike, to be impregnable

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, *obverse centre depressed*; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1914-15 Star (Capt. J. J. Robertson. Sea. Highrs); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major J. J. Robertson); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918, with integral top riband bar, *polished and lacquered, nearly extremely fine (6)* *£1,600-£2,000*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 10 January 1917.

The original recommendation states: 'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He reorganised several small parties under heavy fire, and drove off an enemy attack. He formed with 20 men a strong post in the enemy's second line. Later, he led the men forward again and consolidated an advanced defensive line. He set a splendid example throughout.'

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1954

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 June 1916; 25 May 1917

Josiah James Robertson was born in 1879 at Wick, Caithness, Scotland. Having joined as a Private some six years earlier, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Sutherland (The Sutherland Highland) Volunteer Rifle Corps on 17 October 1903 and promoted Lieutenant on 20 December 1905. Following the re-designation of the Battalion as the 5th (Sutherland & Caithness Highland) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders in 1908, he was promoted Captain in November 1912 and during the Great War he proceeded to France with them on 1 May 1915 as part of 152nd Brigade of the 51st Highland Division.

Robertson was wounded leading C Company of the 5th Seaforth Highlanders in their attack on the German salient at Festubert on 15 June 1915. The following extracts from a letter written by a platoon sergeant serving with C Company, and published in *The History of the 51st (Highland) Division* by Major F. W. Bewsher, describe the bloody assault:

'On the 15th we had a most uncomfortable day. The Boche rose early, having apparently known our plans. In fact, some of them were heard to call across No Man's Land, 'Come along, Jocks; we are waiting for you.' And undoubtedly they were. From early morning we were subjected to continuous shell-fire, causing many casualties to us. As the afternoon drew on the Boche became still more lively, but we still had great hopes. These, however, became fainter as each occasional look over the top showed the German wire unbroken...

Our time had now come. Nothing for it but to go over. The order was passed along, 'Get ready.' At 6.45pm the order came 'Advance!' The place was a perfect hell. Just one solid sheet of bullets. Over we went. Many were hit on the top of the parapet; before a distance of thirty yards was traversed all the officers of our company were hit, as well as the brigade bombing officer (Lieutenants Mowatt and Dunnet killed, Captains Robertson, Ritson, and Lieutenant Fraser-Campbell wounded). On we went; but men were falling in all directions, and by the time we were within reach of the German wire, not more than fifteen of the company were still on the move. The outlook was hopeless, the wire was an insurmountable obstacle, and the few who remained had to take cover in the nearest shell-hole until darkness allowed us to make our own lines again - a sad dejected remnant of a company.'

Three days later Captain Robertson was evacuated to England. Upon recuperation, he was promoted Major on 2 June 1916 and returned to France, rejoining the 5th Seaforths on 11 June 1916. His first M.I.D., unquestionably for his gallantry at Festubert, was gazetted later the same week. The battalion would then fight the following month at the Battle of the Somme. There, at High Wood and Mametz Wood, the 5th Seaforths alone had about 225 casualties in little over a fortnight.

Robertson was awarded the D.S.O. for conspicuous gallantry at the capture of Beaumont Hamel during the Battle of the Ancre on 13 November 1916. Here, the 51st Highland Division, including the 5th Seaforths led by Robertson, succeeded in dislodging the Germans from a position previously regarded, by British and Germans alike, as almost impregnable. Colonel John Sym in his 1962 account *The Seaforth Highlanders*, takes up the story, giving specific mention of Robertson's deeds:

'The 5th Seaforth had the honour of leading the attack, on one sector of the village, with their left flank on the Auchonvillers-Beaumont Hamel Road; their final objective being a German trench line 200 yards east of the village. The enemy's machine-gun fire and uncut wire in the centre, held up the advance for a time, so that the barrage went too far ahead while, owing to dense fog, direction was lost and the attack split up into small parties. Yet in spite of these difficulties, the first German line was easily carried, except for one or two isolated points where the enemy put up a good fight. Dropping into the trench, sentries were posted at the dug-out doors, while a few bombs were sent down as a gentle reminder of our presence.

The first wave held this trench, and arranged for disposal of prisoners, etc., while the second, third, and fourth waves passed on to the succeeding trenches. The second line was also soon captured but, for the third line, the fighting was more stubborn; a machine-gun post and some snipers effectually sweeping the ground of our advance.

Two bombing parties were hurriedly formed, and advanced along the trenches, killed the machine gunners and captured their guns. To get these and the snipers, a party had to enter and pass through a dug-out, and climb a stair, into a concrete apertured little fort, the holders of which were thoroughly surprised at their secret entrance having been discovered.

In the afternoon the Battalion, which by that time consisted of 90 men under Major Robertson, with Captains Morrison and Murray and 2/Lieutenants Lupton and Mackay, went through Beaumont-Hamel and consolidated the final objective as arranged.

By 4pm the Division had gained its objective and the complete defensive system was in our hands, while over 1700 prisoners, of whom the 5th Seaforth claimed 600, had been sent to the rear.

The Battalion remained in the line until the night of 14/15th November, and during these two days, the casualties were: 94 killed or died of wounds; 193 wounded and 5 missing, including 2/Lieutenants Angus Mackay and B. Holroyd, killed and 9 Officers wounded.

Major Robertson, as senior Officer in the advance, displayed great coolness, working out the proper line of advance by compass, when sense of direction was lost owing to the fog. He collected the scattered parties under heavy fire and, when attacked by an enemy bombing party, he drove them off and finally led his men to the fourth line, which he consolidated and held.

In this battle, the Battalion earned high praise for its fighting qualities; the Corps Commander, writing to the Division after the battle said, 'All the world looks upon the capture of Beaumont-Hamel as one of the greatest feats of the war, and to those who know the ground and defences, it must always be a marvellously fine performance.'

Among the honours awarded were the Distinguished Service Order to Major J. J. Robertson, Military Crosses to 2/Lieutenants Lupton and A. J. Mackay, a Military Medal Second Award Bar to Company Sergeant-Major Goddard, and 10 Military Medals.'

Robertson received his second Mention in Field Marshal Haig's despatch of 9 April 1917, almost certainly also as a result of the action at Beaumont-Hamel.

After the Great War he commanded the 4/5th Seaforth Highlanders T.A. from 1924 to 1928 and was promoted Brevet Colonel in 1928. From 1919 until 1954 he was a member of the Northern War Pensions Committee being Chairman for the last five years and he was awarded the M.B.E. in 1954 for this work. The Colonel died at his home 'Norwood' in Wick in 1966 aged 88.



A fine Great War Battalion Commander's 1917 'Western Front' D.S.O., 1915 'Battle of Loos' M.C. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Phillips, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who, on 25 September 1915 at the Battle of Loos, having been badly gassed earlier in the day, took command of the remnants of the 1st Battalion while still a Captain; his subsequent recommendation for a D.S.O. resulting in the award of his M.C.

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, *obverse centre loose*; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. N. C. Phillips. L.N. Lanc: Rgt.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. N. C. Phillips. L.N. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. N. C. Phillips) mounted as worn, *generally very fine or better unless otherwise stated (6)* *£1,800-£2,200*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917 (France); 25 May 1917 (France)

Noel Clive Phillips was born in 1883, educated at Marlborough College and was commissioned Second Lieutenant into the 3rd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (Militia) on 24 August 1901. He served with them, and also on attachment to the Army Service Corps, in South Africa from 1901 to 1903 before resigning his commission in 1904 to join the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation at Rangoon. Re-commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 3rd Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on 15 February 1915, he was quickly promoted Captain and served with the 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment as part of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division in France from 17 July 1915. The 1st Battalion fought at the battle of Loos (25 September - 10 October 1915) where Phillips took command of the remnants of the battalion (3 officers and 159 men) on 25 September despite having been badly gassed earlier in the day. He was recommended for the D.S.O. on 5 October 1915 and subsequently awarded an M.C.

He was promoted Temporary Major on 3 April 1916 and Acting Lieutenant-Colonel on 27 September 1916 and during the Battles of the Somme, 1 July 1916 - 19 November 1916, he was intermittently in command of the 1st Battalion. His own account of the operations in which they took part on 18 August 1916 is included in the *The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment Vol II 1914-19* by Colonel H. C. Wyllie, C.B., from which the following excerpt is taken :

'In conjunction with attacks by the French and ourselves from Thiepval to the Somme, the Battalion attacked the German line from the right of the 1st Northamptonshire to the north-west corner of High Wood, and also a trench running along its western edge. At zero time - 2.45pm - the right platoon, which was detailed to attack the trench and to form a strong point at the north-west corner of High Wood, left its trenches and was seen to advance into our own bombardment, which was not timed to lift until later. The remainder appear to have followed too quickly and suffered a similar fate, though up to the present - this account is dated 28th August - no survivors have been found to give any reliable account.

The left platoon delayed its assault until about 3.20pm and, advancing close under our barrage, entered the German trench without difficulty, assisted by the Northamptonshires on our left. By the time the third line got in only one officer had not become a casualty; he, realising that on the right the trench was unoccupied, extended his men down the trench to within 200 yards of High Wood and commenced to consolidate the position. A further advance was made later, and our right now rests within 120 yards of the north-west corner of High Wood.'

Phillips was awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned twice in 1917; war diary entries confirm him to have been in command of the 1/Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in the period from March 1917 to April 1918. During this time the Battalion was engaged in the German retreat to the Hindenburg Line and the Second Battle of Passchendaele (Third Ypres). Both the war diary and his Army Record of Service Book, containing the following statement from the Major-General, Commanding 1st Division, suggest that he then succumbed to illness:

'Lt Col N C Phillips DSO, MC, served under me for 2 years, part of the time in Comd of a Battn. Under him the Battn did excellent work in the fighting in 1916 & 17. He commanded his Battn with much energy, tact and ability and I regret losing his services owing to illness.'

He resigned his commission in 1920 in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and returned to Burma where he became Manager of the Bombay Burma Trading Company, in whose employ he had previously been. Leaving Burma in 1931 he returned to England and took a leading part in the public life of Radnorshire. He died on 15 August 1961.

Sold with a quantity of copied research including the recipient's 'Officer's Record of Services Army Book'



A Great War 1918 'Salonika' D.S.O., May 1915 '2nd Ypres' M.C. group of six awarded to Brigadier H. C. Ponsonby, King's Royal Rifle Corps, one of just three officers of the 4th Battalion to survive the Battle of Frezenberg Ridge, 8 May - 10 May 1915; thrice mentioned in despatches, he would go on to further distinguish himself in the Balkans while attached to and in command of the 10th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with *tailor's copy* integral top riband bar, lacking pin; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Capt: & Adj: H. C. Ponsonby K.R. Rif: C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. H. C. Ponsonby.); **Greece, Kingdom**, War Cross 1916-17, Second Class, silver, with bronze star on riband, mounted court style for display, *generally very fine or better* (6) £2,400-£2,800

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918:

'For distinguished services in connection with the Military Operations in Salonika'

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

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 22 June 1915 (France); 21 July 1917 (Salonika); 11 June 1918 (Salonika)

Greek Military Cross 2nd Class *London Gazette* 7 October 1919:

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

Henry Chambre Ponsonby was born in 1883, the second son of Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby and his wife the Honourable Mary Sophia Elizabeth Plunkett of Kilcooley Abbey, County Tipperary, Ireland. Educated at Eton College and the R.M.C. Sandhurst, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps in October 1902 and was promoted to Lieutenant in 1907. Proceeding to Meerut, India with the 4th Battalion in 1910, Ponsonby was then transferred to Rawalpindi where he was in command of a detachment at the time of the Delhi Durbar in 1911, and appointed Adjutant in June 1912, a position he would keep until February 1916.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, he was advanced to Captain on 12 October 1914 and embarked with his battalion from Bombay to England four days later, serving with them on the Western Front from 21 December 1914 as part of the 80th Brigade in the 27th Division under Major-General Snow. On 5 January 1915 the battalion was ordered to take over a section of trenches from the French at St. Eloi in the Ypres Salient. Here, dogged by bad weather and appalling trench conditions, they tasted their first action in the gallant 'Sortie of St. Eloi' on 2 March, where, incurring significant casualties, a section of German trench was captured and then ultimately relinquished following a determined counter attack by the enemy. Ponsonby was Mentioned in Despatches by Field Marshall French for gallant and distinguished service in the field during the period 2 February 1915 to 5 April 1915 (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915), the St. Eloi sortie being the only action of note performed by the 4th Battalion in this period.

This was just a foretaste, however, of the bitter fighting that the battalion was to experience two months later at Frezenberg Ridge during the Second Battle of Ypres. In relation to which, the following extract is taken from *A Brief History of the King's Royal Rifle Corps 1755-1915* by Sir Edward Hutton:

'On Sunday night, the 3rd May, in consequence of the increasing pressure in the northern sector of the salient, the 80th Brigade was silently and skilfully withdrawn to a position nearer to Ypres. On the 5th a further withdrawal was made, and a position was taken up east of Bellewaarde Lake, still nearer to Ypres, with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and 4th Battalion in front line, and the 3rd Battalion in close support. On the 9th the 3rd Battalion relieved the gallant Canadians, who had been badly knocked about, while the 4th Battalion repulsed an infantry attack. On the 10th, after a terrific bombardment and a strong covering fire of machine guns and rifle fire, the enemy infantry essayed another advance, which was easily and promptly scotched by a well-directed rifle fire. Bellewaarde Wood was now an impenetrable abattis, and the two Rifle Battalions were thus enabled to lend close and valuable assistance against the concentrated enemy attack to the south upon the neighbouring troops at Hooge. The 3rd and 4th Battalions in closest touch worked with great effect, and individual acts of gallantry were very numerous. By 6 p.m. the bombardment ceased, and the further advance of the enemy was effectively checked. By midnight the 4th Battalion was withdrawn and a bare remnant collected; on the following day it was moved to a temporary bivouac, where the men lay down to sleep for a full night's rest after twenty-six days in the trenches, during a great part of which they had been closely engaged. The steadfast valor of the Riflemen was rewarded by a characteristic message from H.Q. Army Corps: — "The G.O.C. is lost in admiration at the way in which the 3rd and 4th Battalions have stuck out the pounding which they have received."

On the 14th the 4th Battalion, sadly reduced, was formed into a composite regiment with the remnant of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and marched under Majendie again into the trenches until the 17th, when the Battalion moved to billets in the rear. On the 18th Major Widdrington rejoined the Battalion, and resumed command.'

Battle Honours of the King's Royal Rifle Corps by T. N. F. Wilson quantifies the scale of the losses thus:

'During the three days, May 8th - 10th, the 4th Battalion lost 15 officers and 478 other ranks. After the second enemy attack on May 10th, the 4th Battalion (3 officers and 98 other ranks, including C.O. and Adjutant) was formed into a Composite Battalion with Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry'.

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

Together with the C.O. (Major Majendie) and Second Lieutenant Antrobus, Captain Ponsonby was one of the 4th Battalion's three surviving officers following Frezenberg Ridge. His Military Cross was gazetted the following month and *The King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle 1916* confirms that it was awarded for Ypres May 1915.

Ponsonby embarked for Salonika with the 4th Battalion in November 1915 and then joining the staff in February 1916, he was appointed G.S.O. 3, 10th Division and then Brigade Major, 78th Brigade in May 1916. He received his second mention for distinguished services rendered with the British Salonika Force during the six month period leading up to 29 March 1917. Returning to field duties, on 18 June 1917 he was attached to and given command of the 10th (Service) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, which he led as Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel until shortly before the conclusion of hostilities in Salonika in September 1918, receiving the D.S.O. for his distinguished services in that theatre and earning a third mention in despatches for the period 21 September 1917 to 28 February 1918.

Returning to his parent regiment, on 11 September 1918, Ponsonby took command of the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps fighting, right up until the armistice in the Salonika theatre on 30 September 1918, while the battalion's ranks were continually thinned greatly by both disease and enemy action. For his services during the Salonika campaign, the King of the Hellenes conferred on him the Greek Military Cross 2nd Class.

Remaining with the 3/K.R.R.C. for a time after the conclusion of the war, Ponsonby saw service in India and then held a succession of staff appointments leading to his promotion to Colonel of the 1st Queen's Royal Regiment in China from 1928 -1932. His final command was that of the 6th Infantry Brigade from 1935-1939 and the retired Brigadier Ponsonby died in 1953. Something of his character is revealed by this excerpt from his obituary:

'In sport he showed equally outstanding ability, and no doubt in this he was helped by his Irish ancestry. He was a first class shot with a gun and rifle, a first class fisherman, and during his Mastership of the Peshawar Vale Hunt he showed as good if not better sport than any previous Master who carried the horn. Perhaps most of us will remember him best with a hawk on his hand. His knowledge of falconry was deep and he trained his hawks himself in so much that he would have a row of hawks on the end of his bed - peregrines, shikras, and his pet goshawk - and yet all would sit with their tails outward.'

Sold with copied research including a copy of the May 1915 War Diary of the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.



A superb Great War 1915 '2nd Ypres' D.S.O. group of six awarded to Colonel C. W. H. Crichton, 10th Hussars, who, while suffering from enteric fever, was captured by De Wet's Boers at Sannah's Post in March 1900; wounded at Zillebeke in October 1914, he was awarded the D.S.O. for his conspicuous gallantry near Ypres on 13 May 1915, where, having taken command of the regiment following the death of the C.O., in a counter-attack 'he continued to direct operations, giving great encouragement to his men whilst he lay in the open under heavy shell fire with his leg shattered'; an expert yachtsman, he sailed the British boat to gold medal victory in the 6 metre class at the 1908 Olympic Games

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, *centres depressed, with red enamel damage*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (Lieut. C. W. H. Crichton. 10/Hussars) *top lugs filled with retaining rod*; 1914 Star with *copy clasp* (Major C. W. H. Crichton. 10/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. C. W. H. Crichton.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *generally very fine, unless otherwise stated* (6) *£2,200-£2,600*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 July 1915.

The original recommendation states: 'Near Ypres on 13th May, 1915, showed conspicuous gallantry and ability in collecting and rallying men who were retiring under heavy shell fire through the 10th Hussars' position. In our counter-attack he continued to direct operations, giving great encouragement to his men whilst he lay in the open under heavy shell fire with his leg shattered.'

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

Charles William Henry Crichton was born in 1872. Claiming a notable aristocratic pedigree, he was the son of Colonel the Honourable Sir H. G. L. Crichton K.C.B., of Netley Castle and the grandson of both the Earl of Erne and the Earl of Northbrook. Educated at Radley College, he was commissioned, from the Militia, Second Lieutenant in the 10th (The Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Hussars on 7 December 1895. Promoted Lieutenant on 25 June 1897, he served in South Africa during the Boer War, arriving at the Cape in December 1899. Present with General Broadwood's Brigade at the Relief of Kimberley, operations at Paardeberg and the action at Driefontein. On 31 March, by now suffering from enteric fever, he was captured when the skeleton remnants of the 10th Hussars were ambushed by De Wet at Sannah's Post on 31 March:

'After a considerable detour the Household Cavalry discovered a place to cross and the Tenth found one on their left. They crossed and made for the ridge above with a view to a flanking movement, but owing to their greatly reduced strength were ordered to retire slowly on Springfontein, where they bivouacked. The Tenth's casualties in the ambush were three killed, five wounded, two officers and twenty-six N.C.O.s and men missing, taken prisoner, the two officers and several others being patients in the ambulance wagon with enteric fever.' (*The 10th Hussars* by Michael Brander refers)

Crichton was later released by the Boers due to his illness and returned to England on 27 July 1900. Promoted Captain, 16 November 1901 and Major 4 May 1907, Crichton then served with his regiment in India from 27 December 1903 until 6 November 1912 (Delhi Durbar medal 1911), also finding time, in 1908, to represent Great Britain at the Summer Olympic Games. An expert yachtsman he competed in the 6 metre class, with fellow crew members, Gilbert Laws and Thomas McMeekin, in the Gold Medal winning British boat, *Dormy*.

Posted to South Africa in November 1912, the regiment was then recalled from Potchefstroom to England at the outbreak of the Great War and joined the 6th Cavalry Brigade as part of the 3rd Cavalry Division in France on 8 October 1914. Crichton, in command of a squadron, was wounded, suffering a gun shot wound to his left arm, during the 1st Battle of Ypres in the desperate fighting around Hooze and East of Zillebeke on 30 October 1914. Here, the 7th Cavalry Brigade, supported by the 6th Cavalry Brigade, was forced to vacate the Zandvoorde Ridge, and after a gallant resistance, the Germans captured Hollebeke, Wytshaete and Messine, many casualties being incurred by both brigades. The Regimental War Diary for this date states:

'Regiment marched out to act as reserve to infantry 3/4 mile east of Kleinzebe and Zandvoorde Road and took up post with Royals on right flank and Scots Guards on left. Regiment ordered to take up line of trenches. Relieved at dusk by XII Brigade. Captain Kincaid and 4 men killed. Major Crichton, Captain Fielden, Captain Stewart, Captain Baring and 15 men wounded.'

Major Crichton was wounded a second time, this time severely, at the 2nd Battle of Ypres, having assumed command of the regiment after Lieutenant-Colonel Shearman was killed. *The 10th (P.W.O.) Royal Hussars and The Essex Yeomanry, during the European wars, 1914-18* by Lt-Col. F. H. D. C. Whitmore provides a narrative with specific reference to Crichton's gallantry:

'When the 1st and 2nd Life Guards were forced to retire from the front line trenches near Verlorenhoek, Lieut-Colonel E. R. A. Shearman, commanding 10th Royal Hussars, Major C. W. H. Crichton, and Capt. G. C. Stewart, Adjutant, worked hard to rally the men, and all the time shelling became more and more severe.

At 8am the order was given to leave all kit behind in the trenches; rifles, bandoliers, bayonets, and spades only to be carried. The task of the Regiment was to dig in on the right of the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays). Whilst concentrating behind Potijze Chateau, Capt. M. de Tuyll and several other ranks were killed by shell fire. Advancing alongside the road the leading Squadron "A" came under very heavy artillery and rifle fire. Half the squadron, under Lieut. R. Gordon Canning, went forward to fill in a gap between the Queen's Bays and the Dragoon Guards, and later on supported the counter-attack of the 8th Cavalry Brigade by rifle fire.

The remaining 2 1/2 squadrons and Machine Guns then attempted to dig themselves in alongside the road, and they remained there until 2pm. Lieutenant J. M. Wardell was here wounded. At 2pm our guns opened a heavy fire on the enemy's trenches, and at 2.20pm the Essex Yeomanry and Royal Horse Guards advanced up to the right of the 10th Royal Hussars.

At this moment the 10th Royal Hussars, led by Lieut.-Colonel Shearman, jumped up out of the dugouts and charged the attacking forces of the enemy. The Germans retired instantly, vacating their trenches. Both Lieut.-Colonel Shearman and Captain Stewart were at this moment killed, and Major Gibbs was wounded. Major Crichton was severely wounded whilst directing the fire on the retiring enemy. He showed great gallantry, continuing to direct operations whilst lying out in the open, until he handed over command to Major the Hon. C. B. O. Mitford.'

Crichton was left out in no-man's land with a shattered right thigh for two nights and a day before he was eventually found, brought in, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 15 May 1915. For this action he was awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in despatches.

Retiring with rank of Colonel in 1923, he died at his home in North Wales in 1958, never having fully recovered from his wounds. His obituarist in the *The Royal X Hussars Gazette* wrote of him:

'Had he not been wounded he would have continued to command the regiment and probably become a Brigadier. The writer was in the squadron which he commanded when first joining the regiment: a kinder, more helpful and efficient commander it would be impossible to imagine, he would have been a splendid commanding officer.'

9



A scarce Great War D.S.O. group of five awarded to Colonel S. R. A. Hankey, South Irish Horse and Remount Department, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was three times mentioned in despatches

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, complete with top bar, *obverse centre loose*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. S. R. A. Hankey, 3/Dgn. Gds.) *last two clasps contemporary tailor's copies*; 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. S. R. A. Hankey. S.Ir.H.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Col. S. R. A. Hankey.) mounted as worn on pin brooch, *very fine and better (5)* *£1,800-£2,200*

Provenance: Glendining's, December 1991.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918:

'For distinguished services in connection with Military Operations in France and Flanders.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 June 1916; 11 December 1917; 20 May 1918

Sandford Raymond Alers Hankey was born in 1874, the son of John Alers Hankey of Meadfoot House, Torquay. Educated at Sherborne and abroad, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 19 March 1900 and transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards on 27 June 1900. Promoted Lieutenant on 10 February 1901, he served with them in South Africa during the Boer War and was present at the operations in the Transvaal, May 1901, June to July 1901; operations in Orange River Colony, February 1901 to 31 May 1902; operations on the Zululand Frontier of Natal in September and October 1901; operations in Cape Colony in February 1901 (Queen's medal with 5 clasps).

Promoted Captain on 26 January 1910, he retired in 1912 and joined the South Irish Horse, Special Reserve of Officers as a Captain from which he was seconded to the Remount Department on 16 September 1914 following the outbreak of the Great War. He served as Deputy Director of Remounts, 3rd Army in France from 2 August 1915, being promoted Major on 5 February 1916 and Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 11 December 1917. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in despatches three times.

He resigned his commission on 12 August 1920 and was granted the rank of Colonel while continuing to serve as District Remount Officer, Southern Command until 1930. He died in 1952.

Sold with copied research including pages from the War Diary of the Remount Department written and signed by Hankey.



A Second World War 'Evacuation from Greece' D.S.O. group of eleven awarded to Commander F. A. Bond, Royal Naval Reserve, a survivor of the wreck of the Hospital Ship *Rohilla* in November 1914, he was 63 years old at the time of winning the D.S.O.

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated 1941, with integral top riband bar; Transport 1899-1902, 2 clasps, China 1900, S. Africa 1899-1902 (F. A. Bond.) initials officially corrected; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. F. A. Bond, R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. F. A. Bond, R.N.R.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked London 1920, mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (11) £2,000-£2,600

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 11 November 1941, 'For gallantry and distinguished services in operations in Greek waters: To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order - Commander Frank Albert Bond, R.D., R.N.R. (Retired) H.M.S. *Ulster Prince*.'

Frank Albert Bond was born in Hackney, Middlesex, on 9 December 1877, and joined the merchant service as a 2nd Mate in October 1897. He served as 2nd Officer of the S.S. *Virawa* (British India Steam Lines) to qualify for the Transport medal with clasp for 'China 1900'. He does not appear to be entitled to the 'S. Africa 1899-1900' clasp and has probably added this clasp believing himself to be entitled for bringing back troops from South Africa between 1903 and 1906.

He was appointed Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve on 29 April 1911, and shortly afterwards, on 1st June, joined S.S. *Rohilla* as 1st Officer. On 6 August 1914, she was requisitioned as a Hospital ship and became known as the H.M.H.S. *Rohilla*. She was refitted with the necessary equipment and all her passenger accommodation became hospital wards, fitted with two operating theatres. On 30 October 1914, sailing from South Queensferry, Firth of Forth, for Dunkirk to evacuate wounded soldiers, with 224 men, including medical staff, and five nurses on board, the *Rohilla* ran aground on Saltwick Nab, a reef about a mile east of Whitby, North Riding of Yorkshire, during a full North North East gale and with the lighthouses unlit due to the war. The reef is about 400 yards offshore and the ship soon broke her back. When rescue operations finished on 1 November, 83 men had been lost over the course of the three days. Lifeboats from Scarborough, Teesmouth, Tynemouth, Uppang and Whitby were involved. The self-righting Whitby No. 2 lifeboat *John Fielden* saved 35. The Tynemouth motor lifeboat *Henry Vernon* with her Coxswain and Second Coxswain on board, as well as Captain Burton and Commander Hall, battled 45 miles down an unlit coast against the gale to save 50 lives. Fifty-six other survivors made their own way ashore and a number of onlookers rushed into the surf to drag them out. In all, 146 of the 229 on board, including Captain Neilson and all the nurses, as well as *Titanic* survivor Mary Kezia Roberts, survived.

During the Great War he served aboard the destroyers *Quail*, from 8 January 1915, *Ranger*, from 16 June 1915, in command, and *Angler*, from 13 February 1917, in command. On 30 March 1918, he was appointed to *Egmont*, shore base, Malta, on special service. Bond was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander R.N.R. on 29 April 1919, and awarded the Reserve Decoration in 1920. He joined the Dock Staff on 29 March 1921, as Marine Superintendent, and was pensioned from 25 April 1927.

Commander Bond was moved from the Retired List to the Active List and appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Ulster Prince* on 19 August 1940. In April 1941 the *Ulster Prince* took part in Operation 'Demon', the evacuation of Imperial troops from Greece between 24th and 29th April, 1941. The official Admiralty report states: 'H.M.S. ULSTER PRINCE in attempting to go alongside the quay ran ashore and, although every endeavour was made to get her off by towing, it was not possible to do so in the time available. The following day [25th April] she was heavily bombed and gutted. Apart from the loss of the ship which was severely felt during the rest of the operation, this had an unfortunate effect in that she was a physical obstruction to destroyers and corvettes going alongside, thus slowing down the rate of embarkation at Nauplia on that and other nights. I agree with the Commanding Officer that it was unwise to attempt to put her alongside when the information as to water, etc., was so meagre.'

No recommendation for the award of his D.S.O. appears to have survived but bearing in mind that two D.S.C.'s, a D.S.M. and a mention were also awarded to this vessel on this occasion, there must have been some other incident that merited such awards other than the grounding and loss of the vessel.

Commander Bond was appointed to Leigh Naval Base on 8 April 1942, and was still serving there in 1944. He reverted to the Retired List as from 31 August 1945. He lived latterly off Wandsworth Common, London, and died on 17 June 1954.



A Great War O.B.E. and post-War Order of St. John group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Fisher, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches for services with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force

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 Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; 1914-15 Star (Major W. H. Fisher. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major W. H. Fisher.); Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Territorial Decoration, silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1921, with integral top riband bar; St. John Service Medal, with 1 Additional Award Bar (5280 D. Surg. W. H. Fisher. (Clethorpes & Dist.) Div.No. 5. Dist. Stab 1920) mounted court-style as worn, *traces of lacquer, good very fine or better* (9) *£400-£500*

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

Officer, Order of St. John *London Gazette* 2 January 1931.

T.D. *London Gazette* 13 October 1922.

Walter Henderson Fisher was born on 19 September 1876 and was educated at Cambridge and the London Hospital. Qualifying as M. R.C.S. L.R.C.P. in 1902, he graduated M.B. B.Ch.Camb. in 1903 and proceeded M.D. seven years later, joining the Territorial Army and serving with the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance. During the Great War, he entered the Egypt Theatre on 24 June 1915, continuing in this theatre during the War. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 3 June 1919) and appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

Post-War Fisher continued to serve with Territorials, joining the 5th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment and attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was awarded the Territorial Decoration in 1922. He also served as an examiner for the St John Ambulance Association, and was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Brigade. He died on 28 September 1935

Sold with copied research.

12 An unattributed inter-War O.B.E. group of three

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1928; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *very fine* (3) *£100-£140*



A Second World War O.B.E. and Great War 'Minelaying' D.S.C. group of six awarded to Commander J. H. Drummond, Royal Navy

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge; Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked London 1917; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. H. Drummond, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. J. H. Drummond, R.N.) these four mounted as worn; **Egypt**, Order of the Nile, 4th Class breast badge, silver, gilt and enamels, together with mounted group of miniatures of the first five and an associated miniature ribbon bar, *good very fine* (6) *£1,000-£1,200*

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 1 October 1917.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 9 January 1945: 'Commander Joceline Heneage Drummond, D.S.C., R.N. (Retired), Assistant Secretary, Incorporated Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Help Society.'

Sold with original Admiralty letter granting restricted permission to wear 4th Class of the Nile, dated 3 December 1920.

Joceline Heneage Drummond joined the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet on 15 May 1905, and was promoted to Midshipman on 15 June 1905; Sub. Lieutenant, 15 August 1908; Lieutenant, 14 November 1909; Lieutenant-Commander, 15 November 1917. When the Great War broke out he was Navigating Lieutenant aboard H.M.S. *Intrepid*. He joined the minelayer *Orviato* in March 1915, and the minelayer *Wahine* in May 1916, again as Navigating Lieutenant. Drummond was decorated for services in *Wahine*, a New Zealand steamer which had been employed in Gallipoli as a despatch vessel but, from July 1916 to April 1919, as a minelayer. During the course of 76 mining operations she laid 11,738 mines. A model of *Wahine* is in the Maritime Museum, Wellington, N.Z. Drummond was placed on the Retired List at his own request in September 1929.



A scarce Second War 'Burma' operations O.B.E., Korean War United States of America Bronze Star group of nine awarded to Lieutenant Colonel R. C. W. Thomas, Royal West Kent Regiment, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (Lieut. R. C. W. Thomas. R. W. Kent. R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major. R. C. W. Thomas. O.B.E. R.W.K.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; **United States of America**, Bronze Star, the reverse unofficially engraved 'R.C.W.T.', mounted court-style, *minor contact wear, good very fine or better* (9)

£1,200-£1,600

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 6 June 1946.

The original recommendation states: 'This officer has been in charge of No 26 Group Movement Central affiliated since March 1945 to Headquarters 505 District. No. 26 Group Movement Central has since been responsible for the co-ordination of road, rail, and water movement of personnel throughout Central Burma, an area roughly representing the size of England. Taking over Central Burma in the wake of the advancing Fourteenth Army in March 1945, 505 District inevitably found communications, and all facilities for effecting movement of units, personnel, and stores everywhere difficult and in some cases practically non-existent. At the same time in support of further operations 505 District was required to move southward an extremely heavy traffic of all natures by means of the indifferent facilities existing. That this movement of traffic was achieved successfully and expeditiously, represents an outstanding performance for which Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas has been largely responsible. Only as a result of this Officer's organising ability, unremitting energy, tact and devotion to duty was it indeed possible. His work and the results achieved has been much above the standard ordinarily to be expected, throughout the entire period under review, 16 May to 15 August 1945.'

United States of America Bronze Star *London Gazette* 30 October 1953.

Awarded 18 March 1953 'For Meritorious Achievements in Ground Operations Against the Enemy; Korea, 28 July 1951 to 15 November 1952'

The original recommendation states: 'Major Robert C. W. Thomas, O.B.E., Infantry, British Army, distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service as operations Officer, G3 Section, 1st Commonwealth Division, in Korea, From 28 July 1951 to 15 November 1952. He demonstrated a thorough understanding and keen appreciation of Staff functions in organising and supervising the operations of the 1st Commonwealth Division. He closely co-ordinated and directed the operations of five Commonwealth Nations moulding them into a unified, strong and effective fighting force, capable of successfully meeting an enemy of superior strength, and of capturing and holding assigned objectives in the Division zone of action. His careful study and detailed planning of Division operations contributed immeasurably to the successful accomplishment of combat missions. Through his zealous and tireless efforts he established a high standard of achievement for members of the Division making a distinct contribution to the success of the Commonwealth Division, reflecting great credit upon himself and the military service.'

Robert Cyril Wolferson Thomas was commissioned into the Royal West Kent Regiment, and served with them in pre-War Palestine, and then during the Second World War in Burma, for which services he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 19 September 1946), and appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He saw further service in Korea, as an Operations Officer, and was again Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 10 October 1952), and received the United States Bronze Star, one of only 130 members of the Commonwealth Forces to be awarded the Bronze Star for the Korean War.

Thomas was also the author of at least two books: 'The War in Korea: 1950-53: a Military Study' published in 1962, and 'Fighting Talk; A collection, some humorous, some serious, of military facts, stories, anecdotes and oddities' published in 1987.

Sold with a scrapbook album, contain the original Bestowal Document for the O.B.E.; the recipient's two Mention in Despatches Certificates; the Bestowal Document for the Bronze Star; and a number of photographs of the recipient's service career 1937-53, including some good examples from Korea.

An unattributed Second War 'Military' Division O.B.E. group of five

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type, breast badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (5) *£80-£120*



A post-War 'Re-occupation of Malaya' O.B.E., Great War M.C. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Wallich, Royal Horse Artillery, who served on the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Federation of Malaya from 1947-49

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. W. Wallich.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (8) *£800-£1,200*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946:

'For service in connection with the re-occupation of Malaya.'

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While the battery was under a gas bombardment he was mainly instrumental in digging out a man who had been buried by a bursting shell. Throughout the operations he was very quick at engaging the enemy infantry at close range over open sights, and his resource, initiative, and daring were worthy of the highest praise.'

Aubrey Woodford Wallich was born in Taiping, Malaya, on 21 August 1897 and was educated at Malvern College. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery (Special Reserve of Officers) on 19 January 1916, and served with the Royal Horse Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 May 1916, being promoted Lieutenant on 4 May 1918, and was awarded the Military Cross. He transferred to the Retired List on 5 June 1920, and then to the Emergency Reserve on 9 April 1921.

Wallich emigrated to Singapore in November 1922, and subsequently joined the rubber company Boustead & Company, becoming a Director of the Eastern Board in 1941, and of the London company in 1950. During the inter-War years he was constantly travelling between London and Malaya, as a grower in the Straits Settlement, and an administrator in London.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War Wallich was recalled to active service, and served with the Royal Artillery in North Africa, being advanced Major on 25 April 1944, and Lieutenant-Colonel on 18 November 1945. For his services in connection with the re-occupation of Malaya following the cessation of hostilities he was appointed to the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire, and subsequently served on the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Federation of Malaya from 1947-49. He retired from Boustead & Company in 1957, and died in St. John's Wood, London, on 6 September 1960. His wife Isabella was a noted concert pianist and recording artist.

Sold with copied research.



A very rare and well-documented post-War 'Berlin Airlift' O.B.E., Second War 'Martin B-26 Marauder operations' D.F.C., and 'V.I.P. Flight' A.F.C. group of ten awarded to Wing Commander H. S. Grimsey, Royal Air Force, late Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in operations in support of the 8th Army in 1942, becoming a member of the Caterpillar Club after bailing out after one such raid, and flying B-26 'Widowmakers' in 1943-44, taking part in over 50 operational sorties; was later assigned to the 'V.I.P. Flight' missions, and led 11 of the aircraft assigned to the Yalta Conference in January 1945; and subsequently post-War took part in the Berlin Airlift

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1944'; Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1947'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; together with the recipient's Caterpillar Club membership badge, gold, with glass 'ruby' eyes, the reverse engraved 'Sgt. H. Grimsey', mounted court-style, *generally good very fine* (12) *£4,000-£5,000*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2005.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1949.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 7 April 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'Wing Commander Grimsey has recently assumed command of No. 52 Squadron after a long tour of duty with No. 14 Squadron. He began his tour from England against shipping off Zeebrugge. He was then posted to the Middle East where he made 16 bombing sorties in close support of the Eighth Army. After the Squadron had converted to Coastal Reconnaissance in November 1942, this officer carried out many reconnaissance's in the Aegean Sea, and laid mines in the Bay of Tunis with accuracy and determination, his mines being dropped at night into the channel at a height of less than 200 feet.

On 31 January 1943, this officer was the leader of two reconnaissance aircraft on offensive patrol. He sighted a 4000 ton merchant vessel escorted by two destroyers and five Ju. 88s. Despite this opposition he made his attack with determination. The results of the torpedo attack were not observed for he was chased away by a Ju. 88 which he probably destroyed.

On 5 April and 19 August 1943, while engaged on long range reconnaissance's, this pilot sighted valuable enemy convoys. In each case, all the vessels were reported accurately and expeditiously by wireless to his base.

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From 25 August 1943 to 2 February 1944, this officer was in command of a detached flight of No. 14 Squadron at Taranto. The closing of the Adriatic to the enemy and the successful strikes against enemy shipping in that sea and down to Corfu are in large measure due to the work of this flight in which Wing Commander Grimsey played an important part.

I strongly recommend this officer for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 12 June 1947.

The original recommendation states: 'Squadron Leader Grimsey is a Flight Commander and Deputy Squadron Commander. He has been employed as a V.I.P. Flight pilot with his present unit for three years. During this period he has flown many important missions in all weathers with outstanding skill. In particular he led eleven aircraft in "Operation Argonaut" for the Yalta Conference in February 1945. In April 1946, he made a most urgent special flight, in exceptionally poor weather conditions, to bring the Governor of Gibraltar to the United Kingdom. As a Flight Commander he has trained and encouraged his V.I.P. Flight crews to the same high standard as himself and has consistently chosen the most arduous and difficult missions himself; he invariably accomplished these with skill and determination. Squadron Leader Grimsey has set a fine example and has been an inspiration to the whole squadron.'

Harry Spencer Grimsey was born at Stowmarket in July 1913. Having taken private flying lessons in early 1939, he enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in October of that year. After Pilot training, he was posted to 110 Squadron as a Sergeant Pilot, flying Blenheim IV's and Sunderland's, from R.A.F. Wattisham, Suffolk, in June 1941. Grimsey flew his first sortie on 5 June, against enemy shipping at Zeebrugge. However after just over a month, he was posted to 14 Squadron in the Middle East. Again piloting Blenheim IV's, the first few months consisted in the main of non offensive flights and leaflet raids over enemy troops. However from mid November 1941, he took part in eight anti-tank strikes on the El Adem-Tobruk, in support of the 8th Army. On 9 December, he and his crew were compelled to bail out their Blenheim on returning from a strike against El Timini aerodrome.

According to fellow crew member, Pilot Officer Speller, 'We returned from a solo raid about the middle of December last in our aircraft, but darkness had fallen and visibility was nil, and we were unable to find our base in the desert. Being short of petrol we could not make one of the emergency landing grounds. The pilot [Grimsey] therefore climbed but as we reached 3000 feet the engines started to cut. He gave the order to bale out; the Air Gunner went first and I followed, the pilot coming after me. As it was pitch black I

could see nothing and had no sensation of falling. I don't remember pulling the rip cord but I know I was very surprised at the "jerk" I felt; it was nothing like as severe as I had been led to believe. The chute opened perfectly - even the pilot who was down to nearly 2000 feet, before being able to leave the aircraft, made a successful descent, although owing to an awkward landing he sustained minor fractures in both legs. Both the Air Gunner and I were unhurt.'

In February 1942, his injuries healed and now a member of the celebrated 'Caterpillar Club', Grimsey returned to operations with 14 Squadron. Commissioned in the following month, he participated in three more sorties, including two anti-submarine patrols and in June 1942, when he flew in a number of raids against Heraklion aerodrome on Crete, and enemy units in the Sidi Barrani area. By this stage of the North Africa operations his Commanding Officer was Wing Commander R. 'Boffin' Maydell, who would later describe how the Squadron's mounting casualties were beginning to have a serious effect on morale - in April 1942 alone, 14 Squadron lost 21 Blenheims and 28 aircrew, the majority as a result of accidents caused by a shift from daylight formation bombing to night bombing.

In August 1942, 14 Squadron became the first R.A.F. unit to be equipped with Martin B-26 Marauders, then considered one of the fastest and most advanced day bombers ever built, but notoriously difficult to handle, so much so that the aircraft type quickly became known as the 'Widow Maker'. Grimsey completed his first outing in the type in November 1942, a reconnaissance over Crete. The majority of operations over the next year were carried out in the Aegean theatre of war. Some of the more notable examples including a torpedo strike on a 4,000-ton enemy merchant vessel off Melos on 31 January 1943 - which resulted in a 15-minute counter-attack by Ju. 88s, one of which was claimed as a probable; and, as the Squadron moved to new hunting grounds off the Albanian, Italian, and Yugoslavian coasts, the destruction of an enemy radio station north of Durazzo on 2 November 1943, when Grimsey led three Spitfire squadrons and remained over the target to witness the successful conclusion of the operation, afterwards gaining photographic evidence of the same - 'the Spitboys did a grand job as usual', he later commented to a Reuters reporter. But in between such successes were a number of sorties that resulted in Grimsey's Marauder coming under return fire, his flying log book referring to several close shaves - 'Fired at and hit by enemy convoy ... Chased by Me. 109s ... Chased by enemy fighters ... Fired at by Auxiliary vessel and a /c. ... Attacked by Arado Float Plane ... &c.'. He also completed a successful Air Sea Rescue mission on 20 October 1943, when he located a Sergeant Ritchie in his dingy in the Adriatic and circled until a Walrus aircraft had effected his rescue.

Having had just a four month 'rest' in England as an instructor in the summer of 1943, he left the Squadron in January 1944, by which time he had completed 49 operational sorties. Having spent the previous four months as an Acting Squadron Leader of 14 Squadron, in February 1944, Grimsey was promoted Acting Wing Commander and Commanding Officer of 52 Squadron. Flying Baltimores out of Sicily and Gibraltar, he took part in anti-U-boat patrols, before being posted 24 Squadron in May 1944. 24 Squadron was at this time a 'V.I.P. Flight', operating Dakotas out of Hendon. During an appointment that Grimsey was to hold until July 1947, he took part in a great number of missions, many of huge importance: as evidenced by his flying log books and subsequent A.F.C. recommendation he flew countless missions, not least as leader of the 11 aircraft assigned to Operation *Argonaut*, the R.A.F.'s part in the famous Yalta Conference in January 1945. In fact his duties, latterly as part of Transport Command, took him to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France (including return flights to Paris with the Secretary of State for War), Germany (including work for the War Crimes Commission at Nuremberg), Gibraltar (where, at short notice, in 'exceptionally poor weather conditions', he flew out the Governor and his wife, Lady Eastwood, to Northolt), India, Italy, Malta, Norway, and Switzerland, amongst other locations.

In July 1948 Grimsey was despatched to Germany to assist with the planning and running of Operation *Plainfare*, otherwise known as the Berlin Airlift, himself participating in a number of flights with V.I.P.s or freight, prior to returning to the U.K. in September 1949 to an appointment at R.A.F. North Luffenham. For his services he was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

Grimsey's subsequent appointments included a stint at H.Q. Transport Command (Training) and as a N.A.T.O. Staff Officer in 1954. Latterly employed at the R.A.F. Record Office, and on further training duties, with the occasional ride in jets, he was placed on the Retired List in the course of 1968.

Sold with a large quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's three Royal Air Force Flying Log Books, covering his flying between August 1940 and 1964; the recipient's Civil Flying Log Book; Northern Ireland Air Ministry Certificate of Competency and Licence to Fly Private Flying Machines; Buckingham Palace enclosure letter for the O.B.E. and related warrants, dated May 1949, and several congratulatory letters regarding the same; Caterpillar Club membership card; Czech Pilot's Flying Badge certificate of award and related forwarding letter from the Czech Inspectorate, London; Coronation Medal 1953 Bestowal Certificate; M.O.D. retirement letter; wartime I.D. tags; together with the recipient's record of service and other research.

18 A Great War M.B.E. pair awarded to Commander H. K. N. Thurston, Plymouth Special Constabulary

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1917, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp 'The Great War 1914-18' (Cmdr Hugh K. N. Thurston, M.B.E.); together with a mounted set of corresponding miniature awards, *extremely fine* (2) £140-£180

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 January 1918: Hugh Kingsmill Neville Thurston Esq., Commander, Plymouth Special Constabulary.

19 A 1940 M.B.E. group of four awarded to Captain A. E. Bonham, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was three times Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the French Medaille des Epidemies for his service during the Great War

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. A. E. Bonham); **France, Third Republic**, Medaille des Epidemies, embossed naming (M. A. E. Bonham 1920), last three mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) £200-£240

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 31 December 1940.

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 12 May 1918, 27 August 1918, and 5 June 1918.

French Medaille des Epidemies (en Vermeil) *London Gazette* 15 December 1919.

Arthur Ernest Bonham was born in Exeter on 15 April 1879. He served as a Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Army) during the Great War, entering the Mesopotamian Theatre in October 1916. During his service he was three times Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the French Medaille des Epidemies (en Vermeil) in December 1919. In later life he continued to work in the health industry and was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire (Civil Division), for his service as Chief Sanitary Inspector in Exeter. He died in 1971.



A Second War 'North West Europe' M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Captain K. M. Hunt, Royal Corps of Signals

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Capt. K. M. Hunt, M.B.E., The Paddock, Duck Lane, Limington, Yeovil'; Coronation 1953, in case of issue; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (Lt K M Hunt MBE R Signals) with named lid of card box of issue, *the Second War campaign awards and the EM somewhat later issues, extremely fine (7)* **£240-£280**

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 29 March 1945:

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

The original Recommendation states: 'Captain Hunt, the Officer Commanding Signals Section of this Brigade, has by his own personal endeavour done more to make possible the efficient functioning of this Brigade than any other member of the formation. During the operations which involved the Anti-Aircraft defences of many units in the advance from Caen to Abbeville, when communications were stretched far beyond their visualised limits, his personal effort and force of example resulted in the communication life-line being maintained.'

The abnormally long and complicated communication system required for the Investment of Dunkirk has been organised and maintained in a high state of efficiency, again mainly due to his initiative, his ability to improvise, and the example of his untiring energy.'

Kenneth Mervyn Hunt was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Corps of Signals on 7 November 1942.

Sold with named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the M.B.E.; named Certificate for the Coronation Medal, in envelope addressed to 'K. M. Hunt Esq., M.B.E., Sales Superintendent, Telephone Manager's Officer, Taunton, Somerset.'; and a family photograph.

21



A post-War M.B.E. and Order of St. John group of nine awarded to Commander D. B. Deller, Metropolitan Police, late Royal Field Artillery

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver and enamel; 1914-15 Star (L-5245 Dvr: D. B. Deller. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (L-5245 Gnr. D. B. Deller. R.A.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Dep. Comdr. David B. Deller) mounted as worn; together with the recipient's Metropolitan Police cap badge, *very fine and better* (9) *£300-£400*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 10 June 1948.

Order of St. John, Officer, *London Gazette* 6 January 1956.

David Benjamin Deller attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 November 1915. Post-War, he joined the Metropolitan Police, reaching the rank of Superintendent by the time he was awarded the M.B.E. in 1948, and retired as Commander, No. 3 District, in 1956.

22



A post-War M.B.E. group of six awarded to Sister Mary A. Redwood, Territorial Army Nursing Service

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, with Lady's *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals, with M.I. D. oak leaf, mounted as worn; together with the recipient's Swansea General and Eye Hospital Badge, bronze, the reverse inscribed, '3 Mary A. Redwood', with brooch bar, *good very fine* (6) *£180-£220*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2008.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1958. 'Miss Mary Ann Redwood, Health Visitor, Monmouthshire County Council'.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 November 1945:

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

Sold with three letters regarding the award of the M.B.E.; War Office notification of the Mention in Despatches; Statutes booklet for the Order of the British Empire; a photograph of the recipient outside Buckingham Palace having been awarded the M.B.E., a souvenir Programme to mark the Visit of the Prince of Wales to Ebbw Vale, 4 July 1969; and various other ephemera. The recipient's address given on several of the papers is 'Holmlea, Eureka Place, Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire'.



An inter-War R.R.C. group of three awarded to Superintending Sister Miss Marguerite M. Abraham, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service

Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold and enamel, with lady's bow riband; British War and Victory Medals (Supt. Sister M. M. Abraham. Q.A.R.N.N.S.) *good very fine and better (3)* *£1,000-£1,400*

R.R.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1930.

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 1 March 1929.

Miss Marguerite May Abraham trained at the London Hospital, and joined Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service at Haslar on 17 January 1910. Appointed a Nursing Sister at Chatham on 30 August 1910, she served during the Great War at Gibraltar Hospital from the outbreak of hostilities until July 1916, and then at Haslar from July 1916 to the cessation of hostilities, with a brief period serving in the Hospital Ship *China* from 12 August to 21 November 1916, and was promoted Superintending Sister on 22 November 1916.

Following the Great War Miss Abraham remained in the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, and was employed in Malta from March 1919 to December 1921, and again from November 1924 to January 1927. Returning to the U.K. she was again stationed at Haslar, and was awarded the Royal Red Cross 2nd Class in 1929, and was invested with the medal by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace on 28 March 1929. The following year she was awarded the Royal Red Cross 1st Class, and was invested with the medal by H.M. King George V at Buckingham Palace on 4 March 1930. She retired from the Service on 28 April 1933.

Sold with copied research which confirms that the recipient's A.R.R.C. was returned on 27 March 1930.



A rare Second War R.R.C. group of five awarded to Wing Officer Olive Suddaby, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, who was Mentioned in Despatches for services in pre-War Palestine

Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.VI.R. 1st issue, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, reverse officially dated '1946'; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Sister O. Suddaby. P.M.R.A.F.N.S.); Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine and rare (5)*

£1,000-£1,400

R.R.C. *London Gazette* 13 June 1946

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 1 July 1941

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 July 1937:

'In connection with services rendered in connection with the operations in Palestine between April and October 1936.'

Olive Suddaby received her nursing certificate after training at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool and was registered with the Royal College of Nursing, London on 20 July 1923 (No. 20607). Appointed Staff Nurse, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service on 1 January 1926, she was promoted to Sister on 2 November that year. Stationed at R.A.F. Halton, Aylesbury in 1933 and noted as serving at R.A.F. Hinaidi, Iraq in 1937, she was one of two members of the Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service to be Mentioned in Despatches.

Between 1938 and 1939 she was stationed at R.A.F. Habbaniya, Iraq, being promoted Senior Sister on 1 May of the latter year. Appointed an Associate of the Royal Red Cross in July 1941, in 1943, her permanent address in the Royal College of Nursing register is recorded as P.M. R.A.F. Halton, Aylesbury. Noted as serving at the R.A.F. Hospital, Abassia, Egypt in 1946, she was promoted Matron on 25 April of that year and advanced to the First Class of the Royal Red Cross on 13 June. Granted a permanent commission as Wing Officer on 1 February 1949, in October of 1950, she was sent on a tour of Far East Air Force Command facilities, including those in Singapore, Malaya and Ceylon. During the early months of the following year, she toured Far East Command Hospitals, including R.A. F. Changi and Hong Kong. Wing Officer Olive Suddaby retired at her own request on 29 June 1951.

Approximately 39 General Service Medals with clasp Palestine awarded to Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.

A Second War 1941 'Minesweeping' D.S.C. group of six awarded to Skipper H. Parrott, H.M.T. T. R. Ferrens, Royal Naval Reserve

Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1941', silver, hallmarks for London 1941, in *Garrard & Co. Ltd* case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (S.A.2740 P. H. Parratt. [sic] Skr. R.N.R.) *minor official correction of surname to BWM*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, last three in card box of issue, with enclosure slip, address to 'Mr. H. Parrott D.S.C., 40 Calvert Lane, Anlaby Road, Hull, Yorks', *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£700-£900*

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 18 November 1941 (*Seedie's* gives 'Recovering New Mines, 15 July 1941'):

'Four courage, resolution and skill in minesweeping.'

Harold Parrott served as a Skipper with the Royal Naval Reserve during the Great War, and in a similar capacity with the minesweeper H.M.T. T. R. Ferrens during the Second War. He was invested with his D.S.C. at Buckingham Palace, 6 April 1943.



A scarce 'Korea' Fleet Air Arm Squadron Commander and Sea Fury pilot's D.S.C. group of nine to Commander P. B. Stuart, Fleet Air Arm and Royal Navy, who having served at sea during the Second War, commanded 801 Squadron off Korea, November 1952 - May 1953, and flew in at least 89 operational sorties, including reconnaissance and attacks on road and rail targets, carried out from H.M. Carrier *Glory*

Distinguished Service Cross, E.II.R., reverse officially dated '1953', hallmarks for London '1952'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Lt. Cdr. P. B. Stuart R.N.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Lt. Cdr. P. B. Stuart R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, cleaned, light contact marks overall, generally very fine or better (9) £4,000-£5,000

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 1 June 1953.

The recommendation states: 'Lt. Commander Stuart has commanded 801 Sea Fury Squadron throughout the period of H.M.S. *Glory's* third tour of duty in the Korean theatre. He has himself flown 89 operational sorties, frequently doing as much as six hours flying a day and often in the face of enemy aircraft fire. He has shown a marked determination and ability to lead, and his offensive spirit, tempered with skill and judgement, has been a great inspiration to the younger air crew.

His Squadron has inflicted considerable damage on enemy communications, transport and troop concentrations which, to a large degree, must be attributed to Lt. Cdr. Stuart's own personal example and good leadership.'

Peter Basil Stuart joined the Royal Navy as a Cadet in January 1939. He advanced to Midshipman in September 1939, and to Sub-Lieutenant in October 1940. Early Second War service included with H.M.S. *Fame* (destroyer), and H.M.S. *Warspite*. Stuart advanced to Lieutenant in September 1942, and saw further service with H.M. Ships *Balfour* and *Dauntless*.

Stuart was posted as a Pilot under instruction to H.M.S. *Macaw* (Fleet Air Arm Shore Establishment) in November 1945. He gained his 'Wings' in September the following year, and subsequent postings included with 804 and 800 Squadrons. Stuart was posted as a pilot to 736 Squadron in August 1949, and appointed to the command of the Squadron in February of the following year. The Squadron was equipped with Sea Furies, and was based at Culdose (Naval Fighter Air School).

Stuart advanced to Lieutenant-Commander in September 1950, and was appointed to the command of 801 Squadron (Sea Furies) at Lee-on-Solent in May 1952. He commanded the Squadron (21 aircraft) from the carrier H.M.S. *Glory* when she returned for her third tour of operations off Korea in November 1952. The following detail is added in *British Naval Aviation: The Fleet Air Arm, 1917-1990* by R. Sturtivant:

'*Glory* then returned for her third Korean tour, carrying No. 801 Sea Fury Squadron and No. 821 Firefly Squadron.... Improved weather then allowed more information from photographic interpretation; this was invaluable in selecting rocket targets for the Fireflies, the main effort of the Sea Fury attacks being directed at bridges. Poor weather again reduced activities in the New Year of 1953. The enemy took advantage of the frozen ground and rivers to drive easily round any damage so the attacks were concentrated on railway lines in inaccessible parts of the routes, 33 rail cuts of this nature being effected.

In February special attention was paid to villages south-south-west of Chinnampo, said to be housing about 1,400 troops, and to the Ongjin peninsular, where the troops were reported to be massing with rubber boats for attacks on friendly islands. Pre-dawn strikes on 8 and 14 February caught a large number of lorries with their lights on and did considerable damage.

By this stage good liaison was being achieved with the partisans. On 2 March an attack at short notice by two Sea Furies on CAP in bad weather achieved such success, in support of partisans who were being attacked on an island north of Sunwi-do, that the planned follow-up strike proved unnecessary. Later that month the spring thaw was exploited as much as possible and attacks on road and rail targets were carried out. On 23 April four Sea Furies were attacked by four unidentified aircraft with swept-back wings, one Royal Navy aircraft suffering superficial damage.'

Stuart, and H.M.S. *Glory's* tour ended when she was replaced by the carrier *Ocean* in May 1953. Having been awarded the D.S.C., Stuart advanced to Commander in December 1954. Subsequent appointments included the command and as R.N.O., Christmas Island from November 1958.

Commander Stuart retired in November 1961, and died aged 42, at Guy's Hospital, London in August 1963.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 1916 'French theatre' M.C., and 1918 'Ypres operations' Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Captain J. A. McKinnell, Seaforth Highlanders, late Private 1/14th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (London Scottish), who was wounded in action whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion on the First Day of the Somme, 1 July 1916, and was attached to the 7th Battalion in 1918, with whom he commanded a company with distinction during the attack on Frezenberg Ridge, 28 September 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, reverse of cross engraved 'Lieut. J. A. McKinnell. 2nd Seaforth Highlanders Serre July 1st 1916.'; 1914-15 Star (2927, Pte. J. A. McKinnell. 14 - Lond.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. A. McKinnell.) *BWM officially renamed, generally very fine (4)* *£1,600-£2,000*

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

M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 30 July 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership throughout the operations north-east of Ypres from September 28th till October 3rd, 1918. On September 28th, during the attack on the Frezenberg Ridge, he led forward a platoon of his company to fill up a gap in the line, and by his initiative saved an awkward situation. On October 1st he controlled his company with great coolness and skill under heavy machine-gun fire, and rallied the men on the objective and supervised the consolidation.'

John Arthur McKinnell initially served during the Great War with the 1/14th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (London Scottish) in the French theatre of war from 18 March 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders in August 1915. McKinnell served with 'C' Company, 2nd Battalion as part of the 10th Brigade, 4th Division on the Somme in 1916. He is recorded in the Battalion War Diary as being wounded in action during the First Day of the Somme, 1 July 1916, during which the Battalion, 'moved forward 9am - following 1st East Lancashire and 1st Hampshire into action on the Redan Ridge. War Diary records heavy machine gun fire from the front and the direction of Beuamont-Hamel - German front line passed then parties pushed forward and reached third line - withdrew after heavy casualties. Diary also notes the gallant action of Drummer W. Ritchie who was later awarded the Victoria Cross. Relieved by 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers at The Quadrilateral and withdrew to sunken Beuamont-Serre Road. Casualties - 394.' (*British Battalions on the Somme* by R. Westlake refers)

McKinnell advanced to Acting Captain in June 1918, and was subsequently attached to the 7th (Service) Battalion. He served as a Company Commander at Ypres, and distinguished himself in particular during the attack on Frezenberg Ridge, 28 October 1918. After the war he resided at 62 Oxford Terrace, London.

Sold with copied research.



A fine and rare Great War 1914 'Battle of La Bassée' M.C. group of four awarded to Captain L. Browne, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, an Australian who, during the torrid fighting around Neuve Chapelle in October 1914, having found himself the only officer remaining alive and unwounded in the forward companies of his battalion, commanded the remnant for three days before leading a handful of men back to the rear; endeavours which resulted in the award of the Regiment's first Military Cross

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse engraved 'Lindsay Browne. Royal Irish Rifles. Neuve Chapelle. October 1914'; 1914 Star, with clasp (Lieut. L. Browne. R. Ir. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. L. Browne.) together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '2199', good very fine (4) £1,400-£1,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 February 1915 (Amendment *London Gazette* 10 March 1915)

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

Lindsay Browne was born on 18 April 1890 in Enmore, Sydney, Australia and was educated at King's College, Goulburn and Sydney Grammar School. Embarking for a stay in England in 1911 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant on probation, on 25 May 1912, into the 4th (Extra Reserve) Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, of which his uncle, Major H. W. Reeve, was the commanding officer, and advanced Lieutenant on 20 February 1913. After the outbreak of the Great War, he was attached to the 2nd Battalion, following their retreat from Mons, and served with them in France from 11 October 1914. On 12 October 1914 the battalion was deployed at La Bassee, with the 7th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Division, as part of II Corps' plan to protect the Channel Ports; there followed two and a half weeks of bitter and bloody fighting in and around the village of Neuve Chapelle where the 2nd Royal Irish were engaged in repelling heavy attacks from Jagers and dismounted German cavalry units. Consistent with the Battalion's War Diary entries, *The History of the First Seven Battalions, The Royal Irish Rifles in the Great War vol 2* by Cyril Falls, gives the following account of the worst of the fighting on 26 and 27 October:

'The Battalion still clung on to Neuve Chapelle, but it was now a grievous case. In the last two days it had lost Captains Reynolds and Kennedy and Lieutenant Rea killed, and Lieutenants Lowry and Lavelle wounded. Major Daunt had already been wounded, and the command devolved upon Captain C. S. Dixon, who had not more than four or five officers left with his thinned companies. Two of these, "A" and "C" were moved back to Richebourg St. Vaast for a short rest on the morning of the 26th. This was the blackest day of all. An enemy attack swept into the village from the north-east corner. "B" and "D" Companies were simply swallowed up, Lieutenants Finlay and Innes-Cross, the only officers with them, and every soul in their ranks, being reported missing. About 6.30pm a counter-attack reoccupied half the village, and the rest of the Battalion, hastily summoned from Richebourg, took its place in the line. South-east of the village their splendid colleagues in the Wiltshire had clung to their trenches even when the enemy was behind them.

On the morning of the 27th the enemy turned the left flank of the Battalion. After terrible fighting from house to house, in which little groups were caught by the oncoming enemy like rocks flooded by a rising tide, Captain Dixon withdrew his handful to the western outskirts in an effort to save his brigade's flank. The battle had become at this point what the soldier aptly calls a 'dog fight,' a wild fury of rush and counter-rush. By evening there was half a battalion of 47th Sikhs hastily moved up, Lincolns, Northumberland Fusiliers, Royal Fusiliers, remnants of the South Lancashire, and French Cyclists sent by General Conneau, clinging to the western edge of Neuve Chapelle, now in flames. And then at last, after ten days' fighting, the last remnants of the Battalion were moved back to Richebourg St. Vaast. Captain Davis had been killed, Lieutenants Mulcahy-Morgan and Jonsson were wounded and missing. The body that retired to Richebourg consisted of two officers and forty-six men.'

For his gallantry at Neuve Chapelle in October 1914, Browne was awarded the M.C. in February 1915, one of the first such awards to be gazetted and the very first to The Royal Irish Rifles. As with all these early awards it was announced under the general heading 'for services rendered in connection with operations the field'. He was also mentioned in Sir John French's Ypres-Armentieres despatch of 20 November 1914. As a new officer attached to the battalion it is understandable that his name was neglected in the war diary entries, and hence Falls' account, but a note in the official journal of Sydney Grammar School makes it apparent that Browne was with 'B' and 'D' companies as they became cut-off on 26 October 1914:

'The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant Lindsay Browne for his most admirable conduct in the trenches during the resistance of the tremendous onslaught at Neuve Chapelle in October last. His battalion, the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, was in the trenches 17 days, and after 14 days there remained but 300 of the original 1000, and Lindsay Browne was the only officer alive and unwounded. For three more days he commanded the remnant, and finally when relieved by Indian troops, he was able to lead only 26 men out of the trenches. Though eight bullets had passed through his clothing and accoutrements he remained untouched except a grazed hand from shrapnel. But after reporting to the commanding officer he collapsed and was found to be suffering from concussion and nerve strain' (*Sydneian June 1915* refers)

John F. Lucy in his acclaimed Great War memoir, *There's a Devil in the Drum*, gives an account of his own experiences with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles at Neuve Chapelle in October 1914. Lucy served as a Corporal in A Company who after resting at Richebourg St. Vaast on the 26th were sent back to re-take Neuve Chapelle on the 27th, he also clearly notes that some men from another company of his battalion had held out through the onslaught of the previous day; this from a chapter entitled 'Wiped Out':

'On the morning of the 27th of October we once again occupied our old position, moving up from the communication trench and manning our own fire-bays. The trenches were hardly recognisable as such in places where large shells had blown them to ground level. Bodies of British and German dead lay everywhere, and shattered rifles, blood stained equipment, and other debris were scattered about. The smell of the unburied filled our nostrils, and mangled and soiled corpses presented unspeakable sights...Once more lines of German infantry, apparently inexhaustible, came over the field of dead, and again those of us still sound stood up to stave them off, but our strong ranks of riflemen were gone, and our weak fire caused alarmingly few casualties. The enemy swarmed everywhere in sight, and wearily, with bloodshot eyes and tired limbs, we destroyed them, shooting at one group, until we saw another threateningly nearer. We shot and shot, and we stopped them once more in the company front, but they got in on the left, and to some purpose. Fugitives from the left company joined us, saying that the Germans had overrun them and were now in their trench, and presently we were horrified to see large numbers of field-grey soldiers moving steadily over the ground behind us, and then we found ourselves once again surrounded, and under German fire from front and rear...On the left the Germans had not captured all the trench of the other company, for several groups of our men, though surrounded on all sides held out in their own fire-bays.'

In need of medical attention, Browne was sent home to convalesce at a military hospital in England for three months and promoted to Captain on 16 May 1915. It is not known if he was able to return to the front but his Silver War Badge for soldiers discharged because of wounds or sickness was despatched on 17 October 1916, the roll giving his address as The Hall, Rushbrook, Bury St. Edmunds. In the 1939 Register he is listed as retired with a life pension as a Captain in the Royal Irish Rifles and an A.R.P. volunteer in emergency transport, Chelsea Town Hall, Army Officers Reserve.

29



A Great War 1916 'Battle of Loos' M.C. group of five awarded to Captain J. W. Jack, 173rd Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers, later Lieutenant-Colonel, South African Forces, who was wounded at Loos on 30 June 1916, and subsequently commanded the N.E.R. Battalion during the Second World War

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse contemporarily engraved 'Capt. John W. Jack, R.E. Loos 1916.', on original mounting pin, in case of issue; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. K. W. Jack. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. W. Jack.) *BWM unofficially renamed*; Africa Service Medal, with King's Commendation protea flower emblem (N.N. (ACF) J. W. Jack) the four campaign medal mounted as worn; together with two Royal College of Science bronze prize medals, both in fitted cases of issue, *very fine and better* (7) *£1,000-£1,400*

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

King's Commendation *Government Gazette* 13 June 1946.

John William Jack was born in Southampton on 1 December 1891, and was educated at King Edward VI Grammar School, Southampton, and the Royal School of Mines, London. From 1913 to 1915 he acted as Assistant Manager to a mine in Cornwall, before enlisting in the 14th (London Scottish) Battalion, London Regiment, in April 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 29 October 1915 and served with the 173rd Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 November 1915. He was wounded by a shell to the face and left arm at the Double Crassier near Loos on 30 June 1916- given the inscription on the reverse of his M.C., and the date on which the award was announced in the *London Gazette*, it is likely that it was for this action that Jack received his Military Cross.

Recovering from his wounds in late 1916, Jack returned to the Front and subsequently commanded "A" Company, 173rd Tunnelling Company, who distinguished themselves during the March Retreat, 1918:

'It will be seen that "A" Company - comprising the greater portion of 173rd Tunnelling Company - had fought as infantry for several successive days. They had successfully carried out one of the most difficult of all military operations - a rear-guard action. They had stood up to enemy attacks of all kinds without flinching, had never lost their nerve, had suffered casualties, but had never fallen back without orders. It is almost comic to record that, three years previously, the men of this company had sent a deputation to their commanding officer, protesting that drill of any kind was not included in their contract!' (*Tunnellers* by Captain W. Grant Grieve and Bernard Newman refers).

Jack saw further service during the Second World War as Commanding Officer of the N.E.R. Battalion, South African Forces (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel), and received a King's Commendation.

Sold with named King's Commendation Certificate, this housed in a glazed display frame; a caricature portrait of the recipient, dated 1941, this similarly housed in a glazed display frame; the original telegram from the Lord Chamberlain regarding the investiture for the M.C.; four original civilian-era photographs; and a quantity of copied research.



A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.C. pair awarded to Lieutenant J. Bazley-White, West Yorkshire Regiment, late Royal West Kent Regiment, for conspicuous gallantry during the First Battle of Bullecourt on 9 April 1917; he later served in the Home Guard, and died 'on active service' during the Battle of Britain

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse contemporarily engraved 'J. Bazley-White, Lieutenant. 2/7th. West Yorks Regt. Bullecourt, France, April 9th. 1917. August 3rd. 1917.'; Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (Lieut. J. Bazley White. R. W. Kent R.); mounted together with an unrelated British War Medal 1914-20 (**T. Rogers. Fmn. M.F.A.**); and Victory Medal 1914-19 (**212 Pte. G. Hollis. Hunts. Cyc. Bn.**); together with the recipient's four miniature awards, mounted as worn and housed in a *Gaunt, London*, leather case, *light contact marks, generally very fine (4)* **£800-£1,200**

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 June 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While commanding a patrol, although detected and fired on, he pressed forward, and did not withdraw until he obtained the information he desired.'

John Bazley-White was born in 1878, the elder son of John Bazley-White, Esq., M.P. for Gravesend, and Lady Grace Bazley-White, and through his mother's family was descended from the Earls of Rothes. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, on 29 March 1899, and served with them on garrison duty in Malta, being awarded the Queen's Mediterranean Medal for his roll in guarding Boer Prisoners of War.

Bazley-White transferred to the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, and following the outbreak of the Great War was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the West Yorkshire Regiment on 16 June 1916, being promoted temporary Lieutenant the same day. He served with the 2nd/7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 January 1917, and was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry during the First Battle of Bullecourt on 9 April 1917. Wounded, he relinquished his commission on account of ill-health caused by his wounds on 15 February 1919, and was entitled to a Silver War Badge.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War Bazley-White joined the Home Guard. in November 1940, during the Battle of Britain, a dogfight broke out over his home in Kemsing, near Sevenoaks, Kent, and an R.A.F. pilot bailed out. According to family tradition, 'Jock officially put himself on duty by donning his tin hat and badge and went off to investigate.' After running across two ploughed field in his Wellington boots, he collapsed and died.

31 A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.C. awarded to Lieutenant A. G. Butcher, London Regiment and Machine Gun Corps, for his gallantry at Ypres in September 1917

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse contemporarily engraved 'Ypres Sept. 1917. Lieut. A. G. Butcher. M.G.C.' in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* **£500-£700**

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 November 1917; citation published 6 April 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When instructions were received to change the position of his battery's fire he supervised the operation with the utmost skill and gallantry under very heavy fire. Throughout the operations he worked with unswerving energy and devotion to duty, cheering up the wounded and encouraging his men.'

Arthur Gerald Butcher was commissioned temporary Second Lieutenant in the London Regiment on 3 April 1915, and served during the Great War with the Machine Gun Corps on the Western Front from August 1916, being awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry at Ypres in September 1917.

32 A Great War 1917 'Salonika operations' M.C. group of five awarded to Captain F. E. Warran, 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, for his gallantry in extricating his patrol from a night raid when they were set upon by a force of Bulgarian cavalry and infantry near Ada, 15 November 1917

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. E. Warran.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine (5)* *£800-£1,200*

M.C. *London Gazette* 4 February 1918 (citation appearing in *London Gazette* 5 July 1918):

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in command of a patrol. Whilst engaged in surrounding an enemy post he was attacked on both flanks by superior numbers of enemy infantry and cavalry but he succeeded in extracting his patrol and driving off the enemy with considerable loss. He also repulsed a second enemy attack while he was withdrawing. He showed splendid courage and skill in a critical situation.'

Francis Ernest Warran was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in 9th (Reserve) Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in May 1915. He subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and served with them as part of the 82nd Brigade in the Salonika theatre of operations from 27 December 1916.

Warran distinguished himself against the Bulgarians in operations around Ada, Kiskepi and Salmah in November 1917. The Regimental History gives the following:

'Nightly patrols in the neighbourhood of Ada and Kiskepi discovered that hostile patrols when they visited the former entered the village at about 9pm, either by the Seres-Ada track, passing west of Ciftlidzik, or via Kiskepi and up under the Meander Stream. On the night of the 9th/10th of November two and a half companies of the D.C.L.I., under Major Willyams, raided Ada, but the operation was a disappointment as only one solitary Bulgar was seen in Kiskepi and he made off in the direction of Salmah.

On the 15th a patrol of D Company "laid up" in the neighbourhood of Ada in the hope of encountering hostile patrols. The patrol was, however, attacked by a greatly superior force of the enemy and after inflicting casualties the Cornwalls withdrew to Kiskepi where they were heavily shelled. They then returned to Ago Mah without further incident. Subsequently 2/Lieut. F. C. Warran was awarded the Military Cross, the official citation reading:

"Whilst engaged in surrounding an enemy post he was attacked on both flanks by superior numbers of enemy infantry and cavalry, but he succeeded in extricating his patrol and driving off the enemy with considerable loss. He also repulsed a second attack while he was withdrawing."

Sergt. A. Moss was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry on the same occasion.'

Warran transferred to the Reserve of Officers only to re-engage for service during the Second War as Lieutenant in the Pioneer Corps, in June 1941. He advanced to Captain in December 1944, and was released to the Unemployed List in 1947.

Sold with copied research.

33 A Great War 1917 M.C. attributed to Captain C. E. Jeffrey, Tank Corps, for his gallantry whilst commanding a composite section of 22nd Company, 'H' Battalion during the attack on Fontaine, 23 November 1917, as part of the Battle of Cambrai

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse engraved 'T/Lt. C. E. Jeffery', mounted on original investiture pin in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, with newspaper cutting detailing the award stuck to the inside lining of case, *good very fine, case a little distressed* *£500-£700*

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 February 1918, the original recommendation states:

'This officer was commanding a composite section of 22nd Company, 'H' Battalion, Tank Corps in the attack on Fontaine village on November 23rd 1917. He led the attack in the foremost tank. Finding that his tank was considerably ahead of the infantry, he returned with the intention of keeping in touch. On the way back he found that a large party of the enemy had come in behind him and was holding up the infantry advance. In spite of heavy machine gun fire and bombs, he fought his way through and succeeded in re-forming the infantry, killing a large number of the enemy, who were crammed in trenches, by driving over them. Throughout the day he showed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.'

Sold with extensive copied research.



A scarce Great War 1918 'Warrant Officer's' M.C. group of five awarded to Warrant Officer Class I W. Powell, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was severely wounded at Hermies, France, on 22 March 1918, in the same action in which Sergeant Harold Jackson, of the 7th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, was awarded the Victoria Cross, resulting in the loss of his right leg

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (3188 Pte. W. Powell. K.R.R.C.); 1914-15 Star (3188 Sjt. W. Powell. K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (3188 A.W.O. Cl.1. w. Powell. K.R. Rif. C.) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (5)* £1,400-£1,800

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

One of only 781 Warrant Officers to be awarded the Military Cross during the Great War.

William Powell was born in 1881 and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 15 October 1900. He served with the 4th Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 May 1915. He was severely wounded at Hermies, France, on 22 March 1918, in the same action in which Sergeant Harold Jackson, of the 7th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, was awarded the Victoria Cross; as a result of his wounds Powell's left leg was amputated. He was discharged on account of wounds on 26 July 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. B.5632.

Sold with copied research including a newspaper cutting of a photograph of the recipient having been awarded his M.C.; and a copy of the Order of Service of the K.R.R.C. Memorial Service, Winchester Cathedral, 15 July 1916.



A Great War 1918 'Somme - Gauche Wood' M.C. group of four awarded to Captain D. E. C. Crowther, 8th (Service) Battalion, Rifle Brigade attached 9th (Service) Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, late Private, 19th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (2nd Public Schools), for his gallantry at Villers Guislain on 18 September 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (6192 Pte D. E. C. Crowther. R. Fus.) *attempt to obliterate all details except for initials and surname*; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. D. E. C. Crowther.) *very fine (4)*

£700-£900

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 February 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 18th September, 1918, at Villers Guislain. When the enemy counter-attacked, and the troops on his left were driven back, exposing his flank, he brought up some men and captured machine guns to cover his flank, and he held on to his position, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. The counter-attack failed, and the line was held thanks to his untiring efforts and personal disregard of danger.'

Dudley Earle Charlesworth Crowther initially served during the Great War as a Private with the 19th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (2nd Public Schools) in the French theatre of war from 14 November 1915. He was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the 7th (Service) Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in September 1916.

The 7th (Service) Battalion was disbanded in France, 20 February 1918, and Crowther transferred as Acting Captain to the 8th (Service) Battalion, Rifle Brigade. He was attached to the 9th (Service) Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry for the action at Gauche Wood, Villers Guislain, Somme, for which he was awarded the M.C.

After the war Crowther resided at Collingham Bridge, Leeds, Yorkshire.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 1918 'Egyptian Expeditionary Force' M.C. group of four awarded to Captain T. G. Neale, 22nd Battalion, London Regiment, late Royal West Surrey Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, with case of issue; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (6641 Pte. T. Neale. The Queen's.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Q.M. & Capt. T. G. Neale.) mounted as worn, *edge bruising to QSA, this nearly very fine, the Great War awards good very fine* (4) *£1,000-£1,400*

M.C. *London Gazette* 11 April 1918.

Thomas George Neale was born in 1883 and attested for the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) at London on 15 January 1901, serving with the Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War in 1902. Advanced Colour Sergeant, he was appointed Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant of the 22nd (County Of London) Battalion, London Regiment (The Queen's) (Territorial Force) on 5 August 1915, and served with them during the Great War as part of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in Egypt and Palestine. He was promoted Captain on 7 August 1918, and for his services during the Great War was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 23 October 1917) and awarded the Military Cross. He relinquished his commission in the Territorial Force on 20 July 1920, and returned to the Regular Army, as Company Sergeant Major on the Permanent Staff of the 4th Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. He retired on 19 July 1922, after a further two years' service, and was granted the rank of Captain.

Sold with the recipient's Commission Document appointing him Quartermaster in the Territorial Force, dated 5 August 1915; The recipient's Mentioned in Despatches Certificate; Small Book and Soldier's Pay Book; Discharge Certificates; Certificates of Character; and Certificates of Education; various Special Orders and letters of reference regarding the recipient and the award of his M.C.; a large photograph of the recipient with his wife and daughter outside Buckingham Palace having been presented with his M.C.; group photograph of the recipient's Company; a large quantity of approximately 150 small photographs taken during the campaign in Egypt and Palestine, all annotated on the reverse; various individual photographs of the recipient and of fellow officers of the 22nd London Regiment, the majority identified on the reverse; a caricature portrait of the recipient, captioned 'The "S.M." on Parade'; a Banner of the 22nd Company, The Queen's, reputedly used when General Allenby's Force entered Jerusalem on 11 December 1917, *this in distressed condition*; the recipient's various riband bars; and other related ephemera.

For the recipient's helmet plate and sword, see Lots 845 and 846.

x37 A Second World War 'North Africa' M.C. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. H. Gaunt, Royal Engineers

Military Cross, G.VI.R. reverse officially dated 1943; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, Territorial, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, reverse dated 1951, with two Clasps, one G. VI.R. dated 1951, the other E.II.R., undated, mounted as worn, together with R.E. cap badge, *good very fine* (8)

£800-£1,200

M.C. *London Gazette* 17 June 1943.

The recommendation states: 'On 21st March 1943 Lieutenant Gaunt was in charge of a Platoon of a Field Company working on the crossing of the Wadi Zigzaou near Ksiba West to make it passable for vehicles. The crossing was under heavy mortar and shell fire as well as small arms fire from isolated enemy posts still holding out behind our leading infantry. Throughout the night Lieutenant Gaunt remained in the gap directing the work of his men and his fine example materially assisted the completion of the crossing, so that a battalion of tanks could cross the next morning.'

Efficiency Decoration and First Clasp *London Gazette* 12 January 1951; Second Clasp *London Gazette* 13 December 1959.

Sold with original War Office letter to his father confirming award of M.C. and enclosing recommendation; War Office letter advising date of Investiture; and Central Chancery summons to attend the Investiture at Buckingham Palace on 24 October 1944.



An exceptional Second War 'Spitfire pilot's' D.F.C., D.F.M. group of seven awarded to Squadron Leader A. C. Leigh, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a 'Battle of Britain' veteran who had numerous confirmed and probable aerial victories in 1940-41. Shot down over the Channel in 1943, he converted to Mustangs in 1944 and took part in many sorties in support of the D-Day landings, claiming a large number of ground 'victories' and being shot down again over St Mere Eglise. After a period of 'buzz bomb' hunting, during which he shot down two, he flew in support of Operation Market Garden, spending the rest of his service on bomber escorts and sweeps over Germany

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1944'; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (748525. Sgt. A. C. Leigh. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; 1 copy clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Flt. Lt. A. C. Leigh. R.A.F.V.R.) mounted as worn, generally good very fine (7) £6,000-£8,000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 19 September 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal this officer has completed many sorties, during which he has attacked many enemy targets such as locomotives, mechanical transport and trucks with damaging effect; he has also shot down an enemy aircraft. This officer continues to display a high degree of courage and resolution.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 9 September 1941.

The original recommendation states: 'Sergeant Leigh has completed 170 hours operational flying, including 50 sweeps over enemy occupied territory. Throughout these operations he has exhibited skill as a section leader. He has destroyed 2 Me 109's, assisted in the destruction of a Do 17, and has probably destroyed another 4 Me 109's. In addition he has damaged 3 other enemy aircraft. He has taken part in several low level attacks over N. France, in which he has shown great judgement and skill. His determination and initiative has provided an excellent example to other Sergeant pilots.'

Arthur Charles Leigh was born in London on 15 October 1919. A clothing shop assistant in Cambridge, he joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in June 1939 and took lessons to fly. Called up at the outbreak of war, he was posted to Flight Training School, where he flew Masters and Havards, before converting to Spitfires. He joined 64 Squadron as a Sergeant Pilot on 25 September 1940, before being posted to 72 Squadron at R.A.F. Leconfield on 11 October of that year. Flying Spitfire I's, he took part in his first operational flights during this month, a month forever associated with the Battle of Britain. On 8 November 1940, Leigh was posted to 611 Squadron at R.A.F. Acklington. Over the next two months, he took part in numerous operations, culminating in his first official aerial Victory, the shared destruction of a Do17 on 21 December.

Over the following eight months, Sergeant Leigh took part in a large number of operations. Showing himself to be a highly skilled and aggressive pilot, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal in August 1941. The following Victory claims being taken from his logbook; flying Spitfires I, II's, V's and V b's:

14 November 1940 – Ju 88 Damaged
 17 December 1940 – Do 17 Destroyed (shared)
 27 December 1940 – Do 17 Damaged
 28 May 1941 - 1 Me 109 Probably destroyed
 19 June 1941 - 1 Me 109 Destroyed
 19 June 1941 - 1 Me 109 Probably destroyed (shared)
 22 June 1941 - 1 Me 109 Probably destroyed
 4 July 1941 - 1 Me 109 Probably destroyed
 4 July 1941 - 1 Me 109 Damaged
 23 July 1941 - 1 Me 109 Probably destroyed
 2 August 1941 - 1 Me 109 Damaged
 19 August 1941 - 1 Me 109 Destroyed
 2 September 1941 - 1 Me 109 Destroyed

Leigh was commissioned Flight Lieutenant in early October 1941 and on 21 October was posted to C.F.S. Upavon for an instructor's course. Spending the next year and a half on courses and as an instructor, Leigh was posted to Gibraltar in April 1943, from where he ferried Hurricanes to Cairo. Posted to 56 Squadron, during an escort raid over St Omer on 9 August 1943, Leigh's Typhoon was hit by flak and he was forced to bail out over the channel, 6 miles from Gris Nez. Its not clear how long it was before he was picked up, but according to his son, it was long enough for a telegram to be sent to his wife telling her he had been killed! Leigh however was eventually picked up by an Air Sea Rescue launch. His logbook simply notes 'Picked up by ASR Launch', '1 car damaged; Gun boat beaten up!'

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

On 20 September 1943, Leigh was posted to 129 Squadron. Initially flying Spitfire IXb's, he took part in numerous operations over Northern France, before a relatively quiet period in early 1944. Whilst with this squadron, he flew a most interesting Spitfire; it is well known that during the War, donations were made by the public for the purchase of aircraft. However, the lot includes three original 1944 letters to and from Leigh thanking the people of Machkos and Meru, Kenya, for the donation of a Spitfire named "Kamba-Meru", that Leigh flew with 129 Squadron. In one letter Leigh tells of sorties and attacks he has made in this aircraft and of a combat with a F. W.190.

In April 1944, the squadron converted to Mustang III's, taking part in his first offensive operation in this type on 26 April, when he strafed a train. During May, operations increased, Leigh claiming various ground vehicles damaged. On D-Day, 6th June 1944, Leigh escorted the Airborne Division to the beachhead and throughout the rest of the month, took part in various bombing and strafing attacks, leading his squadron on several occasions and making numerous claims. On 22 June he was shot down for a second time, his Mustang being hit by Flak and he was forced to land near St Mere Eglise; though he was back in action two days later. July 1944 started in the vein before moving on to 'Buzz bomb' (V1 rocket) hunting, something that would occupy much of the next two months and during which Leigh would shoot down two over the Channel. Having been Awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in September, that month he was involved in a large number of escort flights over the Ruhr and Holland, including Glider force escorts and operations over Arnhem.

Leigh's last operational flights in the months of October to December 1944 consisted of a large number of Bomber escorts flights and sweeps over targets in Germany; many over the Ruhr, Cologne, Munster, Frankfurt, Dortmund &c. Also noted are two Dambuster escorts on 4 and 8 December 1944: during the former, Leigh had engine failure and crash landed near Colchester. On leaving the Squadron, the squadron leader wrote in his logbook 'Very sorry to see you go Joe, No one can take your place either in the Squadron or in my regard.'

Leigh's final tally of claims on Mustang III's was:

26 April 1944 – Train hit

20 May 1944 – Ammunition train hit (overturned)

22 May 1944 – 1 train damaged

2 June 1944 – 1 barge damaged

7 June 1944 – 2 Lorries destroyed, 3 damaged, 4 A.F.V's damaged and a staff car destroyed

8 June 1944 – 3 Lorries damaged

10 June 1944 – 1 Truck damaged

20 June 1944 – Tank and truck damaged

27 July 1944 – 1 V1 'Buzz bomb' destroyed over sea

28 August 1944 – 1 V1 'Buzz bomb' destroyed over sea

On completing his second tour in December, Leigh went on a gunnery course to R.A.F. Catfoss and afterwards became an instructor. In December 1945 he was released from the Royal Air Force with the rank of Squadron Leader. In later life he started a successful architectural hardware business in Norwich. He attended many Battle of Britain reunions and other events, and died on 3 July 2004, aged 84.

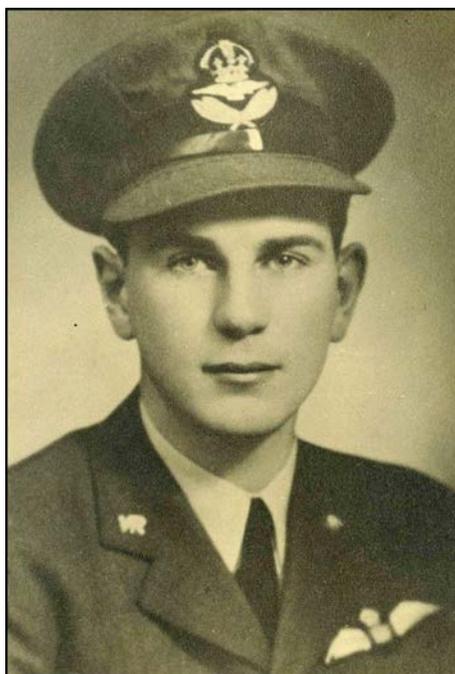
Sold with the recipient's Royal Air Force Pilot's Log Book, detailing all flights between 8 September 1940 and 10 December 1945; an original photograph of Leigh as a Sergeant Pilot, circa 1940, and another of him in the cockpit of a Spitfire; various Battle of Britain related reunion invitations &c., and copied research and newspaper cuttings.

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see Lot 808.



A fine Second War D.F.C. group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant M. Wetz, Royal Air Force, a photo reconnaissance Spitfire pilot of 16 Squadron, whose supplying of photographs was instrumental to the planning of the D-Day invasion as well as the breakout into Normandy. In September 1944, flying a pink Spitfire IX, he volunteered for the highly dangerous job of low level dropping of messages to airborne troops who had landed at Nijmegen, and for his services in connection with Operation *Market Garden*, was recommended for and received an 'immediate' D.F.C.

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1944', with *Royal Mint* case of issue and named Buckingham Palace enclosure; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with the recipient's card identity tag; silver 'St Christopher's' pilot wings; and cloth wings, *good very fine (5)* £2,400-£2,800



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 5 December 1944.

The original Recommendation states: 'Flying Officer Wetz has completed a large number of reconnaissances and has displayed determination and skill of a high order. Not once has he failed to obtain good results. On one occasion he was detailed to reconnoitre a German military headquarters. In spite of intense light and medium anti-aircraft fire. Flying Officer Wetz made three runs over targets and secured excellent photographs. In connection with the airborne landings at Nijmegen, this officer executed three missions which he completed with great distinction.'

Michael Albert Wetz joined the Royal Air Force in 1941 and volunteered for pilot training. In November 1941, he was sent to 21 E.F.T. S., Booker, before being sent to the U.S.A. for further training; first at U.S.N. Detroit and then U.S.N.A.S. Pensacola. He was awarded his Wings on 11 December 1942 and was sent back to Britain for further training at 5(P) A.F.U. and 8 O.T.U. at R.A.F. Dyce. In November 1943, after conversion to Spitfires, Wetz was sent to 16 Squadron, making his first operational flight on 23 December- a photo reconnaissance over St Pol, France. Over the following five months, he completed a further 27 operational flights, mainly over targets in France, being chased by FW190's during one of these. On 2 June 1944, he notes a 'Beaches' photo reconnaissance and other targets in Normandy; followed by operations over Dieppe, Aameins, Vierzon, Lorient &c. During this period, 16 Squadron was credited with supplying photographs instrumental to the planning of the D-Day invasion and Wetz's logbook shows he was involved in such photo reconnaissance flights. Flights continued over France in July and August, noting flak and being attacked by enemy fighters a couple of times.

The Squadron moved to Normandy in September 1944 and from there Wetz took part in flights that would gain him the award of the D.F.C., additionally noting in his logbook 'dropping messages to Airborne Division' on 20-22 September. The job of dropping messages, for which the pilots of 16 Squadron had volunteered, was a highly dangerous one which resulted in the loss of several members of his squadron during the period. On 17 September, flying a pink camouflaged Spitfire IX's, each carrying a 14in oblique cameras and fitted with two empty drop tanks (which would be filled with messages), Wetz and a fellow pilot flew to Brussels to report to duty at 21 Army Group H.Q.

Wetz's report of his first mission on 20 September 1944 is as follows:

'Airborne at Evere at 1730, dropped messages by drop tank to airborne troops near Nijmegen. Some trouble as Army did not show correct signals but as it was definitely the right place and the troops were well in possession, I put it down to finger trouble and dropped the messages to them. Landed 1840. No incidents.'

He flew two further missions to the Landing Zone at Groesbeek on the 21 and 22 September. 56 years later, Wetz wrote of the volunteering for the special missions of message dropping:

'I volunteered because I wanted to visit the Brussels night-clubs. It seemed a piece of cake. Every morning I went to 21st Army Group to be briefed in their Operations Room. Lots of senior Generals were milling around. I was given my instructions- usually two separate drops. When I got to the Nijmegen area, our troops were not as shown on our map. I stooed around, getting lots of flak from the Germans. I dropped both sets of messages to the British troops near to the point of request. When I came back to report and told them that their map was wrong, a big argument followed. I told them in the end, that they should go and see themselves and it was all a 'cock-up'. Our chaps seemed glad to see me. I was quite low most of the time- it seemed safer. I couldn't understand why, if I could go there, we weren't giving the troops air support. Possibly because my attitude was getting very critical and hostile, they sent me home. I now think that the award to the D.F.C. was just to keep me quiet!'

In October 1944 Wetz took part in only one operation, and in November a further four over Germany, during one of which he notes seeing several Me262's. With just a couple of operations during December, Wetz was posted to H.Q. 34 Wing on 11 January 1945, as Flight Lieutenant Operations, where he stayed until June that year, before being posted back to 16 Squadron. He finally transferred to 26 Squadron in September 1945, his last flight being recorded on 26 February 1946. Wetz's logbook notes that during the War he made a total of 76 Operational Sorties.

Sold with the recipient's Pilot's Log Book, covering the period November 1941 to September 1945; and a second Log Book covering the period September 1945 to February 1946; an R.A.F. pilots notes book; a photograph of the recipient in R.A.F. uniform; and a magazine article about 16 Squadron and Operation *Market Garden*.

40 A Second War '1944' D.F.C. group of five awarded Halifax bomb aimer Flight Lieutenant H. V. Taylor, 158 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1944', in *Royal Mint* case of issue, with named enclosure slip; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with recipient's identity tags, two North of England Musical Tournament, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Prize Medals, silver, reverse engraved 'Henry Taylor "Open" Verse" 1938' and 'Henry Taylor Duologue 1938', and two Guildhall School of Music & Drama Prize Medals, silver and enamel, reverse engraved 'Henry Taylor Elocution Newcastle on Tyne July 1937' and 'Henry Taylor Elocution Newcastle on Tyne July 1938', *traces of verdigris to campaign stars, generally very fine or better* £1,000-£1,400 (lot)

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 7 November 1944:

'As air bomber, Flying Officer Taylor has taken part in a large number of sorties. He has at all times displayed a strong sense of duty together with great skill and his excellent work has contributed in good measure to the success obtained. In addition to his work in the air, Flying Officer Taylor has given valuable service in the training of other members of the squadron.'

Henry Victor Taylor was a native of Newcastle, who initially served as a Sergeant with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during the Second War. He was commissioned Pilot Officer on probation in June 1943, advanced to Flying Officer on probation in December 1943, and to Flight Lieutenant in June 1945. Taylor served as an air bomber on operational service with 158 Squadron (Halifaxes) from Lissett, Yorkshire.



A Great War 'Salonika' 1917 A.R.R.C. group of three awarded to Sister Miss Helen M. Cameron, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, who was also Mentioned in Despatches and suffered severe illness contracted on active service

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Sister H. M. Cameron.); together with the recipient's Q.A.I.M.N.S.R. cape badge, *lacquered, very fine* (4) *£300-£400*

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918:

'In recognition of her valuable service with the Armies in the Field.'

Miss Helen Margaret Cameron was born at Blair Atholl, Perthshire, on 20 October 1885, and was educated at the Perth Academy. She trained at King's College Hospital, London, from December 1908 to December 1911, and was subsequently employed as a Staff Nurse at Lady Dudley Nursing Home, Johannesburg, South Africa from 1 September 1912 to 30 September 1915. She joined the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve on 15 November 1915, and served as a Nursing Sister with them during the Great War in Salonika from 1 July 1916. For her services in Salonika she was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 28 November 1917) and was awarded the Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class.

Miss Cameron suffered a streptococcal infection in Salonika on 5 November 1917, and embarked for Taranto on 21 November 1917; upon returning home she was admitted to King's College Hospital, London. Her health never fully recovered, and after a further year spent in and out of hospital she relinquished her appointment on account of ill health on 26 February 1919. However, she eventually made a full recovery, and in September 1938 wrote to the War Office to offer her services 'as Nursing Sister should Great Britain be involved in War.'

Sold with a large quantity of copied research.

A Great War A.R.R.C. group of three awarded to Staff Nurse Miss Dorothy F. Jacobs, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (S/Nurse D. F. Jacobs) *rank officially corrected on BWM, good very fine* (3) *£300-£400*

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

Dorothy Frances Jacob was born 5 March 1889 in Prescott, Lancashire, the daughter of Captain (later Major) J. E. Jacob. She joined the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve as a Staff Nurse on 13 May 1917. Her previous employment was noted as the London Hospital, Whitechapel, and her home in Aldershot. Serving overseas with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, in June 1919, she was awarded the Royal Red Cross 2nd Class for services in Egypt. She is noted as serving at the Convelesant Depot, Montagah, Alexandria in 1919- 20, returning to Aldershot on 24 July 1921, and was finally demobilised on 31 July 1921. She died at St. Leonards, Sussex, on 18 December 1981.

Sold with copied research.

43 An Order of St. John group of six awarded to Lady Hillingdon, D.B.E.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Sister's) badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; Defence Medal; Coronation 1953; Women's Voluntary Service Medal; **France, Fourth Republic**, Medal of Gratitude 1946, silver, unnamed, with rosette on riband; **United States of America**, American National Red Cross Medal, silver and enamel, reverse inscribed, 'Lady Hillingdon. For Distinguished Service, The American National Red Cross', mounted court style for wear, *edge bruise to Defence Medal, otherwise good very fine and better* (6) **£160-£200**

D.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 January 1939 Edith Mary Winifred, Baroness Hillingdon:
'For political and public service.'

Order of St. John, Commander (Sister) *London Gazette* 22 June 1951.

Edith Mary Winifred, Lady Hillingdon, was born the Hon. Edith Mary Winifred Cadogan on 1 August 195, the daughter of Viscount Chelsea, and married the Hon. Arthur Robert Mills in 1916, who succeeded his father as 3rd Baron Hillingdon in 1919. Lady Hillingdon died on 4 June 1969.

44**An Order of St John group of five awarded to Senior Reserve Attendant W. J. Johnson, Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve and St John's Ambulance Brigade**

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver and enamel; British War and Victory Medals (M.10234 W. J. Johnson. S.R.A. R.N.); Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, with additional service clasp (2509 W. J. Johnson. L.S.B.A. R.N.A.S.B.R.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, silver, straight bar suspension, with 6 additional service clasps, three silver and three plated (3196 Cpl. W. J. Johnson (C. of Coventry) Div. No. 3 Dist. S.J.A.B. 1923) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and scarce* (5) **£400-£500**

Order of St John, Officer, 16 November 1955.

R.N.A.S.B.R. L.S. & G.C. awarded 8 June 1922 in rank of Leading Sick Berth Attendant, which rate replaced that of Senior Reserve Attendant in 1921.

L.S. & G.C. clasp awarded 6 May 1941.

William John Johnson was born in Coventry on 4 October 1888. He enrolled into the Co-op Division of the St John Ambulance Brigade on 7 April 1908, and on the outbreak of war joined the Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve on a one-year engagement on 8 October 1914. He was placed in H.M.S. *Pembroke I*, Barrack and Nominal Depot Ship at Chatham, as a Junior Reserve Attendant, and a fortnight later he was transferred to the Royal Sailors' Home at Chatham. He was promoted to Senior Reserve Attendant on 24 March 1915 and in July 1915 he volunteered to serve until the end of hostilities. He returned to *Pembroke I* on 11 December 1915 and was then sent to H.M.S. *Dominion*, battleship, where he served until 4 April 1918, when he moved to a sister ship, H.M.S. *Commonwealth*, where he remained until he was demobilised on 29 April 1919.

In civilian life he returned to the St John Ambulance Brigade and transferred to the City of Coventry Division at its establishment on 25 September 1919. He is last shown in City of Coventry records in 1952 and disappears from the Roll of Membership between 1957 and 1961.

45 An Order of St. John pair attributed to S. Clark, St. John Ambulance Brigade

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, 2nd type, silver and enamel, circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles flush with the background; St. John Service Medal, 1 silver clasp, unnamed, silver-bronze, mounted as worn, together with the recipient's St. John Ambulance Association Re-Examination Cross, bronze, reverse inscribed, 'A126195 Sidney Clark'; and a St. John Ambulance Association cap badge, *good very fine*

Jubilee 1935 (**William Hardcastle, J.P.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine*

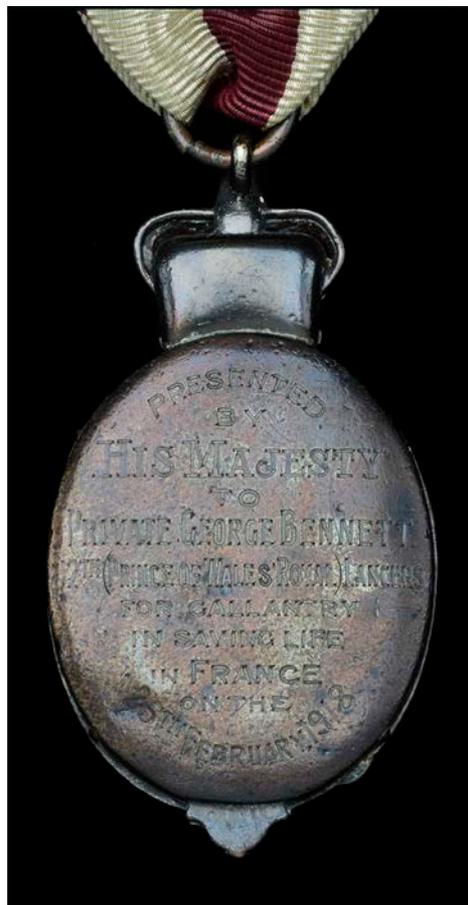
A 'Malaya' clasp for the General Service Medal 1918-62, in named card box of issue to '**Capt. J. Cameron-Hayes, M.V. O., R.A.**', *extremely fine* **£50-£70**

William Hardcastle served as Chairman of the Pateley Bridge Rural District Council, Yorkshire.



A rare Cavalryman's Great War 1918 Albert Medal for Land group of five awarded to Private G. W. Bennett, 12th Lancers, for his gallantry in going to the rescue a French woman who was knocked down by a train at Brie Railway Station, France, on 25 February 1918, and holding her safely between the lines as two trains passed - Bennett himself was not so lucky, being struck by one of the passing trains, resulting in him having both his legs amputated

Albert Medal, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land, bronze and enamel, the reverse officially engraved 'Presented by His Majesty to Private George Bennett, 12th. (Prince of Wales' Royal) Lancers for Gallantry in saving life in France on the 25th February, 1918'; 1914 Star, with clasp (114 Pte. G. W. Bennett. 12/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-114 Pte. G. W. Bennett. 12-Lrs.); **France, Third Republic**, Medal of Honour, First Class, silver-gilt, reverse engraved 'G. W. Bennett. A.M. 12 Royal Lancers', with rosette on riband, all suspended from a quintuple top riband bar, oak leaves suspension re-soldered on last, the reverse of the AM dented and with contact marks from the star, otherwise nearly very fine (5) *£6,000-8,000*





Provenance: Spink, March 1994.

A.M. *London Gazette* 26 August 1918:

'A woman who was crossing the line in front of a troop train at a railway station in France, to reach a passenger train, was caught by the buffer of the engine. Private Bennett, 12th Lancers, hearing the woman's screams, and seeing her position, rushed to help her and pulled her into the six-foot way between the two trains. Unfortunately a basket which the woman was carrying was struck by the troop train and knocked Bennett against the passenger train, with the result that he was badly injured and suffered the amputation of both his legs. Had it not been for his presence of mind and courage the woman probably would have been killed.'

George William Bennett was born in Bermondsey, London, in 1884 and attested for the 5th Lancers on 25 February 1907. Transferring to the Army reserve on 24 February 1914, he was recalled to the Colours on the outbreak of the Great War and posted to the 12th Lancers. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914 until 25 February 1918, on which date he performed his selfless act of gallantry at Brie Railway Station: 'I have never been so proud of a 12th Lancer in my life as I was of you this morning. It was the finest deed a man can do and I am proud of you a 12th Lancer. Accidents will happen but yours was more than this: man cannot do more than lay down his life for another.' (letter to the recipient from Richard Staller refers).

Bennett was severely injured in his rescue attempt, and had to have both legs amputated, the right leg above the knee and the left below. For his gallantry he was additionally awarded the French Medal of Honour in gold (French Government Decree dated 4 October 1918). He was presented with his Albert Medal by H.M. King George V at Buckingham Palace on 18 September 1918, and was discharged on 16 January 1919, after 11 years and 324 days' service.

Sold together with a number of related documents, including the recipient's discharge Certificate; letter of congratulations on his gallant act; various letters regarding the award of both the Albert Medal and the French Medal of Honour; and various postcard photographs of the recipient, both before and after his accident.



A Boer War D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant, later Battery Sergeant-Major, G. E. Bowhay, Royal Garrison Artillery

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (78258 Serjt: G. E. Bowhay. R.G.A.) officially impressed naming, *light contact marks, good very fine* £600-£800

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

George E. Bowhay attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery and served with 6 Company, Western Division, R.G.A. in South Africa during the Boer War (awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps for Cape Colony, Transvaal, and Laing's Nek; and the King's South Africa Medal with two clasps). Advanced Battery Sergeant Major, he subsequently served with the Royal Garrison Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 October 1915 (awarded a 1914-15 Star trio).

Note: Bowhay's five campaign medals; his E.VII.R. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal; and a D.C.M. with '*officially engraved naming*' (and therefore most likely a later replacement) were sold in these rooms in May 2018.

A Great War 1914 'Battle of La Bassée' D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant, later Second Lieutenant, H. Byard, 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who having been commissioned for service in the field, was killed in action on the Western Front, 6 November 1917

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (8468 Sjt: H. Byard. 1/D.C.L.I.) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £800-£1,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 April 1915:

'For gallantry on 22nd October, 1914, at La Rue Marais. Accompanied by a small party he attacked and captured a house occupied by the enemy. A machine gun was also taken from the enemy on this occasion.'

Hubert Byard was the son of W. M. Byard of 29 Park Street, Gloucester, and attested for the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Gloucester in September 1906. He advanced to Sergeant and distinguished himself with the Battalion during the Battle of La Bassée. Having just left the line for a rest on 22 October 1914:

'The Cornwalls were at once turned out and ordered to move up to the western side of the Estaires - La Bassée road and counter-attack the enemy who were known to be holding the village of Rue du Marais [sic] and threatening the right of the K.O.S.B. and the left of the 15th Brigade.

This counter-attack was to be launched from the direction of La Quinque Rue, in conjunction with an attack by the Manchesters who had been temporarily attached to the 15th Brigade. The 3rd Worcesters (of the 7th Brigade) were ordered to support the attack of the Cornwalls and the 15th Brigade was to attack from the west simultaneously.

The enemy, however, was in great strength and the 15th Brigade was unable to get on; neither were the Manchesters able to make progress. The Cornwalls reached the outer houses of Rue du Marais but were there held up. They remained in this position all day. At 4pm the guns opened heavy fire on the enemy and prevented him making any further advance.' (Regimental History refers)

Byard was commissioned Second Lieutenant for service in the Field, 4 October 1917. Second Lieutenant Byard was killed in action on the Western Front, 6 November 1917, and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.



A fine Great War 1917 'Advance on Lens' D.C.M., 1915 'Attack on the Hohenzollern Redoubt' M.M. pair awarded to Company Sergeant Major W. E. Hamp, 1/5th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment (T.F.), who was killed in action on the Western Front, 26 June 1917, when a mine blew-up as part of a booby-trap in his newly occupied dug-out

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (240440 C.S. Mjr: W. E. Hamp. 1/5 Linc: R. - T.F.) *minor official correction to 'F'; Military Medal, G.V.R. (2339 Sjt. W. E. Hampe. [sic] 1/5 Linc: R. - T.F.) last number and rank partially officially corrected, good very fine (2)* £800-£1,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 25 August 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in taking command of his company when his officers had been wounded. He showed the greatest initiative and energy in leading them to the objective and superintending the withdrawal, afterwards assisting his wounded officer and a badly wounded N.C.O. back to our trenches. His conduct was admirable, and set a splendid example to the men.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916.

Wilfred Ernest Hamp was born in Dublin, and was the son of of William Hamp of 22 Statham Street, Derby. He served during the Great War with the 1/5th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment (T.F.) on the Western Front, and was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry during the attack on the Hohenzollern Redoubt, 13 October 1915. During the latter action the Battalion suffered casualties of 11 officers killed and 11 wounded, 285 other ranks reported killed or missing, and 175 wounded.

Hamp distinguished himself once again, when the 1/5th Battalion were in the trenches at Lievin (Cité de Riaumont) near Lens in June 1917. He was part of the attack which occurred:

'At 5am on June 12th, C Company from the support line took over trenches from D Company who at 7am carried out a daylight raid, the raiding party consisting of two officers, Captain Collins and Lieut. Brown, and 86 other ranks. Punctually at the zero hour the artillery barrage opened and the raiding party left the assembly trenches, the men moving forward to the bottom of the slag-heap; no wire was encountered and the enemy were evidently taken by surprise, and did not put down a barrage until the party were well over the open ground, and at the foot of the slag-heap the platoon sergeants were able to move along the line to see their men were in the correct positions. Unfortunately at this point both the officers and several men were wounded by our artillery, which was short; Captain Collins however remained out until the Company withdrew, and was the last man to re-enter our own lines. When the Company advanced up the slag-heap C.S.M. W. E. Hamp took over command, and showed great gallantry and ability in handling the company, seeing the objective gained, and superintending the withdrawal. The company moved in two waves of platoons; on the left the leading platoon, No. 14, entered the enemy trench, established a bombing post, opened fire on some of the enemy, who were retiring, and held on till the withdrawal was ordered at 25 minutes after zero hour; No. 16 platoon, which followed up No. 14, could not reach the house which was their objective, as they were held up by our own barrage falling on it; No. 13, the leading platoon on the right, entered the enemy trench, established a bombing post, bombed a dug-out, and withdrew with the remainder of the company as arranged; No. 15 platoon, which followed No. 13, like No. 16, was prevented from reaching their objective by our own barrage. A special bombing party, consisting of specially selected N.C.O.'s and men from other companies, endeavoured to bomb down Brick trench and join hands with the Canadians on our right. A German dug-out was bombed, the sentry being killed, but several of the enemy came out into the trench through another entrance, ran round a traverse, and then fled across the open, being dealt with by Lewis gun and rifle fire, and casualties inflicted. Another party of the enemy came forward from Boot trench, but were dealt with in the same way. Our party advanced along the trench for a considerable way but could not join the Canadians before the time fixed for withdrawal.

The N.C.O.'s in command did excellent work, especially Sergeant F. Darley on the left and Sergeant A. Coppin on the right, after the officers became casualties. On the withdrawal C.S.M. Hamp assisted Captain Collins, who was wounded and had remained at the foot of the slag heap, back to our own trenches, but on the way back came across a badly wounded N.C.O. and remained with him in No Man's Land, while Sergeant Coppin obtained a stretcher, and not until all the wounded had been got in did Captain Collins and C.S.M. Hamp return to our trenches. Captain Collins was awarded the M.C., and C.S.M. Hamp the D.C.M. after this operation and Sergeant Darley the Military Medal, while Sergeant Coppin won a bar to his Military Medal, previously awarded.' (*The History of the 5th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment* by T.E. Sandall refers.)

Having advanced to Company Sergeant Major, Hamp was killed in action in the same sector, 26 June 1917:

'On June 25th, the Battalion rested during the day, and at night took over from the 1/6th North Staffordshire Regiment the newly captured enemy trenches Ahead and Admiral, with a support line on the west of Hill 65, the Battalion being distributed with C Company in the outpost line in Admiral trench, and D Company in Ahead trench, with A Company in support, and B Company with Battalion Headquarters in Cité des Garennes. On the 26th the Canadians on our right attacked and captured some trenches, but our sector was not affected except by the activity of the enemy artillery, and Lieut. Squire was slightly wounded. An explosion in a dug-out in Ahead trench caused many casualties killing C.S.M. Hamp, D.C.M., M.M., and dangerously wounding C.S.M. H. Pickard, D.C.M., who subsequently died of wounds, and the loss of these two very gallant Warrant Officers caused great sorrow in the Battalion. Lance-Sergt. O. Gouldthorpe showed great courage in going down the shaft after the explosion on three separate occasions, each time bringing out a man, until he was eventually overcome by fumes; he undoubtedly saved the lives of these men at the risk of his own and was awarded the Military Medal... As there was very little shelling at the time, a booby-trap was suspected, and the matter investigated by the Australian tunnelling company, and it was established that the dug-outs had been mined by the Germans before retiring, the mines being placed in the dug-out roofs, the system of firing being means of a wire passing through an acid bath.' (Ibid)

Company Sergeant Major Hamp is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.



A scarce Great War 1918 'German Spring Offensive' D.C.M., 1916 'French theatre' M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant S. J. Menadue, 251st Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers, who at Givenchy, 'with another was in charge of a portion of underground defence that was overrun by the enemy; they, however, refused to surrender, and remained below with an officer who was unable to walk, having always in view the possibility of an escape during the confusion. Their anticipation's were justified, and in spite of a heavy machine-gun fire and shell barrage they succeeded in carrying the wounded officer into safety and in rescuing six other men'

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (132221 Sjt. S. J. Menadue. 251/T'Lg; Coy R.E.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (132221 L. Cpl. S. J. Menadue 251/T'Lg; Co. R.E.); 1914-15 Star (132221 Spr: S. J. Menadue, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (132221 Sjt. S. J. Menadue. R.E.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine* (5) *£3,000-£4,000*



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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This non-commissioned officer with another was in charge of a portion of underground defence that was overrun by the enemy; they, however, refused to surrender, and remained below with an officer who was unable to walk, having always in view the possibility of an escape during the confusion. Their anticipation's were justified, and in spite of a heavy machine-gun fire and shell barrage they succeeded in carrying the wounded officer into safety and in rescuing six other men. The happy result of this enterprise was due to the courage and resource of these non-commissioned officers, who were equally responsible for its success.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 September 1916.

Simeon John Menadue was a native of Scorrier, St Day, Cornwall, and was a miner prior to the Great War. He initially enlisted in the 10th (Service) Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (Cornwall Pioneers) before serving during the Great War with the 251st Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers in the French theatre of war from 10 October 1915.

The 251st Tunnelling Company served at Givenchy for the entirety of its' war service. The following detail behind Menadue's gallantry at Givenchy, in which he helped rescue Captain Walker, M.C., during the German Spring Offensive of 1918, is given in *The Tunnellers* by Captain W. Grant Grieve and B. Newman:

'On 17th April, after a period of nine days in the line, the party at Givenchy was relieved by Captain Walker, M.C., Lieutenants Rees and Marsland and thirty-nine other ranks. Owing to the situation prevailing at the time, and the strong possibility of a further German onslaught, the Tunnellers were told off to special stations to assist the infantry in resisting the threatened attack. Their positions were as follows: Lieutenant Marsland, one N.C.O. and three other ranks at Moat Farm entrance to Bunny Hutch Subway, Lieutenant Rees and a party of twenty men at No. 4 shaft penthouse and the sap leading thereto. (This was rather an exposed position, but it was excellently sited to cover the north side of Caledonian Road penthouse and Moat Farm entrance.) One N.C.O. and four men in Givenchy Keep dugout system to act as guides and maintain liaison between the garrison in Givenchy Keep and Mairie Redoubt. Colonel Evans, 1st Black Watch, approved of these dispositions on the evening of the 17th April.

The Tunnellers then went about their lawful occupations of pumping, listening and maintenance in the mines, dugouts and subways.

Since 9th April almost incessant shelling had been directed on Givenchy, particularly on strong points like Moat Farm and Givenchy Keep, the exact location of which, no doubt, the enemy had noted during his brief occupation. They had resisted very well, although numerous direct hits had been registered on them. Scarcely a vestige of habitable trench remained.

On 18th April, after a bombardment of unprecedented severity which lasted eight hours, during which reserve and battery positions received a continual drench of gas shelling, the enemy launched a second attack on Givenchy. Again he succeeded in overrunning the first defences, and got possession of the shaft top at Moat Farm dugouts. A counter-attack was launched, in which the Tunnellers assisted the infantry, and relieved the pressure on the garrison in Caledonian Road penthouse. The senior infantry officer was killed and a second attack was led by Captain Walker, R.E. During this attack Walker was wounded severely in the leg by machine-gun fire. He managed to crawl back to Bunny Hatch Subway, and from there he continued to direct operations, and continually urged NO surrender! The Tunnellers were now the only defenders of the Moat Farm entrance. Beaten back from the entrance by bombs, they built a barricade farther back.

By early afternoon the subway had become congested with wounded, estimated at about two hundred. The enemy had gained possession of the entrances, and threatened to spray down gas unless the garrison surrendered. The hopelessness of the situation was further aggravated by the fact that supplies of bombs and ammunition had given out. In order to save the wounded further unnecessary suffering therefore, no further resistance was offered, and all the troops in the subway, including the survivors of two companies of the 1st Black Watch of the 1st Division were taken prisoner. They were ordered by the Germans, upon pain of death, to evacuate the subway via No. 3 shaft - and their order of going was arranged for them. N.C.O.'s were to proceed first, followed by other ranks. In spite of the threat of death, three sappers secreted themselves behind pumps, tools and sandbags, eluded their captors, and so escaped.

Captain Walker was on a stretcher and Sergeants Newell and Menadue constituted themselves his bearers. As he could not be evacuated through the spiral stairway in No. 3 shaft, he was to be taken out via Moat Farm entrance, which he had so well defended. Accompanied by Sapper Turner and another sapper, they set off for Germany - at least so their captors thought! On approaching the entrance at Moat Farm, Sergeant Menadue went forward quietly to reconnoitre. There were two sentries at the entrance, both of whom he dealt with effectively. When the remainder of the party reached the surface they "changed direction" and made for Pont Fixe and not captivity.

Such incidents as these illustrate why the British Army is hard to beat. N.C.O.'s and men, when thrown on their own initiative, are seldom at a loss as to the action appropriate to the occasion, and they act quickly, without consulting the drill book. For his exemplary conduct Menadue was awarded the D.C.M. As a result of his wound, however, Captain Walker's leg had to be amputated.... Of the three officers and thirty-nine other ranks who went into the line on the 17th, one officer and six other ranks returned to Company H.Q., the remainder being killed or captured.'

After the war Menadue returned to Cornwall and was employed at Tresavean Mine until its closure. He then worked at the Seleggan tin smelting works at Carnkie. Menadue resided at Higher Pennance, Lanner and died at St. Lawrence's Hospital, Bodmin in August 1963. He is buried at Lannerth Parish Church, Lanner.

Sold with two original photographs of the recipient in uniform, a newspaper cutting for his obituary, and copied research.

51 A scarce Great War 1918 'French theatre' D.C.M. pair awarded to Chief Petty Officer H. J. Simon, Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (L5-3122 A. Chf: P.O. H. J. Simon: Drake Bn: R.N.V.R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (L.5-3122 H. J. Simon Act. C.P.O. R.N.V.R.) *generally very fine or better* (2) *£700-£900*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 April 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During lengthy operations, by his courage and ability, he invariably secured the supply of rations, frequently under heavy shell fire.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 July 1919. (France)

H. J. Simon was a native of Hurst, Bexley. He served during the Great War with 'C' Company, Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve from August 1914 (entitled to Star). Simon advanced to Petty Officer and served with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from September 1915. After several Staff roles he returned to Drake Battalion, advanced to Acting Chief Petty Officer, and served with the them in the French theatre of war from May 1916. Simon was demobilised in February 1919.

52 A Great War 1915 'Western Front' I.D.S.M. awarded to Jemadir Hamid, 58th Vaughan's Rifles, Frontier Force

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Jemr. Hamid, 58th. Rif. F.F.) *polished, minor edge bruise, good very fine* *£400-£500*

I.D.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1915:

'In recognition of his gallantry whilst serving with the Indian Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force.'



A rare Great War D.S.M. and Second Award Bar awarded to Leading Signalman I. Overton, Royal Navy: having been decorated for his part in H.M.S. *Wear's* gallant rescue of the survivors of mined consorts in the Dardanelles in March 1915 - under a heavy fire - he became the first man to win a Bar to the D.S.M. for his deeds as a member of a boarding party a little over two months later

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse of this original Bar unofficially engraved with the date '30 May 1915' (225837 I. Overton, Sign., H.M.S. *Wear*), *very fine* £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Glendinings, June 1930 and Dix Noonan Webb, December 2006.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1916:
'For services on 18 March 1915.'

D.S.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 6 September 1916:
'The undermentioned has been awarded a Bar to his Distinguished Service Medal for a subsequent act of gallantry.'

Just 67 Second Award Bars to the D.S.M. for the Great War.

Isaac Overton was born in Newark in January 1888 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in April 1903. A Signalman by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he joined the destroyer H.M.S. *Wear* in the following month, aboard which ship he would witness extensive action in the Dardanelles and win a brace of D.S.M.s, in addition to advancement to Leading Signalman.

His first D.S.M. was awarded in respect of the *Wear's* part in the rescue of around 600 officers and ratings during a combined Anglo-French attempt to force the Dardanelles on 18 March 1915, an episode recounted by "Taffrail" in *Endless Story*:

'The large grey hulls of the bombarding battleships wreathed themselves in orange flashes and billowing clouds of tawny cordite smoke as they wheeled and circled amid forests of dazzling white spray fountains flung up by the enemy shell.

So far everything had gone well. Though various ships had been badly knocked about, the *Gaulois* having been forced to discontinue the action with much damage forward, and the *Bouvet* having been heavily hit, the injury was no more than had been expected and the casualties in personnel were comparatively light.

And just before 2 o'clock, as the French battleship *Bouvet* was following the *Suffren* out of the Straits, onlookers were appalled to see a great spout of flame and smoke and spray rise up at her side. Her magazine had exploded. In two minutes she rolled over and disappeared in a cloud of smoke and steam.

The River-class destroyer *Wear*, Captain Christopher P. Metcalfe, which had been in attendance on the *Queen Elizabeth* throughout the operation, and frequently under heavy fire, at once dashed at full speed to the *Bouvet's* assistance. By the time she reached the spot the battleship had sunk, but, lowering her whaler under a storm of dropping shell, she succeeded in rescuing 66 men.

At 4.14 p.m. the battleship *Irresistible* also struck a mine, and at once took up a heavy list and was unable to move. The old vessel was slowly sinking, and obviously could not last long. Seeing her stopped and heeling over, the enemy reopened their fire, but within a few minutes Captain Metcalfe was alongside with the *Wear*. At 4.50 he was back alongside the *Queen Elizabeth* with his decks crowded with 28 officers and 582 men of the *Irresistible's* crew, the remainder having elected to remain on board their ship, in case the unexpected happened and she remained afloat.

While the retirement was in progress, the *Ocean*, standing by the stricken *Irresistible*, struck another mine, and was seriously damaged. The time was 6.05 p.m., but, in spite of the very heavy fire which was being poured upon her from both sides of the Straits, destroyers went to her assistance. The names of these destroyers were ... the *Wear*, Captain Christopher P. Metcalfe.

The enemy gunfire at this period has been described as "terrific," and it is surprising that none of the rescuing destroyers was sunk, and that they sustained comparatively few casualties ...'

In point of fact as the destroyers circled the stricken *Ocean*, it was rather a nasty situation, as she was under fire from a battery of fairly big guns and was turning slowly round and round in the current, while salvos of five or six heavy shells, about 8 or 10-inch, arrived frequently. So ended the *Wear's* memorable part in the action of 18 March 1915, Captain C. P. Metcalfe being awarded the D.S.O., and Overton, among others, the D.S.M.

The Bar to his award was granted in respect of his services as a volunteer at the cutting out of a Turkish caique off Eleos Island on 30 May 1915, when the *Wear's* guns went into action. On this occasion, eight crew, including Overton, went off in the whaler and there was a 'fierce scrap', for there were many hands on the Turkish vessel:

'The tars had only rifles, with penetrating bullets, which were employed with such good effect, that before long they were able to use hatchet's, until the Turks surrendered, when they towed the enemy ship to one of the isles by the Gulf of Smyrna. The British had used mine piercing ammunition, and despite resistance, they won the day. Overton was not then aware that this would mean any extra honour for him, nor did he know until some months afterwards, when he was informed that his name had gone in for further recognition.' (*Newark Herald* 12 May 1917 refers).

Although the award was not gazetted until September 1916, it was, in fact, the first Bar ever earned (The first gazetted to Leading Seaman Alfred Button actually related to another action in 1916).

Overton returned to the U.K. with an appointment in *Pembroke* in April 1916 and was invalided in January 1917.

54 **A Great War D.S.M. awarded to Chief Petty Officer H. E. Knight, Royal Navy, for the sinking of the German Submarine U8 off Dover on 4 March 1915**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (176903 H. E. Knight, P.O., H.M.S. Ghurka [sic].) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £600-£800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1915:

'For services in connection with the sinking of the German Submarine U8 off Dover on 4th March 1915.'

Henry Ernest Knight was born in Kennington, London, on 21 October 1878, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 25 October 1893. He was advanced Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Philomel* on 15 August 1897; Leading Seaman in H.M.S. *Rodney* on 22 November 1900; and was appointed Petty Officer on 28 May 1904. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 11 November 1911, and joined H.M.S. *Gurkha* on 30 December 1914. For his services in the sinking of the German Submarine U8 off Dover on 4 March 1915 he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal- trapped in nets, U8 was forced to surface, and coming under intense gunfire from H.M.S. *Gurkha* and *Maori* was scuttled. Knight was advanced Chief Petty Officer on 11 August 1916, and served for the remainder of the Great War borne on the books of various shore establishments, before being shore demobilised on 25 December 1919.

55



A scarce Great War 'Anzac Landing - Gaba Tepe' D.S.M. group of five awarded to Chief Stoker J. Getsom, Royal Navy, for his gallantry whilst serving in one of H.M.S. London's 'landing' boats, 25 April 1915, during which he was wounded in action whilst ferrying the 3rd Australian Brigade ashore

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (295438. J. Getsom. Sto. P.O., H.M.S. London.); 1914-15 Star (295438. J. Getsom D.S.M. S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. Oak Leaves (295438 J. Getsom. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (295438. James Getsom, Sto. P.O. H.M.S. Vivid.) mounted for wear, *light contact marks overall, generally very fine (5)* £1,600-£2,000

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

'For the landing of the Army on the Gallipoli Peninsula, 25th-26th April 1915.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 August 1915 (Dardanelles).

James Getsom was born in Stogursey, North Somerset in October 1881. He joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in May 1900, and advanced to Stoker Petty Officer in 1910. Getsom served during the Great War with H.M.S. *London* (battleship) from July 1914, and was present with her during the Dardanelles campaign.

Getsom distinguished himself, when the *London* took part in supporting the landing of the 3rd Australian Brigade at Gaba Tepe and Anzac Cove, 25 April 1915. Combined with the battleships *Prince of Wales* and *Queen*, the *London* was tasked with supporting the disembarkation of the Anzac force at the most northerly of the landing beaches. Getsom was one of those detailed to serve in the boats taking the soldiers ashore. Robert Rhodes James gives the following detail in *Gallipoli*:

'Just before 3am on 25th April, along with *Queen* and *Prince of Wales*, *London* steamed slowly towards the Peninsula, followed by 12 'tows' of small boats. The faint breeze died away, and the surface of the sea became as smooth as glass. At 3.30am the battleships stealthily came to a stop, and the 'tows' crept past them towards the invisible shore, now about two and a half miles away. The phosphorescence glistened from the bows of the boats... "The green water's turned to black", one Australian has related; "You only knew your comrades were with you in the same boat by the press of their swinging bodies against your shoulders and your ribs."

The throb of the engines of the pinnaces seemed loud enough to alert every Turk on the Peninsula, whose forbidding outline was occasionally visible. The first faint streaks of dawn were touching the sky when the 'tows' were cast off some 50 yards from the shore and the 48 little boats crept towards it. The men had been sitting cramped and silent for nearly three hours, and the strain was intense; it seemed impossible that they could not have been seen. It came almost as a relief when a flare shot up from a low headland, a silhouetted figure on the skyline shouted a warning, and a scattered fire broke out.

Every boat landed where it could, the bullets striking sparks off the shingle, and the men splashed ashore.'

Getsom was wounded during the landing action. A total of 6 D.S.M.'s were awarded to the three battleships (two each) for acts of gallantry in landing the troops from the ship's boats and removing the wounded. A further 18 D.S.M.'s were awarded for other operations on 25/26th, and 5 Victoria Crosses being awarded for gallantry with H.M.S. *River Clyde*.

Getsom advanced to Chief Stoker, and was posted to Wei-Hai-Wei in October 1916. He retired to pension in May 1922.



A Great War Posthumous 'Lowestoft Raid' D.S.M. group of four awarded to Stoker 1st Class E. J. W. Clarke, Royal Navy, for his gallantry when the destroyer H.M.S. *Laertes* received a direct hit to his boiler room - the fire and explosions of which leading to him suffering fatal burns, on 25 April 1916

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (288420. E. J. W. Clarke. Sto. 1. Cl. H.M.S. *Laertes*. 25 Apl. 1916.); 1914-15 Star (288420, E. J. W. Clarke, Sto. 1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (288420 E. J. W. Clarke. Sto. 1. R.N.); Memorial Plaque (Ernest John William Clarke) *generally good very fine (5)* *£1,800-£2,200*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 June 1916.

Ernest John William Clarke was born in Newport, Lincolnshire in July 1878. He joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in April 1898, and advanced to Stoker 1st Class in July 1906. Clarke served during the Great War with H.M.S. *Laertes* (destroyer), from 4 September 1914.

Clarke was awarded the D.S.M. for his part in the action with the German Battle Cruiser Squadron off Lowestoft on 24-25 April 1916 - the German raid timed to coincide with the Easter Sunday Irish rebellion in Ireland. The Admiralty, as usual, knew the Germans were at sea but did not know at first their objective. The Grand Fleet and Battle Cruiser Fleet were ordered to sea, but their southward journey was slowed by heavy seas. Tyrwhitt's Harwich Force, comprising three light cruisers and 18 destroyers (including the *Laertes*), were also approaching from the south.

Four German battle cruisers and six light cruisers encountered the much weaker Harwich Force at about 3.50 a.m. on the morning of the 25th. Scheer and the High Seas Fleet remained off Terschelling, roughly 70 miles away. Tyrwhitt turned south and tried to draw the Germans after him. Boedicker refused to be drawn, and the battle cruisers proceeded to bombard first Lowestoft and then Yarmouth. Tyrwhitt consequently returned to the north and engaged the Germans in an action in which his flagship, the light cruiser *Conquest*, was hit by five 12-inch shells and badly damaged.

The casualties were heavy - forty officers and men killed and wounded - and her aerials were shot away, but she could still steam twenty knots. Ordering the destroyers to scatter and set up a smoke screen, he held on, but in another five minutes the enemy's fire ceased and they disappeared to the eastward. For thirteen minutes the Commodore had been under fire, but no further damage had been done except for a hit on the *Laertes* which wounded five men (including Clarke) and put a boiler out of action. Seeing that the time allowed for the bombardment was half an hour, and that it lasted barely half as long, there can be little doubt that Tyrwhitt's spirited movement had to some extent achieved its object. The town of Lowestoft had suffered severely but without his intervention the destruction might have been far worse.

Clarke died 'from extensive burns of face, arms and hands (wounds) sustained in action on the 25th April 1916... with German Squadron off East Coast...' (service papers refer), 10 May 1916, and is buried in Ruckland (St. Olave) Churchyard, Lincolnshire.

57 A Great War 1917 'North Sea' D.S.M. awarded to 2nd Hand J. R. Evans, Royal Naval Reserve, for his gallantry during an attack on an enemy submarine

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (S.A. 659 J. R. Evans, 2nd. Hd. R.N.R. North Sea. 24 April 1917.) mounted as worn on original mounting pin, *nearly very fine* *£600-£800*

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

John Robert Evans was born in Hull on 10 February 1889, and received his Certificate of Competency on 5 January 1912. He joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 23 November 1914, and served during the Great War in the armed trawler *Halcyon*. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for attacking an enemy submarine in the North Sea on 24 April 1917, and after further service in various other trawlers was demobilised at Grimsby on 21 January 1920.

'The destroyer was so close that Woodward was certain they must have been seen. When he reached periscope level the escort was 600 yards away and approaching at high speed. It was probably too late to dive to avoid collision, even if there was now more than eight feet under the keel. He muttered, 'Oh my God!', then yelled, 'Stand by to be rammed,' and 'Shut watertight doors,' ordered a swing to port to take a glancing blow and bolted for the control tower hatch. 'Tosh' Harding, the raw-boned southern Irish coxwain, grabbed him by the legs, said 'I wouldn't do that sir!' and pulled him down while the first lieutenant dived the boat.'



An outstanding Second World War submariner's D.S.M. and Second Award Bar group of seven awarded to Chief Petty Officer W. J. 'Tosh' Harding, Royal Navy: a 'raw-boned' southern Irishman who gained his first award for gallant services in H.M.S. *Clyde*, including the torpedoing of the German battleship *Gneisenau* in a brilliant action off the Norwegian coast in June 1940, he added a bar to his D.S.M. for his subsequent gallantry in H.M.S. *Unbeaten* during a period spanning nineteen war patrols which witnessed much action in the Mediterranean, including the sinking of both U-374 and the Italian submarine *Guglielmotti*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar (J.96730 W. J. Harding. P.O. H.M.S. *Clyde*.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa 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 (J-96730 W. J. Harding P.O. H.M.S. *Clyde*) *last officially renamed, generally very fine (7)* £5,000-£6,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 9 August 1940:

'For good services in a successful attack on an enemy heavy ship.'

D.S.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 7 April 1942:

'For courage, skill and coolness in successful submarine patrols.'

M.I.D. unconfirmed

Approximately 150 D.S.M.s with second award bars were issued for the Second World War.

William James Harding was born on 22 May 1904 in Newcastle, Wicklow, Ireland. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in 1920 and served in the battlecruiser H.M.S. *Hood* from 8 Dec 1920 until 14 May 1923, being promoted to Able Seaman on 1 December 1922. He transferred to the Submarine Branch on 1 October 1926 joining H.M.S. *Dolphin*, the Royal Navy's submarine base. Between June 1929 and September 1938, Harding served aboard a number of submarines of various classes. Sailing from a range of naval bases, these included H.M. Submarines; *L18*, *Oberon*, *L19*, *Perseus* and H.M. Submarine *Sterlet*. He was awarded the Naval L. S. & G.C. medal on 29 July 1937 upon his completion of 15 years qualifying service.

H.M.S. *Clyde* - "Gneisenau" action - D.S.M.

On 10 September 1938, Harding, now an experienced submariner, rated Petty Officer, joined H.M. Submarine *Clyde* (N12), a River class Vickers Armstrong built submarine commissioned in 1935. With a complement of 61 and under the command of Commander W. E. Banks, *Clyde* was with the 1st Submarine Flotilla, stationed at Malta at the outbreak of the Second World War. In early September 1939 she joined the 7th Submarine Flotilla, stationed at Freetown, Sierra Leone from where, on 8 September, she departed for her first war patrol in the Gulf of Guinea. Returning on 2 October 1939, *Clyde* would go on to complete five war patrols in the Gulf of Guinea and the northern end of the South Atlantic, all with the goal of intercepting German merchant ships or raiders.

Returning to more northern waters, *Clyde* then undertook three patrols during April 1940 in search of U-boats, blockade runners and surface raiders in the North Sea and off the south west coast of Norway, firstly under Lieutenant-Commander R. L. S. Gaisford and then from 24 April 1940 under Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Ingram.

On 2 May 1940, *Clyde*, departed Dundee for her 9th war patrol. Ordered to patrol off Fro Havet, Norway, en route, she intercepted a Norwegian fishing vessel from which she took on board two Norwegian Naval officers, one of whom was wounded. The other officer, fluent in both English and German, was considered a possible asset for the patrol. On 13 May, *Clyde* sighted and attacked the German armed merchant cruiser *Widder* off Stadlandet, Norway. An exchange of gunfire followed, lasting over an hour, before the transport fled towards the shore in decreasing visibility.

Clyde departed Rosyth for her 10th patrol on 4 June 1940. Ordered back towards the Norwegian coast, this time off Stadlandet, she was cruising on the surface, recharging her batteries, on the evening of 9 June when she was strafed and forced to dive by a Heinkel 111. On surfacing again when the danger had passed, bullet holes were found in the steel casing of the conning tower but the pressure hull was secure. The following day at 1340 hours she sighted the masts of two German warships passing to the northward of *Clyde* and well out of torpedo range. The ships sighted were the *Gneisenau* and *Admiral Hipper*, escorted by four destroyers. Ten days later off Trondheim, on 20 June 1940, *Clyde* would encounter them once more. D. A. Thomas takes up the story in *Submarine Victory*:

'At about 10.15pm faint smudges of ships were sighted about eight miles away. Ingram soon made them out to be two capital ships in line abreast with a destroyer escort ahead. They appeared to be steaming straight toward *Clyde*, so the prospect of an attack looked promising.

Clyde dived and prepared for battle. But controlling the boat in the sea that was running was incredibly difficult. To sight the targets *Clyde* had to be kept to an abnormally shallow depth so that her periscope standards were just awash. To prevent her breaking the surface in the lively sea meant maintaining a high submerged speed to give the coxwains manning the hydroplanes a chance to hold a steady depth.

Ingram issued orders for the attack. He positioned *Clyde* while he tried to identify the enemy ships. The further ship appeared to be a pocket battleship, while the nearer vessel, which Ingram selected as his target, he identified as *Scharnhorst*, though in fact she was *Gneisenau*.

By 10.30 *Clyde* was well positioned. The escorting destroyer was about to pass clear. The battle cruiser dipped ponderously into the seas at an estimated twenty knots.

At 10.32, and at a range of 4250 yards, Ingram watched the target come onto the graticule and he gave the order to fire. At calculated intervals the twenty-two-foot-long torpedoes bolted from their bow tubes and settled to their set depth as their mechanisms functioned. The hydrophone operator reported: "Torpedoes running, sir."

The range at which the attack had been launched entailed a wait of about three minutes before the forty-five knot torpedoes would cover the distance. Such a wait seemed an eternity. Tension in the boat stretched to bursting point like a fully blown balloon.

After 2 minutes and 55 seconds there was a violent explosion and the tension in the control-room burst into gasps of jubilation. Several minutes later the remainder of the torpedoes were heard to explode innocuously on the sea bed several miles away.

To avoid a counter-attack *Clyde* was taken deep, but she lost her trim and plummeted stern heavy, with the first lieutenant striving urgently to halt her ungainly descent. But neither the blowing of tanks nor the use of hydroplanes took the way off the downward plunge. *Clyde's* was a riveted hull and at the depth she reached before Lieutenant F. E. MacVie, the first Lieutenant, caught her descent, the rivets groaned and cracked alarmingly to the mighty external pressure which gripped the boat. One motor had to be switched off as the crushing pressure distorted the starboard propeller shaft which nearly seized up in the glands through which it passed to penetrate the pressure hull.

A four-inch pillar began to bend as the sea's mighty strength tried to crush *Clyde* to extinction.

Meanwhile a pattern of eight depth-charges exploded, only one of which was near enough to shatter some lamps and start an oil leak. The counter-attack failed to develop beyond that one pattern and *Clyde* sneaked away to safety.

The damaged *Gneisenau*, which had only left Trondheim seven and a half hours earlier, headed back at a reduced speed. *Clyde's* torpedo hit kept the battlecruiser out of action for six months. Ingram could congratulate himself on a masterly effort, made all the more brilliant by the extremely difficult conditions under which the attack was made.'

At a time when awards were already being scaled down from earlier in the war, Commander Ingram and Lieutenant MacVie were both awarded the D.S.C. for the *Gneisenau* action. Harding was one of four crew members to receive the D.S.M while seven received "mentions".

Clyde returned to Rosyth for repairs and then, on her next patrol in July, she sank a suspicious Norwegian fishing vessel by ramming, taking the crew on board. Later during this patrol, on 22 July, H.M.S. *Clyde* fired 6 torpedoes at what was thought to be an enemy submarine. Luckily the torpedoes missed their target as they were aimed against H.M.S. *Truant* (Lt. Cdr. H. A. V. Haggard, RN). *Truant* was supposed to have vacated this area earlier that day but was delayed. *Clyde* rightfully attacked the submarine contact as enemy submarines were expected to operate in this area. On 7 August, H.M.S. *Clyde* departed Rosyth for her 12th war patrol, again off the Norwegian coast, at the completion of which on 23 August, Harding was disembarked from *Clyde* for the last time.

H.M.S. *Unbeaten* - sinking of enemy submarines U-374 and 'Guglielmotti' - Bar to D.S.M.

On 14 October 1940, Harding joined the newly launched U-class submarine, H.M.S. *Unbeaten*, under the command of Lieutenant E. A. Woodward. After completing trials and a maiden patrol off Brest, *Unbeaten* departed Portsmouth for Gibraltar on 12 April 1941, from where she proceeded to Malta to join the 10th Submarine Flotilla. Tim Clayton in *Sea Wolves* describes the *Unbeaten's* hair-raising first Malta patrol during which Harding prevented his Captain from surrendering while under attack:

'The new arrivals were soon put out on patrol, the inexperienced crew of *Unbeaten* receiving a fiery baptism. They left Malta on 11 May and close inshore Teddy Woodward attacked a group of schooners with three torpedoes from long range, though he missed. The next day he followed a laden schooner into the anchorage at Al Khums. They crept along the bottom to within 1000 metres and then surfaced with the hatch open and the crew swarming to the gun. Jack Casemore saw the Italian crewmen diving off the bowsprit.

The following evening Woodward was manoeuvring inside a destroyer to get at two merchants. Jack Casemore was at his diving station on the helm, steering the boat. Suddenly, *Unbeaten* hit bottom at a spot where their chart showed deep water, bouncing up to twenty feet. The destroyer was so close that Woodward was certain they must have been seen. When he reached periscope level the escort was 600 yards away and approaching at high speed. It was probably too late to dive to avoid collision, even if there was now more than eight feet under the keel. He muttered, 'Oh my God!', then yelled, 'Stand by to be rammed,' and 'Shut watertight doors,' ordered a swing to port to take a glancing blow and bolted for the control tower hatch. 'Tosh' Harding, the raw-boned southern Irish coxwain, grabbed him by the legs, said 'I wouldn't do that sir!' and pulled him down while the first lieutenant dived the boat.

They waited for the crash. Nothing happened. *Unbeaten* reached the bottom here at sixty feet. They waited twelve minutes then took a look. Their target was now 4000 yards away. The destroyer must never have seen them at all and had just turned away at the end of her zigzag.'

Over the next 8 months, *Unbeaten* completed 14 patrols in the Mediterranean, during which she attacked a wide range of enemy ships, submarines and land targets and was also subjected to prolonged retaliatory depth charge attacks.

On 4 January 1942, she departed Malta on her 16th war patrol (15th in the Mediterranean), headed for the Gulf of Taranto where, on 12 January, south-west of Cape Spartivento, she caught a German U-boat on the surface and sank her. The U-boat in question, *U-374*, had been depth-charged and damaged 4 days earlier by destroyers H.M.S. *Legion* and HrMs *Isaac Sweers*. Although only 4 miles from the coast, Lt. Cmdr Woodward surfaced and picked up a sole survivor from a crew of 43. The entries in *Unbeaten's* patrol log for 12 April 1942 read as follows:

1015 hours - Sighted a uboat bearing 080°. range was 1800 yards. Started attack.

1023 hours - Fired four torpedoes from 1300 yards. Two hits were obtained.

1036 hours - One survivor was spotted.

1037 hours - Surfaced to pick up the survivor that turned out be a Ordinary Seaman Hans Ploch.

1041 hours - Submerged.

On 1 March 1942, in the Tyrrhenian Sea, *Unbeaten* sank the 5000 ton Vichy tanker, *PLM-20* and survived some close depth charge retaliation from the Italian torpedo boat, *La Bombarde*, before returning to Malta. On her following patrol (19th) she was again heavily depth charged during an action with Italian merchant shipping off Calabria, Italy, before, on 17 March 1942, she torpedoed and sank the 896 ton Italian submarine *Guglielmotti* of Cape Dell'Armi, Italy. According to Italian sources she had been on passage from Taranto to Messina. The torpedo boat *Francesco Stocco* arrived on the scene, dropped 17 depth charges and picked up one body but there were no survivors:

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

0633 hours - In position 37°42'N, 15°58'E heard H.E. (Hydrophone Effect) bearing 130°.

0635 hours - Sighted a submarine bearing 125°, distant 2200 yards, manoeuvred into attack position.

0640 hours - Fired 4 torpedoes. One minute and 40 seconds after firing an explosion was heard, H.E. stopped and the submarine was heard breaking up.

0720 hours - Surfaced to pick up survivors. There were about 12 in the water but *Unbeaten* was forced to dive by an approaching aircraft and clear the area.

1005 hours - Aircraft and motor torpedo boats were seen in the area of the sinking.

1010 to 1020 hours - Distant depth charging was heard. 24 Depth charges were dropped by the three motor torpedo boats present.

On 1 April *Unbeaten* was damaged by enemy bombing while laying submerged at Malta and due to the heavy air raids, she had to go to Gibraltar for docking and repairs. Later it was decided to send her back to England, taking the place of H.M.S. *Upholder* (Lt. Cdr. M. D. Wanklyn, V.C. D.S.O**) which was due for refit. On 11 April, making rendez-vous with *Upholder* en-route, to take on board Captain Wilson, R.M., the leader of a raiding party, the crew of *Unbeaten* were the last to see H.M.S. *Upholder* which went missing in action three days later.

Unbeaten spent the summer months undergoing a refit in Chatham Dockyard and Harding, now in the rate of Acting Chief Petty Officer, having served in 19 patrols in *Unbeaten* with the 'Fighting Tenth' Submarine Flotilla to add to his previous 12 patrols in H.M.S. *Clyde*, was awarded a bar to his D.S.M. 'Teddy' Woodward, his commanding officer, received the D.S.O, whilst his Lieutenants, A. D. Piper and C. W. S. Lambert, both received D.S.C.s. Piper was, in fact, the first officer of the Royal Naval Reserve to win the D.S.C. in the Second World War and he would go on to command H.M.S. *Unsparring* with considerable success and collect a total of three D.S.C.s and a D.S.O. for his endeavours.

Removing to serve in shore establishments from August 1942, Harding received both his D.S.M. and bar at an investiture on 13 October 1942. His retirement from sea-going duties proved timely, since *Unbeaten*, under the new command of Lieutenant D. E. O. Watson, D.S.C., was sunk and lost with all hands in the Bay of Biscay on 11 November 1942. It was the first patrol of her second commission and some of those lost had served alongside Harding. It is believed that she was probably attacked and sunk in error by a Royal Air Force Wellington of No. 172 Squadron, Coastal Command.

After 25 years of service, Harding was released from H.M.S. *Elfin*, the Submarine Depot Ship, Blyth, on 30 October 1945.



A Second World War submariner's D.S.M. and post war B.E.M. group of eight awarded to Chief Petty Officer H. G. W. Hall, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his services in the *Unbending* while attached to the famous "Fighting Tenth" Flotilla 1942-43

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX.146454) H. G. W. Hall. A/L. Smn.); British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (C.P. O. Henry G. W. Hall, D.S.M., P/JX. 156454); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/JX 156454 H. G. W. Hall. D.S.M. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX. 156454 H. G. W. Hall. D.S.M. P.O. H.M.S. Sea Devil.) *generally good very fine (8)* £1,200-£1,600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 27 July 1943:

'For daring, enterprise and skill in successful patrols in H.M. Submarines.'

The original recommendation states: 'Leading Seaman Hall has carried out the duties first as diving helmsman and breechworker of a 12-pounder gun and latterly as second Coxswain of the submarine and fore plane operator. His aggressive spirit and general efficiency have been a fine example and have contributed considerably to the success of the submarine.'

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

Henry George William Hall who was born on 11 July 1922 entered the Royal Navy as a Boy on 10 January 1938 and was appointed an Able Seaman in June 1940. He transferred to the Submarine Branch in December 1941 and the following month joined the training submarine *H-50*, being aboard her for a patrol in the Bay of Biscay from 29 January 1942 until 11 February 1942.

Hall transferred to *P.37* (afterwards *Unbending*) in April 1942, and remained similarly employed until August 1943, which period witnessed the award of his D.S.M. - he was recommended by his skipper Lieutenant Edward Talbot Stanley, D.S.C., R.N. on 12 April 1943.

During this period *Unbending* carried out at least nine war patrols in the Mediterranean while attached to the famous "Fighting Tenth" Flotilla, and was credited with sinking one destroyer, six merchant vessels totalling 11,850 tons, and probably sinking a further brace of merchant vessels totalling 10,500 tons, in addition to destroying one schooner and carrying out clandestine Combined Operations Pilotage Parties (C.O.P.P.) missions. On more than one occasion, the 12-pounder gun, manned by Hall, was used to persuade the crew of a target vessel to abandon ship allowing a boarding party to place demolition charges or, as was the case with a schooner in the Gulf of Sfax, to set it alight using shale oil.

Unbending's eighth war patrol (4th in the Mediterranean) in October 1942 was particularly eventful. Ordered to patrol the southern part of the Tunisian coastline, she first sighted and sank the Italian coaster, *Lupa*, laden with food and wine, by gunfire and demolition charges on 8 October. Stanley recounts how in the excitement of this encounter he forgot to turn in the fore-planes while manoeuvring alongside and regretted the waste of valuable 'provisions':

'We struck the target unduly hard or at a sharp angle and bent our bows, though, luckily not so badly as to mask the torpedo tubes. Demolition charges were placed, the fuse lit. Some trophies were collected, including a nice pair of binoculars. It was sad to see red wine flowing through splinter holes from two large wine casks upon the upper deck.'

Lupa finally exploded and sank. The following day they found another small vessel which was dealt with by gunfire and then burnt but this exciting patrol was far from over. The same night, Stanley recalls awaking from a nap on the bridge:

'Putting the binoculars to my eyes, I immediately saw a ship to the northward. The night was dark and the Officer of the Watch and look-out could not see it for what seemed an interminable time. I have already thought it a classic case of extra sensory perception, which other ships captains have occasionally reported.

We closed for 20 minutes after sighting, then fired two torpedoes at an estimated range of 1500 yards. We heard no explosion, but an enormous pillar of flame flared upwards. The target was *Alga*, 1851 tons and was probably laden with petrol.'

Alga was still blazing the following morning as *Unbending* moved North towards the Tunisian island of Kuriat. After four days of quiet there was another surge of action. Stanley recalls:

'At 1153 hrs on the 19th the mastheads and smoke haze of the convoy were sighted due north. As they approached, I could distinguish 4 merchant vessels in two columns. The first torpedo was fired at 1294 hrs at a range of about 1000 yards. I aimed one half length ahead of the leading ship of the port column and subsequent torpedoes were fired at 13 second intervals to produce a spread of two ships' length. I hoped that the torpedoes missing ahead or astern would hit the leading ship of the further column. Explosions were heard at one minute fifteen seconds and two minute five seconds, after the first torpedo was fired. Hits were obtained on SS *Belpe*, 4859 tons and the *Giovanni da Verzzano*, a 2010 navigatori-class destroyer.'

Unbending had no more torpedoes left and returned to Malta on 21st October where Stanley, with the newly acquired nickname 'Otto' after the German ace Kretschmer, was delighted to learn that his hits had been confirmed, impacting enemy's stocks of fuel and ammunition just two days before the Eighth Army struck at El-Alamain.

Excellent accounts of some of *Unbending's* 1943 patrols appear in John Wingate's definitive history *The Fighting Tenth*, from which the following extracts have been taken:

On enemy retaliation:

'The single U-class submarine not in Tunisian waters at this time was *P. 37/Unbending* (Lieutenant E. T. Stanley). She was in the southern approaches to the Strait of Messina when, at dawn on 23 January [1943], she sighted two tugs towing an 8,000-ton ship, escorted by two E-Boats and a torpedo boat. She was the *Viminale* (8,500 tons), the charioteers' victim at Palermo, patched up and on her way to the repair yards at Messina. Stanley fired three torpedoes, scoring two hits, but the counter-attack was immediate and accurate. The depth-charges having caused considerable damage in the submarine, including thirteen cracked batteries, she was forced to return to base ...'

On a clandestine mission:

'In mid-March *Unbending* sailed with a train-wrecking party, three Commandos led by Lieutenant Lee, Dorset Regiment, whose target was 'a railway tunnel close to the beach' on the east coast of Calabria. Lieutenant "Otto" Stanley remembers the infectious enthusiasm these men exuded, a welcome antidote to the gloom the ship's company had been feeling since the loss of their C.O.P.P. crews earlier in the month.

Stanley writes of 'the usual anxious moments' before surfacing, 'until the bridge has been manned and a search of the horizon had confirmed no ships were in sight'. But 'reason quickly prevailed over nerves'. The Folbots and their occupants were slipped over the side and *Unbending* withdrew while the raiders paddled off in the dark. Stanley goes on:

'Lee reached the shore in the planned position, but unfortunately tore the skin of his Folbot against a rock on beaching. He and his companion carried out a reconnaissance and completed their plans for entering the tunnel. Exact details of what happened at the other end of the tunnel have never been obtained; it appears that both men landed safely but the moment was too great for one of them, who lost his head and opened fire with his Sten gun, effectively alerting the guards at both ends of the tunnel. To proceed with the operation became impossible and Lee and his companion had to beat a hasty retreat ... They set out to search for a boat and were fortunate, around dawn, to find a small fishing boat which its owner was about to launch. Both were immediately commandeered. The boat put to sea, pulled by the reluctant Italian, and headed for the line 180 degrees from the west end of the tunnel, which had been agreed as the rendezvous.'

On board the submarine everyone was fearing the worst:

'We dived at dawn and Lee's hammock was sadly taken down from its position in the gangway, where it had been so roundly cursed by every sailor for the past three days. A diving patrol was established up and down the rendezvous line 'just in case'. Sleep proved elusive.

It was a couple of hours after dawn when the welcome summons was passed forward: 'Captain in the control room.' An excited Officer of the Watch pointed out a smudge of smoke to the eastward, just visible through the high power periscope ... The convoy steamed steadily on, hugging the coast, and was soon seen to consist of three cargo ships and a small destroyer. An E-boat could also be heard.

A fresh breeze was blowing, which would satisfactorily hide torpedo tracks and any feather the periscope might make through careless handling. Altogether, attack conditions were perfect and by the time the submarine was abeam of the convoy, and within 2,000 yards range, two ships were conveniently overlapping, so that the four torpedoes fired could be spread over both targets.'

That morning of 14 March, *Unbending* sank both *Citta di Bergamo* (2,163 tons) and *Cosenza* (1,471 tons). It was some consolation both to the submarine, and to Lieutenant Lee who had been a witness from a distance. According to Stanley, the two soldiers and their Italian companion, after many vicissitudes, finally landed in Sicily:

'There, unfortunately, the Italian fisherman proved a liability and, before they could put to sea again, they were captured. Lee did not remain a prisoner of war for very long, and it was a great day, some four months later, when he sought me out in a shore establishment in England and told me his side of the story.'

In addition to Hall's D.S.M., five other ratings were similarly honoured, and eight mentioned in despatches, while Stanley added a D.S.O. to his accolades and his "Jimmy the One" a D.S.C.

Hall saw out the rest of the war in North America, at least initially with the training boat *L.26*, and then after the war continued to serve in a number of boats including H.M. Submarines *Sportman*, *Truncheon*, *Taciturn*, *Sentinel*, *Trump*, *Totem* and *Sea Devil*, joining the latter in April 1955. Later that same year he received his Naval L.S. & G.C. medal and was promoted to Chief Petty Officer. Serving in H.M.S. *Trenchant* during the Suez Crisis in 1956, he received the N.G.S. medal with 'Near East' clasp and his final sea going service was in the newly constructed H.M.S. *Porpoise*, which he joined in 1957. Hall was awarded the British Empire Medal (Military) in the New Year Honours List of 1959 and was finally discharged to shore on a pension on 10 July 1962.



The Regimentally unique Great War M.M. and two Bars group of four awarded to Private P. Daly, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was twice wounded

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second and Third Award Bars (11669 Pte. P. Daly. 2/R. Dub: Fus.); 1914 Star, with *later slide clasp* (11669 Pte. P. Daly. R. Dub: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (11669 Pte. P. Daly. R.D. Fus.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, very fine and better, and the only MM and two Bars awarded to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (4)* *£3,000-£4,000*

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

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 13 March 1918.

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

Peter Daly was born in Clareen, Birr, King's County, in 1890, and attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Naas, Co. Kildare, on 31 January 1914. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914, was twice wounded, on 12 October 1915 and 26 June 1916 (*Irish Times* refers), and was awarded the Military Medal with two Additional Award Bars, the only M.M. with two Bars awarded to the Regiment.



A Great War 1916 M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant E. Runyard, Guards Division Signals Company, Royal Engineers, who was Mentioned in Despatches in October 1914 for the Battle of the Aisne, and died of wounds on the Western Front on 20 March 1916

Military Medal, G.V.R. (23324 Sjt. E. Runyard. Gds: D. S. Co. R.E.); 1914 Star, with copy clasp (23324 Sjt. E. Runyard. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (23324 Sjt. E. Runyard. R.E.); Memorial Plaque (Edgar Runyard) in card envelope, *nearly extremely fine* (5) *£500-£700*

M.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 October 1914.

Edgar John Runyard was born in Martin, Wiltshire, in 1888 and attested for the Wiltshire Regiment at Salisbury. Transferring to the Royal Engineers, he served during the Great War as a Sergeant with the 3rd Signals Company (Guards Division) on the Western Front from 16 August 1914, and was Mentioned in Field Marshal Sir John French's Despatch of 8 October 1914 for his services at the Battle of the Aisne. He died of wounds on 20 March 1916, and is buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium, being Gazetted for the Military Medal three months later.

Sold with an original enclosure form the Director of Graves Registration & Enquiries; and copied research.

62 A Great War 1916 'Battle of Aubers Ridge' M.M. group of four awarded to Private G. J. Whiting, 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (10033 Pte. G. [sic] Whiting. 1/Glouc: R.); 1914-15 Star (10033 Pte. G. J. Whiting. Glouc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10033 Pte. G. J. Whiting. Glouc. R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £300-£340

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 September 1916, the original recommendation (for a D.C.M.) jointly listed with Privates D. Evans and F. King states:

'At Ferme du Bois, 9/5/1915 under heavy rifle and machine gun fire, bandaging and bringing in a wounded man after the rest of the platoon had retired.'

George F. Whiting served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 2 February 1915. He was awarded the M.M. retrospectively for his gallantry during the Battle of Aubers Ridge, 9 May 1915.

Sold with copied research.

63



A Great War 1916 'French theatre' M.M., 1917 Al Valore Militaire group of five awarded to Corporal L. J. Broadway, 6th (Service) Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry - the combination of awards being regimentally unique

Military Medal, G.V.R. (11408 L. Cpl. L. J. Broadway. 6/D.C.L.I.); 1914-15 Star (11408 Pte. L. J. Broadway. D.C.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (11408 Cpl. L. J. Broadway. D.C.L.I.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Al Valore Militaire, bronze, edge engraved '11408 Cpl. L. J. Broadway 6th Bn. D.C.L.I. 1917', *generally very fine or better (5)* £600-£800

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 December 1916.

Italy, Al Valore Militaire, bronze *London Gazette* 26 May 1917.

Leonard James Broadway served during the Great War with the 6th (Service) Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in the French theatre of war from 21 May 1915. The following year the Battalion were engaged as part of the 43rd Infantry Brigade, 14th (Light) Division at Delville Wood and Flers-Courcelette on the Somme. Broadway subsequently transferred to the 3rd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

The combination of awards being regimentally unique.

Sold with copied research.

64 A Great War 1916 'French theatre' M.M. group of four awarded to Lance Corporal J. R. Goodwin, 1/13th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Kensington), who died of wounds on the Western Front, 31 December 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2408 Pte. J. R. Goodwin. 1/13 Lond: R.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (2408. Pte. J. R. Goodwin, 13 - Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2408 Pte. J. R. Goodwin. 13 - Lond. R.) *BWM officially renamed, generally good very fine (4)* £340-£380

M.M. *London Gazette* 1 September 1916.

James Richard Goodwin was the son of Mr J. Goodwin of 38 Highbury Place, London. He served during the Great War with the 1/13th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Kensington) in the French theatre of war from 11 February 1915. The Battalion served as part of the 168th Brigade, 56th (1st London) Division on the Somme, July - October 1916.

Goodwin advanced to Lance Corporal, and was serving with 'C' Company, when he died of wounds on the Western Front, 31 December 1917. Having already been twice previously wounded, Goodwin was buried in the Aubigny Cemetery Extension, Pas des Calais, France.

65 A Great War 1917 '3rd Ypres' M.M. awarded to Private T. Edgar, Northumberland Fusiliers, later Machine Gun Corps, who was also awarded the 34th Division Card of Honour and was wounded in 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (24719 Pte. T. Edgar. 26/Nth'd: Fus:) *contact marks and edge bruising, fine* £180-£220

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 January 1918

Thomas Edgar was a native of Newcastle upon Tyne and served during the Great War on the Western Front initially with the 26th (Service) Battalion (3rd Tyneside Irish), Northumberland Fusiliers, as part of the 103rd Brigade, 34th Division. The edition of the *London Gazette* containing his M.M. carries awards for October 1917, Battle of Passchendaele Ridge, during which the 3rd Tyneside Irish fought near Poelcapelle in appalling conditions between 12 and 23 October 1917. The Battalion War Diary entry for 12 October 1917 described the terrain as 'very bad, country half flooded with water - whole Battalion area one sea of mud'. During this period the battalion lost 80 officers and men killed or wounded and others reported missing. Edgar's M.M. award is entered in the diary on 18 November 1917.

Edgar was also awarded the 34th Division Card of Honour for his service with the 3rd Tyneside Irish. The battalion was then disbanded during February 1918 and he transferred to the Machine Gun Corps. In June 1918 the *St. George's Gazette* reported him as wounded. Medal Index Card confirms entitlement to British War and Victory Medals.

66**A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. and 'Balkan Operations' Serbian Gold Medal for Bravery group of five awarded to Corporal J. Stewart, Scottish Rifles**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (265418 L.Cpl. J. Stewart. 1/7 Sco: Rif: -T.F.); 1914-15 Star (1854 Pte. J. Stewart. Sco: Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (1854 Cpl. J. Stewart. Sco: Rif.); **Serbia, Kingdom**, Gold Medal for Bravery, 31mm, bronze, with replacement ring suspension, *good very fine and better (5)* £400-£500

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 July 1917.

Serbian Gold Medal for Bravery *London Gazette* 15 February 1917.

John Stewart attested for the Scottish Rifles, and served with the 1st/7th Battalion (Territorial Force) during the Great War in the Balkan theatre of War from 14 June 1915, and subsequently served on the Western Front, being awarded the Serbian Gold Medal for Bravery for operations in the former theatre, and the Military Medal for operations in the latter theatre.

Following the cessation of hostilities Stewart emigrated to Australia, and served with the New South Wales Ambulance Corps, being awarded gold and silver efficiency awards 1938-40, and the gold 'Life Member' award in 1946.

67 A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private J. A. Holden, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action on 1 April 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (S-30010 Pte. J. A. Holden. 11/Rif. Bde.); British War and Victory Medals (S-30010 Pte. J. A. Holden. Rif. Brig.); Memorial Plaque (James Arthur Holden) *extremely fine (4)* £700-£900

Provenance: Michael Haines Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2002.

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1917.

James Arthur Holden was born in Camberwell, London, and attested for the Rifle Brigade in Brixton. He served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 1 April 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, Somme, France.

68 *Family group:***A Great War 1917 'French theatre' M.M. group of three awarded to Private F. C. Guyatt, 23rd Company, Machine Gun Corps**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (55842 Pte F. C. Guyatt. 23/Coy M.G.C.); British War and Victory Medals (55842 Pte. F. C. Guyatt. M.G.C.) with a carbon copy of the M.M. citation, two hand written copies of a poem entitled 'Home', 'written by F. C. Guyatt in the trenches, France, May 8th 1917', *VM officially renamed, generally good very fine*

Pair: Private A. J. Guyatt, Wiltshire Regiment, killed in action on the Western Front, 27 September 1915

1914-15 Star (10315 Pte A. J. Guyatt. Wilts: R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (10315 Pte. A. J. Guyatt. Wilts. R.) with Princess Mary Christmas Tin, Christmas Card, named enclosures for campaign medals, and letter from the Army Record Office confirming recipient's death, *generally good very fine*

Pair: Mr B. E. S. Wood

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in card box of issue addressed to 'Mr B. E. S. Wood, 3 Wades Grove, Winchmore Hill, London, N21', and telegram to this address signed 'Bernard' and dated 29 December 1945, and other ephemera, *nearly extremely fine (lot)* *£360-£400*

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

'Private Guyatt advanced through heavy shell fire to his position carrying his gun when all his N.C.O.'s had been put out of action he assumed command of his gun team.

Throughout the day he displayed great courage and skill in bringing his gun into action and in engaging detachments of the enemy which were seen advancing.'

Frederick C. Guyatt resided at 8 Wade's Hill, Winchmore Hill. He served during the Great War with the Machine Gun Corps in the French theatre of war.

Alfred Joseph Guyatt was born at Shrewton, Wiltshire, and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment on the Western Front. He was killed in action on the Western Front, 27 September 1915, and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

69 *Family group:***A scarce Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Corporal Mechanic P. E. Coleman, 11 (Fighter) Squadron, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, for his gallantry near Fampoux, 28 April 1917, in saving several of the Squadron's FE2b's from total destruction by shell fire - whilst under heavy machine gun and shell fire himself**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1155 Cpl. P. E. Coleman. 11/Sqd: R.F.C.) *very fine*

Pair: Sergeant W. J. Coleman, Berkshire Regiment

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (49/890. Sergt. W. J. Coleman. 1/Berks: R.); Khedive's Star, 1882, reverse regimentally impressed 'W. C. 1. Bks 890', *generally very fine*

Pair: Corporal Mechanic V. H. Coleman, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (1154 Cpl V. H. Coleman R.A.F.) *very fine (5)*

£1,600-£2,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 July 1917, the original recommendation states:

'For coolness and gallantry. On the 28th April near Fampoux assisted to salvage wrecked aeroplanes under very heavy enemy shell fire. He has previously rendered valuable assistance in salvage work.'

Approximately 167 M.M.'s, and 2 Second Award Bars were awarded to the Royal Flying Corps for the Great War.

Percy Evelyn Coleman served during the Great War as a Corporal with 11 Squadron (F.E.2b's), Royal Flying Corps on the Western Front. He advanced to Flight Sergeant, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in January 1936. (N.B. the recipient is erroneously confused with 10808 Ernest Coleman also of 11 Squadron, and also awarded the M.M. under different circumstances, in *A Contemptible Little Flying Corps*).

William J. Coleman was born in Castle Cary, Somerset. He attested for the 49th Foot at Sherborne in July 1865, and advanced to Corporal in March 1870 and to Sergeant in March 1881. Coleman served with the 1st Battalion, Berkshire Regiment in Egypt, August 1884 - May 1886. discharged 17 April 1888, having served 22 years and 280 days with the Colours.

Victor Harold Coleman was born in Fleet, Hampshire. He enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps, 16 March 1914, and advanced to Corporal (Carpenter and Joiner) in December 1916 (not entitled to Star). Coleman served in that capacity with 113 and 14 Squadrons in the Middle East. He transferred as Corporal Mechanic in the Royal Air Force in April 1918.



A Great War 1917 'Hindenburg Line' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant L. I. Rzeszkowski, 16th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was wounded in action on the Western Front, 4 July 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (3037 Pte L. I. Rzeszkowski. 16/Aust: Inf); 1914-15 Star (3037 Pte. L. I. Rzeszkowski. 16/Bn. A.I. F.); British War and Victory Medals (3037 Sgt. L. I. Rzeszkowski 16 Bn. A.I.F.) mounted for display, with four lapel badges including Returned Sailors & Soldiers Imperial League, Australia, *generally good very fine (lot)* £700-£900

M.M. *London Gazette* 15 June 1917. The original recommendation states:

'This man was conspicuous amongst many brave men for his coolness and courage during the assault on the Hindenburg Line on the morning of the 11th April 1917. After getting through the enemy's barbed wire entanglements, he helped other men also to get through at the risk of almost certain death from enemy machine fire which was pouring in from all directions. His fine example and bravery and devotion to duty under most trying circumstances is worthy of the highest commendation and went far towards keeping up the courage of many younger soldiers, for whom this was their first fight. He is recommended for distinction.'

Leonard Ignatius Rzeszkowski was born in Jamestown, South Australia in 1897. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Keswick, South Australia, 10 June 1915. Rzeszkowski served with the 16th Australian Infantry Battalion in Gallipoli before being evacuated in December 1915. He served with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from June 1916.

Rzeszkowski was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry during the assault on the Hindenburg Line, near Hamel Vaire and Hamel Woods, 11 April 1917. The Battalion suffered 80% casualties during the unsuccessful attack.

Rzeszkowski advanced to Lance Corporal in July 1917, and to Sergeant in June 1918. He was wounded in action 4 July 1918, and returned to Australia in December 1918. Rzeszkowski was discharged in February 1919.



A Great War 1917 'Ypres' M.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Corporal L. C. Cotterill, 52nd Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who had been wounded in action earlier in the war, 3/4 September 1916

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2447 L. Cpl. L. C. Cotterill. 52/Aust: Inf); 1914-15 Star (2447 Pte L. C. Cotterill. 12/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (2447 L/Cpl L. C. Cotterill. 12 Bn. A.I.F.); War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, last two officially impressed 'N70540 L. C. Cotterill', mounted for display, *generally very fine or better (6)* £700-£900

M.M. *London Gazette* 1 February 1918. The original recommendation states:

'By his gallant action, initiative and splendid leadership at a critical time on the 15th October 1917, he maintained a section of outpost line near Broodseinde Ridge. Whilst in charge of a Lewis Gun Section, his post was under continuous and heavy fire and was finally completely blown in, a gun and several of his men being buried. He personally dug out his gun and several of the men established a fresh post, and by the promptness in dealing with the situation, and by his personal courage, he set an example to the remainder of the line which was invaluable.'

Leonard Charles Cotterill was born in Beaconsfield, Tasmania in 1896. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Hobart, 12 July 1915. Cotterill was posted to the 12th Australian Infantry Battalion and served with them in Gallipoli. He transferred to the 52nd Australian Infantry Battalion in March 1916, and served with them in the French theatre of war from June 1916.

Cotterill was wounded in action, 3/4 September 1916, and advanced to Lance-Corporal later the same year. He was awarded his M.M. for gallantry near Broodseinde Ridge, Ypres, 15 October 1917, and returned to Australia in May 1919. Cotterill was discharged in October 1919.

72 A Great War 1917 'Bullecourt operations' M.M. pair awarded to Sergeant J. J. Howley, 58th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was originally recommended for the D.C.M. for his repeated gallantry over several days in May 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2937 Pte J. J. Howley. 58/Aust: Inf.); British War Medal 1914-20 (2937 Sgt. J. J. Howley. 6 Bn. A.I.F.) mounted for display, *generally very fine or better* (2) *£500-£600*

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917. The original recommendation (for a D.C.M.) states:

'During the attack on Bullecourt and then in the trenches, immediately before and after 9th/13th May, Signaller Howley, working with Signaller Shone (also recommended), was undoubtedly the means of saving from casualty many of the signals. Shells swept across our position, not only breaking our wires but completely destroying them.....'

During three days our signallers laid 5 miles of wire, much of which they had salvaged in anticipation of such an experience. This is not the first occasion on which this pair have distinguished themselves. All through the winter campaign they have been doing the same excellent work. The experience they have gained has made them more and more expert and they risked death repeatedly in these last four nights of heavy bombardment to give the Battalion the benefit of that expertise. I do not know which to admire more, the runners who took up the work of communication when the wires gave out or the linesmen who were so plucky.....'

John James Howley was born in London in 1892, and was a sailor by trade. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Seymour, Melbourne, Australia, 5 July 1915, and embarked for Egypt in September of the same year. He initially served with the 6th Australian Infantry Battalion, before transferring to the 58th Australian Infantry Battalion. Howley served with the latter in the French theatre of war from June 1916, and was awarded his M.M. for operations around Bullecourt, 9/13 May 1917.

Howley advanced to Lance-Corporal in July 1917, and to Sergeant in September 1918. He returned to Australia in March 1919, and was discharged in July of the same year.

73 Family group:
A Great War 'Ypres 1918' M.M. group of three awarded to Lance Corporal F. R. Lloyd, 18th (Service) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd South-East Lancashire), who died of wounds on 2 October 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (56559 Pte.-L. Cpl.-F. R. Lloyd 18/Lan: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (56559 Pte. F. R. Lloyd. Lan. Fus.); together with two horticultural medals, the first The Royal Horticultural Society Banksian medal, bronze, with obverse depicting Sir Joseph Banks, circumscribed 'Sir Joseph Banks Bt. P.R.S. Born 1743 Died 1820', the reverse inscribed 'The Royal Horticultural Society', the second in silver with reverse engraved 'H.E.F.C.G. 1908-9 won by F. R. Lloyd.' both in cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (**2766 Pte. R. J. Lloyd. Essex R.**); together with an Essex Regiment cap badge and a silver horticultural prize medal with obverse engraved 'Hale End Horticultural Society 1902' with wreath surround and reverse engraved 'First amateur championship prize won by James Lloyd' in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (lot)* *£360-£400*

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919

Frederick Ralph Lloyd was born in Walthamstow, Essex in 1899. He attested for the 18th (Service) Battalion (2nd South-East Lancashire), Lancashire Fusiliers at Romford, Essex and served with them on the Western Front during the Great War. The 18th was formed as a Bantam battalion for men between 5ft and 5ft 3 inches tall and was sent to France in February 1916 as part of the 35th Division. Lloyd was awarded the Military Medal for his gallantry at Ypres, 28 September to 2 October 1918 where he also received wounds which caused his death on 2 October.

During this action, informally known as the Fifth Battle of Ypres, the 18th Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Jewels, D. S.O., M.C., forming part of the 104th Brigade, led an attack with the Klein Zillebeke ridge as its first objective. The battalion continued to advance through Zandvoorde and Tenbrielen and made repeated attacks at America Cabaret before being relieved. As a result of its success over the previous four days the 18th Battalion marched through Ypres on 2 October with its band playing and claimed that this was the first occasion on which a band had been heard in Ypres since 1914.

Reginald James Lloyd, the older brother of the above, was born in Lower Clapton, London in 1894 and in 1911 was living in Loughton, employed as a 'gardener and domestic'. He attested for 4 years' service in the Essex Regiment, Territorial Force on 24th November 1914, serving with the 4th Battalion initially. He transferred to the 9th (Service) Battalion in July 1917 and then transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment in August 1917. He was injured in the field on 26 September 1917 and returned to England via Calais, arriving on 7 October 1917. Lloyd was disembodied on demobilisation on 14 February 1919 and died in Epping, Essex in 1970.

74 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal L. Ratcliffe, 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers, late South Lancashire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (49479 Pte. -L.Cpl.- L. Ratcliffe. 1/R. Innis: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (26948 Pte. L. Ratcliffe. S. Lan. R.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Leonard Ratcliffe) *good very fine* (4) *£400-£500*

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 February 1919

Leonard Ratcliffe attested for the South Lancashire Regiment at Stalybridge, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916, subsequently transferring to the 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

75 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Corporal J. Fairclough, South Lancashire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (243015 Cpl. J. Fairclough. 4/S. Lan: R.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£240-£280*

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 January 1919.

John Fairclough attested for the South Lancashire Regiment at St. Helens, and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front.

76 A Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant A. Bayly, Royal Army Medical Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (497289 Cpl - A. Sjt: - A. Bayly. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (3264 A. Sjt. A. Bayly. [sic] R.A.M.C.) *generally very fine* (3) *£280-£320*

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

'This N.C.O. did excellent work while in charge of bearers in the line near Maricourt during the period 24 August 1918 to 31 August 1918. He frequently worked for many hours without rest and often under very heavy shell fire. By his coolness and devotion to duty he showed an excellent example to the Bearers under his charge, and led them to the place where wounded were lying out in badly shelled areas. During the whole of this period his work was consistently good.'

Albert Willoughby Bayly/Bayley was a native of Bisley. He served during the Great War with the Royal Army Medical Corps on the Western Front, and was attached to the 2/3rd (Home Counties) Field Ambulance (T.F.) for the award of the M.M.

77



A scarce Great War 1918 'Egyptian theatre' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant Signaller A. G. Wilson, 2nd Light Horse Regiment, Australian Imperial Force, a veteran of Gallipoli, he went on to serve with the Regiment in Egypt, Palestine and Sinai

Military Medal, G.V.R. (11 Sjt: A. G. Wilson. 2/Aust: L.H.R.); 1914-15 Star (11 Pte A. G. Wilson. 2/L.H. Rgt. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (11 Sgt A. G. Wilson 2/L.H. Rgt. A.I.F.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine* (4) *£1,400-£1,800*

M.M. *London Gazette* 4 February 1918. The original recommendation states:

'He showed conspicuous courage and devotion to duty by remaining at his post in the open under heavy shell machine gun and rifle fire and continuing to work his helio and signal station thus maintaining essential communications for four hours.'

Arthur George Wilson was born in Belfast, Ireland in 1888. He served with the Royal Navy for six years prior to the Great War. Wilson enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Enoggera, Queensland, 8 September 1914, and served with the 2nd Light Horse Regiment in Gallipoli from May 1915. He was evacuated to Egypt in December 1915, and served with the Regiment as part of the 1st Light Horse Brigade, ANZAC Mounted Division, Desert Mounted Corps during operations in Egypt, Palestine and Sinai.

Wilson advanced to Signal Corporal in January 1916, and having advanced to Sergeant Signaller was posted to the Imperial School of Instruction, Zeitoun, Palestine in August 1917. He returned to his parent unit later that year, and was detached for service with the 1st Signalling Squadron at Ayun Kara in December 1917. Wilson subsequently served with Headquarters, and transferred to the 1st Signal Troop in February 1918. He returned to the School of Instruction in July 1918, and returned to Australia in November of the same year. Wilson was discharged in February 1919.

78 A Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. awarded to Squadron Sergeant Major E. W. Challis, 13th Light Horse Regiment, Australian Imperial Force

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1322 Sjt: E. W. Challis. 13/Aust: L.H.R.) *good very fine*

£600-£800

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919. The original recommendation states:

'For gallantry in action and devotion to duty. During the operations east of Peronne on 6th and 7th September 1918, Sgt Challis was in charge of a flank guard liaison patrol working between 42nd Battalion and the left flank troops. In spite of very heavy machine gun and artillery fire, he continued to keep up a supply of timely information and repeatedly cleared up hazy situations at great personal risk. From his information we were able to pinpoint the line of flank troops and so make our dispositions conform and the cheerful and thorough manner in which he performed his tasks contributed largely to success of our left Company.'

Edmund Wilkinson Challis was born in Beeaca, Victoria in 1894. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at the place of his birth, 19 July 1915. Challis embarked for the Middle East for service with the 13th Light Horse Regiment, 23 November 1915. He served with the Regiment in the French theatre of war and advanced to Squadron Sergeant Major in January 1917.

Challis was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry on the Somme, 6-7 September 1918. He returned to Australia in January 1920, and was discharged in March of the same year.



A Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. group of nine awarded to Corporal, later Lieutenant, J. P. Laugier, 29th Battery, 8th Australian Field Artillery Brigade, Australian Imperial Force, who distinguished himself near Sailly le Sec, 5 April 1918, when he was originally recommended for a D.C.M., and was wounded in action near Villers Bretonneux, seven days later. He re-engaged for service during the Second War and served with the 1st Corps Signals in the Middle East, North Africa and Palestine, before transferring for service with the 2/1st Air Support Control Unit

Military Medal, G.V.R. (19622 Gnr: J. P. Laugier. 29/By: Aust: F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (19622 ER - 2 - Cpl. J. P. Laugier 3 D.H.T.M.B. A.I.F.) *BWM with official corrections*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, Second War medals officially impressed 'VX19470 J. P. Laugier', mounted for display, *generally very fine* (9) £700-£900

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 September 1918. The original recommendation (for a D.C.M.) states:

'On 5th April 1918, near Sailly le Sec south of Albert, this gunner was on duty as a signaller at a forward O.P. Both the O.P. and the Battery position were subjected to heavy enemy shelling, during which the telephone lines were cut in several places. Gunner Laugier went out on three occasions, under heavy shell fire, and mended breaks in the lines between the battery and O.P. When communication finally broke down, he used visual signalling, thereby exposing himself to extremely heavy shell fire. By his coolness and disregard for personal safety, it was possible for the Battery Commander to control the fire of his Battery during a most critical period.'

Jean Pierre Laugier was born in Melbourne, Victoria, in 1898. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Melbourne, 20 March 1916. Laugier was posted to the 29th Battery, 8th Australian Field Artillery Brigade and served with them in the French theatre of war from December 1916.

Laugier was awarded his M.M. for gallantry on the Somme, 5 April 1918, and was wounded in action near Villers Bretonneux, 12 April 1918. He advanced to Corporal in June 1919, and returned to Australia in December of the same year. Laugier was discharged in February 1920, only to re-engage for service during the Second War. He enlisted as a Corporal with the 1st Corps Signals at Melbourne in May 1940.

Laugier advanced to Sergeant, and saw service in the Middle East, North Africa and Palestine before he returned to Australia in March 1942. He was posted to New Guinea in May 1942, and commissioned Lieutenant in the 2/1st Air Support Control Unit in September of the same year. Laugier was discharged in March 1944.

80 A good Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. awarded to Private F. B. O'Donnell, 3rd Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, for the capture of 4 machine guns and 45 prisoners during the attack near Hargicourt, 18 September 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (6802 Pte F. B. O'Donnell 3/Aust. Inf.) *very fine*

£500-£600

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1919. The original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at Hargicourt on 18th September 1918. With his Platoon Sergeant and Section Leader, Pte. O'Donnell under heavy machine fire rushed an enemy machine gun and helped to capture four machine guns and 45 prisoners. He killed the crews of two of the guns. Prior to this action he single handed captured a small enemy post and a garrison of eight. He did excellent work throughout and set a fine example of determination and fearlessness.'

The following additional detail is given in the *Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918, Vol. VI*:

'Lieut. Lord, to advance quickly, split his platoon into two, half led by Sgt. McMillan. Half way up the northern slope of the spur the left stopped by machine gunners in a knot of trenches. Leggett's platoon on the north side of the valley was sniping across at these when it saw three Australians coming from the south towards the nest of guns. They were Sgt. McMillan and two of his men (L/Cpl Bradford and Pte F. B. O'Donnell). Following closely on the barrage, they had seen a machine gun firing on the troops on the left, and they hurried to work round into the trench full of Germans, putting on a bold face on their surprise they hurled their bombs. The whole trench-full surrendered, whereupon all the other Germans in the valley fled to the rear.'

Francis Bernard O'Donnell was born in Haymarket, Sydney in 1888. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Liverpool, New South Wales, 6 November 1916. O'Donnell was subject to court martial on two separate occasions - firstly for striking a superior officer, 23 April 1917, and latterly for fighting and drunkenness in the field, 11 June 1918.

O'Donnell served with the 3rd Battalion Australian Infantry Battalion in the French theatre of war from October 1917. He was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry near Hargicourt, Somme, 18 September 1918 (Sergeant McMillan's D.C.M. was sold in these rooms in February 2019). On the latter date the Battalion War Diary records losses of 1 officer and 7 other ranks killed, 5 officers and 71 other ranks killed, whilst giving 60 Germans killed, approximately 200 captured, along with 22 guns and 20 machine guns captured during the attack. O'Donnell returned to Australia in May 1919.

81 A Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. awarded to Lance Corporal F. J. A. Bent, 18th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, originally recommended for the D.C.M. for his gallantry at Morlancourt, 19 May 1918, he was subsequently wounded in action, 31 May 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (4512 Pte F. J. A. Bent. 18/Aust. Inf:) *very fine*

£500-£600

M.M. *London Gazette* 7 October 1918. The original recommendation (for a D.C.M.) states:

'For conspicuous bravery. On reaching the objective in the attack near Morlancourt on the 19th inst. [May], it was found that no machine guns had arrived and this soldier immediately returned across the area which was swept by intense machine gun and rifle fire to a spot where we had suffered most casualties in penetrating the enemy's wire. On searching the ground he found a gun of which the gunners had been killed and returned with it to where his platoon was holding the line. He immediately went back again and brought in another gun under similar circumstances. On making a third trip Pte Bent obtained several panniers of machine gun ammunition which had been lost on the way across. His conduct throughout was extremely cool and his bearing inspired the remainder of the men.'

Francis Joseph Arthur Bent was born in Wangaratta, Victoria in 1884. A printer by trade, he enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Melbourne, 10 October 1916. Bent was initially posted for service with the 29th Australian Infantry Battalion, and then to the 61st in July 1917.

Bent transferred to the 18th Australian Infantry Battalion, 13 October 1917, and served with them in the French theatre of war from 9 April 1918. The following month he distinguished himself at Morlancourt, and was wounded in action, 31 May 1918. Bent advanced to Lance Corporal in October 1918, and returned to Australia in April 1919. He was discharged in July 1919.

82 A Great War 1918 'Beaurevoir Line' Stretcher Bearer's M.M. awarded to Private J. Hollingsworth, 23rd Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force

Military Medal, G.V.R. (742 Pte. J. Hollingsworth. 23-A.I.F.) *a later issue, with fixed suspension, very fine* *£300-£400*

M.M. *London Gazette* 3 July 1919. The original recommendation states:

'This man acted as a Stretcher Bearer during the operations near Beaurevoir, east of Peronne on the night 3/4th October 1918. All through the battle his work was marked by singular coolness and determination under heavy machine gun and artillery fire.

He worked assiduously for two days and nights with practically no sleep, evacuating our own and enemy wounded, and assisting flank companies with their wounded.

His gallant and courageous conduct acted as a great incentive to the men of his party.'

John Hollingsworth served during the Great War with the 23rd Australian Infantry Battalion from 1 March 1915.



A fine Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. group of five awarded to Corporal R. Morgan, 45th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was wounded on three occasions during the Great War, and previously recommended for the M.M. in light of his gallantry at Zonnebeke, 12 October 1917. He was commissioned for service at a P.O.W. Camp during the Second War

Military Medal, G.V.R. (4517 Cpl. R. Morgan. 45/Aust: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (4517 Cpl. R. Morgan. 1 Bn. A.I.F.); War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, last two officially impressed 'NX147859 R. Morgan', mounted for display, with recipient's identity disc, *polished, generally nearly very fine (5)* *£700-£900*

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1918. The original recommendation states:

'For his leadership, courage and devotion to duty whilst on patrol in Dernacourt, south west of Albert on the night of 1st April 1918. After reaching the nearest houses on the outskirts of the village 2 machine guns concealed on the right of the patrol opened fire, thus cutting off the patrol. This unforeseen event placed the patrol in a tight corner and would have been disastrous had it not been for the presence of mind and initiative of Cpl Morgan, who immediately rallied his section, crawled forward under heavy machine gun fire, and when 10 yards from the guns threw bombs, blowing up the guns and saving the situation from his flank.'

Received a Divisional Commander's Commendation 'On his great coolness and courage at Zonnebeke on 12th October 1917.'

Morgan was originally recommended for the M.M. for his actions at Zonnebeke:

'At Zonnebeke on 12th October 1917 during attack on enemy trenches he was in charge of a carrying party detailed to carry S.A.A., Grenades, etc., to the attacking troops. Despite heavy casualties to the party and very heavy going over country knee deep in mud he succeeded in establishing a forward dump and keeping it supplied. This work was carried out through a very heavy enemy artillery and M.G. barrage and across the open. Later, when the command of a Platoon devolved upon him he led his men with great coolness and courage to the support of a Coy in the front line.'

Reuben Morgan was born in Turondale, New South Wales in 1896. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Lithgow, New South Wales, 2 August 1915. Morgan served with the 45th Australian Infantry Battalion in Egypt from March 1916, and in the French theatre of war from 4 July 1916. He was wounded in action on three occasions: a gun shot wound to the left arm, 21 February 1917; a gun shot wound to the right thigh at Dernacourt, 5 April 1918 and gun shot wound to left arm at Lihors, 17 August 1918.

Morgan advanced to Corporal in March 1918, and returned to Australia in December 1918. He was discharged in June 1919, and served as a Lieutenant at P.O.W. Camp during the Second War. Morgan died at Reparations Hospital, Concord, June 1963.

A Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. group of three awarded to Private E. Haycraft, 46th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, for his gallantry in rescuing a wounded officer from no man's land, including carrying the latter for 1,200 yards under machine gun fire to the Regimental Aid Post. Haycraft died of wounds on the Western Front, 11 July 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2429 Pte E. Haycraft. 46/Aust: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. Oak Leaves (2428 Pte E. Haycraft, 46 Bn. A.I.F.) mounted for display, *minor official correction to number of VM, generally very fine or better (3)* *£600-£800*

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1918. The original recommendation states:

'For gallantry in the field near Albert on the night of the 5th/6th April 1918. About 3pm on the 5th April an officer lay severely wounded in no man's land, covered by frequent bursts of a machine gun to prevent his rescue. An officer had gone out to his rescue and succeeded in bringing him in 50 yards. Private Haycraft, well aware of the danger and of the fact that four others had been wounded in the attempt, went forward and rendered great assistance in effecting the rescue. Each time a movement was made, machine gun fire was opened up on them. He then volunteered and assisted to carry the wounded officer to the Regimental Aid Post, 1200 yards distant being under machine gun fire the whole way. His coolness and willingness was exemplary.'

M.I.D. unconfirmed.

Edward Haycraft was born in Somerset, England in 1892. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Geelong, 1 March 1916, and served with the 46th Australian Infantry Battalion in the French theatre of war from January 1917.

Haycraft was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry on the Somme, 5/6 April 1918. He received a shell wound to the chest, abdomen and arm, 11 July 1918, and died of those wounds later the same day. Private Haycraft is buried in Crouy British Cemetery, Crouy-Sur-Somme, France.

85 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Corporal A. L. Fraser, 60th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, for his repeated gallantry during a night raid on July Farm, east of Wytschaete, 13/14 March 1918. He was wounded in action on the Western Front, 2 September 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1940 Cpl A. L. Fraser. 60/Aust: Inf:) *suspension claw re-pinned, nearly very fine* £380-£420

M.M. *London Gazette* 25 April 1918. The original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous bravery and initiative during a raid on July Farm, east of Wytschaete, on the night of the 13th/14th March 1918. This NCO accompanied Lieutenant John Charles Moore [M.C. and Bar, M.M.] and helped him to get the men into position. When the barrage lifted he was one of the first to enter the enemy's position and received the prisoners from Lieutenant Moore. During the whole action he showed a daring and disregard for his own personal safety which was a distinct encouragement to his men and of great assistance to Lieutenant Moore. He stayed behind with Lieutenant Moore and helped this officer to carry in a wounded man under heavy machine gun fire. His work in helping with the organisation of the party and in the training previous to the raid went far to ensure its ultimate success. Strength of raiding party - one officer and twenty other ranks.'

Albert Leopold Fraser was born in Bendigo, Victoria in 1896. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Melbourne, 15 January 1915. Fraser served with the 8th Australian Infantry Battalion in Gallipoli, and was evacuated to hospital with frostbite, 8 December 1915. He transferred to the 60th Australian Infantry Battalion in July 1916, and served with them in the French theatre of war from that month.

Fraser advanced to Corporal in February 1917, and was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry at July Farm, east of Wytschaete, Ypres, 13/14 March 1918. He was wounded in action, 2 September 1918. Fraser returned to Australia in December 1918, and was discharged in January 1919.

86



A good Second War 'Prisoner of War' M.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant C. A. Stone, 4th County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters), Royal Armoured Corps, who after 12 days in hiding managed to escape his German captors, and after unsuccessfully trying to evacuate by sea joined a patriot band, remaining with them for four months before being wounded whilst evading capture

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (7902535 A. Sjt. C. A. Stone. C. of Lond. Yeo.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine and better* (6) £1,400-£1,800

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

The original Recommendation states: 'Captured at Knightsbridge on 13 June 1942, Sergeant Claude Archibald Stone, 4th County of London Yeomanry, Royal Armoured Corps, was imprisoned at Camp 153 (Swani Ben Adem) and Camp 70 (Fermo). While at Camp 153 he twice engaged in making tunnels which were discovered before completion. He attempted to escape from Camp 70 in April 1943 by scaling the wall with a rope ladder, but was caught and punished with three months in an observation cell.

After the Armistice Camp 70 was taken over by the Germans. While other Prisoners of War were leaving for Germany, Stone and five others hid under the weighbridge for 12 days, and on 7 October 1943 succeeded in evading the guards and climbing the wall.

With another Prisoner of War Stone took part in an unsuccessful attempt to evacuate by sea at Ascoli. They then travelled to Castilenti, where they joined a patriot band. Stone remained with them from December 1943 to April 1944, when he was wounded while evading capture. He met Allied troops at Pescara.'



A fine Second World War escaper's M.M. group of four awarded to Private W. A. C. Reynolds, Seaforth Highlanders, late Cameronians who was taken prisoner at St. Valery-en-Caux in June 1940: after two failed attempts, he made a successful bid for freedom, crossing the Zone Interdite with the help of a French padre - subsequently making his way to Marseilles, he was aided in securing his repatriation via Gibraltar in July 1941 by the Rev Donald Caskie a.k.a. 'The Tartan Pimpernel'

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (3243731 Pte. W. A. C. Reynolds. Seaforth.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these unnamed, mounted for wear, *slight edge nicks to first, otherwise good very fine (4)* *£1,600-£2,000*

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 February 1942

The original recommendation states: 'This soldier was taken prisoner at St. Valery en Caux on 13 June 1940; he escaped the following day but was recaptured the same evening and marched in a column of prisoners through Fornerie, Doullens, and Bethune to La Bassee. He escaped the following day but was recaptured that same evening and made for La Gorque where he remained for a week before going to Loos and then to Lille; he stole a bicycle from Lille and returned to Loos, where he was again recaptured. He was marched in column as far as Werden, near Krefeld, where he stayed until his final escape on 2 December, while on a working party. He made his way to Aachen, from where he was assisted to Belgium, he continued his journey through Liege, Brussels, Lille, and Buthune to Hamen-Artois, which he reached on 26 January 1941. He went on from there through Arras and Hericourt and Corbie where, assisted by a French padre he crossed the Somme out of the Zone Interdite. He went by train through Beauvais to Parish, Nevers and Moulins where he crossed into unoccupied France. He was arrested at Marseilles on March 2 and eventually passed for repatriation by a medical commission in July.'

William Arthur Charles Reynolds was born in Lambeth, London in 1913. He attested for the Cameronians on 25 August 1931 and served with the 1st Battalion in India from February 1933 to February 1939 before embarking for France in August 1939. He transferred to the 6th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders in November 1939 and was attached to the 51st (Highland) Division H.Q. in France on 27 February 1940. After the evacuation at Dunkirk, The 51st (Highland) Division was the last complete division remaining in France and continued to fight a rearguard action until forced to withdraw to St. Valery-en-Caux, where they were to be collected. But no boats came to meet them, nor was there food or ammunition. Surrounded by the 7th Panzer Division under Rommel, the Division was forced to surrender on the morning of 12 June. Some 10,000 men, of the division, including Reynolds, were captured along with thousands of French troops.

Reynold's arrived back in England on 8 October 1941 following the above cited activities in France. He was debriefed by M.I. 9, awarded the M.M. and discharged on 19 September 1942.

Reynolds' service record states that while in Marseilles he was under the care of 'Rev. D. Caskie' before being detained and ultimately repatriated. An intrepid minister of the Church of Scotland, the Reverend Donald Caskie fled Paris in 1940 and set up a refuge, based at the Seaman's Mission in Marseilles, for stranded and escaping Britons, aiding their repatriation, mostly via Spain. With the help of Lt-Comdr Pat O'Leary RN (later awarded the George Cross), British Intelligence, and a network of guides and local resistance, Caskie helped as many as 500 Allied service personnel to flee France. His extraordinary wartime activities came to light more clearly after the publication of his autobiography 'The Tartan Pimpernel' in 1957.

Sold with copied research including Reynolds' M.I. 9 debrief statement in full.

A rare Second 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 MM poor, with severe edge bruising, and extremely worn by polishing, the other medals very fine (6)* *£360-£400*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2003.

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 a rectangular brass plaque, 62mm x 104mm, with a silver coat-of arms in the centre.



A Second War D.F.M. awarded to Flight Sergeant C. H. Wolstenholme, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who completed 36 operational sorties with 90 and 7 Squadrons, many as part of the Pathfinder Force against some of the heaviest defended targets in Germany, and was killed in action when his Lancaster was shot down by a German nightfighter during a raid on Hannover in September 1943

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1154508. F/Sgt. C. H. Wolstenholme. R.A.F.) on original mounting pin, *good very fine and better* *£1,800-£2,200*

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 15 October 1943.

The original Recommendation, dated 17 August 1943, states: 'This N.C.O. has navigated bomber aircraft on 29 operational sorties; of these, 12 have been with the Pathfinder Force. Flight Sergeant Wolstenholme has achieved a very high standard of navigation. His careful pre-planning and the accuracy maintained throughout the flight have set a fine example. His targets have included many in Germany and Italy and against these, he has directed his Captain with such precision that very successful bombing runs resulted. Throughout his operational tour, Flight Sergeant Wolstenholme has displayed a fine spirit.'

Cyril Hayworth Wolstenholme was born in Cardiff in 1914. Working as a Clerk and living in Ammanford, Carmarth, he enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in 1940 and trained as a navigator. Serving with 90 Squadron, flying Stirlings, his first operational sortie was a raid on Lorient on 13 February 1943. During the following two months, he took part in another 17 sorties, including a large number over targets in Germany, including Cologne, Wilhelmshaven, Nuremberg, Berlin, Essen, Kiel, Duisberg, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Mannheim.

Transferring with his crew to 7 Squadron in May 1943, flying Stirlings as part of the Pathfinder Force, his first sortie with this squadron was a raid on Dortmund, followed by raids on Bochum, Dortmund, Wuppertal, Le Creusot, Krefeld, Elberfeld, Cologne, and Hamburg, before converting to Lancasters for an attack on Nuremberg on 10 August 1943. Continuing in Lancasters, three raids on Italian targets followed - to Turin and twice to Milan - before a series of four raids on Berlin and Nuremberg. On 5 September 1943, during a raid on Mannheim, Wolstenholme's Lancaster was attacked by an Me210 which was shot down in flames by the rear and mid upper gunner. However, during their next raid, to Hannover on 27 September 1943, Wolstenholme's Lancaster JA849 MG-F, under the command of Pilot Officer D. A. Routen, D.F.M., was posted as missing. A report noted they were shot down by a nightfighter and crashed at Osteressen. Wolstenholme, who had completed 36 operational sorties, and four other members of his crew were killed; two other members of the crew survived and were taken Prisoners of War. Wolstenholme is buried alongside his fellow crew-members in Rheinbery War Cemetery, Germany.

Sold with quantity of research including copies of Operations Record Books for both 90 and 7 Squadron; Combat Reports; and other research including photographic images of the crew.



A Second War Halifax and Lancaster Mid Upper and Rear Gunner's D.F.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant G. H. Sims, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in at least 31 operational sorties with 10 and 166 Squadrons, sharing in the destruction of a Ju. 88, before being killed in action on a raid to Stuttgart, 24/25 July 1944

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1810802. Sgt. G. H. Sims. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany, *this loose on ribbon*; War Medal 1939-45, with named condolence slip, and two newspaper cuttings, *die flew to crown of ACE, otherwise generally good very fine* (4) £1,800-£2,200

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 15 February 1944:

'Sergeant Sims was posted to No. 10 Squadron in May, 1943, and after completing 23 sorties comprising 141 operational hours has now been recommended for screening and posting for instructional duties.

This N.C.O. has been one of the most efficient Mid Upper Gunners in an outstanding crew of this Squadron, and although his aircraft has on many occasions been badly damaged by flak, also night fighters, he has continued to operate with undiminished ardour and enthusiasm.

He was Mid Upper Gunner of a Halifax detailed to attack Aachen on the night of 13th July, 1943, when in the vicinity of the target area, the port inner engine 'cut'. His Captain continued the operational flight and the target was successfully bombed. During a sortie on Leverkusen on 22nd August, 1943, his aircraft was attacked by a Ju. 88 which was engaged by Sergeant Sims and the rear gunner and, after a short combat, was claimed as destroyed. On the night of 27th August, 1943, during a raid on Nuremberg, the Halifax was attacked by three enemy night fighters, all these attacks were evaded by the Captain on evasive instructions from the two gunners.

Sergeant Sims, throughout his operational tour, has displayed a high morale and possesses the ideal temperament for operations - keen, watchful and eager to get at grips with the enemy. His unusual qualities of cheerful confidence have often proved invaluable in times of stress over the target and has at all times displayed an outstanding devotion to duty. I strongly recommend that his fine operational record be now recognised by the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Remarks by Station Commander:

This N.C.O. possesses fine fighting qualities. His courage and skill have set a most praiseworthy example to the air gunners of the Squadron. I do not hesitate in endorsing his Squadron Commander's recommendation of the award of the D.F.M.'

George Henry Sims was the son of Henry Sims of Teddington, Middlesex and was educated at St. Mark's (South Teddington) School. He served during the Second War with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, and carried out his initial training as an Air Gunner at No. 1 A.G.S., No. 10 O.T.U. and 1663 Conversion Unit. Sims was posted for operational flying with 10 Squadron (Halifaxes) at Melbourne, Yorkshire in June 1943. He flew in at least 23 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Krefeld; Mulheim; Gelsenkirchen (2); Cologne (2); Aachen; Montebeliard; Hamburg (4); Essen; Leverkusen; Berlin (2); Nuremberg; Munchen Gladbach; Munich; Montlucon; Mondane; Hanover; Kassel (2) and Frankfurt.

The Combat Report for Sims' aircraft during the raid to Leverkusen, 22/23 August 1943, gives the following:

'... approaching Leverkusen. Time 23.45 hours. Position 50.38 N. 06.23 E. Heading 128 Magnetic. T.A.S. 200mph. Height 19,000 feet. Visibility moderate, 8/10 cloud.

An enemy aircraft, heard on Monica, was first seen by Rear Gunner [Sims] on starboard quarter, range 800 yards, with a light in its nose, and was identified as a Ju. 88. Enemy aircraft opened fire with a short inaccurate burst, which did not hit our aircraft, and closed in to attack. The captain of our aircraft was instructed to make a diving turn to starboard, and as he did so both gunners opened fire with long bursts. Strikes were observed on enemy aircraft by both gunners, and enemy aircraft broke away, to port beam with its port engine on fire. Our aircraft then resumed course, the enemy aircraft fell away on fire, and was last seen to explode on hitting the ground. This Ju. 88 is jointly claimed as destroyed. A Lancaster was observed in the vicinity during the combat, the crew of which could possibly confirm the claim. Approximately 500 rounds were fired from each turret.'

Sims was screened at the end of this tour, and was posted as an instructor to No. 1658 C.U. He returned for operational flying with 166 Squadron (Lancasters) at Kirmington in July 1944. Sims flew in at least 8 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Dijon; Foret de Croc; Revigny sur Ornain (2); Sanneville; Scholven Buer; Kiel and Stuttgart, 24/25 July 1944. On the latter date, with Flying Officer W. G. Shearer USAAF as his pilot, Sims' Lancaster is believed to have been shot down near Olbronn, Germany. The entire crew of seven were killed in action, and are all buried in Dürbach War Cemetery, Germany.

Sergeant Sims' D.F.M. was presented to his mother at Buckingham Palace, 9 April 1946.



A Second War 1945 Pathfinder's D.F.M. group of five awarded to Lancaster Navigator and H2S set operator, Flight Sergeant P. J. Leeves, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in at least 41 operational sorties with 35 (Madras Presidency) Squadron, with his pilot flying as Master Bomber and Deputy Master Bomber on a number of occasions, and his crew shooting down 2 enemy fighters during his tour of operations

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1584286. F/Sgt. P. J. Leeves. R.A.F.) with original named card box of issue; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *generally good very fine* (5) £1,400-£1,800

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 25 September 1945:

'Flight Sergeant Leeves, as a Navigator operating special equipment, has completed numerous sorties with a crew employed on special marking duties. He has proved himself most accurate and reliable. Flight Sergeant Leeves shows a commendable spirit of keenness to proceed on operations on all possible occasions, combined with a coolness and determination under fire which is an inspiration to the rest of the crew. In recognition of this N.C.O's courage and devotion to duty, he is recommended for the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Peter James Leeves served with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during the Second War, and undertook initial training as a Navigator in Canada in January 1944. Having qualified as a Navigator in June of the same year, Leeves returned to the UK for further training in the use of specialist equipment at R.A.F. Mona, Anglesey and at the Path Finder Force Navigation Training School, R.A.F. Warboys. He was posted for operational flying to 35 (Madras Presidency) Squadron (Lancasters) at Graveley in October 1944.

Leeves flew in at least 41 operational sorties with the Squadron, as part of Path Finder Force, including: Duisburg; Wilhelmshaven; Stuttgart (2); Hannover; Essen (2); Walcheren (2), including 29 October 1944, when his pilot flew as Deputy Master Bomber for the raid; Oberhausen; Gelsenkirchen (2); Freiburg; Dortmund (2); Heimbach Dam; Leuna; Mannheim (2); Ulm; Cologne, including 23 December 1944, when the aircraft received severe damage over the target, and two of the crew were injured during the attack; St. Vith; Rheydt; Bonn (2); Scholven/Buer; Ludwigshafen; Mainz (2); Wanne-Eickel; Dresden; Chemnitz; Bottrop-Stinnes, 15 March 1945, when his pilot flew as Deputy Master Bomber for the raid; Hemmingstedt; Gladbeck, 24 March 1945, when his pilot flew as Master Bomber for the raid; Munster; Nordhausen; Hamburg, 8/9 April 1945, when the crew shot down an Me. 410 during the raid; Bayreuth; Potsdam, 14/15 April 1945, when his pilot flew as Master Bomber for the raid; Schwandorf, 16/17 April 1945, when the crew shot down an Fw. 190; and Heligoland, 18 April 1945, when his pilot flew as Deputy Master Bomber for the raid.

Sold with extensive research, which was formed with access to the recipient's Log Book.



A Second War 1945 Pathfinder's D.F.M. group of five awarded to Lancaster Rear Gunner, Flight Sergeant, later Flying Officer, W. C. Telford, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in at least 53 operational sorties with 97 (Straits Settlements) and 635 Squadrons, with his pilot flying as Deputy Master Bomber on a number of occasions

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1594153 F/Sgt. W. C. Telford. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany, *loose on ribbon*; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Path Finder Force badge and Air Gunner's brevet, *generally very fine or better* (5) *£1,400-£1,800*



D.F.M. *London Gazette* 25 May 1945:

'This Air Gunner has completed 36 operational sorties against the enemy, and is now engaged on his second tour of operational duty. Under a cool and quiet manner he has a fine offensive spirit in action, which inspires confidence in other members of his crew.'

William Cyril 'Bill' Telford served during the Second War with the Royal Force Volunteer Reserve. He initially served as an Air Gunner with 97 (Straits Settlements) Squadron (Lancasters) at Bourn. Telford flew in two operational sorties as a Rear Gunner with the Squadron, to Augsburg and Stuttgart, before transferring to form 635 Squadron (Lancasters) at Downham Market, in March 1944.

Both squadrons flew as part of Path Finder Force, and Telford went on to fly in at least 51 operational sorties with 635 Squadron, including: Frankfurt; Essen (4); Nuremberg (3); Le Havre (3) including, 6 September 1944, when his pilot flew as Deputy Master Bomber for the raid and in the same capacity for 10 September 1944; Emden; Scholven; Domberg, 23 September 1944, when his pilot flew as Deputy Master Bomber for the raid; Calais (2); Cap Gris Nez; Sterkrade, 27 September 1944, when his pilot flew as Deputy Master Bomber for the raid; Bergen; Saarbrücken, 5/6 October 1944, when his pilot flew as Deputy Master Bomber for the raid; Dortmund (3); Stuttgart; Düren; Münster; Karlsruhe; Merseburg; Ludwigshafen; Duisburg; Düsseldorf; Munchengladbach; Troisdorf; Hannover; Munich; Gelsenkirchen, 12 September 1944, when his pilot flew as Deputy Master Bomber for the raid; Mainz; Weisbaden; Kleve; Wanne Eickel; Chemnitz; Wesel; Worms; Zweibrücken; Hagen; Harburg; Hamburg; Kiel (2); Plauen; Potsdam and Heligoland.

Telford was commissioned Flying Officer in November 1945, and retired in 1952.

Sold with extensive copied research, and a photograph of the recipient in uniform.



A 1919 Constabulary Medal (Ireland) awarded to Constable B. Robison, Royal Irish Constabulary, for his gallantry during the defence of Inch Police Post, Clare, on 20 July 1919: 'We did our duty to the best of our ability, and without fear, we will continue to do so'

Constabulary Medal (Ireland), 2nd type, 'Reward of Merit Royal Irish Constabulary' (Constable Bernard Robison 62053. 1919) with integral top silver riband bar, *edge bruising, very fine* *£2,400-£2,800*

Provenance: Spink Medal Quarterly, April 1994.

Bernard Robison was a Catholic, born in co. Roscommon on 10 May 1885, who worked as a farmer before he joined the Royal Irish Constabulary on 15 August 1906. He served as a Constable (normally referred to by local Irish people as a 'Peeler') with Mayo Police from 26 February 1907, before transferring to Tipperary Police on 22 January 1915, and Clare Police on 20 May 1916. The majority of Robison's police experience reflected a time when there was comparatively little crime in the rural areas of Ireland, and the R.I.C. did most of its work unarmed, except in the major ports and logistics hubs and the great industrial city of Belfast (Dublin was the responsibility of an entirely separate force, the Dublin Municipal Police). The government economised by only allowing Robison and his fellow Peelers to fire a grand total of 21 practise rounds each per year, using miniature .22 calibre ammunition.

At just under 10,000 men in 1913, the R.I.C. was large for a police force but small for an armed garrison. As close to 2,000 men were located at its central depot or tied up in Belfast, less than 8,000 R.I.C. men were scattered across rural Ireland in about 1,300 small detachments. These detachments lived in and worked out of police stations or posts. In large towns these buildings were often purpose-built and equipped with holding cells etc., but in the countryside many were small, simple row houses or country cottages rented by the government. In 1919 few were fortified, or had their windows and doors protected with steel shutters and loopholes. Fewer still were sited with defence in mind, but regardless of this, they were all officially called Barracks, or Huts in the case of the smallest. In 1913, 87% of R.I.C. Barracks held fewer than ten policemen, 41% held fewer than five.

The Attack on Inch R.I.C. hut

In early 1919, Sergeant Curtin commanded the Inch Police Hut, in co. Clare, where Robison and two other constables lived and worked. At that time, six Peelers had been killed by republicans since the Irish Sinn Fein Members of Parliament had made a unilateral declaration of Irish independence in January 1919 and an escalating pattern of violent attacks on the police and on Crown property began.

The *Clare Champion* gave the following account of the July 1919 attack at Inch:

'Inch and Connolly Police Huts were attacked by men armed with guns and revolvers on last Sunday morning (20 July 1919). At Inch it is stated that the Sergeant and four constables were awakened at 3:30 a.m. by the explosion of a bomb which had been thrown through a front window. [To note, the reporter mixed up the total number of police and the total number of constables – later, more accurate reports confirm that a total of four R.I.C. were in the hut when it was attacked. Also, at this stage of the war the republicans were generally using homemade blast bombs, improvised from gelnite sticks and fuses stolen from farms and quarries, rather than military hand grenades.] Two more bombs were thrown in through a back window but they exploded between some boxes and did little damage. The police got their revolvers and fired on the party. The fire was returned and the fight continued for three quarters of an hour, after which the attacking party retired. None of the police was injured, but it is thought that one of the attackers must have been injured as a considerable quantity of blood was discovered on the ground where a number of empty cartridge cases were strewn.' (*Clare Champion*, 26 July 1919 refers).

Tributes were paid to the four Peelers by the local Ascendancy grandees, including Lord Inchiquin, in late September, and these give further details: 'The Chairman... thought it was a good thing to have the facts of the case made public. On the Sunday morning of the attack on Inch hut Sergeant Curtin was out on patrol, and were it not for the fact that he had not gone to sleep, the hut would have been captured and these four men would have been murdered. When the Sergeant heard the attack he got his men to get their arms ready to defend the hut with the greatest bravery. Three live bombs were thrown into the small compartment in which the police were. It was a miracle these men were not killed, because all the furniture was wrecked. He could not tell how the men could have remained in the small compartment, with splinters flying around them, without being hit. There was a fusillade of innumerable shots, both rifle and revolver shots from a large crowd of men from behind stone fences. The four police defended the hut with their rifles and a large number of men had to beat a hasty retreat, leaving some blood stains, he was glad to say, on the wall. Sergeant Curtin – "I beg to thank your worships for your kind remarks... We did our duty to the best of our ability, and without fear, we will continue to do so.'" (*Saturday Record and Clare Journal*, 20 September 1919 refers)

For his gallant conduct during the defence of the Inch police post, Robison received the Constabulary Medal on 15 September 1919 and a First Class Favourable Record. Despite a campaign of intimidation and ostracization designed to break R.I.C. morale, Robison refused to resign from the force. He was awarded a Third Class Favourable Record in June 1920, promoted to Sergeant on 1 September 1920, and transferred to Kerry Police on 16 December 1921. Robison remained a Peeler until the disbanding of the R.I.C. in 1922.



A 1920 Constabulary Medal (Ireland) group of five awarded to Constable M. Murphy, Royal Irish Constabulary, formerly Army Service Corps, for his gallantry at the famous Lissarda ambush in which County Inspector Major W. T. Rigg and his men successfully fought off an I.R.A. attack, killing one of their assailants and wounding two others; exactly two years to the day later, and five miles away, several of the Lissarda gunmen took part in the notorious ambush in which Michael Collins was killed

Constabulary Medal (Ireland), 2nd type, 'Reward of Merit Royal Irish Constabulary' (Constable Michael Murphy 70818. 1920) *lacking integral top riband bar*; 1914-15 Star (M2-099445. Pte. M. Murphy, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-099445 Pte. M. Murphy. A.S.C.); Defence Medal, *nearly very fine and better* (5) *£3,000-£4,000*

Michael Murphy, a Roman Catholic, was born in the East Riding of Galway on 18 September 1894 and worked as a motor mechanic before volunteering to join the British Army. He went to France as a member of the Army Service Corps on 20 December 1915. He was demobilised on 12 August 1919, and returned to Ireland, where he joined the Royal Irish Constabulary on 22 March 1920. After a few weeks of initial training, Murphy was allocated to the R.I.C. Reserve from 1 April. The Cork police were under huge pressure at that time, and it seems that he was sent to serve at Bandon in the West Riding of Cork, with his posting there officially confirmed on 1 October 1920.

On Saturday 21 August 1920, a respected long-serving R.I.C. Sergeant, Daniel Maunsell, was shot and mortally wounded by an I.R.A. assassin near his family's home at Inchigeelagh. The County Inspector (equivalent rank to Lieutenant-Colonel), William Trevor Rigg, decided to investigate the killing personally. English by birth, he had served in the R.I.C. since 1899, and was seconded to the British Army (along with other R.I.C. personnel) during the First World War. County Inspector Rigg had a well-deserved reputation for reckless personal bravery, which he had earned while serving as a Major in the 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles in Dublin's during the bloody street-fighting of the Easter Rising. An eyewitness near Portobello Bridge saw Major Rigg standing out in the open to direct his men's fire, 'his coat ripped to shreds by bullets'. He was wounded, recovered in time to take part in the First Day of the Somme, and, when appointed Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers in 1918, was wounded again.

Early on Sunday morning of 22 August, County Inspector Major Rigg left Bandon in an open R.I.C. tender, together with two experienced R.I.C. 'Peelers', Sergeant Peter Ruane and Constable James Molloy, and an escort/protection party made up of ex-soldiers like Murphy, all of whom had served in the army during the war. Constable Thomas Dray drove the tender (effectively an early version of the modern pick-up truck). C.I. Rigg sat with the driver on the front bench seat. Murphy and at least six other armed Constables sat on benches in the back, holding their Short Model Lee-Enfield service rifles.

As the tender drove along the Bandon to Macroom road, its presence was reported to the local I.R.A. commanders. They had prepared a plan to ambush police or army vehicles on the road where it passed through a wooded defile at Lissarda. The ground they had chosen 'was found to offer a good deal of cover for an attacking party and would help in exploiting fully the element of surprise'. By coincidence, elements of three I.R.A. companies (60-70 men) had occupied the position during the whole of the previous day, ready to attack up to two lorries of British troops or R.I.C. that might appear on the road. As it turned out, no security force vehicles used the road that day, so the I.R.A. ambush was stood down at dusk. Following the sighting of Rigg's tender, and in particular due to his status as a high-value target, at 11 am on Sunday 22 the I.R.A. hierarchy issued hasty orders for each gunman to re-occupy his position at the selected ambush site, in the hope that, later on Sunday afternoon, the R.I.C. tender would return the way it had come.

After completing his duties at Inchigeelagh, C.I. Rigg decided to raid the home of one of the I.R.A. 'big men' in Macroom. Sergeant Maunsell had been stationed at Macroom R.I.C. barracks, and Rigg probably had a shrewd idea as to who had ordered his murder. Rigg's raiders just missed the man they were looking for. He was already on his way to Lissarda to join his I.R.A. ambushers as they hurriedly reassembled. After a thorough search, which involved turning out all drawers and cupboards and smashing furniture, especially any item that was locked, Major Rigg ordered his men to remount their tender, got into the front seat and instructed Constable Dray to drive back to Bandon.

From the I.R.A. perspective, as set out by Charles Browne (I.R.A. Witness Statement WS 873): 'Only some members from 'H' and 'B' Companies were able to get into position before the enemy arrived at around 2.30pm and the fight was commenced on our side with a depleted force. [Browne lists 43 I.R.A. men by name as having participated in the Lissarda ambush.] A number of our men arrived just after the fight had started but could not get into their positions. The Battalion Vice O.C. was one of these. [This was the man that C.I. Rigg had been searching for at Macroom.]

On the arrival of the lorry at the position a farm cart, on which was tied a long tree trunk, was pushed across the road and the order "Hands up" given. The enemy [R.I.C.], prevented from getting away by the road block, jumped from the lorry and sought the protection of a low piece of ground near Dr. Murphy's gate where they were protected by the surrounding higher ground. From this position, which they reached before fire had been opened on them, they fought back and though some of the [I.R.A.] attacking force was deployed in an endeavour to subdue them or drive them out from their position they maintained their fire, suffering a few casualties in wounded but killing one man of the attackers. This man - Michael Galvin - was one of the Battalion's finest soldiers. Another of the attackers - Daniel O'Leary - was wounded in the hand by the premature explosion of a home-made grenade. [Denis Long was also wounded]. It was now evident that the enemy could not, in the absence of proper hand grenades, be dislodged from their position, so the senior officer, P. O'Leary, O.C. 'H' Company, decided to withdraw his men and the fight terminated.'

Although the fight lasted in total for about 90 minutes, it is clear from the nature of the wounds inflicted on both sides that some 20 minutes of it was intense - Galvin was shot in the head and Major Rigg, true to his form, had a narrow escape when a rifle bullet passed through his uniform cap. Some of the action occurred out in the open, and at close range. Several of the R.I.C. men had wounds from shotgun pellets, especially Sergeant Ruane (see, for example, the *Cork Examiner* of 28 August). Although several accounts mention the premature explosion of O'Leary's improvised hand grenade, his medical file at the Irish military pensions department shows that his hand was hit by an R.I.C. bullet. He seems to have been struck after igniting the grenade's fuse and while in the act of throwing it. It is unlikely that a bullet would by itself have caused the grenade to explode, but it would certainly have knocked it out of his grasp, creating the impression of a premature explosion.

Lissarda was one of the first road ambushes in County Cork. One of the last occurred five miles away and precisely two years to the day later, on 22 August 1922. At Beal na Blath, anti-Treaty I.R.A. members killed General Michael Collins, Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Free State Forces, by a rifle shot to his head. Several of the 43 I.R.A. gunmen at Lissarda also participated in the Beal na Blath ambush.

Michael Murphy was awarded the Constabulary Medal on 30 November 1920, as well as a First Class Favourable Record and a Gratuity of £5. He served on with the Cork R.I.C. until it was disbanded in March 1922. Afterwards, he is believed to have emigrated to England



A 1920 Constabulary Medal (Ireland) awarded to Constable J. D. 'Jock' Brown, Royal Irish Constabulary, whose gallantry and quick thinking saved the lives of the men riding in his Crossley tender after it was ambushed in Shevry, Tipperary, on 9 November; Unusually, his talent was recognised by both his R.I.C. hierarchy and his I.R.A. adversaries

Constabulary Medal (Ireland), 2nd type, 'Reward of Merit Royal Irish Constabulary' (Constable John D. Brown. 71768. 1921) *lacking integral top silver riband bar, edge bruising, polished, therefore very fine* £2,400-£2,800

Constabulary Medal awarded 22 February 1921.

The original recommendation states: 'At 4:30 p.m. on 9 November 1920, a Crossley car driven by Constable Brown was ambushed near Shevry, co. Tipperary, by about 100 armed men who blocked the road by two carts tied together. Bombs were hurled at the car and police, and about 60 or 70 rifle and revolver gun shots were fired at them. The police promptly returned the fire and Constable Brown putting on speed rushed the carts, took one of them on the bonnet of the motor, and got safely through. The Constable by his nerve and cool driving undoubtedly saved the whole party.'

John D. Brown was born in Scotland on 7 November 1893. He was recruited in Glasgow, joined the Royal Irish Constabulary on 30 June 1920 and served with the Tipperary Police from 8 July 1920. He often drove an R.I.C. Crossley tender, a versatile light pick-up-type truck with back-to-back bench seats along the length of its rear flat-bed, which could carry both a squad of armed men and some cargo. For his actions in neutralising the Shevry ambush by his defensive driving skills, he was awarded the Constabulary Medal on 22 February 1921, a First-Class Favourable Record and a grant of £5.

James Leahy, a member of the secret Irish Republican Brotherhood, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Republican Army, commanded the ambushers at Shevry. He submitted a Witness Statement in 1956 which is now held by the Irish government's Bureau of Military Affairs. Leahy stated: 'Towards the end of October 1920, an attack, for which elaborate preparations had been made by the 3rd Battalion, was cancelled by me at the last moment. This was to be an attempt to capture and destroy Shevry Barracks which was held by about 15 policemen. Details of the layout of the barracks had been supplied to Jim Stapleton by a local postman, Paddy Boyle, who pretended friendship with the police while, in reality, he was an intelligence officer of ours... Eight or ten days afterwards, we prepared for another operation in the same locality which also turned out to be abortive. A single lorry was still bringing rations and other supplies from Thurles to the Shevry police. About 9 November 1920, an ambush was prepared at Ballyboy, outside Upperchurch, to attack this lorry which normally was carrying a mixed force of police and soldiers numbering between ten and twelve. A horse cart was placed across the road to act as a barricade and the attacking party, about 15, were mostly belonging to the Upperchurch company. I was in charge myself.'

Leahy's statement may under-report the number of I.R.A. gunmen present at the ambush, as around fifty had been mobilised only a few days before to attack a similar target, the fifteen R.I.C. men in the Shevry police barracks, and reliable information was available to the I.R.A. about the number of armed men likely to be riding in the target vehicle. Leahy was a meticulous planner, not a reckless commander who took unnecessary risks, his witness statement was made 35 years after the event, and this section of it covers actions which were unsuccessful as far as the I.R.A. were concerned. Leahy continues his account of the ambush:

'At about 4 o'clock in the evening, just as the lorry was approaching the barricade, one of my men accidentally discharged a shot. This alerted the driver, a highly competent one, too, who was known to us as "Jock". On hearing the shot, he accelerated the vehicle which crashed its way through the cart and then drove off at top speed. Though we fired several shots the enemy had no casualties.'

Brown gained 3rd Class Favourable Records on three subsequent occasions in 1921, and left the R.I.C. when it was disbanded in March 1922.



A 1921 Constabulary Medal (Ireland) group of four awarded to Constable E. Saunders, Royal Irish Constabulary, formerly South African Infantry, Royal Munster Fusiliers and Royal Field Artillery, who was wounded and taken prisoner during the heroic 'Last Stand of the South African Brigade', 21-23 March 1918, and was awarded the Constabulary Medal for his gallantry, which is believed to have been demonstrated during the attack on Causeway Barracks, co. Kerry, on 4 March 1921

Constabulary Medal (Ireland), 2nd type, 'Reward of Merit Royal Irish Constabulary' (Constable Edward Saunders 72790, 1921) *lacking integral top riband bar*; British War and bilingual Victory Medals (Sjt. E. Saunders. 4th. S.A.I.) *regimental number officially corrected*; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Edward Saunders) *suspension damaged on first, with traces of restoration work, contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* *£2,400-£2,800*

Provenance: Spink, March 1996.

Edward Saunders was born in Chichester, Sussex, on 25 November 1891. He worked as a labourer and, according to his military attestation papers, served one year in the Royal Munster Fusiliers and four years in the Royal Field Artillery before emigrating to South Africa, probably to work in the Johannesburg area. After the Boer rebellions of 1914 had been suppressed and the German colony of South-West Africa conquered in early 1915, the South African government formed an Infantry Brigade, which was sent for service initially in Egypt and then on the Western Front. The Depot of the South African Overseas Expeditionary Force was established at Potchefstroom, Transvaal. Saunders was accepted and attested there on 19 August 1915, on the basis, like most of the recruits accepted at this time, of his previous military experience.

The South African Brigade first experienced active service against the Turkish-led Senussi tribesmen in the Western Desert of Egypt in early 1916. After the initial battles, in which Saunders served in 'B' Company of the 3rd South African Infantry Regiment, he was admitted to hospital, first in Sollum and then Alexandria, from March 1916, due to a serious injury and fracture of his right arm. He was sent to England by hospital ship in May and released from hospital in July to join 'G' Company of 3rd S.A.I. Regiment and then the Vickers gun detachment, which were both training in England. Saunders re-joined his unit in the field in France on 10 February 1917, becoming a Lewis gunner, and by the end of the year had progressed to Sergeant. The 3rd S.A. Infantry Regiment distinguished itself in two great battles that year, Arras in March 1917 and Third Ypres in September-October.

In February 1918 the 3rd S.A. Infantry was disbanded, due to a shortage of fresh recruits to replace battlefield losses. Saunders transferred to 'A' Company, 4th South African Infantry. The South African Infantry Brigade was heavily engaged from the beginning of the German *Kaiserschlacht* offensive on the Somme. During the first day (21 March 1918) Saunders's Company made what the Official History called a 'spirited counterattack' to recapture Chapel Hill. Over the next days the Brigade conducted a costly fighting retreat that took them to a position which they were ordered to hold 'at all costs'. Their fighting strength was reduced to around 500 men (losses were so great that the 2nd and 4th Regiments were merged). It was clear that the remnants of the Brigade could not retreat from their position, but they held out all day on 23 March against intense artillery bombardment and repeated infantry attacks. When all their automatic weapons were put out of action, their rifle ammunition was expended and only 100 men remained unwounded, the survivors surrendered at around 4.30 p.m. The Germans called the 'Last Stand' of the South African Brigade 'magnificent'. Saunders was reported as 'Missing' on 24 March 1918. It later emerged that he had been wounded and taken Prisoner of War. He was repatriated to the UK in January 1919 following the cessation of hostilities, and demobilised on 24 April 1919.

Saunders joined the Royal Irish Constabulary at the Army Recruiting Office, Chichester, on 7 September 1920, and served as a Constable with Kerry Police from 1 October. He was awarded the Constabulary Medal on 21 April 1921, together with a First Class Favourable Record, probably for gallantry during the attack on Causeway R.I.C. Barracks. Causeway Barracks was attacked several times by the I.R.A. between November 1920 and May of the following year. It was a strong stone building, two storeys high, standing in its own grounds, which were protected with barbed wire. Inside it was fortified with steel shutters, doors and plates, and heavily sandbagged. It could hold a garrison of 42, and was equipped with a wireless transceiver.

By 1921, Constabulary Medals were only awarded sparingly for Defence of Barracks, and restricted to those whose actions stood out from the rest of the garrison. This makes it hard to match awards to specific events and specific dates, unless the official recommendation has survived somewhere in the various archives in which contemporary documents were lodged after the British left southern Ireland. The attack of 4 March 1921, where the roof of Causeway barracks became 'an inferno of flame', seems most likely to be the action during which Saunders distinguished himself, possibly along with two other Constables. He received a second First Class Favourable Record on 5 December 1921. Saunders stayed on in Kerry until the disbanding of the R.I.C. in February 1922, after which he returned to England, where he served as a Special Constable.



A scarce 'E.II.R.' Sea Gallantry Medal awarded to Malcolm Smith, Mate of the steam trawler *Hassett*, for his bravery in saving the lives of his vessel's crew when she was stranded on the rocks at Aukergill, near Wick, Scotland, 18 September 1953

Sea Gallantry Medal, E.II.R., bronze (Malcolm Smith, 18th September 1953.) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, nearly extremely fine *£1,000-£1,400*

Malcolm Smith, the Mate of the steam trawler *Hassett*, was the only member of the crew awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal when his vessel broke over the rocks at Aukergill, near Wick, Scotland:

'Just before 1am on 18 September 1953, the steam trawler *Hassett* (349 tons, built 1929), of Grimsby, stranded on the rocks at Aukergill, near Wick, Scotland, and remained heeled over with heavy seas breaking over her. The skipper was injured and five members of the crew were washed overboard. The ship's lifeboat was smashed on the rocks when an attempt was made to launch it, and the Wick lifeboat was unable to get close enough to effect a rescue. Mr Smith took charge and with the help of Wireless Operator Bovill and Deckhand Almond, kept up the morale of the crew until it was possible to start rescue operations from the shore at dawn. Mr Smith then showed great courage and resource when supported by Wireless Operator Bovill and Deckhand Almond, he secured one of the rocket lines fired from the shore, by climbing on to the wheelhouse roof in spite of the heavy seas which were continually breaking over it. By this time many of the crew were in a state of exhaustion and had to be helped in to the breeches buoy. Mr Smith sent most of them ashore, including the Skipper, before he himself went. All those who were still on board when the rescue started were brought safely ashore, and it was due to Mr Smith's courage and initiative and the able assistance rendered by Wireless Operator Bovill and Deckhand Almond that many more lives were not lost. The Wick lifeboat stood by the vessel and landed a body.' (*The Sea Gallantry Medal*, by R. J. Scarlett refers).

Smith was presented with his Medal by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace on 15 March 1955.

Sold with photocopies of press cuttings, and photographic images of recipient.



A R.V.M. group of ten awarded to Mr. H. J. Wall, Liver Porter at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and later Keeper of St. George's Gate, Windsor Castle

Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1887, with 1897 clasp, bronze, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1902, bronze, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; **Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Merit, Silver Cross of the Order, uniface, silver, with crown suspension, on peace time riband; **Sweden, Kingdom**, Royal Household Medal, Gustaf V, silver, with crown suspension; **Portugal, Kingdom**, King Carlos I Medal 1889, bronze; **Persia, Empire**, Medal of the Order of the Lion and the Sun AH 1317 (AD 1901), silver; **Germany, Prussia**, Order of the Crown, Gold Medal of the Order, bronze-gilt, with crown suspension; **Italy, Kingdom**, Vittorio Emmanuel III Medal for Recompense, bronze, the first eight mounted court-style as worn by *J. R. Gaunt, London*, the last two medals loose, presumably having been removed from the recipient's chest following the outbreak of the Second World War, *the suspension on the Portuguese medal broken and the planchet detached, nearly very fine and better (10) £500-£700*

Henry Joseph Wall was born at Upton, Isle of Wight, in 1858, and was employed as a Livery Porter at both Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. He latterly served as Keeper of St. George's Gate, Windsor Castle, and died on 15 March 1940.

Sold with the Bestowal Document for the Portuguese Medal of King Carlos I, named to Wall, and dated Lisbon, 23 December 1909; the Bestowal Document for the Italian Medal of Recompense, named to Henry Joseph Wall, Livery Porter, Buckingham Palace, and dated Rome, 10 August 1924; and a photograph of the recipient with his niece, and another of St. George's Gate.



A fine Second War B.E.M. and Lloyd's Medal for Bravery at Sea group of eight awarded to Able Seaman S. L. Brown, Merchant Navy, late Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallantry as a Lewis gunner aboard the S.S. Keynes when attacked by German aircraft in January 1940

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Samuel Leonard Brown); 1914-15 Star (J.25306 S. L. Brown. Ord. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.25306 S. L. Brown. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.25306 S. L. Brown. A.B. H.M.S. President IV); Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea, silver (Able Seaman S. L. Brown, S.S. "Keynes" 11th January 1940) mounted as worn, *the Great War trio fine only, otherwise very fine or better (8)* *£1,800-£2,200*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 20 March 1940. Joint citation with Captain C. G. West, Master, S.S. Keynes [O.B.E.] and Charles A. Coleman, Esq., Radio Officer, S.S. Keynes [M.B.E.]:

'Samuel Leonard Brown, Able Seaman, Gunner, S.S. Keynes.

S.S. Keynes was armed with one Lewis gun. She was attacked by enemy aircraft twice in one day. On a fine clear morning, a single aircraft was observed coming from the East, flying low. He was recognised as a Heinkel III. An S.O.S. was sent out. As soon as he was within range, the Lewis gun opened fire. The enemy dropped one bomb, circled the ship and came in again from the starboard quarter with the sun behind him and dropped another three bombs, this time using his front and rear machine-guns before and after passing over the ship. He circled again across the ship, but dropped no bombs. His fore machine-gun had, it seems, been put out of action by the Lewis gun, but the rear gun made hits. Three Spitfires now appeared and drove away the Heinkel, who dropped some forty more bombs into the sea and retired with his tail smoking. The attack lasted some ten minutes, during which the Master swung his ship so that the Lewis gun could be trained on the aircraft. The gunner took all his chances and the Master reckons that some 300 of the 380 tracer bullets fired hit the enemy at close range.

In the middle of the afternoon, the day being still fine and clear, another aircraft swept down from the South-East about a mile and a half on Keynes's beam, flew round about a mile to the northward, 50 feet above the water, turned sharply, and came in from ahead. At about 300 yards, the Master, realising that it was an enemy aircraft, opened fire. The enemy climbed steeply to avoid Keynes's masts. He dropped three bombs, one of which hit and put the steering gear out of action so that the Master could no longer use his helm. Three more bombs were dropped, one hitting in much the same place as the first. The ship caught fire, her engines stopped and she was out of control. Her port side had been blown clean away and she took on a list. Her whole deck was aflame, and as there was no way of quenching the fire, the order was given to abandon ship. The crew were picked up by one of H.M. ships.

The Gunner, on an exposed and open bridge in most trying conditions, showed great courage.

The Radio Officer, though severely wounded, tried again and again to send out signals,'

Radio Officer Coleman and Gunner Brown were both awarded the Lloyd's Medal for Bravery at Sea, announced in *Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette*, Tuesday, March 18, 1941, the very first list of such awards, the joint citation of a similar nature to that published in the *London Gazette*.

Samuel Leonard Brown was born at West Wickham, Cambridgeshire, on 27 September 1896. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 20 June 1913. In September 1914 he joined the battleship *Inflexible*, remaining in this ship throughout the war until 28 February 1919. He saw action in the Falkland Islands in 1914, in the Dardanelles in 1915, and at the battle of Jutland in 1916. He had been promoted to Able Seaman on 2 November 1915 and sub-rated Acting Seaman Gunner on 21 May 1916, and made substantive Seaman Gunner on 8 March 1917. Sold with copied record of service which ends at 1 January 1929, but notes 'Traced Medal 30 Jan 1936' in reference to his eligibility for the L.S. & G.C. medal.



A good and rare Second War 1940 'Bomb Disposal' B.E.M. pair awarded to Private C. E. Chaplin, Surrey Home Guard, for assisting Lieutenant J. M. S. Patton, Royal Canadian Engineers, remove an unexploded bomb that had been dropped on the Vickers Aircraft Factory at Weybridge on 21 September 1940; for his gallantry on this occasion Patton was awarded the George Cross

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (Voltr. Cyril Egbert Chaplin, H.G.); Defence Medal, *extremely fine* (2)
£1,000-£1,400



Provenance: Norman Brooks Collection, Spink, July 2015.

B.E.M. London Gazette 22 January 1941: Volunteer Cyril Egbert Chaplin, Home Guard

'For gallant conduct in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner.'

The original Recommendation [a joint one with Lieutenant J. M. S. Patton, Royal Canadian Engineers (awarded the George Cross), Section Leader A. H. Tilyard-Burrows, Home Guard (awarded the George Medal), and Volunteers W. J. Avery and E. A. Maslyn, Home Guard (both awarded the British Empire Medal)] states: 'On the morning of the 21st September 1940 at about 08:30 hours the Vickers Aircraft Factory at Weybridge was attacked by an enemy aircraft. Three bombs were dropped, two of which exploded, doing slight damage. The other, a 500-lb bomb, penetrated the factory roof, passed through a wall at the end, and came to rest on the concrete driveway outside the erecting shed, having failed to explode. As the explosion of the bomb at the position where it rested would have caused considerable damage, its immediate removal was a matter of national importance.

Lieutenant J. M. S. Patton, Royal Canadian Engineers, undertook to remove the bomb to a place of comparative safety, and Section Leader Tilyard-Burrows, together with Volunteers W. J. Avery, C. E. Chaplin, and E. A. Maslyn, with complete disregard of personal safety, and having no previous experience of handling unexploded bombs, immediately volunteered to assist.

The bomb was lashed to a sheet of corrugated iron, attached to a truck by wire cable and towed to a crater about 200 yards away where it could do no harm. The task was accomplished in little more than half an hour from the time the bomb had fallen. The bomb exploded the following morning.

Throughout the operation these men displayed cool courage of the highest order and contributed largely to the removal of a serious threat to the production of this factory.'

Cyril Egbert Chaplin served with the 3rd (Weybridge) Battalion, Surrey Home Guard during the Second World War; two of his sons also saw active service during the Second World War, one being taken Prisoner of War in Italy whilst serving as a Gunner in the Royal Artillery.

These were the only three British Empire Medals awarded to members of the Home Guard for bomb disposal during the Second World War.

Sold with cloth unit insignia; a Home Guard lapel badge; various photographic images of the recipient on his wedding day; a copy of the book 'Raiders Overhead- The Bombing of Walton and Weybridge', by Stephen Flower; and various copied research.

101 A Second War B.E.M. group of eight awarded to Captain W. Jones, Merchant Navy, who served in both World Wars, in a career of nearly sixty years afloat

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.VI.R, 1st issue (William Jones) *edge prepared prior to naming*, in named card box of issue; British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (William Jones); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star, 1 copy clasp, Burma; War Medal 1939-45, the Second War campaign medals with Ministry of Transport enclosure in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. William Jones, 17 Dora Steet, Portmadoc, North Wales', *nearly extremely fine (8)* *£240-£280*

B.E.M. London Gazette 9 January 1946: William Jones, Boatswain, SS *Empire Regent* (T. & J. Brooklebank Ltd.)

William Jones was born in Portmadog on 3 February 1885 and is first recorded as an Ordinary Seaman onboard the '*Glanogwen*' of Beaumaris in 1903. Qualifying as 2nd Mate on 3 November 1905, 1st Mate on 8 August 1908, and Master on 18 June 1910, Jones served during the Great War in the Merchant Navy. Remaining at sea, he was again called to duty with the Merchant Navy during the Second World War, his service taking him to numerous theatres of operations. For his services in the Merchant Navy during the Second World War he was awarded the British Empire Medal. Jones remained at sea for at least another eleven years, serving in the S.S. *Port Fairy* and S.S. *Port Adelaide* in the early 1950's.

Sold with Letter of notification of award of B.E.M., along with riband in packet giving instructions for wear; named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the B.E.M; envelopes for B.W.M and Mercantile Marine Medal; named Second World War Campaign Stars ribands and clasps enclosure letter; and copied research.

102 A Second World War B.E.M. group of nine awarded to Carpenter J. C. Wilson, Merchant Navy

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.VI.R., 1st issue (James Carlew Wilson) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (James C. Wilson); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine (9)* *£240-£280*

B.E.M. London Gazette 4 January 1943; Carpenter, Merchant Navy

James Carlew Wilson was awarded the B.E.M. for service aboard S.S. *Benrines*, a cargo liner of the Ben Line, 5,414 tons, built in 1921.

Sold with original authority to wear the British War and Mercantile Marine Medals; registered envelope and a postcard photograph of S.S. *Benrines*.

103 A Second War 'Civil Division' B.E.M. awarded to Forman Electrician Mr. D. McMillan

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.VI.R., 1st issue (Donald McMillan) in *slightly damaged* card box of issue, *about extremely fine* *£100-£140*

B.E.M. London Gazette 15 June 1945: Donald McMillan, Foreman Electrician, Telford, Grier, MacKay & Co. Ltd.

Note: Telford, Grier, MacKay & Co. Ltd., of Glasgow, were manufacturers of ships' lanterns.

104



A post-War B.E.M. awarded to Sergeant H. Robertson, Royal Marines

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (A/Sgt. Henry Robertson, R.M. 15967, R.M.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (RM. 15967 H. Robertson, A/Sgt. R.M.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (2)* *£600-£800*

B.E.M. London Gazette 1 January 1960.

Henry Robertson was born in Edinburgh on 7 November 1929, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker on 7 May 1947. He was advanced Acting Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic on 17 February 1954, and was discharged on 6 November 1954. He joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day as a Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic, and in civilian life joined the British Transport Police.

On 9 October 1956 Robertson enlisted in the Royal Marines, and served with 40 Commando in Cyprus. He was awarded the British Empire Medal in the 1960 New Year's Honours' List 'for outstanding services in 40 Commando as Provost Sergeant', and was presented with his medal by Major-General Cartwright-Taylor on 12 December 1960. He was discharged on 8 October 1963.

Sold with the recipient's original parchment certificates of service for both the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines; and various other copied research.



A K.P.F.S.M. group of five awarded to Deputy Commissioner I. E. Lucchinelli, Fiji Police, late King's Royal Rifle Corps
 British War and Victory Medals (R-15257 Pte. I. Lucchinelli. K.R. Rif. C.); Defence Medal; King's Police and Fire Services Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, for Distinguished Service (Ivo E. Lucchinelli, Dep. Comm. Fiji Police.); Colonial Police Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Supt. I. E. Lucchinelli. Fiji Police) mounted as worn; together with the recipient's related miniature awards and riband bar, *contact marks, nearly very fine (5)* *£500-£700*

K.P.F.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946: Ivo Enrico Lucchinelli, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Fiji.

C.P.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1939: Ivo Enrico Lucchinelli, Superintendent of Police, Fiji.



The Knight Bachelor and C.M.G. pair awarded to Sir John R. Nicholson, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Singapore and Penang Harbour Boards, Straits Settlements, later Chief Engineer for Docks, London and North Eastern Railway Company

Knight Bachelor's Badge, 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1926, in case of issue; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, converted for neck wear, with full and miniature width neck ribands, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; together with the related miniature award for the C.M.G., gold and enamel, with gold riband buckle, in fitted case, *about extremely fine (3)* £600-£800



C.M.G. *London Gazette* 3 June 1913: John Rumney Nicholson, Esq., Chairman and Chief Engineer, Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore, Straits Settlements.

John Rumney Nicholson was born in Cumberland on 25 March 1866, and was educated at St. Bees School. He served as Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Singapore Harbour Board and later the Penang Harbour Boards, Straits Settlements; was appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in the 1913 Birthday Honours' List; and was subsequently Knighted by H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace as a Knight Bachelor on 10 July 1919 (*London Gazette* 7 October 1919). He later served as Chief Engineer for Docks, London and North Eastern Railway Company, before retiring in 1927. He died on 22 November 1939.

Sold with Bestowal Document for the C.M.G., named to 'John Rumney Nicholson, Esquire, Chairman and Chief Engineer, Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore, in Our Straits Settlements', and dated 3 June 1919; together with accompanying Chancery enclosure, in envelope, addressed to 'J. R. Nicholson, Esq., C.M.G., c/o The Governor, Straits Settlements'; a Dinner Menu given by the Officers of the London and North Eastern Railway Company at the Royal Station Hotel, York, on the occasion of the recipient's retirement, dated 14 December 1927; and a portrait photograph of the recipient, mounted in a glazed display frame.



A well-documented Victorian C.B. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-General M. H. Nicolson, Bombay Infantry, who served as Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria, was twice Mentioned in Despatches, Commanded a Column during the Zhob Valley Expedition of 1890, and designed the Nicolson Pattern Cavalry Boot

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1855, with integral gold ribbon buckle, in its *Garrard & Co, London* case of issue; Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued; Abyssinia 1867 (Lieut M. H. Nicolson 27th. Regt. Bomb: NI); Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (Maj: Malcolm H. Nicolson. Gen: List. Bo: Inf); together with the recipient's miniature Abyssinia Medal, with contemporary top silver ribbon buckle, *minor contact marks, otherwise good very fine (4)* *£2,800-£3,200*



C.B. *London Gazette* 3 June 1893.

Malcolm Hassels Nicolson was born in June 1843, the son of Major Malcolm Nicolson, Bengal Army. He entered the Indian Army as an Ensign in the Bombay Infantry in December 1859, aged 16, and was promoted Lieutenant, January 1862. His first active service was in the Abyssinian War 1867-68, during which he was present at the action of Azogee and the capture of Magdala. Promoted Captain, October 1869, and Major, December 1879, he served on the Staff as a Brigade-Major during the Second Afghan War from 31st August 1879 until the 5th August 1880, during which he was present at the occupation of Kandahar and in the advance towards the Helmand River, and took part in the Battle of Ahmed Khel, and the action at Urzoo, near Ghuznee. Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 30 July 1880) he was promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 'in recognition of services during the late Afghan Campaigns, and also in the operations against the Naga Hill Tribes (1879-80)' (*London Gazette* 1 March 1881). In March 1885, Nicolson was promoted to full Colonel in the Indian Army, and appointed Commandant of the 30th Bombay Infantry.

Zhob Valley Expedition

Owing to local disturbances in the valleys of the Kundar and Gomal Rivers, the Zhob Field Force, under the command of Major-General Sir George White, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.I.E, mounted an expedition in October 1890 to deal with the Kidarzai and Sherani tribes. With a view to learning as much geography as possible, and to extend British political influence as widely as the opportunities would permit, the march from the Zhob Valley across the hills that form its northern boundary was carried out in three columns. Nicolson was appointed to command No.2 Column of the Field Force, consisting of 2 Guns of No. 7 Mountain Battery, 1 Company of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, 1 Troop of the 18th Bengal Lancers, and 2 Companies of the 30th Bombay Infantry. The Column left the Zhob Valley at a point north-east of Shina Khula, and marching via Maidan, Kach, and Barak Shazai, crossed the Khaisor Plain and moved onto Thanishpa, where it met up with the other two columns. Throughout the march Nicolson's column was escorting the agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. After a short halt at Thanishpa to enable supplies to be brought up, Nicolson's column marched north on the 16th October to Nigungi on the River Kundar, and then onto Appozai, arriving on the 28 October, the day before General White's column. Whilst General White's column then pressed on into Kidarzai territory, and successfully dealt with the local tribesmen, Colonel Nicolson's column was given the job of making a camel road through the main pass from Baluchistan, Chua Khel Dhana: 'a stupendous defile, bounded by perpendicular rocks rising 3,000 feet on each side of the rift, which in places narrows to a width of only eight feet', and also the Zao Pass- both works were successfully accomplished under most unfavourable weather conditions. During the two month expedition the two columns marched an aggregate of 1,800 miles, of which 828 miles were over new routes which had never before been followed by a British force. Although no clasp was given to the India General Service Medal for this expedition, Nicolson was again Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 19 May 1891).

The following year Nicolson was selected to raise the 24th Baluchistan Regiment on the Quetta frontier, and in June 1891 was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Promoted Major-General in November 1894, he was appointed to the Command of the Mhow District in India, April 1895, and achieved his final rank of Lieutenant-General in July 1899. In 1903 Nicolson was appointed Honorary Colonel of the 130th Baluchis. General Nicolson died in Madras on 7 August 1904, aged 61. For much of the latter half of his career he was greatly concerned with the threat posed by the Russian Bear on British India, and was closely involved in the plans to stop a potential Russian advance through Afghanistan. To this end, and supported in his endeavours by Lord Roberts, he travelled extensively through the Frontier country, producing plans and detailed maps, and contributing greatly to the increased knowledge of the local geography.

The Nicolson Cavalry Boot

In 1877 Nicolson designed a Cavalry boot having a gusset on the instep, the object of this being to enable it to be got on and off easily. Owing to the difficulty in getting good patterns made, the pair intended for submission to the Government was not prepared until late in 1878, by which time the outbreak of the Second Afghan War caused the matter to be put on one side as far as submission to the Government was concerned. However, Major Staveley, Commanding D/2 Royal Artillery, approved of them, and had all the boots of his officers altered to the Nicolson pattern before heading into Afghanistan. Nicolson also taught a native bootmaker in Karachi to make or alter boots to this pattern, and several officers had new boots made to this design en route to the front. However, despite the success of the boots in Afghanistan, and a subsequent three month trial at Aldershot, the pattern was not found to be suitable, despite Major Staveley's opinion that '...the boots answer most admirably; they were easy to get on and off, no lacing was required, and they were as weather-tight as any other boots, and I should adopt the same plan again if I was ever going on service.'

Sold with the following related documents &c.: Bestowal Document for the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B., named to Colonel Malcolm Hassels Nicolson, and dated 3 June 1893, in accompanying envelope; Various telegrams to the recipient congratulating him on the award of the C.B.; Papers relating to the Nicolson pattern Riding Boot, designed by the recipient, 1877-78; Copy of 'Is an Invasion of India by Russia Possible?', by General Roberts, dated December 1883; Translation of General Kouropatkine's Plan for a Russian advance on India, dated June 1886; Copy of *Notes on the Strategy of the Siege of India, the response to the proposed Russian advance*, dated Quetta, December 1887; *Memorandum on Afghan Affairs*, dated Quetta, April 1887; Two copies of the recipient's Diary of his travels in Afghanistan and the North West Frontier, May to July 1887; Paper by the recipient entitled Government and Amir of Afghanistan, dated Quetta, October 1887; Various other Papers and documents relating to the possible Russian advance on India, including four sketch maps by the recipient showing the possible routes of any advance; Address printed on silk to the General Officer Commanding, Mhow District, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee; Copy of the recipient's last Will and Testament, dated 14 June 1903 and related documents, including the Nicolson Settlement Trust Account, dated June 1906; Various letters to the Recipient, including those from the recipient's parents, and one from Lord Roberts; Various newspaper cuttings of the recipient's obituary; and two portrait photographs of the recipient.



A 1897 'Diamond Jubilee' C.B. group of four awarded to Major-General S. J. Nicholson, Royal Artillery

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge; silver-gilt (hallmarks for London 1890) and enamel, with integral riband buckle; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Lt. Col: S. J. Nicholson, R.A.); Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued; Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *minor pitting to Egypt Medal from Star, otherwise very fine and better* (4) *£2,400-£2,800*

C.B. *London Gazette* 22 June 1897.

Stuart James Nicholson was born on 20 November 1836, the son of W. H. Nicholson, Esq., J.P., of St. Margaret's, Kent, and was educated at Charterhouse and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 31 July 1855, and was promoted Captain on 3 October 1863; Major on 5 July 1872; and received the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 July 1881. Confirmed in that rank on 11 January 1882, he served in the Sudan campaign in 1885, and took part in the reconnaissance, advance on, and action at Hasheen; the advance on 22 March 1885 in support of the Tofrek zarefa; and the advance on Tamai and the burning of Hasheen village. For his services in the Sudan he was Mentioned in Despatches and promoted Colonel.

Advanced Major-General on 27 March 1895, Nicholson was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the Diamond Jubilee Honours' List in 1897, and was awarded the Diamond Jubilee Medal as Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery, Southern District. He retired from the Army on 20 November 1898, and died on 10 April 1917.



A Great War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Engineer Captain J. B. Nicholson, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in H.M.S. *Royalist* at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Ast. Engr. J. B. Nicholson. R.N. H.M.S. *Sappho*.); 1914-15 Star (Eng. Lt. Dr [sic]. J. B. Nicholson, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Eng. Commr. J. B. Nicholson. R.N.); Defence Medal, *scratch to obverse field of QSA, otherwise nearly extremely fine (6)* *£1,400-£1,800*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 June 1919:

'For distinguished services at Engineer Officer of H.M.S. *Royalist*, 1st Light Cruiser Squadron.'

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

'For services in action at Jutland on H.M.S. *Royalist*.'

James Bell Nicholson was commissioned Assistant Engineer in the Royal Navy on 1 July 1898, and joined H.M.S. *Pelorus* on 1 September 1899. He transferred to H.M.S. *Sappho* on 25 August 1900, and served in her during the Boer War. Transferring to H.M.S. *Pandora* on 7 November 1901, he was promoted Engineer Lieutenant on 1 April 1903, and joined H.M.S. *Falcon* on 27 October 1904; prior to the Great War he also served in H.M.S. *Arogant*, *Greyhound*, *Leviathan*, and *Isis*, and was promoted Engineer Lieutenant-Commander on 1 April 1911.

Nicholson transferred to H.M.S. *Royalist* on 10 January 1915, and served in her throughout the Great War, being Mentioned in Despatches for his services at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. He was promoted Engineer Commander on 25 December 1916, and for his services during the Great War was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Post-War he served in various shore based establishments, and transferred to the Retired List with the rank of Engineer Captain on 1 September 1926.

For his services during the Second World War Nicholson was awarded the Defence Medal; the verification card for this award (included with the lot), was issued by Cornwall County Council, and is addressed to 'Engr. Capt. J. B. Nicholson, R.N., 1 Tamar Villas, Port View, Saltash, Cornwall.'



A Great War O.B.E. pair to Major T. B. Nicholson, West India Regiment, late Lumsden's Horse

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1918; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (166 Tpr: T. B. Nicholson, Lumsden's Horse) *last with edge bruising, good very fine (2)* *£240-£280*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2002.

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

Thomas Brinsley Nicholson was a coffee planter from Yercand. He served in the Boer War as a Trooper in Lumsden's Horse, being present in the actions at Karee Siding, Houtnek, Vet River and Zand River, together with those around Johannesburg and Pretoria. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the West India Regiment in July 1900 and was promoted Lieutenant the following year. He was appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2nd battalion W.I.R. in Sierra Leone in 1904, attaining the rank of Captain in 1913. In the Great War he served on the staff of the Governor-General of Jamaica as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General. Promoted Major in 1919, he received the O.B.E. for his war services.

111 A post-War M.B.E. group of three awarded to H. L. Nicholson Esq., Professional and Technology Officer, Department of the Environment

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type neck badge, silver, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine (3)* *£100-£140*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1973: Hugh Litherland Nicholson, Professional and Technology Officer, Grade 1, Department of the Environment.

Sold with named Central Chancery letter regarding the recipient's investiture, to take place at Buckingham Palace on 13 March 1973, in envelope addressed to 'Hugh L. Nicholson, Esq., MBE, Farm Cottage, Westcott Road, Dorking, Surrey', the reverse of the envelope signed 'Best wishes Mary E. Peters' [Lady Mary Elizabeth Peters, L.G., C.H., D.B.E., the Olympic Gold Medallist, who had also been appointed M.B.E. in the 1973 New Year's Honours' List, and who presumably was also at the same investiture].

112 A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Captain W. I. Nicholson, Royal Artillery

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. I. Nicholson.) *minor edge nicks, good very fine (3)* *£500-£700*

M.C. *London Gazette* 16 September 1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy attack. He fought his battery under very heavy shell fire until all ammunition had been expended, being forced by shell fire three times to change his command post. Finally he saved both his guns.'

William Ivan Nicholson was born in July 1896, the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Nicholson, Royal Garrison Artillery, and was educated at Fettes. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Tynemouth Royal Garrison Artillery (Territorial Force) on 29 August 1914, he served during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 January 1916, and was advanced to Captain.

Sold with copied research including photographic images of the recipient.



A Great War 1918 'Second Battle of the Marne' M.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant W. W. Nicolson, Seaforth Highlanders

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved 'Lt. Wm. W. Nicolson. 5th. Bn. Seaforth Highrs. 15.10.18.'; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. W. Nicolson.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze palm emblem on riband, *good very fine* (4) *£700-£900*

M.C. *London Gazette* 15 October 1918:

'He led his company most gallantly in an attack, and after capturing his objective showed the greatest coolness under extremely heavy bombardment. Some days later, when leading the support company, he observed that the officer in command of the firing line had been killed, whereupon he immediately rushed up and took command of the firing line and led them on to the final objective. His prompt and courageous action enabled the remainder of his battalion to arrive at the final objective.'

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

William Wallace Nicolson was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders, and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 July 1916. Promoted Lieutenant, he was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry at the Second Battle of the Marne in July 1918.

The *War Diary of the Fifth Seafords* states:

'On the morning of the 27th, a further advance was begun, the Brigade attack being made by the Battalion, now reduced to 8 Officers and 250 other ranks. During this advance, all the officers of the leading Company became casualties, but, perceiving this, Lieutenant W. W. Nicolson, in command of the support company, at once went forward, took command, and led them on to their objective. By his promptness at a most critical moment he enabled the advance to continue in accordance with the timetable. For his courage, coolness, and initiative through the battle, he was decorated with the M.C. and the Croix de Guerre with Palms.'



A most interesting Order of St. John group of nine awarded to Brigadier O. W. Nicholson, Royal Corps of Signals, late Rifle Brigade, who Commanded the 40th and 51st Anti-Aircraft Brigades during the Second World War; in the inter-War years he served as Member of Parliament for the Abbey Division of Westminster, defeating the future Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the 1924 by-election by just 43 votes, and was later appointed Crown Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead - the sinecure position later held by the future Prime Ministers Anthony Eden, David Cameron, and Boris Johnson

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. O. W. Nicholson. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. O. W. Nicholson); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1942, with two Additional Award Bars and integral top riband bar, mounted court-style by *Spink, London*, as worn, and housed in a *Spink, London*, leather case, *lacquered, good very fine* (9) **£400-£500**

Commander, Order of St. John, *London Gazette* 1 January 1946

Otho William Nicholson was born in Marylebone, London, on 30 November 1891, the son of Colonel the Rt. Hon. William Nicholson, and was educated at Harrow and Magdalene College, Cambridge. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, on 15 August 1914, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 June 1915, before transferring to the Wireless Intelligence Section of the Royal Engineers.

Following the cessation of hostilities Nicholson entered politics, serving as Mayor of Finsbury from 1923-24, before being elected Member of Parliament for the Abbey Division of Westminster in the by-election of 1924- standing as the official conservative candidate, he defeated the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, who, upset that he had not been chosen as the Conservative candidate, stood as an independent 'Constitutionalist' candidate, by 8,187 votes to 8,144 votes. He retained the seat in the forthcoming General Elections, and held his seat until 4 July 1932, when he was disqualified by virtue of being appointed Crown Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead (a peculiarity of the United Kingdom's unwritten constitution is that Members of Parliament cannot resign, but can engineer their own disqualification by accepting this obscure sinecure- future incumbents of the Stewardship included Prime Ministers Anthony Eden, David Cameron, and Boris Johnson).

Advanced Honorary Colonel, 1st Anti-Aircraft Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals (Territorial Force), Nicholson was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex in July 1938, and served during the Second World War as Brigadier Commanding the 40th and 51st Anti-Aircraft Brigades, receiving his Efficiency Decoration in 1942. He latterly held the post of Assistant Commandant at the School of Anti-Aircraft Artillery at Shrivenham.

On 2 March 1948 Nicholson was one of the only survivors when a Sabena Airlines DC3 aircraft crashed on landing at London Heathrow Airport- of the 21 people on board only 3 survived. He died in Ringwood, Hampshire, on 29 June 1978.

115



An Order of St. John group of four awarded to Nursing Sister Miss Christina A. Nicolson, Kimberley Civil Hospital

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Sister's shoulder badge, 1st type (1892-1939), circular silver badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles raised above the background, the reverse engraved 'Miss C. A. Nicolson 1901', on lady's bow riband; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister C. A. Nicolson.); King's South Africa 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister C. A. Nicholson [sic].); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', with integral top riband bar, this engraved 'C. A. Nicolson'; together with two small lapel badges, *nearly extremely fine* (4) *£1,000-£1,400*

Provenance: Sotheby's, February 1990.

Miss Christina Anne Nicolson served with the Kimberley Civil Hospital in South Africa during the Boer War.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

116



A Great War D.C.M. group of six awarded to Company Sergeant Major J. Nicholson, Royal Irish Rifles, later Labour Corps

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (7374 C.S. Mjr: J. Nicholson. 7/R. Ir: Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (2-7374 W.O. Cl.2. J. Nicholson. R. Ir. Rif.); Defence Medal; Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (564621 C.S. Mjr. J. Nicholson. 23/Coy: Lab: C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7006273 W.O. Cl.II. J. Nicholson. R.U. Rif.) *polished, minor edge bruise to DCM, good very fine and better* (6) *£1,000-£1,400*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 April 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He carried in under fire a man who had been killed close to the enemy's trenches, and thus prevented an identification from being obtained by the enemy. He organised a rescue party when some men were buried in a cellar which had been blown in. He set a splendid example of courage and energy throughout the operations.'

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919.

John Nicholson attested for the Royal Irish Rifles at Carrickfergus and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front as Company Sergeant Major, being awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in 1918. Transferring to the Labour Corps, he was awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal as Company Sergeant Major of the 23rd Company, before returning to his old unit, and being awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal post-1922 with the Royal Ulster Rifles.



A 'London Blitz 1940' George Medal group of five awarded to Constable (later Detective Sergeant) W. C. Nicholson, Metropolitan Police

George Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Walter Charles Nicholson) officially re-engraved naming, with card box of issue; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Police Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (D.S. (1st Cl.) Walter C. Nicholson) with named card box of issue, group mounted for wearing, *extremely fine (5)* *£1,800-£2,200*

G.M. *London Gazette* 15 November 1940.

Joint citation for Police Constables Bernard Lees, William Richard Gunn and Charles Nicholson, all of "G" Division, Metropolitan Police Force:

'Following an enemy air raid a large number of buildings were demolished, many people being injured and trapped in the wreckage. A number of police attended the scene and assisted Wardens who were present in searching the debris for persons who might be trapped. Whilst searching among the ruins of a house moans were heard coming from the wreckage.

As there were no Rescue or Demolition Parties, all the police present immediately started to try to pierce the ruins with a view to releasing those who were trapped underneath and a hole was subsequently found amongst the rubble leading down from where the stairs had been. The hole was a very small one and it was impossible to see where it led to or how deep it was and whether it was safe to enter.

P.Cs. Lees, Gunn and Nicholson immediately volunteered to go down to see if they could reach those who were trapped and by crawling on their stomachs they gradually got down to a depth of 20 feet where they found four or five people trapped and seriously injured. Finding it impossible to remove them, they returned to the surface and reported exactly where they were and the best means of removing the wreckage.

All police present then began carefully to remove as much of the wreckage as possible, and during this time the three officers repeatedly entered the hole at great personal risk, speaking to and encouraging the people present by telling them that everything possible was being done. When it was realised that the extrication was going to take some considerable time, the three officers asked for pieces of wood about three feet in length to be passed down to them with a saw. P.Cs. Lees and Gunn lying on their stomachs in a small hole choked with dust and escaping gas, shored up the debris surrounding a young woman and sawed through a door which was pinning her down. In this way they managed to effect her release and, passing her carefully from one to another they got her to the surface where stretcher bearers carried her to an awaiting ambulance.

The three men then carried on with their brave and heroic work until the time when Rescue and Demolition Parties arrived.'

The above rescue took place in the early morning of 9 September 1940, in Ferncliff Road, Dalston, London. Constable Nicholson was presented with his George Medal at an Investiture at Buckingham Palace on 27 May 1941.

Sold with original Home Office letter of congratulation advising of the award of the George Medal, dated 15 November 1940; *London Gazette* extracts; and Central Chancery letter of instruction to attend Investiture, dated 10 May 1941. All of these documents refer to the recipient as Constable Charles Nicholson, omitting his first Christian name of Walter. The George Medal also being named to 'Charles Nicholson', it was subsequently returned to the Royal Mint and officially re-engraved with his full names.

118



A scarce 1919 Great War D.S.M. group of five awarded to Yeoman of Signals R. J. Nicholson, Royal Navy, for services in the Mine Clearance Force

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (225008. R. J. Nicholson. Yeo. Sigs. "Bagshot" Black Sea & Aegean 1919) *surname partially officially corrected*; 1914-15 Star (225008, R. J. Nicholson, L. Sig., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (225008. R. J. Nicholson. L. Sig. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (225008. R. J. Nicholson, Ldg. Sig. H.M.S. Blenheim.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (5)* **£700-£900**

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 8 March 1920:
'For services in the Mine Clearance Force.'

Richard James Nicholson was born in Gosport, Hampshire, on 18 August 1887, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Signaller on 24 January 1902. Advanced Leading Signaller on 1 October 1909, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Buttercup*, before transferring to H.M.S. *Bagshot* for service in the Mine Clearance Force on 8 June 1919. For his services with the Mine Clearance Force he was awarded the D.S.M., one of the very last awards made for the Great War, and a scarce gallantry award given for services after the Armistice. Rated Yeoman Signaller between 11 August 1919 and 14 March 1920, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 6 January 1921, and was shore pensioned on 27 August 1927.

119



A Great War 'Battle of the Aisne' M.M. and '2nd Battle of the Somme' Bar group of four awarded to Sergeant Thomas Nicholson, Durham Light Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (300168 L. Cpl. T. Nicholson. 1/8 Durh: L.I.); 1914-15 Star 2076 Pte. T. Nicholson. Durh: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (2076 Sjt. T. Nicholson. Durh. L.I.) *some light contact pitting, otherwise very fine and better (4)* **£600-£800**

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1918. One of seven awards to the 1/8th Battalion in the March Offensive at the Battle of the Aisne, 27 May-6 June 1918.

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 20 August 1919. Awarded for service with the 15th Battalion D.L.I. during the 2nd Battle of the Somme, 23 August 1918.

Thomas Pringle Nicholson was born at Haswell, county Durham, on 14 July 1894. A coal miner by trade, he enlisted on 1 April 1913, aged 18 years 9 months, joining the 8th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry. He later transferred to the 15th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry. He served in France from 20 April 1915, and was discharged in the rank of Sergeant on 11 January 1919, with gun shot wound in neck and right thigh and shell gas poisoning. He died at Durham during the first quarter of 1971. Sold with research.

120 A Great War 'Thiepval 1916' M.M. group of three awarded to Private T. H. Nicholson, 12th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, attached 54th Trench Mortar Battery, late Royal Fusiliers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (G-40031 Pte. T. H. Nicholson. 12/Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1976 Pte. T. H. Nicholson. R. Fus.) together with a Middlesex Regiment cap badge, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£340-£380*

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 December 1916. Nicholson is listed alongside those M.Ms. awarded to the 12th Middlesex for the battle of Thiepval on 26 September 1916. Privates Edwards and Ryder, both 12th Middlesex, each won the Victoria Cross in this action.

121 A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal C. Nicholson, Royal Field Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (26800 Cpl. C. Nicholson. A.94/Bde: R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (26800 Cpl. C. Nicholson. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (26800 Cpl. C. Nicholson. R.A.) *nearly very fine (4)* *£240-£280*

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

Cyril Nicholson was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1891, and attested for the Royal Field Artillery. He served with the 94th Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 September 1915, and was awarded the Military Medal.

122



A Great War 'Battle of Arras 1917' M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant C. W. Nicholson, "B" Battery 251st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force)

Military Medal, G.V.R. (755128 Sjt. C. W. Nicholson. B.251/Bde: R.F.A.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (1178. Bmbr-A-Cpl-C. W. Nicholson, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (1178 Sjt. C. W. Nicholson. R.A.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V. R. (733368 W.O. Cl. II. C. W. Nicholson (M.M.) R.A.) *very fine or better (5)* *£400-£500*

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 June 1917. Most of these awards were for the battle of Arras between the 9th and 14th April 1917.

T.E.M. *Army Order* 431 of 1924.

Charles W. Nicholson served with the R.F.A. (T.F.) in France from 20 April 1915.

123 A Great War M.M. [and Second Award Bar] group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal J. Nicolson, Royal Highlanders

Military Medal, G.V.R. (292499 Pte. -L.Cpl.- J. Nicolson. R. Highrs.) *minor official correction to rank*; 1914-15 Star (S-4322 Pte. J. Nicolson. R. Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (S-4322 Pte. J. Nicolson. R. Highrs.) *lacking Second Award Bar to M.M., good very fine (4)* *£400-£500*

Provenance: Glendining's, November 1998.

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 June 1917.

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.

John Nicolson attested for the Royal Highlanders at Strathtay and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 July 1915. He was awarded the Military Medal in 1917, and a Second Award Bar following the cessation of hostilities.



A Great War M.M. and M.S.M. group of seven awarded to Company Sergeant-Major Herbert H. Nicholson, Lincolnshire Regiment, late Royal Scots, York and Lancaster Regiment and Labour Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (27603 Sjt.-A.C.S. Mjr. H. H. Nicholson 47/Coy: Lab: C.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast (No. 4320 Sergt. H. H. Nicholson. 1st Bn. The Royal Scot..) renamed; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (No. 4320 Sergt. H. H. Nicholson. 1st Bn. The Royal Scots.) renamed; 1914-15 Star (3518 Sjt. H. H. Nicholson. York & Lanc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (31541 A.W.O. Cl. 2. H. H. Nicholson. Linc. R.) partial loss of naming to both medals; Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (27603 Sjt. H. H. Nicholson. 47/Coy: Lab: C.) *all medals heavily polished and worn (7)* **£500-£700**

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

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919.

Sold with a large Normanton Urban District Council illuminated testimonial Certificate, recording the award of both the M.M. and M.S.M., mounted in a heavy wooden glazed display frame; a Post Card portrait photograph; and two news cuttings, one announcing his death and another celebrating 'Local Heroes' which reads:

'**Company Sergeant Major Bert Nicholson**, Normanton, awarded Meritorious Service Medal, Military Medal, and twice mentioned in despatches.

Company Sergeant Major Bert Nicholson, of Princess-street, Normanton, has this week been notified by the War Office that he has been awarded the Military Medal, for which he was recommended as the result of a particularly smart piece of work in March, 1918. He is an old soldier, having enlisted in the Royal Scots Regt. in 1892. The following year he was sent out to India, and served through the whole South African campaign from 1899 to 1902, being badly wounded in the leg. When the present war broke out he volunteered for service in 1914, and was sent out to the Dardanelles in 1915, taking part in the Suvla Bay landing, during which he was wounded. After being in hospital for some time he was invalided home as unfit for further service, but was recalled and sent out to France in March 1917. When the Armistice was declared he was in the line at Mons. C.S.M. Nicholson, who was in the 6th Batt. York and Lancs. until he was demobilised a short time ago, is a native of Spofforth, and he is very well known in the Harrogate district, especially in theatrical circles. For many years he was employed at the Palace, High-street, Normanton, in the days when Mr Dobite was manager, and he has also taken charge of large theatrical enterprises in London and the provinces. In the recent campaign, in addition to receiving the M.M., he was also awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, and has been twice mentioned in despatches. He is at present employed on the railway at Normanton.'

Herbert Henry Nicholson died at Bradford on 8 March 1939, aged 66.

Note: No record has been found of his wound in the Boer War, nor of his mentions in the Great War.

125 A Great War 'Third battle of Ypres 1917' M.M. awarded to Corporal Frederick Nicholson, 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (235818 Cpl. F. Nicholson. 2/Lanc: Fus:) *small edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* **£180-£220**

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

According to details provided in an accompanying letter from Regimental H.Q., Nicholson was awarded the M.M. for the attack on Poelcappelle on 9 October 1917, during the Third Battle of Ypres. He enlisted on 25 March 1915 and was discharged on 10 October 1918. He was issued with the British War and Victory Medals on 15 February 1922.

126 A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal A. C. Nicholson, Army Service Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (M2-205038 Cpl. A. C. Nicholson. 406/M.T. Coy. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M-205038 Cpl. A. C. Nicholson. A.S.C.) together with Silver War Badge (No. 522867) *nearly extremely fine (4)* **£200-£240**

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



A fine Second War North West Europe 'capture of Winnekendonk' M.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant W. Nicholson, 2 Lincolns, late East Yorkshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (4342240 Sjt. W. Nicholson. Linc. R.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (4342240 Pte. W. Nicholson. E. York. R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (4342240 W.O. Cl. 2. W. Nicholson (M.M.). R. Lincolns); Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *light contact marks, otherwise better than very fine (8)* £1,800-£2,200



M.M. *London Gazette* 21 June 1945. The recommendation states:

'This NCO was commanding a platoon of "B" Company during the attack on WINNEKENDONK on the evening of the 2nd March 1945. This platoon, just before it reached its final objective, was in a ditch some thirty yards from the defended houses which they had to take. Whilst in this ditch they were subjected to withering fire from the houses on their front and flanks and suffered heavy casualties. Sjt Nicholson organised his platoon, moving from section to section while under very heavy fire, and led them in their final rush which carried the objective. But for his fine example of personal bravery and coolness under fire, which inspired all those under him, it is doubtful whether the objective would have been taken.'

This action, during Operation 'Veritable' is described at some length in the regimental history of the Lincolns which concludes: 'One cannot say whether Winnekendonk will be inscribed among the Battle Honours of the Regiment, but never have the men who wear its badge acquitted themselves more nobly. It must rank as one of the finest actions of the war - a struggle to the death with fine fighting soldiers on either side.'

Sold with further research and a post-war photograph of the recipient in uniform.

128 A K.P.F.S.M. group of three awarded to Divisional Officer W. Nicholson, Liverpool Fire Force

King's Police and Fire Services Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, for Distinguished Service (William Nicholson, Div. Officer. No. 26 (Liverpool) Fire Force) *officially re-engraved naming*; Defence Medal; Coronation 1953; together with a N.F.S. cap badge, *minor edge bruise to first, good very fine (3)* *£300-£400*

K.P.F.S.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944.

William Nicholson joined the Wallasey Fire Brigade in 1914 from Leyland Motors Ltd., bringing with him the first 'Red Engine' the town ever had, and was appointed Chief Engineer and Assistant Superintendent of the Fire Brigade. He remained in post throughout the inter-War years, and when the Fire Service was nationalised in August 1941 he was appointed Column Officer in charge of the Wallasey Sub-Division, and in December of the same year was promoted Divisional Officer in charge of Birkenhead, Wallasey, and most of the Wirral. He was awarded the King's Police and Fire Service Medal in the 1944 Birthday Honours' List, and retired shortly afterwards, on completion of thirty years' service.

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

129



Three: Cooper D. Nicholson, Royal Navy

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (David Nicholson.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (David Nicholson. Cooper. "Bittern"); China 1857-60, no clasp (David Nicholson, Cooper. Winchester.) *contemporarily engraved naming, edge bruise to first, contact marks, polished, very fine (3)* *£700-£900*

Provenance: Sotheby's, June 1972.

David Nicholson was born in Lerwick, Shetland Islands, in March 1814, and entered the Royal Navy as a Cooper in H.M.S. *Asia* on 18 April 1836, serving in her during operations on and off the coast of Syria in 1840. He had a break in service between 10 April 1841 and 15 September 1852, before joining H.M.S. *Bittern*, and served in her during the Pegu operations. After a further break in service from 23 September 1857 to 1 November 1858, he joined H.M.S. *Winchester*, and served in her during the Second Opium War. He saw further service as a Cooper in H.M. Ships *Victory*, *Algiers*, *Black Prince*, and *Canopus*, before being discharged on 11 May 1867, after 18 years and 198 days' service.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

130



Four: Private A. Nicholson, 12th Lancers

South Africa 1834-53 (A. Nicholson. 12th. Lancers.); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Pte. A. Nicholson. 12th. Lancers.) *engraved naming*; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (A. Nicholson, 12th. Lancers); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with a contemporary Crimea-style suspension, *edge nicks and light contact marks throughout, very fine (4)* *£800-£1,000*

Andrew Nicholson was born in Maidstone, Kent, and attested for the 12th Lancers on 15 July 1846. He served with the Regiment in South Africa during the Third Kaffir War; in the Crimea; and in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny. He died at sea whilst on his way home from India in the troopship *Trafalgar* on 26 April 1860.

Sold with copied research.

131 *Pair: Private D. Nicholson, 74th Foot*

South Africa 1834-53 (2803 Pte. D. Nicholson, 74th. Foot.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2803. Pte. D. Nicholson, 74th. Foot) *edge bruising to latter, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£340-£380*

Donald Nicholson was born in Strathie, Inverness-shire, in 1828 and attested for the 74th Foot on 16 October 1847. He served with the Regiment in South Africa during the Third Kaffir War 1850-53, and for ten years in India, and was discharged on 3 November 1868, after 21 years and 19 days' service.

Sold with copied research.

132 *Three: Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals B. Nicholson, Army Medical Department*

South Africa 1834-53 (Asst. Surgn. B. Nicholson, M.D., 2nd. Bn. 60th. Rifles.); China 1857-60, no clasp (Staff Surgn. B. Nicholson.); New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated but contemporarily impressed '1860 to 1864', *naming erased on last, heavy contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* *£700-£900*

Provenance: Sotheby's, December 1991.

Brinsley Nicholson was born at Fort George, Scotland, in 1824, the eldest son of B. W. H. Nicholson, Army Medical Staff. Educated at Edinburgh University, he joined the Army Medical Department as an Assistant Surgeon on the Staff on 25 September 1856, and served in South Africa in the Kaffir Wars of 1846-47, and 1850-53, latterly attached to the 60th Foot. His careful observations and studies of the native tribes were subsequently published in '*Compendium of Kafir Laws and Customs*' in 1858. Promoted Surgeon on 27 October 1857, he served as Staff Surgeon in North China in 1860 in charge of two General Field Hospitals, and was present during the looting of the Summer Palace at Peking; and then saw further service in New Zealand during the Maori Wars. Appointed Honorary Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, he retired from the Army in November 1871, and subsequently devoted himself to Elizabethan literature. He died on 14 September 1892.

133



Three: Private J. Nicholson, 17th Lancers, who served with the Light Brigade in the Crimea

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (J. Nicholson, 17th. Lancers) officially impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (John Nicholson, 17th. Lancers); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with a contemporary Crimea-style suspension, *minor edge bruising, contact marks, very fine (3)* *£3,000-£4,000*

John Nicholson was born in 1829 and attested for the 17th Lancers at Hampton Court on 11 December 1849. He served with the 17th Lancers as part of the Light Brigade throughout the entire Crimean War, and is confirmed in *Forgotten Heroes* by Roy Dutton as having taken part in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava on 25 October 1854. Discharged, he subsequently claimed from the Light Brigade Relief Fund, and died in India in June 1893.

134 *Pair: Private J. Nicholson, 72nd Highlanders, late 29th Foot*

Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3218 John Nicholson 72nd. Foot); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (No. 3218 Private John Nicholson. 72nd. Highlanders.) contemporarily engraved naming, fitted with claw and small ring suspension, *minor edge bruise and edge nicks to first, very fine (2)* *£180-£220*

Provenance: D. R. H. Jones Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2001 (L.S. & G.C. only).

John Nicholson was born in Wigton in 1824 and attested for the 29th Foot at Liverpool on 11 February 1847. He served with the Regiment in India, and was present during the Second Sikh War at the Battles of Chilianwala and Goojerat (Medal with two clasps). He transferred to the 73rd Highlanders on 28 February 1855, and saw further service in the Crimean War (entitled to Crimea Medal with clasp Sebastopol) and in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny (entitled to Indian Mutiny Medal with clasp Central India). He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with a gratuity of £5, and was discharged on 14 April 1868, after 21 years and 63 days' service.

Sold with copied research.

135



Three: Private A. C. Nicholson, Somerset Light Infantry, who was severely wounded during the Sudanese Campaign at Metemmeh on 19 January 1885

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (36/1260. Pte. A. Nicholson. 1/13" Foot.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (1260. Pte. A. C. Nicholson. 1/Som: L.I.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruising and light contact marks, good very fine, scarce to unit (3)* *£1,200-£1,600*

Provenance: Spink, December 1986.

Alexander C. Nicholson was born in Marylebone, Middlesex, in 1859 and attested for the 13th (Somerset) Regiment of Foot at Westminster on 26 March 1877. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa in Transvaal and Zululand, and was present during the Sekhukhune Campaign of 1878 and the Zulu War of 1879. He saw further service with the Mounted Infantry (Camel Corps) detachment in Egypt and the Sudan, was present at the Battle of Aby Klea on 17 January 1885, and was severely wounded in the thigh at Metemmeh on 19 January 1885. He transferred to the Reserve on 28 July 1887, and was discharged on 25 March 1889, after 12 years' service.

Only 21 'Abu Klea' clasps awarded to the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry (2 Officers and 19 other ranks).

Sold with copied research.

Nicholson saw further active service on the North West Frontier of India as Chief of Staff for the Tirah Campaign 1897-98, and was Mentioned in General Sir William Lockhart's Despatch of 29 March 1898 for his 'brilliant abilities'. For his services with the Tirah Field Force he was advanced to Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and the following year was appointed Adjutant-General of India.

Nicholson next saw service in South Africa during the Boer War, where he again served as Military Secretary to Lord Roberts, and was granted the local rank of Major-General. He was appointed Director of Transport on 18 February 1900, and was Mentioned in Lord Roberts' Despatch of 31 March 1900: 'Sir William Nicholson undertook, at my request, organisation of a transport department in the limited time available; he performed this duty with conspicuous ability.' He was present at the Battle of Paardeberg and at the actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Vet and Zand Rivers, and in the operations near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill; and in the operations in the Transvaal east of Pretoria during the latter half of 1900.

Nicholson returned to London in December 1900, and was appointed Director-General of Mobilisation and Military Intelligence at Headquarters on 1 May 1901, being promoted Lieutenant-General on 4 November of that year. Three years later he served as Chief Military Attaché to the Imperial Japanese Army in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War, before being appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar on 1 March 1905.

On 18 December 1905 Nicholson was appointed Quartermaster-General to the Forces and on 1 March 1906 was appointed a Member of the Army Council. He was promoted General on 23 October 1906.

Nicholson was appointed Chief of the General Staff on 2 April 1908, and was advanced to Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in that year's Birthday Honours' List. His role was re-designated Chief of the Imperial General Staff in November 1909, and as C.I.G.S. Nicholson was closely involved in the reorganisation of the British Army and the consolidation of the Territorial Force.

In 1910 Nicholson was appointed Aide-de-Camp General to H.M. the King, and in July of that year took part in the funeral procession of H.M. King Edward VII. He was promoted Field Marshal on 19 June 1911, and retired as C.I.G.S. in March 1912, being raised to the peerage as Baron Nicholson, of Roundhay, in the County of York, on 4 October 1912.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Nicholson served on the Committee of Imperial Defence, and also served as Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers. He died at home in London on 13 September 1918, and was buried in Brompton Cemetery

Lord Nicholson married Victorie d'Allier in 1871. They had no children, and the peerage became extinct upon his death.

Nicholson's career is unusual in that he held the highest rank in the British Army without every having commanded a unit or a formation, although he had held senior appointments of great operational responsibility in the field. He was a close friend of both Lord Roberts and Winston Churchill, and was held in high regard by both of them; it is reputed that Roberts only agreed to go to South Africa during the Boer War provided that Nicholson would go with him, and as a further sign of the confidences that they held the draft of Robert's letter of resignation as Commander-in-Chief in 1905 is written in Nicholson's handwriting. Churchill, writing of his own absorption own military affairs as a minister in 1911, makes generous acknowledgement of the help given him by Nicholson:

'I now begin to make an intensive study of the military position of Europe. The Chief of the General Staff, Sir William Nicholson, was an old friend of mine and I had served with him as a young officer on Sir William Lockhart's staff at the end of the Tirah Expedition in 1898. He wrote fine broad appreciations and preached a clear and stay doctrine.' (*The World Crisis 1911-14* refers).

Sold with copied research, including a letter written at the time of the sale of these medals at Sotheby's in 1978 which states that 'General Sir William Nicholson, who was to join the *Oceana* at Marseilles, has lost his luggage and medals', thereby confirming the fact that duplicate medals were issued.



Five: Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Nicholson, 19th Hussars

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb_Tamaai (Lieut. R. W. Nicholson. 19th. Hussars.); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (Capt. R. W. Nicholson Comst. Transpt. Deptt. Bo: Cd.) *partially officially re-engraved*; British War Medal 1914-20 (Lt. Col. R. W. Nicholson.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Khedive's Star 1884, unnamed as issued, *contact marks and light pitting, generally very fine and better (5)* £400-£500

Ralph Wise Nicholson was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Kilkenny Militia on 21 February 1880, before transferring to the 19th Hussars in the ranks of Lieutenant on 2 August 1882. He served with the 19th Hussars in the Sudan Expedition of 1884, where he was present at the engagements of El Teb and Tamaai, and in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 (entitled to clasp The Nile 1884-85). Proceeding to India, he transferred to the Bombay Staff Corps on 29 January 1885, was promoted Captain on 2 August 1893, and served with the Chitral Relief Force under Sir Robert Low in 1895. He was promoted Major on 10 July 1901, and was advanced to his ultimate rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 2 August 1908.



Eight: Lieutenant-Colonel L. St. C. Nicholson, Liverpool Regiment

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Lieut. L. St. C. Nicholson. 2/L'pool R.); Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (Cpt. L. St. C. Nicholson. 4/Bn. E.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (Major L. St. C. Nicholson, L'pool Rgt.); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. L. St. C. Nicholson. L'pool R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. L. St. C. Nicholson.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, Firket, Hafir, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (8) *£1,000-£1,400*



Louis St. Clair Nicholson was born in 1862, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Nicholson, who commanded the 15th Foot, and had seen active service during the Indian Mutiny. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the King's (Liverpool) Regiment on 22 October 1881, and was posted to the 1st Battalion. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion in 1887, and served with them during the Third Anglo-Burmese War. Promoted Captain on 1 April 1889, he was seconded to the Egyptian Army, and served in the Dongola Expedition of 1896, being Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 3 November 1896), and in the Nile Expedition of 1897.

Promoted Major on 17 February 1900, Nicholson served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from February to May 1902. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion as Second in Command on 17 February 1904, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 17 February 1908.

Having transferred to the Reserve of Officers, Nicholson was recalled to the Colours on 6 September 1914, following the outbreak of the Great War, and served as Commanding Officer of the 12th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 July 1915 until March 1916. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916). His final appointment, from January 1917, was with the 10th Battalion, Training Reserve.

Sold with copied research including two photographic images of the recipient, in both British and Egyptian Army uniform.

139 The group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel L. St. C. Nicholson, Liverpool Regiment

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7; Queen's Sudan 1896-98; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, Firket, Hafir, mounted as worn, *nearly very fine and better* (8) *£80-£100*

Sold with a photographic images of the recipient.

140 *Pair: Private T. Nicholson, Gordon Highlanders*

India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3632 Dr. T. Nicholson 1st. Bn. Gord: Highrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (3632 Pte. T. Nicholson, Gordon Highrs:) *minor edge bruising, very fine* (2) *£300-£400*

T. Nicholson is listed on the Q.S.A. Medal Roll as 'Deceased'.

141 *Seven: Private J. Nicholson, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Sannah's Post, 31 March 1900*

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4034. Pte. J. Nicholson. 1/Northd: Fus:); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (4034 Pte. J. Nicholson. North'd Fus:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4034 Pte. J. Nicholson. North'd Fus:); 1914-15 Star, unnamed; British War and Victory Medals (3-8913 Pte. J. Nicholson. North'd Fus.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (4034. Pte. J. Nicholson. 5th. Fusers.) Regimentally engraved naming, *edge bruise to first, generally good very fine* (7) *£700-£900*

John Nicholson attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers, and served with the 1st Battalion in the Sudan, where he was present at the Battle of Omdurman, and in South Africa during the Boer War. He was taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Sannah's Post on 31 March 1900, but later released. He subsequently served during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 January 1915.

142 *Pair: Private A. Nicholson, 16th Lancers*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (3854 Pte. A. Nicholson, 16th Lancers); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3854 Pte. A. Nicholson. 16th. Lancers.) *good very fine and a scarce combination of clasps to the unit* (2) *£240-£280*

Adam Nicholson attested for the 2nd Dragoons on 29 May 1894, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War- his combination of clasps on his Queen's South Africa Medal, in pair with the King's South Africa Medal, is extremely scarce to the Regiment. He was discharged on 11 January 1906, and subsequently emigrated to New Zealand.

143



Three: Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant W. D. Nicholson, Fifeshire and Forfarshire Imperial Yeomanry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (9139 Sgt. W. D. Nicholson, 20th. Coy. 6th Imp. Yeo:); Coronation 1911 (44 S.Q.M.S. W. D. Nicholson. F. & F.Y.) contemporarily engraved naming; Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (44 Sjt: W. D. Nicholson. F. & F. I.Y.) *light contact marks, very fine and better* (3) *£500-£700*

William Drummond Nicholson served with the 20th (Fifeshire and Forfarshire) Company, 6th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in February 1905.

21 Imperial Yeomanry Long Service and Good Conduct Medals awarded to the Fifeshire and Forfarshire Yeomanry, including one to '37 Sergeant W. A. Nicholson', who was also awarded his medal in February 1905 - possibly the recipient's brother?

144 *Pair: Private R. Nicholson, Coldstream Guards*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (1440 Pte. R. Nicholson. Cold'm Gds:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1440 Pte. R. Nicholson. Cold'm Gds:) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* (2) *£160-£200*

Reginald Nicholson was born in Gateshead in 1879, and attested for the Coldstream Guards on 11 July 1898.

145 *Pair: Private J. Nicholson, Scots Guards*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (2521 Pte. J. Nicholson, Scots Gds:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2521 Pte. J. Nicholson [sic] Scots Guards) *edge bruise to QSA and minor edge nicks throughout, good very fine* (2) *£180-£220*

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

146 *Pair: Private W. Nicholson, Northumberland Fusiliers*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4027 Pte. W. Nicholson, North'd: Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4027 Pte. W. Nicholson, North'd Fus:) *good very fine (2)* *£140-£180*

W. Nicholson attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

147 *Pair: Private A. Nicholson, West Yorkshire Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (5065 Pte. A. Nicholson, W. Yorkshire Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5065 Pte. A. Nicholson, W. York: Regt.) *contact marks and minor edge bruising, very fine (2)* *£160-£200*

Alfred Nicholson was born in Leeds in 1879 and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment on 25 September 1897. He served with the Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and was discharged on 9 January 1903. He subsequently re-enlisted in the Royal Garrison Artillery on 26 August 1903, but was discharged as 'incorrigible and worthless' on 16 June 1904.

148 *Pair: Private J. Nicholson, Royal Army Medical Corps*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (11380 Pte. J. Nicholson, R.A.M.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (11380 Pte. J. Nicholson, R.A.M.C.) *the QSA a later issue struck on a thinner flan with fixed suspension, good very fine (2)* *£120-£160*

Joseph Nicholson was born in Liverpool in 1868 and attested for the Yorkshire Regiment on 21 January 1885. Transferring to the Royal Army Medical Corps, he served in South Africa during the Boer War, and was discharged on 6 October 1903. He died at Wynberg, South Africa, on 9 July 1946.

149 *Three: Lance-Corporal J. Nicholson, Australian Imperial Force, late Scott's Railway Guards*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (646 Tpr. J. Nicholson, Scott's Rly: Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (7742 L-Cpl. J. Nicholson 13 Bn. A.I.F.) *VM partially officially corrected, edge nicks, good very fine (3)* *£140-£180*

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

150



Three: Sergeant E. Nicholson, Cape Mounted Rifles

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (1598 L. Serjt. E. Nicholson, Cape M.R.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1598 Serjt. E. Nicholson, Cape M.R.); Cape of Good Hope L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (1598. Sergt. E. Nicholson, Cape M.R.) *edge bruise to last, nearly extremely fine (3)* *£800-£1,000*

Edward Nicholson enlisted in the Cape Mounted Rifles at King William's Town on 5 November 1884, and was promoted Corporal on 21 November 1890; Lance Sergeant on 9 December 1896; and Sergeant on 1 February 1902. He was discharged on 30 June 1903, and subsequently joined the Colonial Ordnance Department.

151 *Pair: Private G. Nicholson, West Yorkshire Regiment*

King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5335 Pte. G. Nicholson, W. York: Regt.); British War Medal 1914-20 (5335 Pte. G. Nicholson, W. York. R.) *polished, light contact marks throughout, nearly very fine (2)* *£50-£70*

G. Nicholson attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War (entitled to a Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps Orange Free State, Transvaal, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek).

152



Six: Commodore M. S. Nicholson, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine

Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (M. S. Nicholson.); 1914-15 Star (Commr. N. [sic] S. Nicholson, R.N. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. M. S. Nicholson. R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Morris S. Nicholson); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Capt. M. S. Nicholson. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, E.VII.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1909; together with a Thames Nautical Training College H.M.S. Worcester medal, silver, the reverse engraved 'General Good Conduct Morris Stanley Nicholson Midsummer 1885', with double-dolphin suspension, *good very fine* (7) £800-£1,000

Provenance: Christie's, November 1983.

R.D. *London Gazette* 9 November 1909

Morris Stanley Nicholson was born on 20 February 1868 and entered the service of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company as 4th Officer in January 1893. He was commissioned Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve on 15 October 1895, and in the Mercantile Marine was advanced Chief Officer in October 1897, serving in S.S. *Orotava* during the Boer War. Having been awarded his Royal Naval Reserve Decoration in 1909, he was advanced Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve on 3 August 1912, and served in the R. N.R. during the Great War, being advanced Captain. For his services during the Great War his name was 'brought to the notice of the Admiralty for valuable services in the prosecution of the War' (*London Gazette* 16 September 1919). Nicholson was advanced Commodore, R.N.R., on 1 January 1927, and retired on 31 December of that year.

Sold with copied research.

153 Four: Private J. R. Nicholson, Northumberland Fusiliers, later Royal Flying Corps

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (684 Pte. J. R. Nicholson. 1st. Bn. Northd. Fus.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (684 Pte. J. R. Nicholson. 1/North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (684 Pte. J. R. Nicholson. North'd Fus) *light scratch marks to reverse of Star, otherwise good very fine* (4) £240-£280

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2001.

John R. Nicholson attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Flying Corps.

154 Three: Private J. W. Nicholson, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers and Machine Gun Corps

1914 Star, with clasp (7092 Pte. J. W. Nicholson. 5/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (7092. Pte. J. W. Nicholson. 5-Lrs.); together with an Old Contemptibles Association lapel badge, bronze, the reverse numbered '1066B', *very fine* (4) £120-£160

John William Nicholson attested for the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps.

155 Three: Corporal M. C. Nicholson, Hampshire Regiment

1914 Star, with clasp (8781 L.Cpl. M. C. Nicholson. 1/Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8781 Cpl. M. C. Nicholson. Hamps. R.) *edge nicks, nearly very fine* (3) £100-£140

Montague Charles Nicholson was born in Headley, Hampshire, in 1893, and attested for the Hampshire Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914 - a note with the lot states that he was wounded in the hand on 8 July 1915.

156 Four: Shoeing-Smith Staff Sergeant G. C. Nicholson, Royal Garrison Artillery

1914 Star (5623 Sm: S. Sjt. G. C. Nicholson. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (5623 S. Sjt. G. C. Nicholson. R. A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5623 Sth: S. Sjt. G. C. Nicholson. R.G.A.) *good very fine* (4) £100-£140

George Charles Nicholson went to France on 21 August 1914, with 31st Heavy Battery R.G.A. He died at Home on 2 June 1916 and is buried in Woolwich Cemetery, London. Sold with 3 condolence transmission letters, one for each of the Great War medals, all addressed to Mrs E. A. M. Nicholson, of Wickham Lane, Plumstead S.E.18., and C.W.G.C. details which confirm L.S. & G.C. medal.

- 157** *Three: Sergeant J. Nicholson, Royal Engineers*
 1914 Star (15183 2.Cpl. J. Nicholson. R.E.); British War Medal 1914-20 (15183 Spr. J. Nicolson [sic]. R.E.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (15183 Sjt. J. Nicholson. R.E.) *edge nicks, nearly very fine*
- Three: Sapper T. Nicholson, Royal Engineers*
 1914-15 Star (794. Spr. T. Nicholson, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (794 Spr. T. Nicholson. R.E.); together with the recipient's aluminium identity disc, *good very fine*
- Pair: Sapper G. E. R. Nicholson, Royal Engineers*
 British War and Victory Medals (203197 Spr. G. E. R. Nicholson. R.E.) *good very fine*
 1914-15 Star (**120421 Pnr. J. Nicholson, R.E.**) *very fine (9)* *£140-£180*

15183 Sergeant John Nicholson attested for the Royal Engineers, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 August 1914.

Note: The recipient has two Medal Index Cards, one in the name of Nicholson, and the other in the name of Nicolson.

794 Sapper Thomas Nicholson attested for the Royal Engineers, and served with the R.E. (Transport) during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 April 1915.

120421 Pioneer John Nicholson attested for the Royal Engineers, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 September 1915. Subsequently transferring to the Labour Corps, he was discharged on 5 March 1919.

- 158** *Three: Private A. Nicholson, West Riding Regiment, later Northumberland Fusiliers*
 1914 Star (10420 Pte. A. Nicholson. 2/W. Rid. R.); British War and Victory Medals (10420 Pte. A. D. Nicholson. W. Rid. R.) *edge nicks, nearly very fine (3)* *£80-£100*

Arthur Nicholson attested for the West Riding Regiment, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 September 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers.

- 159** *Six: Commander Engineer H. J. Nicholson, Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine*
 1914-15 Star (Asst. Eng. H. J. Nicholson, R.N.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Eng. Lt. H. J. Nicholson. R.N.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Harold J. Nicholson); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Eng. Lt. H. J. Nicholson. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Admiralty enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Cdr. H. J. Nicholson R.N., 15 Foxearth Road, Selsden, S. Croydon, Surrey', *good very fine (6)* *£100-£140*

Harold J. Nicholson was born in Southborough, Kent, in 1891, and was employed as an Engineer with Hunslet and Leech Ltd.

- 160** *Seven: Chief Stoker A. J. Nicholson, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (K.23938, A. J. Nicholson, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.23938 A. J. Nicholson. Sto.1 R. N.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (K.23938 A. J. Nicholson. Ch. Sto. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K. 23938 A. J. Nicholson. S.P. O. H.M.S. Pembroke.) *contact marks, nearly very fine or better (7)* *£180-£220*

Arthur John Nicholson was born in Dulwich, London, on 26 October 1896, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 20 January 1915. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh* from 19 April 1915 to 3 August 1918, was advanced Stoker 1st Class on 25 November 1915, and was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. He was advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 15 March 1927, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal later that year.

Nicholson was advanced Chief Stoker on 19 July 1933, and served in H.M.S. *Sussex* in Palestine before being shore pensioned on 19 January 1937. He was recalled to the service on 31 July 1939, and served in H.M. Ships *Caledon* and *Stag* during the Second World War, before being invalided out of the service on 30 April 1942.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

- 161** *Three: Stoker 1st Class F. Nicholson, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (303343, F. Nicholson. Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (303343 F. Nicholson. Sto.1 R.N.) *light contact marks, very fine*
- Pair: Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant E. Nicholson, Royal Naval Reserve*
 British War and Victory Medals (Payr. S. Lt. E. Nicholson. R.N.R.) *very fine*
- Three: Assistant Steward E. Nicholson, Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary*
 British War and Victory Medals (E. Nicholson. Asst. Std. M.F.A.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Ernest Nicholson) *light contact marks, very fine*
- Pair: E. Nicholson, Mercantile Marine*
 British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Edward Nicholson) *good very fine (10)* *£100-£140*

Stoker 1st Class Fred Nicholson was born in Lincoln on 21 April 1883, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 9 February 1903. He was promoted Stoker on 12 November 1904, and Stoker 1st Class on 1 July 1906. He served during the Great War mainly on the books of various shore based establishments, and was shore pensioned on 8 February 1925, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.

Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant Ernest Nicholson was commissioned temporary Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve on 8 June 1918, and served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Monitor* and *Lord Clive*.

162 *Three: Able Seaman R. Nicholson, Royal Navy, who was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland, 1 June 1916, when H.M.S. Black Prince exploded and sank with all hands*

1914-15 Star (SS.4191 R. Nicholson, A.B., R.N.) in named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (SS.4191 R. Nicholson. A.B. R.N.) in named card box of issue; Memorial Plaque (Robert Nicholson) in card envelope; Memorial Scroll 'AB Robert Nicholson H.M.S. Black Prince'; together with a miniature Jutland Memorial Medal, *extremely fine* (4) *£400-£500*

Robert Nicholson (also spelt Nicolson) was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 16 January 1892, and joined the Royal Navy on 25 January 1913. Promoted Able Seaman on 9 March 1914, he joined the cruiser H.M.S. *Black Prince* on 21 April 1914, and served in her during the Great War. He was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland on 1 June 1916: during the late afternoon and night of 31 May the *Black Prince* had lost touch with the main fleet, and at about 00.15 on 1 June she found herself 1,600 yards from ships of the German 1st Battle Squadron. Illuminated by searchlights, several German battleships then swept her with fire at point blank range. Unable to respond, she burst into flames and four minutes later after a terrific explosion she sank with all hands - 37 officers, 815 ratings, and 5 civilians. Nicholson is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with Buckingham Palace enclosure for the Plaque; a photograph of H.M.S. *Black Prince*; and postcards of Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty.

163



Pair: Private W. Nicholson, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 7 August 1916

1914-15 Star (D-9219 Pte. W. Nicholson, 4th. D. Gds.); British War Medal 1914-20 (D-9219 Pte. W. W. Nicholson. 4-D. Gds.); Memorial Plaque (Walter Nicholson) *good very fine* (3) *£180-£220*

Walter Nicholson was born in Wrexham and attested there for the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards on 9 August 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 November 1914, and was killed in action on 7 August 1916. He is buried in Perone Road Cemetery, Maricourt, France.

Sold with the recipient's Soldier's Small Book, and various postcards, including a photographic one of the recipient.

One of only 175 casualties to the 4th Dragoon Guards during the Great War.

164 *Three: Gunner R. Nicholson, Royal Field Artillery*

1914-15 Star (90539 Gnr. R. Nicholson. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (90539 Gnr. R. Nicholson. R.A.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: Staff Sergeant J. D. L. Nicholson, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 Star (47903 Ftr. S. Sgt. J. D. L. Nicholson. R.F.A.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (47903 S. Sgt. J. D. L. Nicholson. R.A.) *initials officially corrected on VM, nearly very fine*

Pair: Gunner E. Nicholson, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds in Salonika on 14 December 1917

British War and Victory Medals (L-42858 Gnr. E. Nicholson. R.A.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Gunner W. H. Nicholson, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (207587 Gnr. W. H. Nicholson. R.A.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: Gunner J. L. Nicholson, Royal Artillery

British War Medal 1914-20 (213592 Gnr J. L. Nicholson. R.A.); Defence Medal, *good very fine* (11) *£120-£160*

90539 Gunner Reginald Nicholson attested for the Royal Field Artillery, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 August 1915.

47903 Staff Sergeant John Dewick Lambert Nicholson attested for the Royal Field Artillery, and served with them as a Farrier Sergeant during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 August 1915.

L-42858 Gunner Ernest Nicholson was born in Nottingham and attested there for the Royal Field Artillery. He served with "B" Battery, 115th Brigade during the Great War in Salonika, and died of wounds on 14 December 1917, aged just 17. He is buried in Karasouli Military Cemetery, Greece.

165 *Pair: Private B. C. Nicholson, Coldstream Guards*

1914-15 Star (11444 Pte. B. C. Nicholson. C. Gds.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (11444 Pte. B. C. Nicholson. C. Gds.) *good very fine*

1914 Star (1440 Pte. R. Nicholson. C. Gds.) *very fine* (3) *£70-£90*

11444 Private Benjamin C. Nicholson attested for the Coldstream Guards, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 December 1914.

1440 Private R. Nicholson attested for the Coldstream Guards, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 November 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Field Artillery.

166 *Three: Staff Sergeant H. P. Nicholson, Northumberland Fusiliers, later Army Service Corps, who was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal*

1914-15 Star (1744 [sic] Pte. H. P. Nicholson, North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (1714 S. Sjt. H. P. Nicholson. North'd Fus.) *BWM renamed, very fine*

Three: Lance-Corporal F. Nicholson, Yorkshire Regiment

1914-15 Star (19632 Pte. F. Nicholson. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (19632 Pte. F. Nicholson. York. R.) *very fine*

Pair: Private H. Nicholson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (35543 Pte. H. Nicholson. R. War. R.) *very fine*

Pair: M. T. Nicholson

British War and Victory Medals (M. T. Nicholson.) *nearly very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**Capt. G. B. Nicholson.**) *good very fine (11)*

£140-£180

Hugh P. Nicholson attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 April 1915, later transferring to the Army Service Corps. For his services during the Great War with the Army Service Corps he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (*London Gazette* 3 June 1919). He was discharged on 27 March 1919.

Frederick Nicholson was born in Barnsley, Yorkshire, in 1877 and attested for the Yorkshire Regiment on 13 January 1915. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 October 1915, and was promoted Lance-Corporal on 4 September 1916. He transferred to the Reserve on 13 July 1917, and was discharged on 17 January 1919.

Sold with copied research.

167 *Three: Private J. Nicholson, Liverpool Regiment, who was killed in action at Givenchy on 10 March 1915*

1914-15 Star (9032 Pte. J. Nicholson. L'pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (9032 Pte. J. Nicholson. L'pool R.) *minor edge bruise to BWM, good very fine (3)*

£70-£90

John Nicholson was born in Everton, Liverpool, and attested for the Liverpool Regiment. He served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War, and was killed in action at Givenchy on 10 March 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.

168 *Three: Private S. P. Nicholson, West Yorkshire Regiment*

1914-15 Star (12786 Pte. S. P. Nicholson. W. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (12786 Pte. S. P. Nicholson. W. York. R.) *good very fine*

Three: Private G. H. Nicholson, East Yorkshire Regiment

1914-15 Star (10-759 Pte. G. H. Nicholson. E. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10-759 Pte. G. H. Nicholson. E. York. R.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Acting Sergeant E. H. Nicholson, West Yorkshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (30351 A-Sjt. E. H. Nicholson. W. York. R.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private G. Nicholson, Yorkshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (64042 Pte. G. Nicholson. York. R.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private E. P. Nicholson, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (27392 Pte. E. P. Nicholson. Yorks. L.I.) *good very fine (12)*

£120-£160

12786 Private Samuel P. Nicholson attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 July 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Labour Corps.

10-759 Private George H. Nicholson attested for the East Yorkshire Regiment, and served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War in Egypt from 22 December 1915.

27392 Private Edward P. Nicholson attested for the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry on 10 December 1915, and was discharged on 14 November 1918, being entitled to a Silver War Badge numbered B83765.

169 *Three: Private C. Nicholson, Leicestershire Regiment*

1914-15 Star (12702 Pte. C. Nicholson. Leic: R.); British War and Victory Medals (12702. Pte. C. Nicholson. Leic. R.) *minor edge nicks, good very fine*

Three: Private W. Nicholson, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment

1914-15 Star (6906 Pte. W. Nicholson. Notts: & Derby: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6906 Pte. W. Nicholson. Notts. & Derby. R.) *rank double-struck on Star; naming lightly impressed on VM, contact marks, nearly very fine*

Pair: Private B. Nicholson, Liverpool Regiment

1914-15 Star (23128 Pte. B. Nicholson. L'pool R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (23128 Pte. B. Nicholson. L'pool R.) *nearly very fine*

1914-15 Star (**18920 Pte. W. Nicholson, E. Lan. R.**) *very fine (9)*

£100-£140

12702 Private Charles Nicholson attested for the Leicestershire Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 July 1915. He was discharged on 14 January 1919.

6906 Private William Nicholson attested for the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 October 1915. He was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve on 28 April 1919.

23128 Private Bertie Nicholson attested for the King's Liverpool Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 November 1915.

18920 Private William Nicholson attested for the East Lancashire Regiment, and served with them during the Great War in the Balkan theatre of war from 14 June 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Liverpool Regiment.

170 Three: Corporal W. Nicholson, West Riding Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 8 April 1915

1914-15 Star (7434, L-Cpl. W. Nicholson, W. Rid. R.) in named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (7434 Cpl. W. Nicholson. W. Rid. R.); Memorial Plaque (Walter Nicholson) *the plaque slightly polished, therefore very fine; the medals nearly extremely fine (4)* **£100-£140**

Walter Nicholson was born in South Shields and attested for the West Riding Regiment at Bradford, Yorkshire. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 November 1914, and died of wounds on 8 April 1915 (although his Medal Index Card erroneously gives his date of death as 8 May 1915). He is buried in Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, France.

Sold with named Record Office enclosure for the campaign medals.

171



22181 J. Nicholson

Three: Lance-Corporal J. Nicholson, Border Regiment

1914-15 Star (22181 L.Cpl. J. Nicholson. Bord: R.); British War and Victory Medals (22181 Pte. J. Nicholson. Bord. R.); together with a Border Regiment cap badge, *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine*

Three: Private R. Nicholson, Gordon Highlanders

1914-15 Star (S-2713 Pte. R. Nicholson, Gord. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-2713 Pte. R. Nicholson. Gord. Highrs.) *edge bruise to VM, very fine*

1914 Star (**794 Pte. J. Nicolson. 8/R. Scots**) *lightly gilded, very fine (7)*

£120-£160

22181 Lance-Corporal Joseph Nicholson was born on 12 October 1893, and attested for the Border Regiment. He served with the the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 July 1915, and transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 3 April 1919. He died in Ilkley, Yorkshire, on 28 April 1981. Sold with two portrait photographs of the recipient.

S-2713 Private Robert Nicholson attested for the Gordon Highlanders on 1 September 1914, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 September 1915.

794 Private James Nicholson attested for the Royal Scots, and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 November 1914.

172 Three: Private W. S. J. Nicholson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 23 December 1914

1914-15 Star (11320 Pte. W. S. J. Nicholson. K.R. Rif: C.); British War and Victory Medals (11320 Pte. W. J. Nicholson. K.R. Rif. C.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (3)* **£100-£140**

Walter Stephen John Nicholson was born in Westminster, and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps in London. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 November 1914 (and therefore missed out on a 1914 Star by just one day), and died of wounds on 23 December 1914. He is buried in Bethune Town Cemetery, France.

173 Three: Lance-Corporal R. Nicholson, King's Royal Rifle Corps

1914-15 Star (R-7486 L.Cpl. R. Nicholson. K.R. Rif: C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-7486 Pte. R. Nicholson. K.R. Rif. C.) *minor edge bruising, very fine*

Pair: Private A. Nicholson, Hampshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (41411 Pte. A. Nicholson. Hamps. R.) *good very fine*

1914 Star (**7855 Pte. F. Nicholson. 2/R. Suss: R.**) *very fine (6)*

£100-£140

R-7486 Lance-Corporal Ralph Nicholson attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 July 1915.

7855 Private Frederick Nicholson attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment on 18 March 1904, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914. He was discharged on account of wounds on 30 April 1915, and was awarded a Silver War Badge numbered 86273.

174 Three: Private A. F. Nicholson, 15th Battalion (Princes of Wales' Own Civil Service Rifles) London Regiment, who was taken Prisoner of War and died in captivity on 21 September 1916

1914-15 Star (2980. Pte. A. F. Nicholson. 15-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2980 Pte. A. F. Nicholson. 15-Lond. R.) *very fine (3)* **£80-£100**

Alexander Frank Nicholson, a native of South Woodford, Essex, attested for the London Regiment and served with the 15th Battalion (Princes of Wales' Own Civil Service Rifles) during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 March 1915. Taken Prisoner of War, he died in captivity on 21 September 1916, and is buried in Ruyaulcourt Military Cemetery, France. The Cemetery is on the site of the former German Cemetery, which contained the graves of 405 German soldiers, as well as a handful of Allied servicemen who had died in captivity.

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- 175** *Four: Lieutenant R. A. C. Nicholson, Royal Army Service Corps*
1914-15 Star (2/Lieut. R. A. C. Nicholson. R.A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. A. C. Nicholson. R.A.S.C.) in named card boxes of issue; Defence Medal, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. R. A. C. Nicholson, 9 Fairfax Road, London, NW6', the Great War awards all official replacements and impressed as such (as are the boxes of issue), extremely fine (4) £60-£80

Ralph Albert Christie Nicholson was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps on 4 November 1914, and served during the Great War in the Salonika theatre of War from December 1915.

Sold with the recipient's two original commission Documents, the first appointing him to a Temporary Commission in the Army Service Corps, dated 4 November 1914, the second appointing him to a permanent Commission in the Army Service Corps, dated 3 November 1916; and various group postcard photographs.

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- 176** *Three: Private T. Nicholson, Army Service Corps*
1914-15 Star (M2-103224. Pte. T. Nicholson. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-103224. Pte. T. Nicholson. A.S.C.) very fine
Pair: Private G. Nicholson, Labour Corps
British War and Victory Medals (493663 Pte. G. Nicholson. Labour Corps.) good very fine
Pair: Private W. Nicholson, Royal Army Medical Corps
British War and Victory Medals (83565 Pte. W. Nicholson. R.A.M.C.) good very fine
Pair: Private R. T. Nicholson, New Zealand Expeditionary Force
British War and Victory Medals (42380 Pte. R. T. Nicholson. N.Z.E.F.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'NZ13835' good very fine (9) £100-£14

M2-103224 Private Thomas Nicholson attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 September 1915. He was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve on 28 April 1919.

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- 177** *Five: Private T. B. Nicholson, New Zealand Expeditionary Force*
1914-15 Star (12/2422 Pte. T. B. Nicholson. N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (12/2422 Pte. T. B. Nicholson. N.Z.E.F.); War Medal 1939-45; New Zealand War Service Medal, very fine and better
Pair: D. H. A. Nicholson, South African Forces
1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, both officially named '190709 D. H. A. Nicholson.', good very fine
Family Group:
British War Medal 1914-20 (L/Cpl. F. J. Nicholson. 1st. S.A.I.) nearly very fine
Pair: F. P. Nicholson, South African Forces
War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially named '74864 F. P. Nicholson.', good very fine (10) £60-£80

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- 178** *Pair: Private L. C. Nicholson, 19th Hussars*
British War and Victory Medals (30518 Pte. L. C. Nicholson. 19-Hrs.) very fine
Pair: Private T. W. Nicholson, Northumberland Yeomanry
British War and Victory Medals (1813 Pte. T. W. Nicholson. North'd Yeo.) nearly very fine
Pair: Acting Sergeant J. B. Nicholson, Northumberland Fusiliers
British War and Victory Medals (1110 A/Sjt. J. B. Nicholson. North'd Fus.) very fine
Pair: Corporal J. T. Nicholson, Northumberland Fusiliers
British War and Victory Medals (10163 Cpl. J. T. Nicholson. North'd Fus.) edge bruising, nearly very fine (8) £100-£140

30518 Private Lothian Charles Nicholson was born on 1 June 1898, and served with the 19th Hussars during the Great War.

1110 Acting Sergeant J. B. Nicholson, a native of Byker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers and served with the 18th Battalion during the Great War.

10163 Corporal John T. Nicholson attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 July 1915.

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- 179** *Five: Battery Sergeant-Major Robert Nicholson, Isle of Bute Battery, 4th (Highland) Mountain Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery*
British War and Victory Medals (300392 W.O.Cl.2. R. Nicholson. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (300392 W.O.Cl.2. R. Nicholson. R.A.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (300392 Sjt. R. Nicholson. R.G.A.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Robert Nicholson) good very fine (5) £260-£300

The 4th Highland Brigade served in Egypt and Salonika from 1916 and were equipped with 2.75 inch guns. During peacetime Robert Nicholson was a postman at Rothesay on the Isle of Bute.

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- 180** *Eight: Sergeant R. Nicholson, Royal Artillery, later Chief Engineer, Royal Fleet Auxiliary*
 British War and Victory Medals (122686 Bmbr. R. Nicholson. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953, *good very fine (8)* *£100-£140*
- Robert Nicholson** was born in Teesside in 1898 and was educated at Barnard Castle School. He served during the Great War with the Royal Garrison Artillery on the Western Front, and was gassed, going blind for a while. He later served with the Army of Occupation at Bonn, and was advanced Sergeant.
- Following the cessation of hostilities, he returned to Sunderland and was apprenticed at Clarks Marine Engineering Works on the Wear. He later joined the British Tanker Company (which was later taken over by British Petroleum), and worked as Superintendent Engineer in Abadan in conjunction with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.
- Following the outbreak of the Second World War he volunteered for Service at Sea, and served as Chief Engineer on Tankers in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary. He took part in the Battle of Narvick, and also in the Mediterranean off North Africa, refuelling the fleet. After a spell on the Atlantic convoys, he finished up sailing between Abadan and India for three years.
- The War over, he returned to his civilian job, and rose to become Superintendent Engineer for B.P. Tankers, in charge of tanker building on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees. He retired in 1960, and died in 1975.
- Sold with copied research including a photograph of the recipient in both his Great War and Second War uniforms.

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- 181** *Four: Gunner W. Nicholson, Royal Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (382387 Gnr. W. Nicholson. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (719 Gnr. W. Nicholson. R.A.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (382387 Gnr. W. Nicholson. R.G.A.) *unit corrected on last, edge nicks, nearly very fine (4)* *£160-£200*

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- 182** *Three: Sergeant G. A. Nicholson, Royal Signals, late Royal Engineers*
 British War and Victory Medals (142489 Pnr. G. A. Nicholson. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (2310408 Sjt. G. A. Nicholson. R. Signals.) *minor official correction to unit on last, polished and worn, good fine and better (3)* *£60-£80*

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- 183** *Pair: Sapper W. Nicholson, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 14 April 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (64984 Spr. W. Nicholson. R.E.); Memorial Plaque (William Nicholson) *very fine and better (3)* *£70-£90*
- William Nicholson** was born in London in 1894 and attested there for the Royal Engineers. He served with the 19th Divisional Signal Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 July 1915, and was killed in action on 14 April 1918. He is buried in Westoutre British Cemetery, Belgium.

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- 184** *Pair: Private W. Nicholson, Royal Scots, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 August 1917*
 British War and Victory Medals (34735 Pte. W. Nicholson. R. Scots.); Memorial Plaque (William Nicholson) *edge bruise to BWM, otherwise good very fine and better (3)* *£80-£100*
- William Nicholson** was born in Glasgow and attested there for the Royal Scots. He served with the 16th (2nd City of Edinburgh) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 27 August 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
- Sold with named Record Office enclosure for the campaign medals, and Buckingham Palace enclosure for the Plaque.

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- 185** *Pair: Private J. Nicholson, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, when the Battalion was virtually wiped out*
 British War and Victory Medals (20-1106 Pte. J. Nicholson. North'd Fus.) *good very fine (2)* *£140-£180*
- Joseph Nicholson** was born in Broomhill, Northumberland, and attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers at South Shields. He served with the 20th (1st Tyneside Scottish) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916. The Battalion advanced together with the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd (2nd, 3rd, and 4th Tyneside Scottish) Battalions up Mash Valley north of La Boisselle, across the widest part of No Man's Land, and were almost completely destroyed within minutes of leaving their start positions. Of the 80 officers that went into action from the four battalions only 10 returned, and of the men some 80% became casualties. There were 940 all ranks killed and some 1,500 wounded, with the 20th Battalion losing every Officer and Sergeant.
- Nicholson has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France. His brother, 20-1107 Private Christopher Nicholson, Northumberland Fusiliers, who enlisted at the same time and served in the same battalion, was also killed in action on the same day.

- 186** *Family Group:*
Pair: Private J. H. Nicholson, West Yorkshire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 28 September 1918
 British War and Victory Medals (42865 Pte. J. Nicholson. W. York. R.) in named card box of issue; Memorial Plaque (James Henry Nicholson) in card envelope, *extremely fine*
Pair: Private T. A. Nicholson, Northamptonshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (40702 Pte. T. A. Nicholson. North'n. R.) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine (5)*
£100-£140
- James Henry Nicholson** was born in South Charlton, Northumberland, and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment at Alnwick, Northumberland. He served with the 1st/8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 28 September 1918. He is buried in Thinly Road Cemetery, Beaulencourt, France.
- Thomas Andrew Nicholson** was the brother of James Henry Nicholson, and served during the Great War with the Northamptonshire Regiment.

- 187** *Pair: Private R. Nicholson, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 12 March 1915*
 British War and Victory Medals (7906 Pte. R. Nicholson. R.S. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (Robert Nicholson) *good very fine and better (3)*
£80-£100
- Robert Nicholson** was born in Wigtonshire and attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers at Aberdeen. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 December 1914, and was killed in action on 12 March 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

- 188** *Three: Private G. S. Nicholson, Royal West Kent Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (G-15994 Pte. G. S. Nicholson. R.W. Kent. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (G-15994 Pte. G. S. Nicholson, R.W. Kent R) *good very fine (3)*
£100-£140
- Sold with R.W.K. cap badge and shoulder title, two identity discs, and two small photographs of the recipient taken in Mesopotamia; together with copied m.i.c. and other research.

- 189** *Pair: Captain J. A. Nicholson, Durham Light Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (Capt J A Nicholson Durh LI) *post-Second War later issues, good very fine*
Pair: Lieutenant J. W. Nicholson, Indian Army
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. W. Nicholson.) *some discolouration to VM, nearly very fine*
Pair: Second Lieutenant E. Nicholson
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. Nicholson.) *nearly very fine*
Pair: Second Lieutenant J. A. Nicolson
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. A. Nicolson.) *nearly extremely fine (8)*
£120-£160
- Believed to be **Lieutenant John Wilfred Nicholson**, who was employed in civilian life as Assistant Conservator of Forests, Indian Forests Department, in Bihar and Orissa Province, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Indian Reserve Cavalry on 21 August 1917. He served during the Great War attached to the 12th Cavalry, and was promoted Lieutenant on 21 August 1918.

- 190** *Three: Captain E. Nicholson, Army Veterinary Corps, late Hampshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. Nicholson); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (975 Sjt. E. Nicholson. Hamps. R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (3)*
£160-£200
- E. Nicholson** attested for the Hampshire Regiment (Territorial Force) and served overseas with the 1st/7th Battalion in India. Returning to the U.K. in 1915, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Army Veterinary Corps on 6 August 1915. He served with the Army Veterinary Corps during the Great War on the Western Front, and was advanced temporary Captain whilst serving at the School of Farriership at Aldershot.

- 191** *Five: Sergeant A. B. Nicholson, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, late Army Service Corps, and St. John Ambulance Brigade*
 British War and Victory Medals (DM2-195991 Pte. A. B. Nicholson. A.S.C.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, the Second War awards both privately inscribed '36156 Sgt. A. B. Nicholson REME'; Service Medal of the Order of St John, silvered, with two Additional Award Bars (41663 Pte. A. B. Nicholson. Yorks. S.J.A.B. 1949.) *very fine*
 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**James Adolphus Nicholson.**); Jubilee 1887, Metropolitan Police, bronze (**PC, J. Nicholson. Y, Div.**); Service Medal of the Order of St John, silver, with one Additional Award Bar (**7208 Pte. J. Nicholson Lancaster Div. No. 4 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1929**) *additional award bar damaged on last, the Jubilee Medal worn, therefore fair, otherwise good very fine (8)*
£70-£90
- Adolph B. Nicholson** was born in Leeds in 1899, the son of Oswald Nicholson.

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- 192** *Pair: Staff Nurse Jessie Nicholson, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve*
British War and Victory Medals (S/Nurse J. Nicholson.) *surname partially officially corrected on BWM, good very fine*
- Pair: Staff Nurse Lilian Nicholson, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve*
British War and Victory Medals (S. Nurse L. Nicholson.); together with the recipient's Queen Mary's Needlework Guild Medal, gilt and enamel, unnamed, with riband bars for 1916, 1917, and 1918, and to 'Q.M.N.G.' riband bar, *nearly very fine (5)* *£100-£140*
- Miss Jessie Nicholson** joined Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve on 4 January 1916, and served during the Great War with the Army of the Black Sea in the Salonika theatre of war from 1 June 1917.
Sold with copied research.
- Miss Lilian Nicholson** served with Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve during the Great War in the Salonika theatre of war from 20 October 1916.

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- 193** *Three: Lieutenant G. L. Nicholson, Royal Air Force*
British War and Victory Medals (2/Lieut. G. L. Nicholson. R.A.F.); India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (Lieut. G. L. Nicholson. R.A.F.) *good very fine (3)* *£200-£240*
- Gordon Lorenzo Nicholson** was born in Aldershot, Hampshire, on 11 January 1898, and was educated at Solent College, Hampshire. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps on 30 November 1917.

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- 194** *Pair: Corporal F. W. Nicholson, Royal Air Force*
British War and Victory Medals (12493. Cpl. F. W. Nicholson. R.A.F.) in named card box of issue, *good very fine*
- Pair: Private R. Nicholson, Royal Air Force*
British War and Victory Medals (238590 Pte. 1. R. Nicholson. R.A.F.) *very fine*
- Pair: Aircraftman 1st Class A. E. Nicholson, Royal Air Force*
British War and Victory Medals (27679. 1.A.M. A. E. Nicholson. R.A.F.) *very fine (6)* *£120-£160*
- 12493 Corporal F. W. Nicholson** joined the Royal Flying Corps as Rigger on 2 November 1915.

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- 195** *Seven: Police Lieutenant R. D. Nicolson, Federation of Malaya Police, late Gunner, Canadian Field Artillery*
British War and Victory Medals (301816 Gnr. R. D. Nicolson. C.F.A.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.R. (1228 P/Lt. R. D. Nicolson. F. of M. Pol.) *surname partially officially corrected on last, good very fine and better (7)* *£120-£160*

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- 196** *Pair: Private M. Nicholson, Machine Gun Corps, late Connaught Rangers*
British War Medal 1914-20 (7021 Pte. M. Nicholson. Conn. Rang.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (7812589 Pte. M. Nicholson, M.G.C.) *good very fine (2)* *£80-£100*
- Mark Nicholson** served in France and Flanders with the Connaught Rangers from 26 September 1914. He later transferred to the Machine Gun Corps and is also entitled to the 1914 Star with clasp and the Victory Medal.

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- 197** *Pair: Sergeant R. O. Nicholson, Royal Artillery*
General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (77809 Gnr. R. O. Nicholson. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1046714 Sgt. R. O. Nicholson, R.A.) *contact marks and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* *£80-£100*
- Richard Oakey Nicholson** was born on 30 December 1898, the son of Sergeant William Nicholson, 17th Lancers.

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- 198** *Family Group:*
General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2657018 Gdsmn. H. R. Nicholson. C. Gds.) *nearly extremely fine*
- Four: Corporal E. C. Nicholson, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was taken Prisoner of War during the Second World War*
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (4273315 Fus. E. C. Nicholson. N.F.) *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£160-£200*
- Harry Robson Nicholson** was born in Hexham, Northumberland, on 15 April 1916 and attested for the Coldstream Guards at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 20 May 1935. He served with the 3rd Battalion in Palestine from 3 October to 30 December 1936, and died in Aldershot Military Hospital of cerebro-spinal fever on 8 April 1937.
- E. C. Nicholson**, the brother of Harry Robson Nicholson, served with the 4th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (Territorial Force) during the Second World War and was taken Prisoner of War in North Africa, being held at Stalag 4b at Mühlberg, Brandenburg.
- Sold with copied research.

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- 199** *Five: Signalmán E. R. Nicholson, Royal Signals*
India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine (5)* *£70-£90*

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- 200** *Five: Midshipman J. G. Nicholson, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Isis was mined and sank off the Normandy coast, 20 July 1944*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure 'Midshipman John Garvin [sic] Nicholson R.N.', *extremely fine* £70-£90
John Girvin Nicholson was born at Dartmouth on 15 September 1925, and served during the Second World War as a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Isis*. He was killed in action, aged 18, when *Isis* was mined and sank off the Normandy coast on 20 July 1944 with the loss of 11 Officers and 144 ratings, and is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.
 Sold with copied research including a small photograph of the recipient.
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- 201** *Four: Petty Officer D. J. Nicholson, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, with fixed suspension (MX.767071 D. J. Nicholson. R.P.O. H.M.S. Ganges.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (4) £60-£80
D. J. Nicholson was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (judging by the fixed suspension on the 2nd type issue) between 1954 and 1956.
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- 202** *Six: Lieutenant and Honorary Captain E. S. Nicholson, South Staffordshire Regiment*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (Lt E S Nicholson S Stafford R) *good very fine* (6) £100-£140
E. S. Nicholson qualified for his Efficiency Medal on 19 January 1945, and the award appeared in the *London Gazette* on 25 March 1986.
 Sold with Defence Council enclosure for the Second War awards (implying a late claim) and Ministry of Defence enclosure for the Efficiency Medal, addressed to 'Captain E. S. Nicholson, 3 Cleveland Avenue, Limeslade, Swansea', and dated 17 June 1986.
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- 203** *Six: Craftsman R. D. Nicholson, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (1441126 Cfn. R. D. Nicholson. R.E.M.E.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £60-£80
-
- 204** *Five: Corporal J. N. H. Nicholson, Royal Military Police*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Army Council enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. J. N. H. Nicholson, 180 Lytham Road, Southport, Lancs.'; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (7684804 Cpl. J. N. H. Nicholson. R.M.P.), with named Record Office enclosure, dated 8 September 1949, *minor contact marks, nearly extremely fine*
Five: Police Constable R. Nicholson
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Const. Raymond Nicholson) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (10) £100-£140
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- 205** *Three: Major N. E. Nicholson, Northumberland Fusiliers, later Home Guard*
 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Army Council enclosure for the first and third, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Major N. E. Nicholson, Moor House, Byton-on-Tyne, Co. Durham'; and with Home Secretary's enclosure for the Defence Medal; together with two Sedburgh Preparatory School Prize Medals, bronze; and a Tyne Garrison Medallion 1914-1918, silver, attributed to the recipient's Father, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Nicholson, Tynemouth Royal Garrison Artillery, *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: Attributed to Sergeant Miss Kathleen E. Nicholson, Royal Air Force
 Defence and War Medals, with Air Council enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Miss K. E. Nicholson, 2, Holly Ave., Newton-le-Wilows, Lancs.', *the address marked through, but still (just) legible*; together with a R.A.F. cap badge and portrait photograph of the recipient, *extremely fine (lot)* £60-£80
Norris Edmond Nicholson was born on 8 April 1909, the fourth son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Hodgson Nicholson, Tynemouth Royal Garrison Artillery, and was educated at Sedburgh Preparatory School and Charterhouse. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers on 5 November 1927, and served during the Second World War as a Major in the Northumberland Fusiliers, and post-War in the Home Guard. He died at Marley Hill, Co. Durham, on 7 November 1954.
 Sold with a Home Guard Certificate of Appreciation 1952-56, named to 'Major Norris Edmond Nicholson', in a glazed display frame; and a portrait caricature of the recipient, captioned 'Major "Norrie" Nicholson', and dated 1946, in a glazed display frame.
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- 206** *Four: Corporal W. E. Nicholson, Royal Air Force*
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (547148 Cpl. W. E. Nicholson R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (547148 Cpl. W. E. Nicholson. R.A.F.) *very fine* (4) £100-£140
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- 207** *Three: Police Constable R. J. Nicholson*
 Defence Medal; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Police Long Service Medal, G.VI.R. (Const. Robert J. Nicholson) *minor edge bruise to last, nearly extremely fine* (3) £60-£80
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- 208** *Pair: Able Seaman G. Nicholson, Royal Navy*
 Korea 1950-53 (D/SSX. 833341 G. Nicholson A.B. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *very fine* (2) £70-£90

209 *Pair: Private T. Nicholson, King's Shropshire Light Infantry*
Korea 1950-53 (19043869 Pte. T. Nicholson. K.S.L.I.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *very fine* (2) *£120-£160*

210 *Pair: Craftsman C. Nicholson, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers*
Korea 1950-53 (22814603 Cfn. C. Nicholson. R.E.M.E.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) *£60-£80*

211 *Pair: Driver F. Nicholson, Royal Army Service Corps*
Korea 1950-53 (T/22306441 Dvr. F. Nicholson. R.A.S.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *rank on the first officially corrected, otherwise good very fine* (2) *£80-£100*

Frank Nicholson was born on 23 October 1931, and was living at Thorne, near Doncaster, at the time of joining the Royal Army Service Corps in January 1950. He embarked for Korea in the following August and was awarded a £15 Korea gratuity upon his return to the U.K. in August 1951. Sold with original Soldier's Service and Pay Book and two photographs of the recipient.

212 *Pair: J. F. Nicholson, Australian Forces*
Vietnam 1964-73 (2785944 J. F. Nicholson) number officially corrected; South Vietnam Medal 1964, no clasp (2785944 J. F. Nicholson) *very fine* (2) *£120-£160*

213



Pair: Bombardier S. Nicholson, Royal Artillery

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24344457 Gnr S Nicholson RA); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24344457 Bdr S Nicholson RA) *very fine* (2) *£400-£500*

214



Pair: Lance-Corporal T. K. Nicholson, Scots Guards

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24239028 Gdsm T K Nicholson SG); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24239028 LCpl T K Nicholson SG) *good very fine* (2) *£700-£900*



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 17 Sep Boat Service 1812 (**James Nicholson.**) *small edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine* £5,000-£7,000

Provenance: Fergus Gowans Collection; Christie's, November 1985.

James Nicholson is confirmed as a Quarter Master in H.M.S. *Eagle* during the boat action against twenty-five vessels in the mouth of the river Po, northern Italy. One other man of this name received a medal with two clasps for Copenhagen 1801 and Syria. Eleven clasps were issued for this Boat Service action.

H.M.S. Eagle, off Ancona, Sept. 23rd, 1812

'Sir, I have to acquaint you, that having anchored this ship on the 16th instant, in consequence of calms, off Cape Maistro, I directed the first lieutenant, during the night, to lie off the Cape with three barges, to intercept the enemy's coasting trade; and that on the following day I weighed and anchored off the Po, where I was joined by the barges, with two gun-boats, and fifteen vessels laden with oil, each vessel carrying from a six to an eight pounder, which had been captured by the boats that day: the particulars of this gallant affair reflect the greatest honour on the officers and men employed in it.

In the morning, a convoy of twenty-three sail, with two gun-boats, were perceived standing towards Goro, which, on the barges approaching, drew up in line of battle, under cover of a four-gun battery, and the beach lined with armed people, with the two gun-boats advanced in their front.

Lieutenant Cannon, with the whole of his small force, instantly attacked, and carried the largest gun-boat, and turned her guns upon the convoy, whilst he performed the same manoeuvre, with equal success, on the second, and then directed his attention to the convoy, which, after some resistance, struck their colours, excepting two who made their escape. Not being able to man all of them, six were burnt, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

When I consider, Sir, the strong position the enemy were in, each vessel carrying a heavy gun, besides musketry, under the protection of two gun-boats, flanked by a fort, and that the shallowness of the channel occasioned our boats to be frequently aground, while towing up to make the attack, I feel I should neither be doing my duty or justice to my own feeling, were I not to recommend most strongly to your notice the officers employed on this service; and sorry am I that this recommendation can no longer benefit Lieut. Cannon, who died of his wounds on the 22nd.

In the death of this gallant young man the country has lost one of its most promising officers, and I have deeply to regret the loss of a most valuable, and tried first Lieutenant.

He has left two brothers, midshipmen on board the ship, one of whom has served his time, and passed his examination for a Lieutenant, and has also frequently distinguished himself in action.

A list of the killed and wounded I have the honour of enclosing.

Lieutenant Festing, on whom the command devolved, on Lieutenant Cannon's being wounded, deserves much credit in continuing the attack, and conducting the captured vessels out.

I have the honour to be &c.

C. Rowley, Captain.'

Sold with further research including an eye-witness account of this remarkable action by one George Watson, who was wounded and later a Greenwich Pensioner, taken from '*From the Lower Deck - The Navy 1780-1840*' by Henry Batnham.

216 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**Josiah Nicholson.**) *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

Provenance: Glendining's, June 1924; Christie's, November 1983.

Josiah Nicholson is confirmed as an Ordinary Seaman on board H.M.S. *Bellerophon* at Syria (borne as Joseph).



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Vittoria (**A. Nicholson, Lieut. 2nd Life Gds.**) *minor edge nicks, otherwise extremely fine* £1,600-£2,000



Provenance: Payne Collection 1910; Buckland Dix & Wood, May 1992. Only 7 M.G.S. medals to officers in the 2nd Life Guards. This officer's Waterloo medal (named McInnes) is in a private collection.

Alexander Nicholson was born Alexander McInnes, son of Thomas McInnes of Edinburgh, by Jane Nicholson, sister to Lieutenant-General Robert Nicholson who distinguished himself at the siege of Baroach in the East Indies. McInnes was commissioned Lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards on 8 March 1810, and was promoted to Captain on 1 March 1813. He served in the Peninsula from November 1812 to July 1813 and was present at the Battle of Vittoria on 21 June 1813. He retired in 1814 but accepted a new commission as Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards on 16 June 1814, and was present with the regiment in the Netherlands when brigaded with the Royal Horse Guards and the 1st King's Dragoon Guards to form the 1st Cavalry or Household Brigade, under Major General Lord Edward Somerset. At Waterloo he took part in Uxbridge's charge against d'Erlon's corps that cost 17 killed and 41 wounded.

McInnes assumed the name and arms of Nicholson by Royal Licence in 1821. He married Cecilia Innes, eldest daughter and co-heir of Peter Innes of Fracafield, in Shetland. She died in 1842.

In an account of the battle written in 1834, McInnes recalled '...After this we again formed on our original ground (behind the Brussels road opposite Mont St. Jean) but whether in squadrons or one line I cannot now remember. We remained here until the Grand Advance of the line about 7 o'clock in the evening...' Thereafter the 2nd Life Guards entered Paris on 7 July and remained in France until 17 January 1816 whence they embarked at Boulogne for England. They were back in London by 8 February 1816.

In the *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* Volume 47, 1969, there appeared an article on the above officer by Major A. McK. Annand, together with this illustration of the striking 1821 portrait of Captain Alexander McInnes [Nicholson], 2nd Life Guards, wearing his Waterloo medal, by Ramsay Richard Reinagle (1775-1862).

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1862 occurs the following notice:-

'Feb. 9th - In the Charterhouse, aged 82, Alexander Nicholson, Esq., formerly Captain 2nd Life Guards, late of East Court, Charlton King's, near Cheltenham, and of Ufford, Suffolk. Descended from an old family long settled at Loan End, near Norham, co. Durham.'

218



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca (**J. Nicholson, Capt. 53rd Foot**) *small edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* *£2,000-£2,400*

Joseph Nicholson was born in Sunderland, County Durham, on 8 November 1783, and was aged twenty-four on his first entrance into the Army as an Ensign in the 53rd Foot, 11 August 1808, becoming a Lieutenant on 9 August 1810. He served with the 53rd in the Peninsula from April 1809 to April 1814, and was present at the crossing of the Douro, the battles of 'Talavera de la Reyna, 27th and 28th July 1809, Busaco, 27th Sept. 1810, Salamanca, 22nd July 1812.' He was 'severely wounded when Commanding a Company in the Battle of Salamanca. Grant of a years Pay as Captain.' He was appointed Staff Adjutant at Albany Barracks, Isle of Wight, 22 June 1815, and promoted to Captain on 15 March 1821. Placed on half-pay on 25 November 1825, on reduction of the establishment, he was appointed Paymaster in the 84th Foot on 7 September 1826, and served with the regiment in Jamaica, March 1827 to December 1829. He was appointed Paymaster to the 75th Foot on 28 April 1846, and retired on half-pay on 13 August 1847.

219



Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Busaco, Badajoz, Salamanca, St. Sebastian, Nive (**John Nicholson, 1st Foot**) *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£1,600-£2,000*

Provenance: Glendining's, January 1916, October 1952, and February 1985.

John Nicholson was granted a Late Pension in respect of 'Two severe wounds' [WO 116/63 refers].

220



Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Corunna, Fuentes D'Onor, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**D. Nicholson, 92nd Foot**.) *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£1,600-£2,000*

Donald Nicholson was also present at the battle of Waterloo in Captain John Warren's Company.

221



Waterloo 1815 (**Lieut. J. Nicholson, 3rd Batt. 14th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with steel clip and silver bar suspension, *nearly extremely fine* *£3,600-£4,400*

John Nicholson was born at Brigg and christened at Wraby, Lincolnshire, on 21 October 1791. He joined the Hertfordshire Militia as an Ensign on 4 December 1812, and was appointed Ensign, from the Hertfordshire Militia, in the 14th Foot on 25 December 1813, having provided 30 volunteers to the 14th Foot from his Militia. Promoted to Lieutenant in April 1815, he fought with the 14th at the battle of Waterloo and also at the taking of Cambray, and was placed on half-pay in March 1816. He is shown as being a Tax Surveyor in 1929, and was commissioned Ensign (late Lieutenant half-pay 14th Foot) in the East York Regiment of Militia on 2 June 1855, was subsequently appointed acting Quartermaster and was still serving in this position until at least 1864.

222



Waterloo 1815 (**Lieut. B. W. Nicholson, 2nd Batt. 30th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *minor edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than very fine* *£3,600-£4,400*

Benjamin Walter Nicholson was appointed Ensign in the 13th Foot on 10 July 1805, aged 25 years. He was promoted to Lieutenant in the 30th Foot on 14 April 1806. He served at the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, India in 1807-14, the Netherlands in 1814, and at Waterloo. The senior Lieutenant in the regiment at Waterloo he was promoted to a Company after the battle by recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton of the 30th Foot, 20 July 1815, and was placed on half-pay on 25 June 1817.

An anecdote about Nicholson appears in Ensign Edward Macready's account of Waterloo in *'Historical Records of the XXX Regiment'*:

'When Chambers fell, his friend Nicholson threw himself on the body, and sobbed aloud "My friend, my friend."' There may well be some poetic licence here but considering that Chambers was the senior Captain and Nicholson the senior Lieutenant, their commissions dating from 1807 and 1806 respectively, there were, with the exception of another Lieutenant, no other officers with longer service in the regiment, and there can be no doubting their long and old friendships.

The following memorial inscription to his wife is on a tomb in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin:

'Sacred to the memory of Maria the affectionate wife of Capt. B. W. Nicholson, late 30th Regt. who died May 5th 1855 aged 74 years. She accompanied him in his campaigns to the East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, St Helena and was in Antwerp during the three days of Waterloo where her husband had been engaged. May she rest in peace.'

223



China 1842 (**E. Nicholson, Midshipman, H.M.S. Sulphur.**) original suspension, *one or two minor edge bruises and light contact wear, otherwise very fine* £600-£800

Edward Nicholson, who was from the Isle of Wight, joined H.M.S. *Sulphur* as a College Volunteer in February 1836, aged 14 years. He was appointed Midshipman on 30 June 1838 and subsequently served in *Sulphur* off China during the First Opium War but appears to have left the Service shortly afterwards.

224



China 1842 (**John Nicholson, Corporal, Royal Marines**) original suspension, *extremely fine* £500-£700

John Nicholson was born at Stonehouse, Kingsbridge, Devon, circa 1805-7, and joined the Royal Marines as a Drummer on 3 June 1825. He joined H.M.S. *Wellesley* on 3 April 1841 and took part in the operations in China in 1841 on 7 January, 26 February and 1 March, 23-30 May, 30 August, and 1-10 October. He was discharged to *Pelican* on 1 February 1842, but this ship took no further part in the war in China. Nicholson was invalided from *Pelican* at Chusan on 28 October 1842, to H.M. Sloop *Columbine*, for "passage to sick quarters England." *Columbine* left Singapore on 15 November 1842, but Nicholson died on board of chronic bronchitis on 20 February 1843, and was buried at sea off Cape Finisterre.

225



Punniar Star 1843 (**Private William Nicholson 50th Queen's Own Regt.**) fitted with adapted straight bar suspension, *very fine* £400-£500

William Nicholson enlisted into the 50th Regiment at Kendal on 8 June 1841, and joined his regiment in India on 1 April 1842. He served in the Gwalior campaign including the battle of Punniar, 29 December 1843, and in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46 during which he was wounded at the battle of Moodkee on 18 December 1845. After a period in hospital at Calcutta, Nicholson was invalided home and discharged at Chatham on 13 March 1849.

- 226** Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Lieut. C. A. Nicolson, 25th Bengal N.I.**) *very fine* £380-£420
Charles Arthur Nicolson retired from the Bengal Army with the rank of Major on 16 June 1855.

- 227** Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**Ensign F. C. Nicholson, 72nd Bengal N.I.**) *very fine* £380-£420
Fitzherbert Christie Nicolson was born at Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, on 4 November 1830, joined the Bengal Army in November 1845 and served as an Ensign in the 72nd Bengal Native Infantry during the Second Sikh War. He died at Barrackpore, India, on 13 November 1854.

- 228** Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (**2270 Pt. W. Nicholson. 44th. Regt.**) Regimentally impressed naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £260-£300
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2002.
 Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

- 229** Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Josh. Nicholson, 7th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising and light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £500-£700
Joseph Nicholson died of disease at Scutari on 24 November 1854.



- 230** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**994 Pte. W. Nicholson 1st Bn. York L.I.**) *minor official correction to unit, otherwise good very fine* £140-£180
 Medal roll notes 'Died 1 November 1886'.

- 231** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92, with two further clasps loose on ribbon, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (**1311 Pte. J. Nicholson 2d Bn. Hamps. R.**) *nearly very fine* £140-£180
 Requires verification of the two later clasps.

- 232** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**Lieut. S. Nicholson. 1st D.C.L.I.**) *good very fine* £500-£700



Samuel Nicholson was born on 6 June 1862, and was educated at Repton School and Trinity College, Dublin, from where he graduated B.A. in 1883. He was commissioned a Lieutenant on 14 May 1884, and posted to the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. He served with his battalion in Malta in 1885-86, and afterwards in India from 1888. He died during the Wuntho Expedition, in Burma, of sunstroke near Mansie on 19 April 1891.

233



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Lushai 1889-92 (**3727 Pte. W. Nicholson 4th Bn. K.Rl. Rif. Corps**) brooch fitting removed from clasp backstrap, otherwise good very fine *£300-£400*

234 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 (**2254 Pte. H. Nicholson. 2d Bn. Manch. R.**) very fine *£160-£200*
Sold with some details.

235 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 (**170 Pte. J. Nicholson. 2d Bn. Manch. R.**) edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine *£140-£180*
Sold with some details; recipient also entitled to Egypt 1882 without clasp.

236 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Drumr. J. Nicholson, 1st Batn. 6th Regt.**) extremely fine *£140-£180*
John Nicholson was 'engaged at the battle of Baraoun, near Jugdispore under Colonel Corfield' [L/Mil/5/75 folio 59]. He died in hospital at Benares on 7 December 1858.

237 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Schl. Mr. Sgt. Wm. Nicholson, 8th Hussars.**) small edge bruise, otherwise very fine *£280-£320*

238



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow (**Corpl. Fredk. Nicholson, 1st Bn. 8th Regt.**) good very fine *£400-£500*

Provenance: The Jubilee Collection, Glendining's May 1992.

Frederick Nicholson died of cholera at Fort William, Calcutta, on 25 April 1860, aged 33.



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Tpr. R. G. Nicholson. Diamond Fds Horse.) clasp face bent at one side, otherwise very fine £600-£800



Medal roll notes that a duplicate medal and clasp was issued in February 1920. The medal offered above is the original issue.

Richard Granville Nicholson was born at Rondebosch, Cape Town, on 8 March 1859, son of John Granville Nicholson. He was educated in Cape Town and moved to the Transvaal in 1876 where he joined the Diamond Fields Horse. He took part in the Gaika and Galeka wars 1877-78, and the Griqualand rebellion of February 1878. According to the *South African Who's Who* 1931-32, he also served in the 'Zulu War of 1879-80 at Kambula and Ziobanne. Assegai wound at latter place. Seccocoeni 1880, Basuto, 1881. Mapoch 1883.' He accompanied Major Granville when he escorted Empress Eugenie through portion of Zululand in 1880 to visit the grave of her son, the Prince Imperial.

Nicholson raised a Boer expeditionary party to enter Mashonaland in 1889-90, but was persuaded by Cecil Rhodes to join the Pioneer Column instead. He duly raised the Zoutpansberg section of the Corps, and led it south-west to Mafeking in May 1890 in the rank of Lieutenant and Intelligence Officer. He returned to South Africa soon after the disbandment of the Pioneer Corps.

He fought for the Z.A.R. during the Boer War, serving with his scouts in Natal, and later as Staff Officer to General Beyers. He was a Member of the Legislative Assembly, first Transvaal Parliament, 1907. He was returned unopposed for Waterberg in the first Union Parliament, 1910. Served in German South-West Africa in 1914-15 as a Major in the 3rd Mounted Brigade, being mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 22 August 1918) and awarded the O.B.E. in June 1919.

Major Nicholson died at his farm, Mathiba's Kraal, Pietersburg, on 17 September 1931, when newspapers all over the country carried reports that typically described him as '*probably the best known man in the Northern Transvaal, a mighty hunter, a friend of Selous, who knew the Northern part of South Africa as very few indeed knew it.*'

In addition to the O.B.E. and Zulu War Medal, Nicholson received the Union Medal 1910, the Anglo-Boer War medal, 1914-15 Star trio, the B.S.A. Co. medal for Mashonaland 1890, and most probably the Cape General Service Medal. Some of these remain with his descendants in South Africa.

Sold with a copy of the recently published biography of Nicholson, '*Oupa, OBE: Family Man, Fighter, Friend; Major Richard Granville Nicholson*', by his granddaughter Shelagh Nation, Pinetown, 2016.

240



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**1720. Pte. H. Nicholson. 1st Dn. Gds.**) *extremely fine* *£400-£500*

241



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**614. Pte. J. Nicholson. 2/4th Foot.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£400-£500*

James Nicholson was born at Warton, Carnforth, in 1855 and attested for the 2/4th Foot at Lancaster on 25 May 1876, aged 21, with previous service in the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia. He served in South Africa from December 1878 to February 1880 and was engaged in the Zulu campaign of 1879. He was discharged at Preston on 19 May 1888.

242

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**1262 Pte. R. Nicholson. 63rd Regt.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* *£70-£90*

Richard Nicholson was born in the Parish of Wingate, Durham, and enlisted into the 63rd Regiment on 21 July 1868, aged 19 years 8 months, a coal miner by trade. He was discharged at Tipperary after 18 years service having been awarded medals for service in Afghanistan 1879-80 and Egypt 1882. Sold with copied discharge papers.

243



Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Peiwar Kotal (**1205 Pte. W. Nicholson. 65th. Foot.**) *nearly extremely fine and rare to unit* *£300-£400*

William Nicholson was born in Liverpool in 1847, and attested for the 65th Regiment of Foot on 28 December 1868. He was discharged on 11 March 1876, but subsequently re-enlisted, and served as one of just 6 officers and 22 other ranks of the Regiment in Afghanistan, where they were employed on lines of communication signals. Present at the action at Peiwar Kotal on 2 December 1878, he died on 3 July 1879.

244 Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (**56/12 Private D. Nicholson 92nd. Highlanders**) *recipient's initial officially corrected, nearly very fine* *£200-£240*

- 245 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**1011. Pte. E. Nicholson, 1/R. Suss: R.**) *edge bruising and pitting from star, therefore good fine* *£100-£140*

- 246 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**41/1903. Pte. M. Nicholson. 1/Berks. R.**) *edge bruising, pitting and contact marks, very fine* *£180-£220*

Provenance: Spink, July 1991.

Michael Nicholson was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, and attested for the Berkshire Regiment at Dover on 17 October 1879. He served with the Regiment in Egypt and the Sudan, and was discharged on 6 October 1891.

247



- Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (**2627. Pte. A. Nicholson. 1/R. Hrs.**) *pitting from star, otherwise very fine* *£280-£320*

A scarce combination to the Royal Highlanders.

- 248 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**R. H. Nicholson, Surgn., R.N. H.M.S. Albacore.**) *some very light pitting from star, otherwise better than very fine* *£140-£180*

Robert Howard Nicholson was the son of Captain Huntley Nicholson, late 1st Foot and 42nd Highlanders (M.G.S. & A. of I.), and was trained at the London Hospital becoming L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, and L.M. in 1882; also in 1882 M.R.C.S., England. He served as Surgeon R.N. aboard H.M.S. *Albacore*, 4, a composite Gun-boat and took part in the Egyptian War of 1884-85. He retired in March 1914 as Fleet Surgeon and died in 1934. Sold with full service details.

- 249 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**3368 Pte. H. Nicholson 2d Bn. Arg: & Suthd: Highrs:**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* *£100-£140*

- 250 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**G. Nicholson, Ldg: Seaman. H.M.S. Powerful**) *attempted obliteration of impressed naming but fully legible, nearly very fine* *£60-£80*

- 251 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (**Tpr: W. Nicholson. Gorrings F.C.**) *extremely fine* *£100-£140*

Wilfred Nicholson was a resident of Cradock and joined the Rail Section of Cradock Town Guard on 1 January 1902, having previously served as a Trooper with Gorrings Flying Column for 4 months, that unit being disbanded in December 1901. Sold with copied Cradock T.G. attestation papers.

- 252 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast (**2781 Pte. J. Nicholson, Rl: Scots.**) *good very fine* *£80-£100*

With copied medal roll entry which states 'To England 15. X. 00, invalidated'.

- 253 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Transvaal (**3575 Pte. T. Nicholson, W. Riding Regt.**) *edge bruise and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£140-£180*

Thomas Nicholson was born at Castleford, York. He was wounded at Paardeberg on 18 February 1900.

After the action at Klip Kraal Drift on the 16th, two other drifts were subsequently similarly secured, and Cronje and his men were brought to bay at Paardeberg. Here the Boers entrenched themselves strongly on the river banks, with the British surrounding them on all sides. Such was the position on the 18 February, when Cronje's position was attacked. To get at the Boer marksmen, who lay hidden among the bush-fringed banks of the river, it was necessary to advance across an open plain without cover for about 1,000 yards in the face of a most destructive fire. In their gallant charge on this occasion the West Ridings lost 3 officers and 126 N.C.O. and men in killed and wounded.

- 254** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**Capt. W. A. Nicholson, 69/B., R.F.A.**) *good very fine* £400-£500

Walter Adams Nicholson was born on 28 September 1869, and was educated at Shrewsbury School and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant R.A. on 27 July 1888; Lieutenant, 27 July 1891; Captain, 17 February 1899; Major, 13 July 1904. He was appointed Adjutant to the 3rd Kent Volunteer Artillery under Colonel Hozier on 9 March 1896. He served in the South African War in 1901 and took part in the operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony and Cape Colony, March to October 1901. He subsequently served in Egypt and India, and retired from the Army on 28 September 1909, but rejoined on the outbreak of war in August 1914. He served with the Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders from February 1915, was wounded and gassed during the Second Battle of Ypres at the end of April, being invalided home. Upon his recovery he was appointed Temp. Lieutenant-Colonel and given command of a Brigade R.F.A., which he took to the front in August 1915. He took part in the battle of the Somme in July 1916, after which he returned to the Ypres salient, taking part in the battle of Messines Ridge, and was killed in action near Ypres on 4 September 1917, by a bomb dropped from an enemy aeroplane.

- 255** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**25473 Tpr: D. Nicholson. C. in C. Body Gd:**) *naming officially re-impressed, good very fine* £80-£100

David Cooper Nicholson was discharged at Cape Town on 14 June 1901, time expired after just 193 days service. Sold with copied record of service and medal roll entry.

256



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Lieut: M. N. Nicholson, Kimberley L.H.**) *very small edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine and a scarce combination of clasps* £400-£500

Murdo Norman Nicholson served as a Staff Sergeant in the Kimberley Town Guard, Regimental number 399. He was commissioned as Lieutenant in the Kimberley Light Horse on 7 March 1900, aged 30, and was placed on the Reserve on 30 June 1902. Also entitled to King's South Africa medal with 2 clasps. Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

- 257** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (**6180 Pte. C. Nicholson. Essex Regt.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £80-£100

Entitled to 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, not those listed above.

- 258** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (**7295 Pte. F. S. Nicholson, R: Lanc: Regt.**) *very fine* £80-£100

Frederick Samuel Nicholson was born in the Parish of Ulverston, Lancaster, and enlisted into the Royal Lancaster Regiment on 5 February 1900, aged 21 years 4 months. He served in South Africa from 17 March 1900 to 31 May 1901, and was discharged on 6 June 1901. Sold with copied discharge papers.

- 259** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Transvaal (**18 Pte. E. Nicholson, Scots Gds:**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £120-£160

Evan Nicholson served in the Scots Guards from 12 November 1899 until 12 June 1900, when he transferred to the South African Constabulary as Trooper No. 894, 3rd Battalion, "C" Troop. Also entitled to the King's South Africa medal with 2 clasps.

- 260** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**2767 Corp: F. Nicholson. S. Lanc: Regt.**) *very fine* £100-£140

Frederick Bentley Nicholson was born in Salford in 1869. He attested for the South Lancashire Regiment on 14 June 1889, aged 19 years 2 months, a soda water maker by trade. He was discharged on 3 June 1902 and is additionally entitled to the King's South Africa medal with 2 clasps. He was afterwards a music librarian for Manchester Corporation.

- 261** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**63 Tpr: A. Nicholson. Bethune's M.I.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140

Sold with copied medal roll entry which shows additional entitlement to clasps for Tugela Heights and Laing's Nek. He enlisted into Bethune's Mounted infantry on 19 April 1899 and was discharged on 22 April 1901.

- 262** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**264 Pte. T. S. Nicholson, Natal Mtd: Infy:**) *very fine* *£80-£100*

Private T. S. Nicholson was wounded at Spion Kop, 24 January 1900, whilst serving with the Imperial Light Infantry (No. 403). He also served with the Prince of Wales' Light Horse (No. 31406) and Waldron's Scouts (No. 1521), No. 4 Wing of the National Scouts. He was awarded the Q.S.A. with 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, and Laing's Nek. A second Q.S.A., without clasp, was issued to him under the National Scouts but was sent unclaimed back to Woolwich in March 1909.

Sold with copied medal roll entries.

- 263** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**894 Tpr: E. Nicholson. S.A.C.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine* *£40-£50*

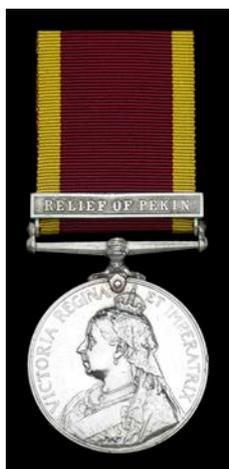
Evan Nicholson attested for the Scots Guards and served as a Lance-Corporal with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 12 November 1899 to 12 June 1900 (entitled to a Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, and Transvaal). He later transferred to the South African Constabulary, and saw further served with "C" Troop, 3rd Battalion.

- 264** Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (**27997 Pte. G. H. Nicholson.**) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£100-£140*

George Henry Nicholson served in South Africa with the 11th Company (Yorkshire Dragoons), 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry.

- 265** China 1900, no clasp (**E. V. Nicholson, Ord, H.M.S. Aurora.**) *very fine* *£160-£200*

- 266** China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (**2748 Volr. C. F. Nicholson**) *good very fine and rare* *£260-£300*



- 267** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**I.P. N. Nicholson.**) *good very fine* *£70-£90*

- 268** Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr: W. H. Nicholson, Natal Mtd. Rifles.**) *good very fine* *£140-£180*

- 269** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**1676 Pte. C. Nicholson, 1st Bn. Northd. Fus:**) *nearly very fine* *£80-£100*

Charles Nicholson was born at Gateshead, Durham, in February 1887, and enlisted into the Northumberland Fusiliers on 12 October 1905. He served on the North West Frontier in 1908 (Medal with Clasp) and in France and Flanders from 13 August 1914 (1914 Star with Clasp). He joined the Royal Flying Corps as a 2nd Class Air Mechanic on 11 June 1916, was promoted to Corporal on 1 March 1918 and transferred to the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918. He was discharged on 22 July 1920.

- 270** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**Capt. A. R. Nicholson, I.A.R.O.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*

- 271** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**330513 A.C.2. E. H. Nicholson. R.A.F.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£80-£100*

Served with 28 Squadron R.A.F. in Waziristan. Rejoined the R.A.F. in the Second World War as a fitter at O.T.U. Turnhouse.

- 272** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**P/O. J. A. Nicholson. R.A.F.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£160-£200*

James Aristotle Nicholson died on 2 May 1941, whilst serving as a Sergeant Pilot R.A.F.V.R. at No. 5 Service Flying Training School, which he had joined on 15 February 1941. He is buried in Market Drayton Cemetery.

273 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**Eng. Capt. G. C. Nicolson. R.N.; Malcolm Nicolson**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £50-£70

Gilbert C. Nicolson entered the Royal Navy as a Probationary Assistant Engineer on 1 July 1890, and was posted to H.M.S. *Hood* on 1 June 1893. Promoted Engineer on 6 November 1894, he served in the Battleship H.M.S. *Alexandria* from that date, before transferring to the Surveying Vessel H.M.S. *Rambler* on 3 August 1897; the Torpedo Boat Destroyer H.M.S. *Sturgeon* in April 1900; and the Torpedo Boat Destroyer H.M.S. *Greyhound* on 6 February 1901. He was promoted Engineer Lieutenant on 2 September 1902, and Engineer Commander on 10 September 1907, and served during the Great War on the books of H.M.S. *Pembroke* for stores, general duties in Depot, and to supervise the machinery of ships under the orders of the Commander in Chief. He was promoted Engineer Captain on the General Staff on 29 January 1918, and his final entry in the Navy Lists is as Engineer Captain in the Battleship H.M.S. *St. Vincent* on 10 February 1919.

Malcolm Nicolson served during the Great War in the Mercantile Marine.

274 British War Medal 1914-20 (11) (**H-38336 Pte. T. Nicolson. 13-Hrs.; 32994 Pte. A. C. Nicolson. York. R.; 24070 Pte. G. Nicolson. R.S. Fus.; 45203 Pte. T. W. Nicolson. K.O. Sco. Bord.; 201865 Pte. J. Nicolson. K.O.Y.L.I.; 19-497 Pte. R. H. Nicolson. Durh. L.I.; 31972 Pte. J. L. Nicolson. H.L.I.; 82625 Pte. D. W. Nicolson. M.G.C.; 208512. 1.A. M. E. F. Nicolson. R.A.F.; 15230 Cpl. J. M. Nicolson. N.Z.E.F.; Pte. W. R. Nicolson. 4th. S.A.I.**) *generally nearly very fine and better (11)* £140-£180

H-38336 Private Tom Nicolson attested for the 13th Hussars, and served with the Corps of Dragoons in India during the Third Afghan War (also entitled to an India General Service Medal with clasp Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 named to him as a Private in the 1st Dragoon Guards).

24070 Private G. Nicolson was born at Anna, Dumfriesshire, and attested there for the Royal Scots Fusiliers. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 30 July 1916. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

201865 Private James Nicolson attested for the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry on 1 March 1915, and was discharged on 22 March 1918.

31972 Private James Lowther Nicolson, a native of Pitlochry, Perthshire, attested for the Highland Light Infantry and served with the 17th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 8 July 1917, and is buried in Ramscappelle Road Military Cemetery, Belgium.

82625 Private David William Nicolson was born in Literary, Scotland, on 8 April 1897, and attested for the Seaforth Highlanders at Thurso. Transferring to the Machine Gun Corps, he served with the 19th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 9 April 1918. He is buried in Denain Communal Cemetery, France.

275 Victory Medal 1914-19 (8) (**C.Z.5211 J. Nicolson. A.B. R.N.V.R.; Lieut. C. Nicolson.; 52754 Gnr. J. Nicolson. R.A.; 1349 Spr. G. R. Nicolson. R.E.; 128261 Pnr. G. Nicolson. R.E.; 9-4146 Pte. J. W. Nicolson. Durh. L.I.; 14 Sjt R. Nicolson R.A.M.C.; J. H. Nicolson. B.R.C. & St. J.J.**); Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Pte. J. B. Nicolson. 4th. Infantry.**) *generally nearly very fine and better (9)* £80-£100

52754 Gunner James Nicolson attested for the Royal Field Artillery, and served with the 18th Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 September 1914.

1349 Sapper George R. Nicolson attested for the Royal Engineers, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 January 1915. He transferred to Class Z Reserve on 19 February 1919.

9-4146 Private John William Nicolson attested for the Durham Light Infantry at Gateshead, and served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 10 January 1917, and is buried in Bulls Road Cemetery, Somme, France.

276 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**4991 Pte. J. Nicolson. High. L.I.**); Memorial Plaque (James Nicolson) *good very fine and better (2)* £60-£80

James Nicolson was born in Glasgow, and attested there for the Highland Light Infantry. He served with the 18th (4th Glasgow Bantam) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 7 November 1917. He is buried in Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Belgium.

277 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**201041 Cpl. T. A. Nicolson. Camerons.**) *rank officially corrected, nearly very fine* £60-£80

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

Thomas Aitken Nicolson, a native of Edinburgh, was born in Moffat, Dumfriesshire, and attested for the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders at Edinburgh. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, was awarded the Military Medal, and was killed in action on 1 October 1918. He is buried in Oosttaverne Wood Cemetery, Wytschaete, Belgium.

278 Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**43447 Cpl. W. Nicolson. M.G.C.**) *minor edge bruising, contact marks and some scratches to obverse field, nearly very fine* £80-£100

279 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (**C/JX. 747124 S. J. Nicolson A/A.B. R.N.**) *light contact marks, otherwise better than very fine* £100-£140

280 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**RM.16185 J. G. Nicolson. Mne. R.M.**) *nearly very fine* £140-£180

281 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**S. Nicolson**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2), (**24375191 Gnr. A. Nicolson RA.; 24202980 Dvr. D. R. Nicolson RCT.**) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

282 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**89317 Pte. W. Nicolson. North'd Fus.**) *very fine* £50-£70

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- 283** General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine (**4269826 Tpr. J. W. Nicholson The Royals**); another, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**22900453 Tpr. F. Nicholson. 12 L.**) *minor official correction to first letter of surname, nearly very fine* (2) *£80-£100*
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- 284** General Service 1918-62 (3), 1 clasp, Palestine (**T/56932. Dvr. J. Nicholson. R.A.S.C.**); 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2), (**19001805 Gnr. T. E. Nicholson. R.A.; 2668474 Gdsm. W. Nicholson. Coldm. Gds.**) the last in its named card box of issue, *the first with light pitting from stars, otherwise very fine or better* (3) *£100-£140*
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- 285** General Service 1918-62 (3), 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**19084932 Cfn. J. T. Nicholson. R.E.M.E.**); 1 clasp, Malaya, E. II.R. (**22790000 Pte. V. Nicholson. R. Lincolns.**) *minor official to last two letters of unit*; 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23492163 Sigmn. F. A. Nicholson. R. Sigs.**) *nearly very fine or better* (3) *£80-£100*
-
- 286** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**22049777 Cpl. J. A. Nicholson. R.A.M.C.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**23948068 Pte. D. Nicholson. RAMC.**) *very fine* (2) *£80-£100*
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- 287** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**2/Lt. B. W. Nicholson. 3 Green Jackets.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*
-
- 288** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23991187 Tpr. K. Nicholson. 4/7 DG.**) *good very fine* *£50-£70*
-
- 289** General Service 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Radfan (**23863305 Pte. J. Nicholson. KOSB.**); 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24271603 Pte B Nicholson Green Howards**) *good very fine or better* (2) *£80-£100*
-
- 290** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (**22790000 Pte. V. J. Nicholson. 2 E. Anglian.**) *extremely fine* *£70-£90*
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- 291** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (**F.974036 J. Nicholson. R.E.M. (A).1. R.N.**) together with two silver Royal Tournament medals, hallmarked London 1972 and 1974, reverses inscribed '1973 Field Gun Comp.' and '1974 Field Gun Comp.' but otherwise unnamed, *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£80-£100*
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- 292** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (**RM.17563 W. A. G. Nicholson. Mne. R.M.**) second clasp loose as issued, *nearly extremely fine* *£200-£240*
- William Albert George Nicholson** was born in 1940 and served 10 years in the Royal Marines, including service with 45 Commando in Aden and with 42 Commando in Tanganyika, and also aboard H.M.S. *Bulwark*.
- Sold with some brief notes.
-
- 293** Coronation 1911, silver (**From His Majesty to J. H. Nicholson, Provost of Maxwelltown, 1911.**) contemporarily engraved naming, with replacement claw and small ring suspension, *edge nicks, very fine* *£70-£90*
- John Hastie Nicholson** was born in Ruthwell in 1853 and served on the Town Council of Maxwelltown, Dumfriesshire, from 1890. He was appointed a Magistrate in 1896, and was appointed Provost of Maxwelltown in 1907. He died on 9 October 1921.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 294** Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**186082 Gnr: T. Nicholson. R.F.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£70-£90*
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919:
'In recognition of valuable service rendered in connection with the War.'
- Thomas Nicholson** was born in South Wigston, Leicestershire, in 1886 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 6 November 1916. He served during the Great War in India, and subsequently during the Third Afghan War (entitled to British War Medal and India General Service Medal with Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 clasp), and was advanced Staff Sergeant.
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- 295** Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**S-2395 S.Sjt: H. P. Nicholson. No.1 Co: 50/N. Bn: D. Tn. A.S.C. -T.F.**) *good very fine* *£80-£100*
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1916.
- Hugh Percy Nicholson** was born in 1893 and attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers (Territorial Force) at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 3 March 1913. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 April 1915, before transferring to the Army Service Corps on 25 January 1916, and was posted to No. 1 Company, 50th Northern Battalion, Divisional Train, with whom he was awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal.
- He returned to the U.K. on 24 January 1918, and his unit was disbanded on 27 March 1919.
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- 296** Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**Ply. 12234 C.S.M. W. Nicholson. 28. 2. 1951.**) *good very fine* *£140-£180*
- William Nicholson** was born in 1885 and served in the Royal Marines in the Persian Gulf 1909-1914 aboard H.M.S. *Fox* (Medal with clasp), and during the Great War as a Sergeant (1914-15 Trio).
- He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in November 1918, and served in the Admiralty Constabulary at R.N. Hospital, Portsmouth, from November 1942 until his retirement in July 1950.

- 297** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**3311 Qr. Mr. Serjt. A. Nicholson, R.E.**) *extremely fine* £70-£90
Asher Nicholson was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, in 1833 and attested for the Royal Sappers and Miners at York on 5 May 1855. He was advanced Quartermaster Sergeant on 16 June 1875, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, on 3 February 1877. He was discharged on 11 September of that year, after 22 years and 130 days' service, of which 18 months had been spent in St. Helena, and 3 years and 1 month in South Africa. This is his sole entitlement.
 Sold with copied record of service.
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- 298** Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**687 Dvr. F. Nicholson. R.F.A.**); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (**7581533 Pte. J. H. Nicholson R.A.O.C.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £60-£80
Frederick Nicholson enlisted on 17 November 1893, and served in India from January 1896 to April 1902. During this period he received two injuries, a contusion to the abdomen in June 1899, and a wound to the right shin in September 1900. He served at Home from May 1902 until his discharge on 18 April 1913. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal with Gratuity in Army Order 104 of 1912, and was granted a Pension of 11d per diem for life.
 Sold with copied discharge papers.
-
- 299** Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (**4440955. W.O. Cl. 2 C. H. Nicholson. S. Arms. Sch.**) small official correction to unit, *good very fine* £60-£80
-
- 300** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Jn. Nicholson Caulker H.M.S. Asia. 20 Yrs.**) engraved naming, *traces of lacquer, nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
John Nicholson was born in Gosport, Hampshire, on 5 July 1833, and joined the Royal Navy as Carpenter's Crew on 28 February 1854, serving initially in H.M.S. *Neptune*. Transferring to H.M.S. *Harrier* on 10 February 1863, he served in her during the New Zealand Wars (entitled to New Zealand Medal dated 1863-1864), before transferring to H.M.S. *Excellent* on 1 April 1865. He joined H.M.S. *Asia* in the rate of Caulker on 21 February 1874, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal later that year, prior to being advanced Shipwright on 11 May 1874. He was finally shore pensioned on 31 January 1886, after more than 32 years' service.
 Sold with copied record of service.
-
- 301** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Henry Nicholson. Comd. Boatn. H.M. Coast Guard**) *small scratch and light cabinet marks to obverse, nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
-
- 302** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (3), E.VII.R. (**268422 A. J. Nicholson, C.E.R.A. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Hecla.**); G.V.R., 1st issue (2), (**301054 Albert Nicholson, Sto. 1 Cl. H.M.A. Attentive II.; PO.1626. James Nicholson, Private R.M.L.I.**) *nearly very fine or better (3)* £80-£100
-
- 303** Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.R.I. cypher, the reverse engraved '**Capt. C. Nicholson, Gr. I.R. Ry. V. Rifle Corps**', hallmarks for London 1894, with integral top riband bar, *minor corrections to name and unit, good very fine* £200-£240
Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, June 2009.
Charles Nicholson was employed by the Great Indian Peninsular Railways as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in the Locomotive and Carriage Department based at Igutpuri. He was granted a commission as a Lieutenant in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps on 11 March 1876, was advanced to Captain in April 1879, and was granted the honorary rank of Major in January 1894. He was awarded the Volunteer Officers' Decoration per General Order No. 708 of 5 July 1895, and resigned his commission whilst retaining his rank on 14 February 1896.
 Sold with copied research.
-
- 304** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (2) (**No. 888 Battery Sergeant Major T. Nicholson. 1st N.R.Y.V.A.; 2554 Bomb:-Whlr: J. Nicholson. 1st N.R. of York: V.A.**) the first with engraved naming, the second with impressed naming, *very fine (2)* £60-£80
 1st North Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery.
-
- 305** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**Vol: M Nicholson Bl: & N.W. Ry: Vol: Rifles**) *good very fine* £60-£80
 Bengal and North West Railway Volunteer Rifles.
-
- 306** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**192 Pte. A. Nicholson. 5/Durham L.I.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
A. Nicholson was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 1 of 1909.
 Approximately 32 T.F.E.M.s awarded to the 5th Battalion Durham Light Infantry.
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- 307** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**700092 Cpl.-A. Sjt. R. Nicholson. R.F.A.**) *very fine* £60-£80
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- 308** Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (3), (**2072252. Spr. S. G. Nicholson. R.E.; T.760816 Cpl. A. Nicholson. R. A.S.C.; T.1463545. Dvr. H. M. Nicholson. R.A.S.C.**); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (**1440276 Gnr. F. R. Nicholson. R.A.**) *good very fine or better (4)* £80-£100

309 Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C. (3), E.VII.R. (**70934 A. Nicolson, Sean. 1 Cl., R.N.R.**); G.V.R., coinage head (**1837 V. E. Nicolson. Sto., R.N.R.**); G.VI.R., 1st issue (**10837 B. D. Nicolson. Smn. R.N.R.**) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£100

310 Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C. (3), E.VII.R. (2), (**D.3354, J. Nicolson, Sean. 1 Cl., R.N.R.**; **C.724 M. A. Nicolson, Sean. R.N.R.**); G.VI.R. (**10580 B. A. Nicolson. Smn. R.N.R.**) *the last with official corrections*; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**SS. 1761 CH.B. 8366 N. W. Nicolson. A.B. R.F.R.**) *good very fine or better* (4) £100-£140

311 Police Long Service Medal, G.VI.R. (**Const. Jack M. Nicolson**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (5), G.V.R., 1st issue (**Robert Nicolson**); G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18 (2), (**Robert B. Nicolson**; **Stanley V. Nicolson**) latter in card box of issue; G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Frederick F. Nicolson**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Michael S. Nicolson**) *good very fine or better* (6) £60-£80

Stanley Voile Nicolson served with the Essex Special Constabular, and was presented with his Special Constabulary Long Service Medal at the Drill Hall, Grays, Essex, on 17 December 1921.

312 Memorial Plaque (3) (**John Robert Nicolson**; **William James Nicolson**; **James Nicolson**) *last mounted for display in a circular oak frame, generally very fine* (3) £80-£100

William James Nicolson, a native of Southwark, London, served with the 4th (London) Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, and died at home on 15 February 1915. He is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone in Nunhead (All Saints) Cemetery, London. The recipient has no Medal Index Card, and given the date and location of his death it is likely that he was not entitled to any campaign medals for the Great War.

There are two men with the name John Robert Nicolson, and several men with the name James Nicolson, listed on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour for the Great War.

313 Memorial Plaque (**Frederick William Nicolson**); together with the recipient's Memorial Scroll 'Pte. Frederick William Nicolson, Royal Lancaster Regt.', mounted together in a glazed display frame, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

Frederick William Nicolson was born at Dalton, Lancashire, and attested for the Royal Lancaster Regiment at Lancaster. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 31 July 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

314



A display group of medals representative of those worn by Wing Commander J. B. Nicolson, Royal Air Force

Victoria Cross, *copy*; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., *copy*; 1939-45 Star, 1 *copy* clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display, together with a portrait photographic image of the recipient; riband bar; and R.A.F. cloth wings, *generally very fine* (7) £200-£300

V.C. *London Gazette* 15 November 1940:

'During an engagement with the enemy near Southampton on 16th August 1940, Flight Lieutenant Nicolson's aircraft was hit by four cannon shells, two of which wounded him whilst another set fire to the gravity tank. When about to abandon his aircraft owing to flames in the cockpit he sighted an enemy fighter. This he attacked and shot down, although as a result of staying in his burning aircraft he sustained serious burns to his hands, face, neck and legs. Flight Lieutenant Nicolson has always displayed great enthusiasm for air fighting and this incident shows that he possesses courage and determination of a high order. By continuing to engage the enemy after he had been wounded and his aircraft set on fire, he displayed exceptional gallantry and disregard for the safety of his own life.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 11 August 1944.

James Brindley Nicolson was the only Battle of Britain pilot to be awarded the Victoria Cross during the Second World War. His original V.C. and other medals is on display in the R.A.F. Museum, Hendon.

Sold with a print of Nicolson winning his V.C., entitled "Battle of Britain VC" by Robert Taylor, mounted in a glazed display frame.

Single Orders and Decorations

x315



The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, K.P., Knight's mantle star, 228mm, cloth bullion, silver and gilt wire and sequins, with velvet centre, *paper backing deteriorated, considerable wear to points and elsewhere, otherwise reasonable condition, rare* *£600-£800*

316



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Military) Knight Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, silver, silver, gilt, gold, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, with short section of sash riband for display purposes, *extremely fine* (2) *£2,400-£2,800*

317 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£1,200-£1,600*

318



The Royal Guelphic Order, K.H. (Military) Knight's breast badge, gold and enamel, *green enamel damage to wreaths around central medallion on both sides, otherwise very fine* *£1,400-£1,800*

319

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with full neck riband, in *Garrard, London, case of issue, extremely fine* *£300-£400*

320



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, D.B.E. (Civil) Dame Commander's 2nd type, set of insignia, by *Thomas Fattorini, London*, comprising shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on lady's bow riband; Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, in case of issue, *of recent manufacture, extremely fine (2)* *£600-£800*

- 321** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 1st type, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in *Garrard & Co. Ltd* case of issue, *good very fine* £240-£280
- 322** 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, *extremely fine* £240-£280
- 323** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918, *good very fine* £70-£90
- 324** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
- 325** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type, Lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; with related miniature award, *extremely fine* £120-£160
- 326** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in a somewhat earlier *Garrard, London* case, the lid embossed 'O.B.E. (Mil)', *extremely fine* £80-£120
- 327** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type, breast badge, silver, *extremely fine*
The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge (2), 4th type (1974-84), circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles flush with the background, silver and enamel, *good very fine* (3) £100-£140
- 328** Military Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1944', with original mounting pin, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £400-£500

329



Kaisar-I-Hind, G.V.R., 1st class, 2nd 'solid' type, gold, with integral top riband bar, in fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* £1,400-£1,800

- 330** The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace, set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; Star, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, with miniature width and short section of full width neck riband, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £120-£160
- 331** The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (2), Officer's (Brother's), breast badge, silver and enamel, heraldic beasts in angles; Serving Brother's breast badge, 4th type (1974-84), silver and enamel, circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles flush with the background, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £50-£70

Campaign Groups and Pairs

332



An extremely rare '1848 raised date' M.S.M. group of three awarded to Colour Sergeant W. Overitt, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers

Ghuznee 1839, reverse contemporarily engraved 'Corporal William Overitt, H.C. 1st. European Regt.'; Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur 1845, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Serjt. W: Overitt 1st. E:L:l); Honourable East India Company Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., with 1848 below bust (Color Sergt. Wm. Overitt. 1st. Euro: Bengal Fusrs. 16th. Novr. 1849.) all with top silver riband bars, *suspension post refurbished on first, edge bruising to last, contact marks, very fine, the last extremely rare (3)* *£3,000-£4,000*

William Overitt was born in St. Botlot's, Essex, in c.1810, and attested for the H.E.I.C.'s Infantry at London in April 1829. He embarked for India in *Princess Charlotte of Wales* on 5 June of that year, and remained there for the rest of his life. Posted to the 1st Bengal European Regiment, he was present in the attack and capture of Ghuznee in 1839, whilst holding the rank of Corporal, and served during the 1st Sikh War (the regiment having been renamed the 1st Bengal European Light Infantry in 1840), whilst holding the rank of Sergeant. He was awarded the H.E.I.C. Meritorious Service Medal on 16 November 1849 per Bengal Government General Order 425, and was granted an annuity of £14 14s as a reward for distinguished and meritorious service, whilst holding the rank of Colour Sergeant (the regiment having been renamed the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers in 1846). He was pensioned on 28 June 1850, and died at Dum Dum on 13 April 1877. Four years later, following the Childers Reforms in 1881, his old Regiment was renamed the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Fewer than 10 '1848 raised date' Meritorious Service Medals are believed to have been awarded to the British Army, and the Honourable East India Company M.S.M. with the raised date must be equally rare- the only other example to have appeared at public auction in recent years sold in these rooms in September 2004 as part of the Brian Ritchie collection.



Four: Paymaster C. E. P. Hall, Royal Navy

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Chas. E. P. Hall, Clerk.); Baltic 1854-55 (Chas. E. P. Hall: Paymaster.) contemporarily engraved naming; China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857 (Chas. E. P. Hall: Paymaster.) contemporarily engraved naming; St. Jean d'Acre 1840, silver, unnamed as issued, *polished, minor edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* *£1,200-£1,600*

Charles Edward Phelps Hall was born in Malta on 29 December 1820 and joined H.M.S. *Caledonia* as a volunteer at Malta on 16 November 1836. A marginal note in the Muster Lists states that he served as a 'Clerk's Assistant'; and another notes that he was an 'Assistant in Captain's Office.' He transferred to H.M.S. *Rodney* on 8 November 1839 as a Clerk's Assistant, and was promoted to Clerk on 1 January 1840. He served in her during the operations on and off the coast of Syria, and at the bombardment of Acre on 11 November 1840, and 'passed' from (Petty Officer) Clerk to (Officer) Clerk on 7 March 1842. He joined H.M.S. *Albion* on 12 November 1843, and then H.M.S. *Alert* on 22 October 1847 as Acting Paymaster. He next joined H.M.S. *Volcano* on 7 December 1850, being advanced to Paymaster and Purser on 11 November 1851, and was 'present in her boats in the first attack on Lagos in 1851' (*Allen's Navy List* refers).

After nine months on half pay he joined H.M.S. *Basilisk* on 24 January 1854, and served in her during the Baltic campaign, remaining in her until she was paid off on 5 December 1855. After 15 months on half pay he joined H.M.S. *Transit* on 6 March 1857, before transferring to H.M.S. *Nankin* for 'special service' on 30 August 1857, and served in her during the Second China War. After further service in various other ships he retired on 30 September 1862, and died in Plymouth on 21 June 1868.

Sold with copied research.

334



Five: Able Seaman (Pensioner) John Murphy, Royal Navy

China 1842 (John Murphy, Petty Offr. H.M.S. *Blenheim*); Baltic 1854-55, unnamed; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Jno. Murphy. H.M.S. "Hannibal") clasp loose on ribbon as issued, contemporary engraved naming; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., Anchor obverse (John Murphy Master at Arms H.M.S. *Tyne* 21 Years); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, fitted with Crimean suspension, unnamed, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and a very rare group (5)*
£2,600-£3,000

John Murphy was born at Cobh, County Cork, in 1807, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 3rd Class in H.M.S. *Semiramis* on 27 September 1823, and rated Ordinary Seaman on 30 May 1825 (presumably his 18th birthday). He was drafted to *Windsor Castle* on 30 May 1828, and rated Able Seaman on 1 October 1828; drafted to *Stag* on 21 June 1831 and to *Malabar* on 19 October 1832. He was next drafted to *Hercules* on 18 February 1839, and to *Blenheim* on 15 January 1840, in which ship he was promoted to Quarter Master, 22 March 1841, and earned his China 1842 medal. He was discharged from *Blenheim* on 28 March 1843, and entered *Tyne* as an Able Seaman on 17 June 1843, being advanced to Captain of the After Guard on 1 August 1843, and to Ships Corporal on 3 December 1843. He was discharged from *Tyne* on 7 January 1847, with over 21 years and 3 months adult service, qualifying him for pension and Long Service and Good Conduct medal.

Murphy returned to the Royal Navy on 14 December 1850 as an Able Seaman (Pensioner) in *St George*, in which ship he earned the Baltic medal (sent to *Royal William* 18 March 1856). On 14 November 1854, he was drafted to *Hannibal* in which ship he earned the Crimea medal with Sebastopol clasp. He next entered *Algiers* on 25 January 1856, and was finally drafted to *Royal William* on 10 August 1856. The Description Book for *Royal William* records that he was then single, aged 49, and that he was discharged on 25 November 1858, having been 'Missing 21 days & supposed to have been drowned.' Sold with full research.

335



Four: Sergeant John Court, Royal Marine Artillery

Baltic 1854-55, unnamed; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (J. Court, Sergt. R.M.A. H.M.S. *Princess Royal*) contemporary engraved naming; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (J. Court. Serjt. R.M.A. H.M.S. *Amphion*. 21 Yrs.); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed, fitted with scroll suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (4)*
£800-£1,000

John Court was born at Glastonbury, Somerset, and attested as a Private with the Royal Marines on 9 October 1841, aged 20 years. He served in the rank of Sergeant in the Royal Marine Artillery aboard H.M.S. *Princess Royal* in both the Baltic and the Crimea. He was set off the rolls on 14 February 1863 - discharged for length of service - having been paid off from his last ship, *Amphion*, on 20 December 1862, to Portsmouth Head Quarters.

336 *Four: Sergeant E. Lane, 6th Dragoon Guards, later 1st Dragoon Guards, who was slightly wounded at Narnoul during the Indian Mutiny on 16 November 1857*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Pte. E. Lane. 6th. Dgn. Gds.) contemporarily engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Edwd. Lane, 6th. Dragn. Gds.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (849. Sergt. E. Lane 1st. Dragn. Gds.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (E. Lane. 6th. Dgn. Gds.) contemporarily engraved naming, plugged and fitted with Crimea-style suspension, *heavy contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine (4)* *£500-£700*

Edward Lane attested for the 6th Dragoon Guards, and served with them during the Crimean War, and in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, where he was slightly wounded at Narnoul on 16 November 1857.

Note: The latest published transcript of the Indian Mutiny Medal Roll shows the recipient as being entitled to the clasp for Delhi.

337 *Pair: Private H. Hobart, 6th Dragoon Guards*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Pte H. Hobart 6th Drag Gds.) contemporary engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasps (Henry. Hobart. 6th Dragoon Gds) *contact marks, generally nearly very fine (2)* *£280-£320*

Died 30 June 1860.

338 *Three: Gunner G. Richardson, Royal Artillery*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, *this loose on riband*, unnamed as issued; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Gr. & Dr. Geo. Richardson, 12th. Bn. R. Arty.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with simple scroll suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* *£340-£380*

George Richardson was born in Shankill, Belfast, and attested for the Royal Artillery in March 1849. He served in the Crimea; with the 5th Company, 12th Battalion in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny; and in Bermuda. He was discharged at Portsmouth on 28 June 1870, after 20 years and 233 days' service; with 54 entries in the Regimental defaulters book, and having been tried five times by Court Martial, he did not qualify for a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

The 5th Company, 12th Battalion, Royal Artillery received the Honour Title "Strange's Battery" for their action near Doadpore (20 October 1858) when two guns, under the command of Lieutenant T. B. Strange, outran their own cavalry, drove over a gun emplacement, routed the enemy, and captured their guns.

339 *Pair: Drummer James Richardson, 18th Regiment*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Drumr. Jas. Richardson 18th Regt.) officially impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed, *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* *£200-£260*

340 *Pair: Major H. D. Marsh, 82nd Regiment*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Lieut. H. D. Marsh. 82nd Regt.) engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasps (Lieut. H. D. Marsh, 82nd Regt.) *light contact marks, therefore generally very fine (2)* *£400-£500*

Henry Dyke Marsh was the son of Captain E. Marsh, Indian Army, of Ivychurch, Kent and Nethersole, Somerset. He was commissioned Ensign in the 82nd Foot in September 1854, and advanced to Lieutenant in July the following year. Marsh served with the Regiment in the Crimea from 2 September 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol.

Marsh served in the North West Provinces during the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the operations at Cawnpore under Windham (where he had his horse disabled whilst serving as Acting Orderly Officer), and the defeat there of the Gwalior Contingent (6 December 1857) by Lord Clyde; also being present at the action of Kala, Nuddee, the occupation of Futtehghur, capture of Bareilly, relief of Shahjehanpore, actions of Khankur and Bunkagaon, and the affairs of Mahomdee and Shahabad.

Marsh advanced to Captain in March 1863, and retired with the rank of Major. He was subsequently appointed a Military Knight of Windsor, and died in August 1907.



Three: Brevet Major H. J. Baynes, 88th Regiment, who was severely wounded at the Battle of Inkermann

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Capt. Henry Baynes, 88th Conght. Rangs.) engraved naming, clasps refitted on a replacement mount; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Capt. H. J. Baynes, 88th Regt.); Turkish Crimea 1855, contemporary tailor's copy by 'J.B.', unnamed, swivel ring suspension, the three with matching top bars, good very fine (3) £800-£1,200

Provenance: Sothebys, December 1960 (when sold with his father's medals); Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.

Henry James Le Marchant Baynes was born in 1829 at Woolwich, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Baynes, Royal Artillery, KH, wounded at Waterloo and Talavera small gold medal recipient. He was commissioned an Ensign in the 88th Regiment on 14 April 1846; purchased a Lieutenancy in September 1848; promoted to Captain in December 1854. Present at the siege of Sebastopol and in the Battles of Alma and Inkermann, he was severely wounded in the latter engagement on 5 November 1854. Lieutenant-Colonel Steevens makes mention of visiting Baynes and another Connaught's Officer 'lying wounded in the same tent' shortly afterwards (*The Crimean Campaign with the Connaught Rangers* refers). Later served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, being present at the operations at Cawnpore, 26 November-6 December 1857; siege of Lucknow and siege of Calpee. With copied research

342 Pair: Private A. Neal, 7th Hussars

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (215 Pte. A. Neal 7th. Hussars) re-engraved naming; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (215 Pte. A. Neal. 7th. Hussars.) edge nicks, very fine and better (2) £300-£400

Arthur Neal served with the 7th Hussars in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny (103 'no clasp' medals awarded to the 7th Hussars) and in the expedition led by Brevet Colonel A. F. Macdonnell against Sultan Muhammad Khan, who had attacked the fort of Shabkadar with a force of Mohmans and Bajauris, December 1863 to January 1864 (155 'North West Frontier' clasps awarded to the 7th Hussars).

343 Pair: Private M. McGravey, 10th Foot

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (M, Mc.Gravey, 1st. Batn. 10th. Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2628. Michael Mc.Gravey. 1st. battn. 10th. Foot.) edge bruising, good very fine (2) £360-£440

Michael McGravey was born in Boyle, co. Roscommon, in 1824 and attested for the 10th Foot at Liverpool on 2 November 1847. He served with them in India for 11 years, and saw active service during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, and in South Africa for 3 years. He was discharged on 25 May 1869, after 21 years and 205 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service.

344 Pair: Private W. Clinch, East Surrey Regiment

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1677. Pte. W. Clinch. 70th Foot.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (1677. Pte. W. Clinch. 2/E Surr. R.) very fine (2) £180-£220

345 Three: Captain C. Lightening, Commissary Department, Indian Army, late Northumberland Fusiliers

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Offg. Sub-Cond. C. Lightening, Comst. Dt.); India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Looshai, *clasps remounted in this order* (Sergt. C. Lightening Commt. Dept.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (Sergt. C. Lightening. Commt. Dept.) *light contact marks, tones, good very fine and better* (3)
£400-£500

Charles Lightening was born in Bengal 11 January 1844, the son of Quartermaster Sergeant James Lightening, 9th Foot, a veteran of the First Afghan and First Sikh Wars. He attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers on 11 January 1859, on his 15th birthday; arrived in India on 20 January 1860; and was appointed a Drummer on 22 November 1860. Transferring to the Commissariat Department (Unattached List (Supernumerary)) on 1 January 1870, he was promoted Sergeant on 10 February 1871, and served with the Commissariat Transport Corps during the Expedition against the Looshais, 9 December 1871 to 20 February 1872, as part of the left hand Cachar column under Brigadier-General G. Bouchier, which also included Captain F. S. Roberts (later Field Marshal Lord Roberts).

Lightening saw further service in the Duffla Expedition as part of the column under General Stafford (although no clasp was issued for this expedition), and during the Second Afghan War from 18 September 1879 to 15 October 1880, where he was in the commissariat charge at Sheh Bulia and elsewhere across the frontier during that period. He was appointed Sub-Conductor in the Commissariat Department on 21 May 1881, and saw further service during the Third Burma War, being promoted Honorary Lieutenant on 18 January 1891 'for service in the field'.

Lightening was confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant on 20 March 1895, and is noted as 'serving with the Chitral Relief Force' (although it is unconfirmed as to whether or not he received a medal); and was advanced to his ultimate rank of Captain on 13 August 1895. He retired on 11 January 1899, on his 55th birthday, and died on 8 March 1916.

Sold with a large quantity of copied research, including service papers and medal roll extracts.

346 Pair: Surgeon (Captain) J. Baptist, Indian Subordinate Medical Department

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Asst. Apoth. T. Baptist. Sub-Medl. Dept.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Surgn. Lt. J. Baptist I.S.M.D.) *latter officially re-engraved, edge nicks and light contact marks, very fine* (2)
£240-£280

Timothy Baptist was born in India on 24 January 1849 in India, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Ambrose Emmanuel Baptist. He joined the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, on 16 August 1866, and was appointed Assistant Apothecary 1st Class on 10 January 1872. He served during the Second Afghan War at the Gara Heights near Kam Dakka, and was promoted Apothecary 2nd Grade on 12 June 1884, and Apothecary 1st Grade on 12 April 1889. He was commissioned Senior Assistant Surgeon (Honorary Lieutenant) on 23 August 1895, and died in Lahore on 8 April 1901 whilst holding the rank of Captain in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

347 Pair: Sergeant E. J. Jago, Royal Marines

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (E. J. Jago. Sergt. R.M.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed, *the first with heavy contact pitting, good fine, the second good very fine* (2)
£160-£200

348**Three: Quarter Master Sergeant Instructor S. Hall, Royal Engineers**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (11422, Sergt. S. Hall, 18th Co. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (11422. Qr. Mr. Sgt. Instr. S. Hall. R.E.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Q.M. Serjt. S. Hall. R.E.); with Army Temperance Medal, silver and enamel, with *blue enamel damage, otherwise generally very fine or better* (4)
£300-£360

Stewart Hall served with the Royal Engineers (awarded L.S. & G.C. in January 1890), advanced to Quarter Master Sergeant Instructor, and was discharged 20 October 1902. He was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal, together with an annuity of £10, on 17 December 1906, and having subsequently been employed as a Surveyor, died in Cleethorpes aged 97 in August 1939.

349 *Family group:***Three: Sergeant W. C. Kemp, Royal Engineers**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (14317. L./Corp: W. C. Kemp. 24th Co. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (14317. Sgt. W. C. Kemp. R.E.); Khedive's Star, 1884-6, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *generally very fine*

Pair: Deckhand W. C. Kemp, Royal Naval Reserve

British War and Victory Medals (4960S.D. W. C. Kemp. D.H. R.N.R.) *nearly extremely fine (5)*

£280-£320

Walter Charles Kemp was born in Penzance in July 1857, and attested for the Royal Engineers at Bodmin in June 1877. He advanced to Sergeant, and was discharged, 15 August 1885.

Walter Charles Kemp was the son of the above.

Sold with Parchment Certificate of Character and Parchment Certificate of Discharge relating the father.

350 *Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. F. Ramsden, Coldstream Guards*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Lt Col: W. J. F. Ramsden. 2/Cdm Gds.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *some pitting from star, otherwise good very fine (2)*

£400-£500

William John Frescville Ramsden was born on 22 May 1845, the son of Captain H. J. Ramsden, 9th Lancers, and the grandson of the 1st Lord Ellenborough. Commissioned Ensign and Lieutenant, Coldstream Guards on 28 October 1864, he was promoted Lieutenant and Captain on 8 May 1867. Promoted Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 September 1875 and Major and Lieutenant-Colonel on 12 August 1882, serving with this rank during the Egyptian campaign of 1882. During his service in Egypt, he was present at the action of Tel-el-Maskhuta on 25 August 1882 and battle of Tel-el-Kebir on 13 September 1882. For his service he received the Egypt medal with clasp and bronze star but retired from the Army on 2 May 1883. Between 5 October 1889 and 1892, he served as a Captain in the Yorkshire Dragoons and during the Great War as Honorary Major of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry (no medal entitlement). Colonel Ramsden died on 8 January 1927 and is buried at St Mary the Virgin, Badsworth.

Sold with a file of research including two copy photographs of the recipient.

351 *Pair: Private F. Date, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85 (1681. Pte. F. Date. 2/D Of C: L.I.) *clasp carriage refurbished; Khedive's Star, 1882, unnamed as issued, generally very fine (2)*

£140-£180

Frederick William Date was born in Hampshire, and was a bookbinder by trade. He attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Aldershot in February 1881. Date served with the 2nd Battalion in Egypt, July 1882 - March 1886, and was discharged as 'Medically unfit', 8 June 1886.

352 *Four: Sergeant Master Tailor L. A. Taylor, 7th Dragoon Guards, late York and Lancaster Regiment and Medical Staff Corps*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (5138. L/Corpl. L. A. Taylor. Med: Staff Corps.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (4217. Sjt. Tr. L. A. Taylor. 7/D.G.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (4217. S:M: Tailor, L. A. Taylor. 7/D'gn G'ds.); Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed as issued, *contact marks and pitting from Star, nearly very fine and better (4)*

£360-£440

Lewis Alexander Taylor was born in Gibraltar in 1865 and attested for the 68th Brigade at Limerick in 28 April 1880, a tailor by trade. Posted to the Medical Staff Corps, he served with them in Egypt, and was promoted Corporal on 26 January 1889, before transferring to the York and Lancaster Regiment with the rank of Sergeant Master Tailor on 13 January 1892, and then transferred with the same rank to the 7th Dragoon Guards on 4 April 1897. He served with the 7th Dragoon Guards in South Africa during the Boer War, before being invalided back to England in February 1900, and was discharged at Shorncliffe on 27 April 1902, after 22 years' service. He died at Mile End, London on 18 July 1940.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.



Three: Company Sergeant Major G. H. Field, Royal Engineers, who commanded a mounted troop of Sappers and was the Senior Royal Engineers N.C.O. at Wepener

India General Service 1854-95, 3 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Sikkim 1888, Samana 1891, *clasp carriage adapted to accommodate later clasps* (17950 2d. Corpl. G. H. Field. Bl. Sappers & Miners) *suspension claw re-affixed*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast (17950. Co: S:M: G. H. Field. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (17950 Q.M. Sgt. G. H. Field. R.E.) *minor edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, the LS&GC better, and a unique combination of clasps* (3) £800-£1,200

George Harry Field was born in Redditch, Warwickshire, in 1863, and attested for the Royal Engineers on 5 April 1883, having previously served Worcestershire Volunteers. He served with the Bengal Sappers and Miners in India from 11 February 1885, and saw action with the Burma Field Force in November 1885, progressing up the Irrawaddy River capturing and destroying a number of batteries thrown up to oppose their advance, eventually reaching Mandalay on 28 November.

Field saw further action in Sikkim in 1888 under Lieutenant Sandbach: 'having heard that some bad characters were preparing to plunder Tumlong, Colonel Michael, with fifty men of the 13 Bengal Infantry and ten men of the Sappers under Lieutenant Sandbach, accompanied by the political officer and the Phodong lama, started today for Kubbi on their way to Tumlong, this reconnaissance being necessary to give confidence to the friendly party in Sikkim.' (*The Homeward Mail*, 22 October 1888 refers).

Having been promoted Corporal in the Royal Engineers on 1 February 1889, Field next served in Samana in 1891, as part of the column commanded by Colonel Brownlow, before returning home on 24 October 1895. He was promoted Sergeant on 1 April 1892.

Following the outbreak of the Boer War, Field's company, the 12th Field Company, Royal Engineers, 'under the command of Major Graham Thomson, landed at East London and proceeded at once to join Sir W. Gatacre's headquarters at Putterkraal between Queenstown and Sterkstroom, where the general was making preparations to drive the Boers out of Stormberg. The greater part of the 12th Field Company was detailed to take part in the operation and went by train to Molteno on the afternoon of the 6th of December, as it was planned that the British force was to make a night march from that place and surprise the Boers at Stormberg. Owing to various causes, the attack failed, and General Gatacre's force retired to Sterkstroom where the 12th Field Company did good work in constructing defences around the town and at advanced positions in front of it.

Major Cedric Maxwell, who had been sent from Cape Town to join Sir W. Gatacre, was appointed commanding Royal Engineer of the Colonial Division under General Brabant on February 10, 1900 and organised a detachment of the 12th Field Company under Company Sergeant Major Field for service as a mounted troop, and did excellent service with the division, which acted on the right flank of the British force at Sterkstroom.' (*The History of the Corps of the Royal Engineers* refers).

Field was promoted Company Sergeant Major on 1 January 1900. In the fighting about Dordrecht, in the second half of February 1900, the Royal Engineers took a very prominent part and were several times very heavily engaged. In Lord Roberts' telegram of 18 February, he mentioned that Brabant 'had attacked Boer position on 16th. He gradually closed in on laager during the day. Fighting lasted from 9 am till dusk.' On 5 March there was again severe fighting near Dordrecht, in which the Cape Mounted Rifles bore the heaviest share of the losses. At Aliwal North, on 11 March, Brabant's Horse had 3 killed and 6 wounded.

The troop took part in a number of engagements, whilst with the division, including the siege of Wepener, and Field is confirmed as the senior N.C.O. of eleven Royal Engineers engaged in the defence of Wepener, 9-25 April 1900. The town was defended mainly by Colonial regiments with fewer than 100 imperial troops present, these mainly from the Royal Scots.

Returning to the U.K. on 10 November 1900, Field was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor on 22 January 1901, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 212 of 1901. He retired at Manchester on 15 July 1907, after 24 years and 102 days' service, having latterly been employed as Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor on the permanent staff of the 3rd Lancashire Royal Engineers (Volunteers). His only surviving son, Gilbert Hugh Field, was killed in action during the Great War on the Western Front on 24 April 1918 whilst serving with the Devonshire Regiment.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

One of only 11 'Wepener' clasps awarded to the Royal Engineers. Furthermore, this combination of seven clasps is believed to be unique to the British Army.

354 *Pair: Assistant Surgeon I. Newton, Indian Subordinate Medical Department*

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (Apoth. I. Newton. I.M.D.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Asst. Surgn. I. Newton I.S.M.D.) *clasp carriage possibly refurbished on latter, edge nicks, very fine and better* (2) *£300-£400*

Issac Newton was born on 23 July 1853, and was advanced to Warrant rank on 23 May 1874. He was commissioned Senior Assistant Surgeon Lieutenant on 6 May 1892, and promoted Senior Assistant Surgeon Captain on 1 April 1905. He does not appear in the Army Lists after 1908.

355



Family Group:

A Sudan pair awarded to Private W. Ward, 21st Lancers, who took part in the celebrated Charge at Omdurman, 2 September 1898

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3271. Pte. W. Ward. 21/L'crs.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3271 Pte. J. Ward 21st. Lcrs.) contemporarily engraved in sans serif capitals, contact marks, suspension slightly loose on first and slack on second, therefore good fine and better

British War Medal 1914-20 (**Deal 11953-S- Pte. J. W. Ward. R.M.**) *very fine* (3)

£1,600-£2,000

W. Ward served with the 21st Lancers in the Sudan, and is confirmed as having taken part in the famous Charge at Omdurman as part of Captain W. M. Doyne's "C" Squadron on 2 September 1898.

356 *Pair: Private G. Dawson, Lincolnshire Regiment and Kolar Gold Field Volunteers*

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (2992 Pte. G. Dawson. 1/Lin. R.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (2992 Pte. G. Dawson 1st. Linc. R.) contemporarily engraved naming; together with two silver Kolar Gold Field Volunteers' Medals; seven Shooting Medals, the majority named to the recipient; a silver Kolar Gold Field Mine Rescue Service Medal; and three Kolar Gold Fields uniform buttons, *edge bruising to the Khedive's Sudan Medal, very fine and better* (lot) *£300-£400*

George Dawson was born in 1874 at Norwich and was already serving with the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, when he attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment at Lincoln on 21st January 1892. He served at the Depot until he was transferred to the 1st Battalion on 13 April 1892, sailing with them for Malta on 1 February 1895 and remaining there until February 1897 at which time he proceeded with his Battalion to Egypt. He participated in the Atbara Campaign and the Expedition to Khartoum in 1898 before his Battalion sailed for Bangalore, India in October of that year where, in 1901 he extended his service to complete 12 years with the Colours.

In 1902 he married a Miss Joyce Henderson at St. John's, Bangalore and then later the same year his Battalion was posted to Secuderabad, where he remained stationed until he was discharged on 15 February 1904 on termination of his period of engagement, with permission to reside in India. He subsequently joined the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers, Auxilliary Force India.



Five: Colonel A. J. Luther, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was awarded the C.B. and three times Mentioned in Despatches for his service during the Great War

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (Captain A. J. Luther R.A.M.C.) *unit officially corrected*; 1914 Star (Lt: Col: A. J. Luther R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Col. A. J. Luther.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (Capt. A. J. Luther R.A.M.C.) *good very fine (5)* £700-£900

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918:

'For valuable services rendered in connection with Military operations in the Field.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 February 1915, 4 January 1917, and 24 December 1917

Anthony John Luther was born in Donnybrook, County Dublin, Ireland on 17 May 1864. He graduated as a Doctor of Medicine LRCSI in 1884 and LRCPI in 1885 and entered the Army Medical Service as Surgeon Captain on 27 July 1887. Serving in Malta, Crete, India, Ceylon, Egypt and the Sudan, he took part in the Nile Expedition of 1898, being present at the battle of Omdurman. Promoted Major on 27 July 1899 and Lieutenant-Colonel on 19 February 1912, he served during the Great War with the British Expeditionary Force on the Western Front from 13 October 1914 as Deputy Director Medical Services XVI Corps. Promoted Brevet Colonel on 18 February 1915 and Colonel on 1 March 1915, he held his position at XVI Corps until 2 November 1915. He continued to serve in France but in March 1918 he was an in-patient at the Royal Military Hospital, Millbank, London suffering from headaches and migraines. For his services during the War, he was three times Mentioned in Despatches, promoted Brevet Colonel, and was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath on 1 January 1918. Retiring to North Wales in 1919, he ceased to be a member of the Reserve of Officers on reaching the age limit on 22 October 1921. Later residing in Farnham, Surrey, he died there on 11 December 1937.

Sold with copied research.



Three: Stoker Petty Officer Patrick Egan, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (P. Egan, Lg. Sto. 1st Cl., H.M.S. *Magicienne*); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (P. Egan, Lg. Sto. 1Cl., H.M.S. *Magicienne.*); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (149196 Patrick Egan, Sto. P.O., H.M.S. *Tamar.*) *very fine (3)* £400-£500

Patrick Egan was born on 24 December 1869, in the Parish of Middleton, County Cork. A labourer by trade he joined the Royal Navy on 3 June 1889, signing on for a period of 12 years and entering the Stoker branch. He joined *Magicienne* on 18 November 1897, receiving promotion to Leading Stoker 2nd Class in August 1899 and to 1st Class in September 1900. During his time in *Magicienne* he saw active service around the coast of Africa including the period October 1899 to November 1900 when she formed part of the Naval forces involved in the Boer War (Medal). From South Africa the ship moved northwards to Jubaland to assist in a punitive expedition following a local uprising (Medal with clasp). He received his L.S. & G.C. medal while serving on the China Station in H.M.S. *Tamar* at Hong Kong on 30 March 1908. He was pensioned to shore on 26 June 1911, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Devonport on 16 July 1911. He does not appear to have been recalled for the Great War.

359 Five: Chief Engine Room Artificer 1st Class T. Powell, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (268745 T. Powell, E.R.A., H.M.S. Redbreast.); 1914-15 Star (268745, T. Powell, C.E.R.A.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (268745 T. Powell, C.E.R.A.1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (268745, Thomas Powell, C.E.R.A. 1Cl. H.M.S. Tamar.) *minor official correction to Christian name, mounted for wear, the QSA nearly very fine, the rest good very fine (5)* £160-£200

Thomas Powell was born in Newcastle Higher, Glamorgan, on 7 January 1871, and joined the Royal Navy on 9 June 1896. He was posted to H.M.S. *Redbreast* on 4 April 1900, and was advanced Acting Chief Engine Room Artificer on 1 January 1905. He served during the Great War mainly borne on the books of various shore establishments, before joining H.M.S. *Tamar* on 17 March 1917, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 March 1918, prior to being shore pensioned on 10 December 1919.

360 Pair: Private W. H. W. Luetchford, 9th Lancers, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his gallantry at Slik Spruit, 2 December 1900

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (3827 Pte. W. Luetchford [sic]. 9th. Lancers); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3827 Pte. W. Luetchford [sic]. 9th. Lancers.) *small dig to reverse of KSA, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* £360-£400

William Henry Wylie Luetchford was born in Leytonstone, Essex, in 1875 and attested for the 9th Lancers on 20 May 1895. He served with the Regiment in India from 17 September 1897, and in South Africa during the Boer War from 14 October 1899 to 4 April 1902, and was Mentioned in Lord Kitchener's Despatch of 8 March 1901 (*London Gazette* 7 May 1901). The *Diary of the 9th Lancers* gives the following account:

'Out column left Bethulie at 6:45 a.m. on Sunday 2nd December 1900, for Slik Spruit, while Pilcher's started out on the Springfontein road. Herbert's column had gone back to Carmel. Arrived at the spruit soon after 11:00 a.m., and had just off-saddled, when we heard Herbert's guns in the distance, and shortly afterwards a message came in to say that Herbert was being heavily attacked on front, left, and rear. We saddled up and moved out towards Badfontein, the "D" Squadron being in front with Lieutenant Theobald's troop in advance. They being opposed by Boers to the left front, our guns came up and cleared the way for them. A good many Boers were now seen to the front and right front. Lieutenant Jackson's troop was sent to the right front, so as to give Theobald's troop time to work round by swinging right-handed. The opposition was now pretty general, and as the Boers saw us coming on rapidly, they opened a gun on us. However, the ridges overlooking the farm and the valley under the Boer position were gained, which caused the Boers to retire from Herbert's left and rear. "A" Squadron had come up in support, while the Yeomanry were sent to hold the kopje from which the Boers originally opened on Theobald.

While this had been going on Lieutenant Theobald had been working round, but had got stranded by wire not many hundreds of yards from the position. Here he was shot through the thigh, as were also two more men. Captain Forrest made endeavours to get to him, but was unsuccessful, owing to the heavy firing. Later on, however, Privates Luetchford and Vincent (both "D" Squadron) made another plucky attempt to get Theobald into a safe place, but although they managed to get to him, could do no more, as any attempt was met with a heavy fire. They all had to lie there for several hours until late in the afternoon, when an ambulance was allowed to go out. Both these men's names were forwarded to the General. Firing kept up all the afternoon along the whole front line, and later on "D" Squadron was sent up the donga to the Middelfontein Farm, which lay close under the kopjes, but no good could be effected. We got no food or blankets till 11:00 p.m., as we all bivouacked on the ground we held, and the carts had been ordered to remain behind until 8:30 p.m.'

Luetchford saw further service in India from 5 April 1902 to 10 March 1903, before transferring to the Army Reserve on 13 March 1903, and was discharged on 19 May 1907, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service.

361 Three: Saddler Sergeant H. Martin, 48th North Somerset Imperial Yeomanry, Berkshire Yeomanry, and Special Constabulary

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 *unofficial rivets between clasps* (23203 Pte. H. Martin 48th Coy Imp: Yeo.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (909 Sd. Sjt: H. Martin Berks: Yeo.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Harry Martin) first two mounted as worn, the third loose, *light contact marks, nearly very fine and better (3)* £300-£400

Harry Martin served with the 48th (North Somerset) Company, 7th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War: the latest published Casualty Roll lists a '370 Private H. Martin, 7 Imperial Yeomanry' as being wounded at Vlakkfontein on 29 May 1901. Martin subsequently served with the Berkshire Yeomanry at Home during the Great War, and consequently did not qualify for any Great War Medals.

362 Four: Bombardier H. Moore, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (30867 A: Br: H. Moor, 79th. Bty: R.F. A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (30867 Bomb: H. Moor. R.F.A.); 1914 Star (30867 Dvr: H. Moore. R.F.A.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (30867 Dvr: H. Moore. R.A.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £140-£180

Harry Moore attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914.

363 *Pair: Gunner H. Brown, 61st Battery, Royal Field Artillery*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (22621 Gnr: H. Brown, 61st. Bty: R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (22621 Gnr: H. Brown. R.F.A.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* **£160-£200**

The 61st Battery was a howitzer battery which arrived at Cape Town on 6 December 1899. It saw fighting at Potgeiter's Drift, Spion Kop, Vaal Kraantz and the Tugela Heights in support of Barton's Brigade. The battery accompanied General Buller to Lydenburg and took part in the engagements in that neighbourhood. In his despatch of 30 March 1900 and his final despatch, General Buller very highly praised Major Hamilton Gordon and his battery's work. In 1901 the Battery remained in the Eastern Transvaal. Eighteen members of the battery lost their lives during the war in South Africa.

Sold with a copy of the Digest of Service of the 61st Battery R.F.A. 1899-1902, 'Soldier's New Testament - South Africa 1900' and a Union Flag measuring 29cm x 18cm.

364

Family Group:

Eight: Warrant Officer Class I G. E. Shaw, Military Foot Police, late Yorkshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (5163 Pte. G. Shaw, Yorkshire Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5163 Pte. G. Shaw, York Regt.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (P-230 A.W.O. Cl. 1. G. E. Shaw. M.F.P.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (P230 W.O. Class 1, G. E. Shaw, M.P.S.C.) *re-engraved naming*; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (2204234 Sjt. G. E. Shaw. R.E.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (George Edward Shaw); **Serbia, Kingdom**, Medal for Zeal, 1st Class in Gold, bronze-gilt; together with the recipient's related miniature awards, both groups mounted as worn and housed in separate *Baldwin & Sons, London*, fitted cases, *minor edge bruise to TEM and light contact marks, generally good very fine*

Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (No. 4205 **Corpl. S. Shaw. 2nd. W.Y.V.R.E.**) engraved naming, *very fine (17)* **£400-£500**

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 June 1918.

George Edward Shaw attested for the Yorkshire Regiment and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, before transferring to the Royal Engineers (Territorial Force). Called up for service during the Great War, he served with the Military Foot Police, and was advanced Warrant Officer Class I. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches; although a Meritorious Service Medal is with his group no trace of him having been awarded the M.S.M. has been found. He was subsequently employed by the Post Office as a Postman-Messenger.

365 *Pair: Sergeant Drummer G. Jameson, Leicestershire Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (5298 Serjt: - Dmr: G. Jameson. Leicester: Regt); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (5298 Sjt: G. Jameson. Leic: Regt.) *contact marks, generally nearly very fine (2)* **£100-£140**

366 *Four: Sergeant A. R. Wild, King's Royal Rifle Corps, later Labour Corps*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (6887 Sgt. A. Wild. K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6887 Serjt: A. R. Wild. K.R.R.C.); British War and Victory Medals (515897 W.O. Cl.2. A.R. Wild. Labour Corps) mounted as worn; together with the recipient's riband bar, *contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4)* **£240-£280**

Arthur Robert Wild was born in Thirsk, Yorkshire, in 1873 and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Leeds on 24 November 1891, having previously served in the Leeds Rifle Volunteers. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 18 September 1899 to 17 July 1900, and was promoted Sergeant on 25 April 1900. Returning home, he transferred to the 4th Battalion, and served with them in South Africa from 19 February 1901 to 31 December 1902, from where he proceeded to India. He was discharged on 22 January 1904, after 12 years and 60 days' service.

Wild saw further service in the Army Reserve and, following the outbreak of the Great War, attested for General Service. Posted to the King's Royal Rifle Corps he served with the 19th Battalion at home, being promoted Company Sergeant Major on 11 August 1916, and then with the Labour Corps on the Western Front from 22 March 1918. He was finally discharged on 22 February 1919.

Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.

367 *Seven: Lieutenant and Quarter Master, late Regimental Sergeant Major, T. G. Milner, 16th (1st City) Battalion, Manchester Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (4591 Pte T. G. Milner, Manchester Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4591 Serjt: G. [sic] Milner. Manch: Regt); British War and Victory Medals (Q.M. & Lieut. T. G. Milner.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (No. 4591 Cr. Sgt. T. G. Milner. Manch. Rgt.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4591 C. Sjt: T. G. Milner. Manch: Regt); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 3rd issue (4591 W.O. Cl. 1 T. G. Milner. Manch. R.) with two silver regimental prize medals, the first engraved 'Laver Hockey Tournament 1908 - Col. Sergt. Milner 1st Manchester Regt', and the second 'S.A.F.L. 1904 - Band & Drums Won By Band Sergt, Milner 1st Manchester Regt. Under Singapore Association Football League', *contact marks overall, generally good fine or better* (7) £300-£400

Thomas George Milner was born in Newbridge, County Kildare. He attested for the Manchester Regiment aged 15 at Preston in May 1895. Milner served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa, and advanced to Corporal in November 1900. He advanced to Sergeant Drummer in April 1906, and to Colour Sergeant in February 1908, serving with the Regiment in India, 1904-1913.

Milner served during the Great War as Acting Regimental Sergeant Major with the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, Manchester Regiment. He was commissioned Temporary Lieutenant and Quarter Master in the 16th (Service) Battalion, Manchester Regiment (1st City), 18 April 1918, and served with them on the Western Front from 24 April 1918. Milner was demobilised to reside in Devizes, Wiltshire, in September 1921.

368 *Pair: Drummer W. Sutherland, Seaforth Highlanders*

Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (3276 Dmr: W. Sutherland. Seaforth Highrs:); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3276 Dmr: W. Sutherland. Seaforth Hdrs.) *minor edge bruise to latter, good very fine and better* (2) £280-£320

William Sutherland was born in Haddington in 1871 and attested for the Seaforth Highlanders at Leith on 22 April 1890, having previously served in the 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, Royal Scots. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he was appointed Bandsman on 7 June 1894, and served with the Regiment in Egypt from 14 February 1900 to 10 June 1901. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, he was discharged on 25 September 1908, after 18 years and 157 days' service. He saw further service at home during the Great War from 17 December 1914 to 2 October 1918.

Sold with copied service papers.

369 *Pair: Private G. B. Art, Railway Regiment, late Natal Rangers*

Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Pte. G. Art, Natal Rangers.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Pte. G. B. Art. Railway Regt.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £180-£220

370 *Four: Sergeant G. Allen, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who served with the Royal Marine Brigade at Dunkirk and in the defence of Antwerp, and afterwards with the Chatham Battalion in the Dardanelles, and in France where he was wounded in July 1916*

1914 Star, with clasp (CH.13116 Sergt. G. Allen, R.M. Brigade); British War and Victory Medals (CH.13116 Sgt. G. Allen. R.M.L.I.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (CH.13116 George Allen, Sergeant. R.M.L.I.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (4) £300-£360

George Allen was born in St Albans, Hertfordshire, on 26 March 1883, and enlisted into the Chatham Division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry in London on 14 January 1902. He was promoted to Corporal on 31 December 1910. He proceeded with the Royal Marine Brigade to Belgium on 12 September 1914, and served at Dunkirk, 20 September to 2 October 1914, and took part in the defence of Antwerp, 3-9 October 1914, as recorded on his service papers. He was promoted to Sergeant on 10 October 1914. From 1 January to 30 June 1915, he served with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in the Dardanelles, and afterwards served with the Battalion in France. He is recorded as having been granted a Hurt Certificate on 28 July 1916 'for multiple wounds right side of face and chin, destruction of right eye (on Active Service)'. At this time he was most likely serving in the Angres Souchez Sector, where the R.M.L.I. Battalions were stationed in France. For the remainder of the war Sergeant Allen was assigned to shore bases at home and was invalided out on 11 April 1919. Sold with copied record of service.

371 *Three: Private J. J. M. McCartney, Scots Guards, who was taken Prisoner of War at Ypres on 29 October 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (8658 Pte. J. J. Mc.Kenzie Mc.Cartney S. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (8658 Pte. J. J. M. Mc Cartney. S. Gds.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £160-£200

John James McKenzie McCartney was born in Oban, Argyshire, in 1893, and attested for the Scots Guards at Edinburgh on 14 July 1913. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914, and was taken Prisoner of War at Ypres on 29 October 1914. He was held at Friedrichsfeld P.O.W. Camp, and arrived back in England on 27 November 1918 following the cessation of hostilities. He was discharged on 11 February 1919, after 5 years and 213 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service.

372 *Three: Private T. Hambly, 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 21 November 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (8075 Pte T. Hambly. 1/D. Of Corn: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (8075 Pte. F. Hambly. D. Of Corn. L.I.) *good very fine* (3) *£180-£220*

Frederick Hambly was born in Lanreath-Looe, Cornwall. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on the Western Front, and was killed in action, 21 November 1914. On the latter date the Battalion were in the trenches at Lindenhoeck, Ypres Salient, to the west of Messines and near Mont Kemmel. Private Hambly is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

373 *Three: Private A. Freeman, 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was taken Prisoner of War during the Great War*

1914 Star, with clasp (8456 Pte. A. Freeman. 1/D. Of Corn: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (8456 Pte. A. Freeman. D. Of Corn. L.I.) *minor edge bruising, generally very fine* (3) *£180-£220*

Alfred Freeman enlisted in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Bodmin in August 1906. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion in the French theatre of war from 21 August 1914, and was taken prisoner of war.

Freeman was employed as a clay worker in later life, and lived at Central Avenue, St. Austell, Cornwall.

Sold with photocopies of original Prisoner of War documents - a Red Cross POW Christmas Card addressed to recipient at Lager 17, Hameln, Hannover, dated 15 December 1917 and recipient's Auswieskarte.

374 *Three: Sergeant W. J. Bannister, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex) Regiment, who was killed in action at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle on 14 March 1915*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (L-10714 Cpl. W. J. Bannister 2/Middx: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L. 10714 Sgt. W. J. Bannister. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (William James Bannister) in card envelope, *good very fine* (4) *£180-£220*

William James Bannister was born in Hampstead, London and attested for the 5th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment (Militia) on 11 September 1905 giving his age as 18 years and 1 month. He transferred to the regular army and in 1911 was serving as a Lance Corporal with the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, stationed at Guadaloupe Barracks at Bordon, East Hampshire. Based in Malta at the outbreak of war in August 1914, the 2nd Battalion returned to England the following month. Shortly thereafter they were ordered to France, Bannister arriving there with his Battalion on 7 November 1914.

Bannister was killed in action on 14 March 1915 at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle. The 2nd Middlesex, together with the 2nd Cameronians, had sustained particularly heavy casualties in this, their first major action of the war. Another Sergeant of the 2nd Middlesex, William Siddons, who was injured during the attack, gave the following account to the *Daily Record* on 19 March 1915:

'The bombardment ceased at five minutes past eight, and the infantry attack was opened...the first German trench was eighty yards away. "As we rushed forward," he said, "we could only see heads and bayonets, but one brave German officer mounted the parapet of his trench and was immediately shot in the stomach."

"The losses on both sides were terrible. The German trenches were a terrible sight. They were filled with dead. We suffered badly as well. Neither our first nor our second platoon reached the German trenches, but the others took about two hundred prisoners. The 2nd Middlesex had about 750 casualties, and only four of our officers were uninjured; Colonel Hayes was wounded by shrapnel. I was shot in the foot during the charge."

The Army Register of Soldiers' Effects gives Bannister's date of death as 10 March 1914, the date of the initial attack. He was most likely reported missing in action on that date and later given an official date of death of 14 March 1914. He has no known grave and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

375 *Five: Corporal F. S. Wood, Royal Army Medical Corps*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (1 Pte. F. S. Wood. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (1 Pte. F. S. Wood. R.A.M.C.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7251274 Cpl. F. S. Wood. R.A.M.C.) *contact marks and worn in parts, generally nearly very fine and a low regimental number!* (5) *£240-£280*

Frederick S. Wood attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps, with Regimental number '1', and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914.

376 *Three: Company Sergeant Major T. F. Howes, 1/13th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Kensingtons), who was killed in action on the Western Front, 9 April 1917*

1914 Star (1417 Cpl. T. F. Howes. 1/13 Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (1417 W.O. Cl. 2 T. F. Howes. 13 - Lond. R.) *good very fine* (3) *£100-£140*

Thomas Frederick Howes served during the Great War with the 1/13th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Kensingtons) on the Western Front from 3 November 1914. He advanced to Company Sergeant Major, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 9 April 1917.

Company Sergeant Major Howes was buried in the Beaurains Road Cemetery, north west of Neuville-Vitasse, however, the graves at the cemetery were destroyed by shellfire, and he is now commemorated at the London Cemetery, Neuville-Vitasse.



Five: Rear-Admiral G. C. Harrison, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. G. C. Harrison, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Commr. G. C. Harrison, R.N.); Jubilee 1935, these four mounted as worn; **Greece, Kingdom**, Order of the Redeemer, Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, with full neck cravat, *good very fine* (5) £500-£600

Gerald Cartmell Harrison was born on 8 October 1883 in Congleton, Cheshire, the son of John Harrison, a merchant, and entered the Navy on 15 May 1898, aged 14. He was made a Midshipman on 15 December 1899, and promoted to acting Sub-Lieutenant on 15 December 1902. On 30 June 1905 he was promoted to Lieutenant, and on 19 July 1911 was appointed to command of the Brazen-class destroyer *Kestrel*, based at the Nore. From 1 April 1913 he commanded *Fawn*, part of the 6th Destroyer Flotilla based at Portsmouth. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander on 30 June 1913, and on 29 August 1913 was appointed to command of the 6th Flotilla with *Crane* as flotilla leader.

On 29 July 1914 he was appointed to command of *Cossack*, and from 26 August 1915 of the M-class destroyer *Manners*, which he commissioned, and as part of the 11th Destroyer Flotilla, took part in the Battle of Jutland in May/June 1916. Harrison was promoted to Commander on 1 January 1918, was appointed to command of the Thornycroft type destroyer leader *Wallace* on 25 January 1919, and on 1 October 1919 was appointed to command of the R-class destroyer *Rocket*, part of the Portsmouth Local Defence Flotilla.

Harrison was promoted to Captain on 31 December 1924. He was appointed to command of the light cruiser H.M.A.S. *Adelaide* on 7 October 1926, and of her sister ship *Brisbane* on 26 June 1928. In November 1927 *Adelaide* landed 150 bluejackets in the Solomon Islands as part of a punitive expedition against the natives of those islands after the murders of a good number of civilians and police. He served as a Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence from April 1930 to April 1932. On 22 September 1933, Harrison was granted permission by the King to wear the insignia of Commander of the Order of the Redeemer that he had been awarded by the President of Greece, in recognition of "valuable services rendered [by him] on the occasion of the earthquake in Chalcidice". From April 1934 to September 1936 he served as commander of *St Vincent*, the Boys' Training Establishment at Gosport. On 4 January 1936 Harrison was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and was placed on the Retired List the following day.

Harrison was an English cricketer and played as a right-handed batsman for Devon in the 1905 Minor Counties Championship against Cornwall. He played in 27 Minor Counties matches from 1905 to 1910 for the county. Harrison's last appearance for Devon came against Cornwall in the 1910 Minor Counties Championship. In 1912 Harrison made his first-class debut for the Royal Navy against the Army at Lord's, and played in the same fixture the following year. In 1914 he represented Hampshire in the County Championship and also represented the Navy in a match against the Army. With the conclusion of the First World War, Harrison returned to Hampshire for the 1919 and 1920 County Championships. In his time with the club he played 22 first-class matches, scoring 991 runs, including four half centuries and a single century which yielded his highest score of 111.

Rear-Admiral Harrison died at Spital House, Blyth, Nottinghamshire on 10 August 1943.

Sold with a portrait photograph, original warrant for the Order of the Redeemer and associated grant of permission to wear the same, dated 20 July 193

378 *Three: Lieutenant-Commander W. B. W. Grubb, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when the cruiser H.M.S. Cressy was torpedoed and sunk, along with her sister ships Aboukir and Hogue, in the North Sea by the German submarine U-9, 22 September 1914, with the loss of 1,459 lives*

1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. W. B. W. Grubb, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr W. B. W. Grubb, R.N.)
generally good very fine (4) £280-£320

Walter Bousfield Watkins Grubb was born in July 1877, and was the son of Colonel A. Grubb of Elsfield House, Hollingbourne, Maidstone, Kent. He resided at 'The Gables', Crowborough, Sussex. Grubb entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman in January 1893. He advanced to Sub-Lieutenant in July 1898, and to Lieutenant in January 1901. Grubb advanced to Lieutenant Commander and served during the Great War with the cruiser H.M.S. *Cressy*. He was killed in action when the *Cressy*, along with her sister ships *Aboukir* and *Hogue*, part of the 7th Cruiser Squadron engaged in blockade and patrol duties, were all torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea by the German submarine *U-9* on 22 September 1914. The *Aboukir* was the first to be hit, at 06:20; her captain thought that she had struck a mine and ordered the other two ships to close in order to transfer his wounded men. The *Aboukir* quickly began listing and capsized, sinking at 06:50. Having approached, stopped, and lowered her boats, *Hogue* was struck by two torpedoes at 06:55 as she was attempting to rescue the survivors. She capsized and sank within twenty minutes. *Cressy* meanwhile attempted to ram the submarine, but did not hit anything and resumed her rescue efforts until she too was torpedoed at 07:20. She too took on a heavy list and then capsized before sinking at 07:55. Total losses from the three ships were 62 officers and 1,397 men killed.

Grubb was amongst those killed, and he is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

379



Seven: Lieutenant-Commander (S) George Kingsford, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Russian Cross of St George for services in H.M.S. Southampton at the Battle of Jutland

1914-15 Star (342214 G. Kingsford, S.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (342214 G. Kingsford, S.S. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (342214 George Kingsford, Sh. Stwd. H.M.S. Southampton); **Russia, Empire**, Cross of St George, 4th Class, officially numbered '091 204', mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £600-£800

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 September 1916 (Jutland).

Russian Cross of St George, 4th Class *Admiralty Fleet Order* 1774 of 30 May 1918 (Jutland).

George Kingsford was born on 24 September 1883, in Portsmouth, Hampshire, and joined the Royal Navy as a Ship's Steward 'B' on 1 July 1898. By the time of the outbreak of war in 1914, Kingsford was a Ship's Steward aboard H.M.S. *Southampton*, which ship he had joined in November 1912. In *Southampton* he earned his third Good Conduct Badge on 21 September 1914, was 'Commended for good services in the North Sea 31 May-1 June 1916', and qualified for his L.S. & G.C. medal on 24 November 1916. He left *Southampton* on 20 December 1917 and went ashore to *Vernon*, Torpedo School at Portchester Creek, Portsmouth, where he was advanced to Victualling Chief Petty Officer. He had been recommended for Warrant Steward rank back in December 1916 and this finally came to pass in September 1923 when he was transferred to the Officers Section as Warrant Supply Officer. He served in the Mediterranean aboard the Aircraft Carrier *Eagle* from February 1924 to December 1926, and was afterwards shore based at *Victory* and then *Fisgard* until May 1932 when he returned to *Victory*, where he was promoted to Paymaster Lieutenant on 19 December 1932. He remained there until his retirement on 24 September 1933. During the Second World War he returned to *Victory* and served in the Commodore's Office from October 1942, being promoted to Lieutenant Commander (S) retired on 5 October 1944. He appears to have had a Greenwich Hospital pension from 1955. He died on 13 May 1968.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

380



Five: Chief Writer G. F. Lonnon, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (190039 G. F. Lonnon. Ch. Wr. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (190039 G. F. Lonnon. Ch. Wr. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (190039 G. F. Lonnon. Ch. Writer H.M.S. Venerable); Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (190039 G. F. Lonnon. Ch. Wtr. "Vernon" Services During War) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (5) £300-£400

George Ford Lonnon was born at Fareham, Hants, on 22 February 1881, and joined the Royal Navy on 31 August 1896, as a Boy 2nd Class and entered H.M.S. *St Vincent*, the boys Training Ship. He appears to have had second thoughts and he 'bought himself out' on 28 September 1896, possibly to expand his education as he rejoined the Navy on 7 May 1900, this time as Writer 3rd Class.

By the outbreak of the Great War he had been advanced to Chief Writer and was serving aboard the battleship *Venerable*, initially in the North Sea but, from late May 1915, in the Dardanelles. He was approved for his L.S. & G.C. medal in August 1915 and went ashore on 28 December 1916, spending the remainder of his naval career in *Victory I* and *Vernon*. Whilst in *Vernon* he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal 'for Services during the War', gazetted on 11 June 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

381 Four: Chief Petty Officer F. N. Farncombe, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (J.26647, F. N. Farncombe, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.26647 F. N. Farncombe. L.S. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.26647 F. N. Farncombe. P.O. H.M.S. Suffolk) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) £80-£120

Frederick Norman Farncombe, a market gardener from Haywards Heath, Sussex, was born on 12 December 1896. Enlisting in the Royal Navy for Boy service on 12 August 1913, his service during the Great War included service in H.M.S. *Albemarle*, and his Great War Medals were sent to him in H.M.S. *Thunderer*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 March 1930, and was advanced Chief Petty Officer on 21 September 1930. He was invalided from the service due to acute hypochondria on 5 July 1933, and died on the Isle of Wight in January 1970.

382 Four: Chief Engine Room Artificer First Class G. Connor, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (268949, G. Connor, C.E.R.A. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (268949 G. Connor. C.E.R.A. 1 R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (268949 George Connor, C.E.R.A. 1Cl., H.M.S. *Cormorant*.) *suspension claw crudely repaired and reattached on last, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* (4) £70-£90

George Connor, a coppersmith from Sheffield, Yorkshire, was born on 3 December 1875. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 5th March 1897, he was advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer First Class on 10 April 1911, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving in H.M.S. *Cormorant* on 1 April 1912. His Great War service included service in HMS *Pembroke II*, a Royal Naval Air Service station at Eastchurch, before he was shore pensioned on 26 February 1919.

383 Four: Chief Electrical Artificer First Class E. W. Harrison, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (M.1735, E. W. Harrison, E.A.3., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.1735 E. W. Harrison. E.A.2. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.1735 E. W. Harrison. C.E.A.1 H.M.S. *Tiger*.) *light contact marks, very fine* (4) £80-£120

Ernest William Harrison, a fitter and turner from Bradford, Yorkshire, was born on 25 October 1887. His Great War medals were sent to him whilst serving in H.M.S. *Vernon*, and he was shore pensioned on 9 May 1932.

384 Four: Chief Stoker J. Platt, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star 290538, J. Platt, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (290538 J. Platt. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (290538 James Platt, Sto. P.O. H.M.S. *Britannia*.) *good very fine* (4) £80-£120

James Platt, a shoemaker from Bolton, Lancashire, was born on 8th October 1879. He enlisted for a period of 12 years service on 7th November 1898, extending his service on 7th November 1910. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in November 1913, his Great War medals were sent to him whilst serving on H.M.S. *Antrim*. He was discharged to pension on 12th November 1920.

385 Six: Officers' Chief Steward J. J. Sheehy, Royal Navy, who served during most of the war in H.M.S. Adventure, the flagship at Queenstown during the Easter Rebellion

1914-15 Star (L.7860. J. J. Sheehy, O.S.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (L.7860 J. J. Sheehy. O.S.1. R.N.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (L.7860 J. J., Sheehy. O.C. S. H.M.S. Repulse) mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £160-£200

John Joseph Sheehy was born at Skibbereen, county Cork, on 9 October 1887. He volunteered to join the Royal Navy on 1 October 1915, then aged almost 28 and too old to join as a Seaman. He was therefore taken on as an Officers' Steward 3rd Class, and went afloat straight away in H.M.S. *Adventure*, being uprated to Officers' Steward 1st Class the very next day. When Sheehy joined *Adventure* she had just moved from the North Sea to Queenstown to become the base's Flagship under Vice Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly.

On 28 December 1915, the steamer *Huronian* was attacked and damaged by a submarine off the south-west coast and, in response to her S.O.S., *Adventure* steamed out, chased the submarine away and assisted the steamer to safety in Bantry Bay.

On 22 April 1916, she took on board Lieutenant Spindler and the crew of the German steamer *Aud*, which ship had been attempting to rendezvous with Sir Roger Casement in Tralee Bay to deliver a consignment of arms for an imminent uprising in the southwest. She had been intercepted by British ships and was being escorted to Queenstown when Spindler scuttled her. He and his crew were taken to Milford Haven on 23 April, and *Adventure* was on her return journey on 24 April when the main uprising broke out in Dublin.

Insurgent activity at this time caused communication between Cork and Dublin by rail and telegraph to be severely interrupted. Admiral Bayly therefore sent *Adventure* to Kingstown where she remained during the course of the Rising, acting as a communication link between Cork and Dublin. On the morning of 4 May she arrived back in Queenstown and in the afternoon took on board some 20 Sinn Fein prisoners being held there. She left before 7.30 p.m. for Kingstown, where she arrived the following morning around 8 a.m. to hand over her prisoners into military custody.

On 23 October 1916, *Adventure* went to the rescue of survivors from the sloop H.M.S. *Genista* which had been torpedoed and sunk off the south coast of Ireland. After a lengthy search she located a lifeboat which had been carried by strong winds a considerable distance from the scene of attack and rescued some eleven of the crew.

Sheehy remained in *Adventure* until October 1919, after which he served aboard various ships and was promoted to Officers' Chief Steward on 1 June 1925. One year later he joined the battle cruiser *Repulse* and in this ship received his L.S. & G.C. medal. Sold with copied record of service to the end of 1928 at which time Sheehy was still aboard the *Repulse*.

386 Four: Stoker Petty Officer J. S. Andrews, Royal Navy, who was serving in H.M.A.S. Encounter when she became the first Australian Naval Vessel to fire a shot in anger, on 14 September 1914

1914-15 Star (S.S. 109965 J. S. Andrews. Act. L. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (S.S.109965 J. S. Andrews. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.58497 J. S. Andrews S.P.O. H.M.S. Victory.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) £120-£160

Joseph Sidney Andrews, a labourer from Hull, Yorkshire was born on 6 March 1891. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 13 July 1910, his Great War service included service in H.M.A.S. *Encounter*, a ship that was transferred to the Royal Australian Navy, on the Pacific Station, until May 1917, and he was serving in her when *Encounter* became the first Australian ship to fire a shot in anger, at Toma Ridge, New Guinea on 14 September 1914. Promoted Stoker Petty Officer on 1 March 1918, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 3rd October 1925, and was invalided from the service due to general paresis on 23 November 1931.

387 Four: Regulating Petty Officer G. Kent, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Erin at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916

1914-15 Star (213876. G. Kent, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (213876 G. Kent. Sh. Cpl. 2 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (213876. George Kent. R.P.O. H.M.S. Delhi.) *contact marks, fine* (4) £80-£120

George Kent was born in Plymouth, Devon, on 1 January 1885. Enlisting in the Royal Navy for Boy service on 7 March 1904, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Erin*, in which ship he was present at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916. He later saw active service in H.M.S. *Colossus*. Advanced Regulating Petty Officer on 26 April 1919, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving in H.M.S. *Delhi*. Shore pensioned on 4 January 1925, he was recalled for service during the Second World War on 1 September 1939, before being finally discharged on 1 April 1940.

388 Four: Petty Officer J. D. Leaf, Royal Navy, later Corps of Commissionaires

1914-15 Star (J.20138, J. D. Leaf, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.20138 J. D. Leaf. A.B., R.N.); Corps of Commissionaires, Order of Merit, 1st Class, silver and enamels (J. Leaf) *the first three polished, good fine, the last very fine* (4) £50-£60

James Durham Leaf was born in York and joined the Royal Navy on 10 September 1912, a watchmaker by trade. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal whilst serving in H.M.S. *Suffolk* on 21 June 1929, and retired from the Navy on 31 March 1936. He joined the Leeds Division of the Corps of Commissionaires on 18 May 1936 and retired on 16 January 1965.

389 Four: Stoker Petty Officer J. F. Oliver, Royal Navy, a veteran of both World Wars, who served in H.M.S. Minotaur during the Great War, and was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916

1914-15 Star (K.6069. J. F. Oliver. Act. L. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.6069. J. F. Oliver. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.6069. J. F. Oliver, S.P.O. H.M.S. Conquest.) *contact marks, worn and polished, therefore fair* (4) £100-£140

James Frederick Oliver, a storekeepers assistant, was born on 30 April 1891 in Marylebone, London. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 27 April 1910, his Great War service was in H.M.S. *Minotaur*, who served in the Northern Patrol and was later present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, but did not fire her guns. Appointed Stoker Petty Officer on 15 August 1918, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in May 1925. Shore pensioned on 26 April 1932, he was recalled on 25 September 1938, and served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Despatch* from 31 July 1939 to 2 April 1941 in the South Atlantic and Caribbean. He latterly served in H.M.S. *Duke* before demobilisation on 27 September 1945.

390 *Four: Petty Officer G. Pike, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (J.28934, G. Pike, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.28934 G. Pike. L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.28934 G. Pike., P.O., H.M.S. Pembroke) mounted as worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) £70-£90

George Pike, a shoemaker from Budleigh Salterton, Devon, was born on 16th January 1891. He enlisted for a period of 12 years service on 18 March 1909, extending his service on 18 March 1921, and was shore pensioned on 17 March 1931.

391 *Four: Petty Officer H. Price, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (J.32934, H. Price, Boy. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.32934 H. Price. A.B., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.32934 H. Price. L.S. H.M.S. Danae.) *minor official correction to surname on BWM, edge bruising, polished and worn, therefore fair* (4) £60-£80

Harold Price was born in Liverpool on 6 February 1899, and enlisted in the Royal Navy for Boy service on 4 November 1914. From April 1915 to March 1917, he served in H.M.S. *Orcoma*, an Armed Merchant Cruiser which served on the Northern Patrol (10th Cruiser Squadron), as part of the North Atlantic Convoys. He remained in service after the war, and was advanced Petty Officer on 25 February 1935. He was shore pensioned on 5 February 1939; recalled for service during the Second World War, he was invalided on 14 May 1940.

392 *Four: Petty Officer T. Revell, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (177314, T. Revell, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (177314 T. Revell. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (177314 Thomas Revell, Lg. Sean., H.M.S. Andromache.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) £80-£120

Thomas Revell was born in Ramsgate on 15 July 1877. A Smack Boy, he enlisted in the Royal Navy on 15 July 1895. Smack Boys were child apprentices on the fishing smacks, some as young as ten years old. When ashore they lived and rested above the Sailor's Church, Ramsgate and later, next door in the Home for Smack Boys. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 19 January 1912, he was advanced Petty Officer on 8 January 1915, and his service during the Great War included service in H.M.S. *Woolwich*. He transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 17 July 1917.

393 *Four: Stoker Petty Officer F. Walsh, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (218001, F. Walsh. S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (218001 F. Walsh. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (218001 Frederick Walsh, S.P.O. H.M.S. Adamant) *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) £80-£120

Frederick Walsh, a labourer from Portsmouth, was born on 22 May 1885 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 14 November 1901. Advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 5 February 1914, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, and he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 June 1918 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Adamant*. Shore pensioned on 8 June 1925, he was briefly recalled for service during the Second World War, serving ashore from 27 August to 10 October 1939.

394 *Four: Leading Signaller S. R. Cole, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (223020, S. R. Cole, L. Sig., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (223020 S. R. Cole. L. Sig. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (223020. S. R. Cole, A.B. H.M.S. Impregnable.) *minor edge bruise to VM, very fine* (4) £80-£120

Samuel Robert Cole, an Errand Boy from Kensington, London, was born on 23 October 1886, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 14 November 1903. His Great War service including patrolling the Caribbean in H.M.S. *Essex*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 19 January 1921, and was invalided from the service from the R.N. Hospital Plymouth on 5 October 1921.

395 *Four: Leading Stoker E. Morris, Royal Navy, who survived the sinking of H.M.S. Britannia on 9 November 1918*
1914-15 Star (283939, E. Morris, L.Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (283939 E. Morris. L. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (283939 Ernest Morris, Lg. Stoker, H.M.S. Hermes.) *minor edge nicks, very fine* £80-120

Ernest Morris, a labourer from Hastings, Sussex, was born on 14 July 1877. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 10 November 1896, he was promoted Leading Stoker on 1 June 1909, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 10 January 1912, whilst serving in H.M.S. *Hermes*. He spent his entire Great War service in H.M.S. *Britannia*, and survived her sinking off Cape Trafalgar on 9 November 1918, just two days before the armistice, when she was torpedoed by German submarine *UB50* with the loss of 50 men. He was demobilised on 19 February 1919 and shore pensioned on 24 May 1919.

396 *Four: Leading Seaman W. A. Smith, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (215503, W. A. Smith. A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (215503 W. A. Smith. L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (...03 W. A. Smith. Ldg. Sean. H.M.S. Attentive II.) *heavy contact marks, polished, fair to fine* (4) £60-£80

397 *Four: Stoker First Class W. J. Dine, Royal Navy, who survived the sinking of H.M.S. Penarth, when she struck a mine whilst on post war minesweeping duties in the North Sea in February 1919, in which an officer was awarded an Albert Medal for saving the life of a wounded Stoker*

1914-15 Star (305440 W. J. Dine, Sto. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (305440 W. J. Dine. Sto. 1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (305440. W. J. Dine, Sto. 1Cl. H.M.S. Penarth.) *very fine (4)* £100-£140

Walter James Dine was born in Spilsby, Lincolnshire on 26 November 1884. A postman, he enlisted in the Royal Navy on 3 November 1903, and was serving in H.M.A.S. *Australia* when she was commissioned into the Royal Australian Navy in June 1913. Before her maiden voyage, her Captain was knighted by H.M. the King, reputedly the first such occasion that a naval officer was knighted onboard his ship since Sir Francis Drake on the *Golden Hind*, by Queen Elizabeth I in 1581.

Post-War, Dine served as a crew-member in H.M.S. *Penarth*, a converted minesweeper, and survived its sinking in the North Sea, off the Yorkshire Coast on 4 February 1919. Two Officers and 33 Crew were lost, with a further two crew succumbing to their wounds afterwards. For his bravery in rescuing a wounded Stoker, trapped in a Stokehold, Lieutenant David Wainwright was awarded the Albert Medal:

‘On the 4th February, 1919, H.M.S. *Penarth* struck a mine and immediately began to sink. Lieutenant David Wainwright, taking command of the situation, at once superintended the manning and lowering of the starboard gig, and later the launching of the Carley floats. Hearing there was a stoker injured in one of the stokeholds, he called for volunteers to show him the way, and at once made his way forward. There was by now a heavy list on the ship, and it was apparent she would not remain afloat much longer, the upper deck on the starboard side being already awash. Lieutenant Wainwright made his way below unaided, and while he was in the stokehold the ship struck a second mine abaft of him. The forepart was blown off and sank, and he was forced to wait till the stokehold had filled before he could float to the surface up the escape. He displayed the greatest gallantry and disregard of his own personal safety in going below at a time when the ship was liable to sink at any moment.’

Dine was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (whilst still borne on the books of *Penarth*) on 28 February 1919. Demobbed to shore on 15 May 1919, he transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. He was invalided from the service from R.N. Hospital Haslar on 8 November 1921.

398 *Four: Engine Room Artificer First Class S. B. Loney, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (308682 S. B. Loney, E.R.A.3., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (308682 S. B. Loney. E.R.A.2 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (308682 S. B. Loney. E.R.A.2 H.M.S. Victory) *lacquered, very fine (4)* £80-£120

Samuel Burt Loney, an engine fitter from Portsea, Hampshire, was born on 13 December 1882. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 3 August 1905, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Greenwich*. Advanced Engine Room Artificer First Class on 30 November 1921, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 12 January 1922, and was shore pensioned on 3 February 1923.

399 *Four: Stoker First Class R. G. Poole, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (K.14415, R. G. Poole, Sto. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.14415 R. G. Poole. Sto. 1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.14415 R. G. Poole. Sto. 1. H.M.S. Impregnable.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£120

Reginald George Poole, a carpenter from Yeovil, Somerset, was born on 11 November 1890. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 4 April 1912, he was promoted Stoker 1st Class on 5th June 1913, and served during the Great War including service in H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, which served off East Africa. His Great War medals were sent to him whilst he was serving in H.M.S. *Defiance*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 29 July 1927, whilst serving in H.M.S. *Impregnable*, and was shore pensioned on 3 April 1934. Recalled for service during the Second World War on 31 July 1939, he served until 1 October 1940.

400 *Four: Engine Room Artificer First Class G. O. Shire, Royal Navy, who served in the West Africa station during the Great War, before later service in H.M.S. Attentive when she screened the famed raid on Zeebrugge on 25 April 1918*

1914-15 Star (269255. G. O. Shire. E.R.A.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (269255. G. O. Shire. E.R.A.1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (269255. G. O. Shire. E.R.A. 1Cl. H.M.S. Challenger:) *contact marks, very fine (4)* £80-£120

George Oliver Shire, an engine smith from East Chinnick, Somerset, was born on 23 October 1873. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 16 February 1898, his Great War service including service in H.M.S. *Cumberland* in the Cameroons, when she captured 10 German merchant ships on 27 September 1914. He later served in H.M.S. *Astraea* in West Africa, before serving in H.M.S. *Attentive* when she screened the famed Zeebrugge raid on 25 April 1918. Appointed Engine Room Artificer First Class on 14 February 1910, his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded in February 1915. He was discharged to pension on 24 March 1920.

401 *Four: Able Seaman G. Dollery, Royal Navy, who served during the Great War in H.M.S. Mersey, and was present in her when she bombarded German troops and artillery posts during the Battle of Yser in October 1914, and also the following year in German East Africa, where she assisted in the destruction of the German Light Cruiser S.M.S. Konigsberg*

1914-15 Star (206379, G. Dollery, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (206379 G. Dollery. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (206379. George Dollery, A.B. H.M.S. Victory.) *light contact marks and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

George Dollery, a job boy from Grafton, Sussex, was born on 21 June 1883. Enlisting in the Royal Navy for Boy Service on 12 September 1899, he was advanced Able Seaman on 3 March 1914.

He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Mersey*, and was present in her when she bombarded German troops and artillery posts during the Battle of Yser in October 1914, and the following year in German East Africa, where she assisted in the destruction of the German Light Cruiser S.M.S. *Konigsberg*. He was invalided from the service on 22 November 1917.

402 *Three: Able Seaman C. B. Farmery, Royal Navy, a veteran of the battle of Jutland who afterwards served aboard the Q-ship Stonecrop which sank the U-151 on 17 September 1917, but was herself torpedoed and sunk by the U-43 the very next day; one of only 10 survivors of the sinking, Farmery survived a second sinking when H.M.S. Sword Dance struck a mine in the River Dvina in June 1919*

1914-15 Star (J.24615, C. B. Farmery, Ord. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.24615 C. B. Farmery. A.B. R.N.) *extremely fine* (3) £300-£400

Charles Bertram Farmery was born in York on 28 June 1897, and entered the Royal Navy on 15 May 1913 as a Boy 2nd Class aboard the Training Ship H.M.S. *Ganges*. He joined H.M.S. *Crescent* in the Northern Patrol in July 1914, but went ashore again in November 1914 to *Victory I* where he remained until he joined the battleship *King George V* on 9 January 1915. In this ship he was present at the battle of Jutland on 31 May-1 June 1916, having been promoted to Ordinary Seaman on his 18th birthday in 1915 and rated Able Seaman on 1 May 1916. He was also sub-rated Acting Seaman Torpedoman on 10 September 1916. He returned to shore on 1 April 1917 to H.M.S. *Vernon*, Torpedo School at Portchester Creek, Portsmouth, and then back to the Depot Ship *Vivid I* on 20 May 1917.

He joined his next ship, H.M.S. *Stonecrop*, on 1 August 1917. Originally the collier *Glenfoyle*, she was converted for service as a 'Q-Ship' in April 1917 and fitted with one visible 6-pounder gun capable of firing only in the aft direction (as was legitimate defence for a merchant ship) but also with a concealed 4-inch gun, 12-pounder howitzers for projecting bombs, and torpedo tubes.

On 17 September 1917, when some 300 miles south-west of Co. Kerry, she sighted a submarine on the surface at 14000 yards distance. The submarine opened fire and *Stonecrop* turned away at her top speed of 7 knots, sending out SOS signals. The submarine followed, overtaking and firing, but without making any direct hits. After half an hour of this, *Stonecrop* lighted her Smoke Apparatus, simulating a very realistic fire, and sent off her 'panic party'. The submarine then submerged but reappeared later and circled the ship at 600 yards. *Stonecrop* opened fire with her 4-inch gun, scoring several hits. The submarine then moved away, to sink stern-first. She surfaced again briefly before finally sinking. Her conning-tower hatch had not been opened and no wreckage appeared, just oil and scum, but *Stonecrop's* captain was convinced that she had been sunk. The Admiralty awarded £1000 to be distributed amongst the crew, of which Farmery's share, as an Able Seaman, was £9. 1s. 10d. The submarine is believed to have been the *U-151*.

On 18 September 1917, at 1 p.m. *Stonecrop* was some 180 miles south-west of Fastnet when she was struck by two torpedoes, suffering extensive damage and slowly settling by the head. The 'panic party' left in the boats and the gun crews went to their concealed posts and waited. A submarine appeared and cruised around at about 3000 yards but never came within the field of fire of any of the ship's remaining weapons which were still serviceable. The ship continued to settle and at about 2.30 p.m. all those still on board had to abandon her as she tilted into a vertical position and sank. The submarine then approached to enquire the ship's name and destination, a false answer being given. She then left without taking any further hostile action. The men in the water had two boats, a partly wrecked raft and plenty of wreckage, from which they repaired the raft and constructed another. One boat was sent away towards Ireland to fetch assistance. It arrived safely and ships were sent out the following day to search. Meanwhile, the other boat became separated from the rafts during the night of 18-19 and, since it could be of no help even if it did find them again, it sailed on towards and reached Bantry Bay at 7.30 p.m. The two rafts were not sighted by the searching ships until the afternoon of 23 September. They had been without food and with only a little water since 20 September, and only 10 remained alive out of the 22 who had been on the rafts originally. In all, some 32 of the ship's complement perished. Farmery was one of the lucky ones and he was kept in Sick Quarters in Bantry, suffering from exposure and shock, until he was transferred to Portsmouth on 28 September.

Farmery was then on *Victory I's* books until 5 March 1918, when he went to sea again in H.M.S. *Naneric*. He left her after two months for another spell in H.M.S. *Vernon*, during which he earned his first Good Conduct Badge and was sub-rated Seaman Torpedoman. He remained there until after the Armistice but his war was not yet over. On 15 April 1919, he was sent to H.M.S. *Sword Dance*, a minesweeper of 265 tons and one 6-pounder gun, and originally a War Department Tug. She was sent north to the White Sea, where her parent ship was the cruiser H.M.S. *Fox*, based at Archangel to operate against the Bolsheviks. On 24 June 1919 while in the River Dvina she struck a mine and sank with the loss of one man. Farmery, having survived his second sinking, returned to *Vernon* on 7 July 1919. By then he had been sub-rated Leading Torpedo Operator. He was invalided out of the Navy on 11 September 1919, suffering from neurasthenia, or nervous debility.

Sold with full research including copied record of service and official report of *Stonecrop's* action and loss.

403 *Four: Able Seaman A. J. Guy, Royal Navy, later Royal Fleet Reserve*

1914-15 Star (SS.6147, A. J. Guy, Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (SS.6147 A. J. Guy. A.B. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (SS.6147 (Po. B. 12671) A. J. Guy. A.B., R.F.R.) *very fine* (4) £70-£90

Alfred James Guy was born in Liverpool on 26 June 1897. He enlisted in the Royal Navy on 6 July 1915 and saw active service during the Great War, before joining the Royal Fleet Reserve on 19 August 1920.

404 *Four: Able Seaman P. Pavelin, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve*

1914-15 Star (198258. P. Pavelin. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (198258 P. Pavelin. A.B. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (198258 (Ch. B.2307) P. Pavelin. A.B. R.F.R.) *good very fine* (4) £60-£80

Percy Pavelin, a fire engine driver from Witham, Essex, was born on 28 October 1880. He enlisted in the Royal Navy on 28 October 1898, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve on 22 February 1905, and re-enrolled in the Royal Navy on 22 February 1910. His Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Pembroke II*, an R.N.A.S. station at Eastchurch. He received his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 March 1922, after being demobilised on 8 April 1921.

405 *Four: Seaman J. Black, Royal Naval Reserve, who was Mentioned in Despatches for actions with enemy submarines*

1914-15 Star (B.4889, J. Black. Smn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (4889B. J. Black. Smn. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (B4889. J. Black. Sea. R.N.R.) *good very fine* (4) £100-£140

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 June 1918:
'For actions with enemy submarines.'

James Black was born in Gourdon, Kincardineshire, on 12 December 1886, and served during the Great War with the Montrose Division of the Royal Naval Reserve, being Mentioned in Despatches.

406 *Four: Stoker W. Seager, Royal Naval Reserve*

1914-15 Star (U.972, W. Seager, Sto., R.N.R.) *attempt to obliterate surname*; British War and Victory Medals (972U. W. Seager. Sto. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (U.972. W. Seager. Sto. R.N.R.) *BWM partially officially corrected, very fine (4)* *£60-£80*

William Seager was born in Portsmouth on 8 October 1866. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving in H.M.S. *Agincourt* on 29 March 1917.

407 *Three: Corporal A. Sherman, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Invincible was sunk at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916*

1914-15 Star (PO. 14465. Cpl. A. Sherman. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (PO. 14465 Cpl. A. Sherman. R. M.L.I.) in named card boxes of issue with Admiralty forwarding letter, *extremely fine (3)* *£240-£280*

Arthur Sherman was born in Andover, Hampshire, in 1888 and joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry in Southampton on 29 May 1906 aged 17 years and 5 months. He served in the pre-dreadnought Battleships H.M.S. *Jupiter* and H.M.S. *Exmouth* between February 1908 and June 1911 and then in the armoured cruiser H.M.S. *Minotaur* from May 1912 to March 1914. He was promoted Corporal on 19 May 1913 and was posted to serve in the battlecruiser H.M.S. *Invincible* on 3 August 1914, one day before Great Britain declared war on Germany.

Sherman would have been present at *Invincible's* successes in 1914 at the battle of Heligoland Bight, where she played a minor role, and at the Battle of the Falkland Islands, where she and her sister ship, *Inflexible*, sank the armoured cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* almost without loss to themselves.

Sherman was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, when the armour of one of *Invincible's* gun turrets was penetrated, causing her to be blown in half by a magazine explosion amidships and sink within 90 seconds with the loss of all but six of her crew of 1,032 officers and ratings. Like the vast majority of the crew Sherman is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

408 *Three: Corporal F. A. Cook, Royal Field Artillery*

1914-15 Star (87427. Cpl. F. A. Cook, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (87427 Cpl. F. A. Cook. R.A.) *generally very fine or better (3)* *£60-£80*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917.

F. A. Cook served during the Great War with the Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war from 27 July 1915.

409 *Three: Sapper T. Reynolds, Royal Engineers*

1914-15 Star (42646 Spr. T. Reynolds. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (42646 Spr. T. Reynolds. R.E.) *very fine*

Pair: Sapper A. Mills, Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (275294 Spr. A. Mills. R.E.) *nearly very fine*

Three: Warrant Officer Class II H. Rogers, 3rd South African Horse, late South African Service Corps

1914-15 Star (2nd C/W.O. H. Rogers. S.A.S.C.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (2nd C/W.O. H. Rogers. 3rd S. A.H.) *very fine (8)* *£80-£120*

Thomas Reynolds attested for the Royal Engineers, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 July 1915.

410 *Three: Private Thomas Hall, Irish Guards, who was killed in action in the battle of Loos in October 1915*

1914-15 Star (7633. Pte. T. Hall. I. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (7633 Pte. T. Hall. Ir. Gds.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£160-£200*

Thomas Hall served in France with the 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, from 1 September 1915, and was killed in action during the battle of Loos on 6 October 1915. He was the son of John and Ellen Hall, of Skibbereen, County Cork, and is buried in St Mary's A.D.S. Cemetery, Haisnes, Pas de Calais, France. He was aged 23.

411 *Three: Private G. Cooper, Royal Lancashire Regiment*

1914-15 Star (240097 Pte. G. Cooper. R. Lanc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1207 Pte. G. Cooper. R. Lanc. R.) *good very fine*

Three: Corporal T. Talmage, South Lancashire Regiment

1914-15 Star (14308 Cpl. T. Talmage. S. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (14308 Pte. T. Talmage. S. Lan. R.) *good very fine*

Three: Private H. M. Bowers, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and Machine Gun Corps

1914-15 Star (8894 Pte. H. M. Bowers. L.N. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (8894 Pte. H. M. Bowers. L.N. Lan. R.) *very fine (9)* *£120-£160*

Gordon Cooper attested for the Royal Lancashire Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 February 1915.

Thomas Talmage attested for the South Lancashire Regiment, and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 September 1915.

Henry M. Bowers attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and served with them during the Great War in the East Africa theatre of War from 5 November 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps.

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- 412** *Three: Private E. A. Wilson, Royal Fusiliers*
 1914-15 Star (PS-6613 Pte. E. A. Wilson. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (PS-6613 Pte. E. A. Wilson. R. Fus.)
nearly extremely fine
- Three: Private W. A. Berridge, Rifle Brigade*
 1914-15 Star (S-8077 Pte. W. A. Berridge. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (S-8077 Pte. W. A. Berridge. Rif. Brig.) *good very fine* (6) *£80-£120*
- Edmund A. Wilson** attested for the Royal Fusiliers, and served with the 21st (4th Public Schools) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 November 1915.
- William A. Berridge** attested for the Rifle Brigade on 18 January 1915, and served with the Rifle Brigade Depot during the Great War. He was discharged on 6 August 1918.
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- 413** *Pair: Lieutenant N. L. Shaw, Tank Corps, late King Edward's Horse*
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. N. L. Shaw.) *very fine*
- Three: Private C. A. Herbert, Liverpool Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (25051 Pte. C. Herbert. L'pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (25051 Pte. C. A. Herbert. L'pool R.)
 with the lids of the named card boxes of issue, *good very fine*
- Pair: Private S. G. Overett, London Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (6749 Pte. S. G. Overett. 14 Lond. R.) *very fine* (7) *£120-£160*
- Neville Lancaster Shaw** was born in Ross, Herefordshire, in 1890, and was educated at Sherborne School. Emigrating to Jamaica, he arrived back in London on 31 August 1914, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, King Edward's Horse, on 18 April 1915. This regiment was formed of British colonial citizens who were in Britain at the start of the war. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1917, his Regiment was then disbanded, and he transferred to the newly formed Tank Corps on 7 August 1917. He ceased to be employed with the Tank Corps on 4 October 1918. After the War he was a director of Hammonds United Brewery, and he died in Pershore on 5 November 1959.
- Charles A. Herbert** attested for the Liverpool Regiment on 29 December 1914, and served with the 13th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 September 1915. He was discharged due to wounds on 2 June 1917 and was awarded a Silver War Badge (numbered 199145).
- Sidney George Overett** was born in West Ham in 1891, and enlisted in the 14th Battalion London Regiment on 10 December 1915. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 July 1916 to 14 September 1916 and from 16 March 1917 to 5 September 1918. He was twice wounded, by gunshot to the right shoulder on 24 November 1917, and by gunshot to the right foot on 21 August 1918. He was discharged on 30 March 1919, and died in Waltham Forest in 1972.
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- 414** *Pair: Private E. Tebbutt, Lincolnshire Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (12387 Pte. E. Tebbutt. Linc. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (12387 Pte. E. Tebbutt. Linc. R.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Second Lieutenant J. H. Perkins, Lincolnshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. H. Perkins) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private H. J. Wright, Cheshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (40216 Pte. H. J. Wright. Ches. R.); together with a silver Great War North Scarle tribute medal (H. J. Wright.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private H. J. Burton, Royal Artillery, late Lincolnshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (81339 Gnr. H. J. Burton. R.A.); together with the recipient's Soldiers' Small Book, *good very fine*
- Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (61453 Gnr. J. A. Parrish. R.A.; 107929 Pte. W. Blackburn. M.G.C.) *nearly very fine* (11) *£120-£160*
- Hubert James Burton** was born in Brigg, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment on 8 May 1915.
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- 415** *Three: Private J. Mills, East Lancashire Regiment and Labour Corps*
 1914-15 Star (17346 Pte. J. Mills, E. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (17346 Pte. J. Mills. E. Lan. R.) *good very fine*
- Three: Private J. Walsh, East Lancashire Regiment, later Liverpool Regiment and Labour Corps*
 1914-15 Star (20413 Pte. J. Walsh, E. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (20413 Pte. J. Walsh. E. Lan. R.) *good very fine* (6) *£80-£120*
- James Mills** attested for the East Lancashire Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 July 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Labour Corps, and was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve on 4 April 1919.
- John Walsh** attested for the East Lancashire Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 November 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Liverpool Regiment, and then to the Labour Corps.
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- 416** **A Great War 'French theatre' M.S.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant J. Phillips, 7th (Service) Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry**
- 1914-15 Star (13049 Pte. J. Phillips. D. Of Corn. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (13049 Sjt. J. Phillips. D. Of Corn. L.I.) *BWM partially officially corrected; Army Meritorious Service, G.V.R., 1st issue* (13049 Sjt. J. Phillips. 7/D. Of Corn. L.I.) *number of last partially officially corrected, generally very fine* (4) *£100-£140*
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918.
- Joseph Phillips** was a native of Kingswinford, Staffordshire. He served during the Great War with the 7th (Service) Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in the French theatre of war from 23 July 1915.
 Sold with copied research.

- 417** *Three: Private E. Walley, Royal Berkshire Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (10531 Pte. E. Walley. R. Berks. R.); British War and Victory Medals (10531 Pte. E. Walley. R. Berks. R.) in named card boxes of issue; together with a Princess Mary Christmas 1914 Tin and its related best wishes card, *extremely fine*
- Pair: Private A. Austin, Royal Berkshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (21816 Pte. A. Austin. R. Berks. R.) in named card box of issue with outer envelope addressed to 'Mr A. Austin, 75, Westborough Road, Boyn Hill, Maidenhead, Berks.', *extremely fine*
- British War Medal 1914-20 (**3380 Pte. J. Hollands. R. Berks. R.**); together with a tribute bearing an image of the recipient; a Royal Berkshire Regiment cap badge; and a shoulder title, all contained in a glazed frame, *nearly extremely fine*
- Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**200129 Sjt. F. Finch. 4/R. Berks. R.**) *minor contact marks, very fine (7) £100-£140*

Ernest Walley was born in 1886 in Reading, Berkshire. He attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment on 27 August 1914 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 May 1915. He was treated for neurasthenia on Ambulance Train 31 in France on 22 April 1917 and then transferred to the Labour Corps. He was discharged on 19 June 1918 and was awarded a Silver War Badge. He died in Reading in 1925.

Arthur Austin served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 8th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment. He was treated on Number 31 Ambulance Train on 18 February 1917 and was admitted to County of Middlesex War Hospital at Napsbury in June 1917. He was discharged to furlough on 5 July 1917 and later served with the Training Reserve.

James Arthur Hollands was born in Dartford, Kent in 1898 and was a native of Cookham, Berkshire. He served during the Great War with the 2/4th Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment) and was killed in action on 19 July 1916 in an attack on the enemy lines at Varennes, designed to be part of the 61st Division's support of the Australian Divisional attack at Fromelles. The attack, after several cancellations due to bad weather, was made over a flat muddy Flanders plain devoid of cover, toward the German positions situated at Aubers Ridge. The Australians lost 5,355 men in the attack, while the half strength 61st Division lost 1,547 men. Hollands is buried in the New Military Cemetery, Laventie, France.

Sold with a second, smaller, framed and glazed memorial tribute to the recipient and his older brother Charles Stephen Hollands, East Kent Buffs, who was killed in action at Loos on 28 September 1915.

Frederick Finch served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire) Regiment.

- 418** *Three: Sergeant F. W. Banks, 1/8th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 15 September 1916*
 1914-15 Star (3361. Cpl. F. W. Banks, Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3361 Sjt. F. W. Banks. Midd'x. R.) *generally good very fine*
- 1914-15 Star (**345284, J. L. G. Hancock, Ptr. 1., R.N.**); together with British War 1914-20 (**4606 Pte. G. Rogers. 13 - Lond. R.**) *generally very fine (5)* *£70-£90*

Frank William Banks was the son of Mr and Mrs R. Banks of 9 Albert Road, Dover. He served during the Great War with the 1/8th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment in the French theatre of war from 25 July 1915.

Sergeant Banks was killed in action on the Western Front, 15 September 1916. On the latter date the Battalion were engaged as part of the Battle of Flers-Courcelette, Somme. He is buried in the Combles Communal Cemetery, France.

George Rogers was the son of Mr and Mrs J. Rogers of 22 Bonchurch Road, North Kensington, London. He served during the Great War with the 2/13th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Kensingtons) in the French theatre of war from 22 June 1916. The Battalion were billeted at Neuville St. Vaast and employed as carrying parties for the Mining Companies of the Royal Engineers who were tunnelling under Vimy Ridge. A stray shell hit one of these working parties, killing five men and wounding several others, 2 July 1916. Amongst those killed was Rogers, and he is buried with his comrades in the Ecoivre British Military Cemetery, Mont St. Eloi, France.

- 419** *Family Group:*
Three: Lance Corporal R. Picking, 9th Battalion, London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles), who was killed in action on the Western Front on 25 October 1915
 1914-15 Star (1419 L. Cpl. R. Picking. 9-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1419 Pte. R. Picking. 9-Lond. R.); Memorial Plaque (Robert Picking) this mounted in a circular wooden frame, *slightly damaged*; together with the recipient's card identity tag, *the plaque very fine, the medals nearly extremely fine*
- Pair: Sapper A. E. Picking, Royal Engineers*
 British War and Victory Medals (183518 Spr. A. E. Picking. R.E.) *nearly very fine (6)* *£120-£160*

Robert Picking was born at Windsor, Berkshire in 1890 and by 1911 he was employed as a Wholesale Drapery Assistant on Portobello Road, Notting Hill. In 1912 he attested for the 9th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles) and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 May 1915. He was killed in action by a mine explosion whilst a member of a mining party near Carnoy on 25 October 1915 and is buried in Carnoy Military Cemetery, France.

Albert E. Picking, the older brother of Robert Picking, was born in Battersea in 1876 and served during the Great War with the Royal Engineers. He died in Windsor in 1960. Two other brothers, Thomas and William, also served during the Great War.

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- 420** *Three: Driver F. Cox, Army Service Corps*
1914-15 Star (T3-024355 Dvr: F. Cox. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (T3-024355 Dvr. F. Cox. A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine*
- Pair: Driver E. H. Batchelor, Royal Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (542214 Dvr. E. H. Batchelor. R.E.) with named card box of issue, enclosure slips for both awards and registered envelope addressed to 'Mr E. H. Batchelor, Gattons Farm, Cliffe-at-Hoo, nr. Rochester, Kent'; together with a Royal Engineers cap badge and a pair of brass shoulder titles, *extremely fine*
- Pair: Private S. Prestt, South Lancashire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (39420 Pte. S. Prestt. S. Lan. R.) in *damaged* named card box of issue with *torn* outer envelope addressed to 'Mr. S. Prestt. 53 Haresfinch View, St. Helens.', *extremely fine*
- Pair: Private E. Knobbs, Machine Gun Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (100291 Pte. E. Knobbs. M.G.C.); together with a Machine Gun Corps cap badge and uniform button, *edge bruises therefore very fine (9)* *£100-£140*
- Frederick Cox** served with the Army Service Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 December 1914. He was discharged to the Class Z reserve on 7 May 1919.
- Edwin Herman Batchelor** was born in 1896 at Cliffe-at-Hoo, Kent and died in 1962 at Whitstable, Kent.
- Samuel Prestt** was born in 1879 in Dublin, Ireland but by 1891 he had moved with his family to St. Helens, Lancashire. He served during the Great War with the 1/5th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, and died in St. Helens in 1943.
- Ephraim Knobbs** served with the Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry) during the Great War. His unit was disembodied on 8 March 1919.
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- 421** *Five: Major P. M. Dewar, Royal Army Medical Corps*
1914-15 Star (Major P. M. Dewar. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Major P. M. Dewar.); Territorial Decoration, silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, with integral top riband bar; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Peter McK. Dewar) mounted as worn, *good very fine (5)* *£240-£280*
- T.D. *London Gazette* 4 November 1919.
- Peter McKellar Dewar**, from Glasgow, joined the Territorial Forces on 25 August 1906. During the Great War, he was commissioned into the regular Army as a Major in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 25 February 1915, and served in the Gallipoli Theatre from 1 July 1915. Attached to the 7th Battalion Highland Light Infantry during his wartime service, he was released from military service on 24 November 1919.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 422** *Three: Private M. Griffiths, Royal Army Medical Corps*
1914-15 Star (20 Pte. M. Griffiths. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (20 Pte. M. Griffiths. R.A.M.C.) *VM officially re-impressed*, in named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine*
- 1939-45 Star (2); Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star (2); France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45 (4), one a Canadian issue in silver, *good very fine and better (14)* *£70-£90*
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- 423** *Three: Sister Mary Clarkson, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve*
1914-15 Star (S/Nurse M. Clarkson Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Sister M. Clarkson), all in named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (3)* *£100-£140*
- Mary Clarkson** was born on 27 August 1884, in Bolton le Sands. A trained nurse, residing in St John Wood, London, she joined the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve on 12 November 1915. She entered the Egyptian Theatre on 10 December 1915 and it seems this is where she served for the duration of the War. She was demobilised in March 1919.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 424** *Three: J. E. Dorey, British Red Cross Society*
1914-15 Star (J. E. Dorey. B.R.C. & St. J.J.); British War and Victory Medals (J. E. Dorey. B.R.C. & St. J.J.) *good very fine (3)* *£80-£120*
- Joseph E. Dorey** served with the British Red Cross Society during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 November 1914.
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- 425** *Four: Sergeant Major W. J. Thaw, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps and Army Cyclist Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Meritorious Service Medal*
1914-15 Star (3572 Pte. W. Thaw. A. Cyc. Corps.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (13343. F. Sgt. W. Thaw. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (13343 Sgt. Maj: W. Thaw. R.A.F.) *very fine and better (4)* *£500-£700*
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919 (France)
- William Johnstone Thaw**, a Fitter from Manchester, initially served as a Private in the Army Cyclist Corps, serving during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 July 1915. On 17 January 1916, he joined the Royal Flying Corps as 2nd Class Airman, and was advanced to Flight Sergeant on 1 January 1917 and Temporary Sergeant Major on 1 February 1918. Transferring to the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918, for his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917) and was awarded an Immediate Meritorious Service Medal. During the Second War he served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps.
- Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient in the uniform of a Lieutenant in the R.A.S.C.

426 Five: Major A. G. White, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Indian Army

1914-15 Star (Capt. A. G. White, 126/Baluch. Infy.); British War and Victory Medals (Maj. A. G. White.); India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21, North West Frontier 1930-31, *third clasp unofficially attached* (Maj. A. G. White, 2-127 Baluch L. Infy.); Defence Medal, mounted court-style, *contact marks, nearly very fine and a scarce combination of clasps to the IGS (5)* *£300-£400*

Archibald George White was born in Peshawar, India, on 21 October 1884, the son of Colonel G. A. White, South Lancashire Regiment. Educated at Sandhurst, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Middlesex Regiment on 13 August 1904, from which he was appointed to the Indian Army on 12 January 1906, and was posted to the 126 Baluchistan Infantry on 1 May 1906.

White served with the 126th Infantry during the Great War in Egypt from November 1914 to March 1915; in Muscat from March to June 1915; and in Aden from June 1915 to February 1916, during which, in early January 1916, four companies of the 126th were part of a Movable Column that attacked the Turks at Hatum Ridge. After a while, Brigadier Walton decided that the Moveable Column had achieved all that it reasonably could do, and ordered a return to Sheikh Othman. The Mobile Column withdrew in good order; another enemy attack was repulsed at 4:30 p.m. but after that the Turks were disinclined to follow-up the British withdrawal. White remained with the 126th Infantry when it returned to India, March to August 1916, before serving on the Nushki-Seistan Line, August to December 1916.

White was subsequently attached, with the rank of acting Major, to the 130th Baluchistan Infantry as Second in Command and served with that unit in East Africa from February to October 1917, and then in Egypt from May 1918 to January 1920. The Battalion was attached to the 181st Brigade as part of the 60th Division and fought at the Battle of Sharon, 19-21 September 1918. The Battle of Sharon, 19-25 September 1918, was the opening set-piece of the Battle of Megiddo, 19 September to 1 October 1918, which proved to be the culminating victory in British General Edmund Allenby's conquest of Palestine during the Great War.

White was subsequently attached to the 127th Baluchistan Regiment as Second in Command, and served in Waziristan from January 1920 to May 1921, being appointed acting Lieutenant-Colonel while temporary in command of the battalion (23 February to 5 March 1921). He also served on the North West Frontier from April 1930 to January 1931, at the Shagai Fort, located 13km from Jamrud in Khyber Tribal Areas, within the qualifying area for the 'North West Frontier 1930-31' clasp to his I.G.S., and is mentioned a number of times in the Regimental War Diaries.

White's younger brother, Geoffrey Stewart Augustus White, South Lancashire Regiment, was killed in action during the Great War on 10 September 1914, and his elder brother, George Arthur Wellesley Halifax White, Canadian Expeditionary Force, was also killed in action during the Great War on 28 April 1917.

Sold with a large quantity of copied research.

427 Three: Trooper G. H Bowles, Royal Canadian Dragoons, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 24 July 1915

1914-15 Star (222 Tpr: G. H. Bowles. R. Can: Dns:); British War and Victory Medals (222 L. Cpl. G. H. Bowles. R.C.D.); Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (222 Tpr. G. H. Bowles) *generally good very fine (3)* *£160-£200*

George Henry Bowles was the son of Trumpet Major Bowles of Murillo Road, London, and was born in Dundalk, Ireland in April 1887. He attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Valcartier, Quebec, 24 September 1914 (his attestation papers giving him as having 12 years previous service with the 1st Royal Dragoons). Bowles served during the Great War with the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 24 July 1915.

Trooper Bowles is buried in La Plus Douve Farm Cemetery, Belgium.

428 Three: Private W. J. Gibb, Auckland Infantry Battalion, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, who was killed in action on the First Day of the Gallipoli Landings, 25 April 1915

1914-15 Star (12/1214 Pte. W. J. Gibb. N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (12/1214 Pte. W. J. Gibb. N.Z.E.F.) *good very fine (3)* *£700-£900*

William James Gibb was born on 23 October 1884 and attested for the 2nd Auckland Infantry Battalion on 20 October 1914. He served with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force during the Great War, embarking on 15 December 1914, and arriving in Egypt on 29 January 1915. He was killed in action at Gallipoli on the first day of the Gallipoli Landings, 25 April 1915 - a hand written note with the lot states that he was killed in the first wave, either shot dead in the boat or in the water. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.

429 Three: Captain M. L. Barrett, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides

British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. M. L. Barrett.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Capt. M. L. Barrett.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Kurdistan, N.W. Persia (Capt. M. L. Barrett.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)* *£200-£240*

Michael Long Barrett was educated at Bedford School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the Indian Army in 1915, being attached to Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). With them he saw service in Mesopotamia both during and after the Great War. Whilst serving there he contracted an illness which obliged him to retire on 15 June 1928. He died shortly afterward in Tillingham, aged 36, and was buried in St. Nicholas' Churchyard with full military honours - the firing party being provided by the Middlesex Regiment from the Colchester Garrison.

Sold with copied newspaper articles.

430 Pair: Private H. J. Davis, Bombay Battalion, Auxiliary Force India and Press Correspondent

1914-15 Star (No. 155 Pte. H. J. Davis.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Pte. H. J. Davis, Press Corres.) both officially impressed as per India, *generally good very fine, scarce (2)* *£80-£120*

Henry James Davis is given on his MIC as serving with the Bombay Battalion, A.F.I. - the latter only gives detail as to when his 1914-15 Star was issued in India.

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- 431** *Three: Lieutenant A. Turner, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. A. Turner. R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Alexander Turner);
 Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. A. Turner. R.N.R.) *good very fine (3)* *£60-£80*
Alexander Turner was commissioned temporary Engineer Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve on 18 December 1917.
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- 432** *Pair: Surgeon Lieutenant R. C. P. Whitcombe, Royal Navy*
 British War and Victory Medals (Surg. Lt. R. C. P. Whitcombe. R.N.) mounted as worn, *generally good very fine (2)*
£60-£80
R. C. P. Whitcombe was commissioned Surgeon Lieutenant in the Royal Navy in August 1916. Postings during the Great War included at the RN Hospital Plymouth, and with H.M.S. *Superb* (battleship) from October 1917. After service at the RN Hospital Malta, Whitcombe was demobilised in January 1920.
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- 433** *Three: Second Hand H. Glentworth, Royal Naval Reserve, who was killed in action whilst serving in H.M. Trawler William Stephens, 25 October 1943, when she was sunk by German motor torpedo boats off Cromer*
 British War and Victory Medals (1675S.B. H. Glentworth. Boy R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (5891 D. H. Glentworth. Smn. R.N.R.) *generally very fine or better (3)* *£140-£180*
Henry Glentworth was born in Grimsby, Lincolnshire in November 1901. He was the husband of Doris Glentworth, of Ovenden, Yorkshire. Glentworth was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in August 1938, and served with the Royal Naval Reserve (Patrol Service) during the Second War. He was serving as Second Hand with H.M. Trawler *William Stephen* when she was attacked and sunk by German motor torpedo boats off Cromer, 25 October 1943. Glentworth went down with his ship, and is commemorated on the Lowestoft Naval Memorial, Suffolk.
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- 434** *Three: Gunner S. G. Wotton, Royal Garrison Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (358226 Gnr. S. G. Wotton. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (797 Gnr. S. G. Wotton. R.A.) *good very fine (3)* *£100-£140*
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- 435** *Pair: Private E. Harston, Lincolnshire Yeomanry*
 British War and Victory Medals (2941 Pte. E. Harston. Linc. Yeo.) *very fine*
Pair: Private F. Marriatt, Lincolnshire Yeomanry
 British War and Victory Medals (2950 Pte. F. Marriatt. Linc. Yeo.) *good very fine (4)* *£80-£120*
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- 436** *Pair: Private P. Hudson, Lincolnshire Yeomanry*
 British War and Victory Medals (2554 Pte. P. Hudson. Linc. Yeo.) *nearly very fine*
Pair: Private G. F. Woods, Lincolnshire Yeomanry
 British War and Victory Medals (56063 Pte. G. F. Woods. Linc Yeo.) *edge bruising to VM, nearly very fine (4)* *£80-£120*
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- 437** *Pair: Private S. J. Kerr, Lincolnshire Yeomanry*
 British War and Victory Medals (55232 Pte. S. J. Kerr. Linc. Yeo.) *very fine*
Pair: Private H. A. Smith, Lincolnshire Yeomanry
 British War and Victory Medals (56088 Pte. H. A. Smith. Linc. Yeo.) *nearly very fine (4)* *£80-£120*
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- 438** *Pair: Private A. J. Wharton, Lincolnshire Yeomanry*
 British War and Victory Medals (56530 Pte. A. J. Wharton. Linc. Yeo.); together with a gold Great War Cumrew tribute medal (Alfred Joseph Wharton) *good very fine*
Pair: Private B. M. Wormell, Lincolnshire Yeomanry
 British War and Victory Medals (2074 Pte. B. M. Wormell. Linc. Yeo.) *very fine (5)* *£100-£140*
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- 439** *Three: Captain G. H. MacDonald, Royal Engineers*
 British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. H. MacDonald.); **Serbia**, Medal for Zeal, bronze-gilt, unnamed, *generally very fine (3)* *£50-£70*
George Herbert MacDonald initially served during the Great War as a Corporal with the Royal Engineers in the French theatre of war from 24 August 1915 (entitled to 1914-15 Star). He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in October 1917. MacDonald resided at 55 Normanby Road, Dollis Hill, London.
 Serbian award unconfirmed.

- 440** *Five: Major S. P. Wilson, Royal Army Medical Corps, late Royal Engineers*
 British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. S. P. Wilson); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, undated, *very fine* (5) *£140-£180*
 T.D. *London Gazette* 2 October 1942

Stanley Pierce Wilson was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the South Lancashire Regiment, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 March to 7 June 1916, and again from 17 April 1917 to 11 November 1918, as a Lieutenant and Acting Captain, Royal Engineers. For his service during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 7 July 1919). He is also noted as being wounded during the War. During the Second War, he served as a Temporary Major in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Sold with copied research.

- 441** *Family Group:*
Pair: Private A. Fletcher, Royal Fusiliers
 British War and Victory Medals (50346 Pte. A. Fletcher. R. Fus.) in named card box of issue; together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'B137374', *extremely fine*
Four: Pilot Officer A. L. Fletcher, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who qualified as a United States Air Force pilot in July 1942
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with medal ticket, Air Council enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'P?O. A/ L. Fletcher, 70, Aston Road, Tividale Hall Estate, Dudley, Worcs.', *extremely fine* (6) *£200-£240*

Alfred Leslie Fletcher, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, completed the United States Air Force pilot training course, at Craig Field, Alabama on 3 July 1942. Awarded the United States Air Force pilot qualification wings, he later qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, being commissioned Pilot Officer on probation on 30 April 1945.

Sold with U.S.A.F. Pilot wings (Gemsco-NY) and framed qualification certificate, U.S.A.F. Cadets handbook, framed photograph of Cadets at Craig Field, R.A.F. dog tags, R.A.F. Pilot Officer shoulder strap and framed photograph in R.A.F. uniform, wearing R.A.F. wings.

- 442** *Pair: Lieutenant A. W. H. Cooper, Lincolnshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. W. H. Cooper.) *very fine*
Pair: Sergeant J. H. Blyth, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (8339 Sjt. J. H. Blyth. Linc. R.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private G. W. Mallingson, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (29287 Pte. G. W. Mallingson. Linc. R.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private G. H. Westerby, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 5 August 1918
 British War and Victory Medals (1561 Pte. G. H. Westerby. Linc. R.) *good very fine* (8) *£100-£140*
Alfred Wilson Hackett Cooper served during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 July 1918.

George Hedley Westerby was born in Alford, Lincolnshire and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 5 August 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiépval Memorial, France.

- 443** *Pair: Lieutenant J. L. Faull, Lincolnshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. L. Faull.) *good very fine*
Pair: Corporal A. Broughton, Lincolnshire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 19 May 1918
 British War and Victory Medals (32955 Cpl. A. Broughton. Linc. R.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private J. M. Barry, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (21058 Pte. J. M. Barry. Linc. R.) *very fine*
Pair: Private A. Prime, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (56500 Pte. A. Prime. Linc. R.) *good very fine* (8) *£100-£140*
Arthur Broughton was born in Bradford, Yorkshire and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wound on 19 May 1918. He is buried in the Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, France.

- 444** *Pair: Lieutenant L. A. Howe, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was twice wounded in action*
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. L. A. Howe.) *scratches to obverse field of BWM, otherwise good very fine*
Pair: Private B. Houseman, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (34607 Pte. B. Houseman. Linc. R.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private H. Nichols, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (35279 Pte. H. Nichols. Linc. R.) *very fine*
Pair: Private W. Tomlinson, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (35117 Pte. W. Tomlinson. Linc. R.) *good very fine* (8) *£100-£140*
L. A. Howe served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, and was wounded in action on 3 June 1917, and again during the first Battle of Bapaume, in March 1918 (Regimental History refers).

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- 445** *Pair: Second Lieutenant C. H. Bradley, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. C. H. Bradley) *very fine*
- Pair: Warrant Officer Class II L. Taylor, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (9981. W.O.Cl.2. L. Taylor. Linc. R.) *rank officially corrected on both, very fine*
- Pair: Private T. W. Gillingwater, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (4329 Pte. T. W. Gillingwater. Linc. R.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private B. McGill, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (35999 Pte. B. Mc Gill. Linc. R.) *good very fine (8)* £100-£140

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- 446** *Pair: Second Lieutenant L. E. Denis-Marklew, Lincolnshire Regiment, who died of wounds received at the Battle of Passchendaele on 12 October 1917*
British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. L. E. Denis-Marklew); Memorial Plaque (Leslie Ernest Denis-Marklew) in card envelope of issue, with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *BWM officially re-impressed, nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

Leslie Ernest Denis-Marklew was commissioned into the Lincolnshire Regiment, and served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was mortally wounded in action during the attack on Taube Farm at the first Battle of Passchendaele on 12 October 1917, and died of wounds the same day. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

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- 447** *Pair: Second Lieutenant A. W. Dickinson, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. A. W. Dickinson.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private G. H. Hall, Lincolnshire Regiment, who died on the Western Front on 2 October 1918*
British War and Victory Medals (1608 Pte. G. H. Hall. Linc. R.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private G. A. Needham, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (21303 Pte. G. A. Needham. Linc. R.); together with a bronze Great War Lincoln tribute medallion, *very fine*
- Pair: Private D. D. Richardson, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (27094 Pte. D. D. Richardson. Linc. R.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (9)* £100-£140

George Henry Hall was born in Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died on 2 October 1918. He is buried in the Rethel French National Cemetery, France.

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- 448** *Pair: Second Lieutenant F. W. Gibbon, Northumberland Fusiliers, attached Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 25 August 1918*
British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. F. W. Gibbon.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private T. Clarke, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (35831 Pte. T. Clarke. Linc. R.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private T. Taylor, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (21424 Pte. T. Taylor. Linc. R.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private T. Young, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (395. Pte. T. Young. Linc. R.) *BWM officially renamed, good very fine (8)* £100-£140

F. W. Gibbon, a native of Pencisely, Cardiff, served with the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 25 August 1918, whilst attached to the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment. He is buried in the Adanac Military Cemetery, Miraumont, France.

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- 449** *Pair: Second Lieutenant G. Guyton, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. G. Guyton.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private T. F. Clayton, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (45395 Pte. T. F. Clayton. Linc. R.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private R. Hobson, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (1053 Pte. R. Hobson. Linc. R.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private G. Webster, Lincolnshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (35735 Pte. G. Webster. Linc. R.) *good very fine (8)* £100-£140

George Guyton attested for the Norfolk Regiment, and served in the ranks with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 July 1916. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Lincolnshire Regiment on 18 February 1918, and served with the 4th Battalion, before being seconded for service with the Indian Army on 27 May 1918. He relinquished his appointment in the Indian Army on 11 June 1919.

- 450** *Pair: Second Lieutenant H. L. Hubble, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 15 April 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. H. L. Hubble) *good very fine*
Pair: Private H. Springthorpe, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 12 March 1915
 British War and Victory Medals (6414 Pte. H. Springthorpe. Linc. R.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private W. Turvey, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (673 Pte. W. Turvey. Linc. R.) *very fine*
Pair: Private H. Yelland, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (3488 Pte. H. Yelland. Linc. R.) *minor official correction to BWM, very fine (8)*
£100-£140

Harry Leonard Hubble, a native of Brigg, Lincolnshire, served with the 4th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action during the defence of Crucifix Hill, at the Battle of Bailleul, on 15 April 1918, during which the regiment sustained heavy losses. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

Herbert Springthorpe was born in Whitwell, Rutland, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 12 March 1915. He is buried in the Rue-Petillon Military Cemetery, Fleurbaix, France.

- 451** *Pair: Second Lieutenant W. Nainby, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 May 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. W. Nainby.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private H. Kendall, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (241406 Pte. H. Kendall. Linc. R.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private G. Pacey, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (241921 Pte. G. Pacey. Linc. R.) *very fine*
Pair: Private W. Pacey, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (238005 Pte. W. Pacey. Linc. R.) *very fine (8)*
£100-£140

William Nainby was commissioned in the Lincolnshire Regiment and served during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 27 May 1918, whilst attached to 62nd Light Mortar Battery. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Soissons Memorial, France.

- 452** *Pair: Second Lieutenant A. Peasgood, Lincolnshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. A. Peasgood) *good very fine*
Pair: Sergeant C. Howard, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (33075 Sgt. C. Howard. Linc. R.) *very fine*
Pair: Private G. Bogg, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (41122 Pte. G. Bogg. Linc. R.) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine*
Pair: Private F. Stainbank, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (39133 Pte. F. Stainbank. Linc. R.) *good very fine (8)*
£100-£140

- 453** *Pair: Private F. Benson, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 28 April 1917*
 British War and Victory Medals (26128 Pte. F. Benson. Linc. R.) with named Record Office transmittal letter; Memorial Plaque (Frederick Benson) in card envelope of issue, *BWM officially re-impressed, otherwise nearly extremely fine (3)*
£70-£90

Frederick Benson was born in Ferriby, Lincolnshire and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 28 April 1917. He is buried in the Roeux British Cemetery, France.

- 454** *Pair: Private F. Brady, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 26 September 1917*
 British War and Victory Medals (41798 F. Brady. Linc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Frank Brady) in card envelope of issue, *very fine (3)*
£70-£90

Frank Brady was born in Newcastle upon Tyne and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 26 September 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

- 455** *Pair: Private J. R. Mitchell, Lincolnshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (35611 Pte. J. R. Mitchell. Linc. R.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private G. R. Smith, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (1463 Pte. G. R. Smith. Linc. R.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private J. E. Wiggins, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (36341 Pte. J. E. Wiggins. Linc. R.) *good very fine*
Pair: Private C. Woods, Lincolnshire Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (1282 Pte. C. Woods. Linc. R.) *very fine (8)*
£80-£120

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- 456** *Pair: Private W. D. Pullan, Lincolnshire Regiment, who died as a Prisoner of War in Germany on 17 June 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (44623 Pte. W. D. Pullan. Linc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Walter Dorrington Pullan) in card envelope of issue, *good very fine* (3) *£80-£120*
Walter Dorrington Pullan was born in Manningham, Bradford, Yorkshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 2nd/5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was taken Prisoner of War. He died in captivity in Germany on 17 June 1918, and is buried in Cologne Southern Cemetery, Germany.
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- 457** *Pair: Private T. A. Walker, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 15 April 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (44650 Pte. T. A. Walker. Linc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Thomas Arnold Walker) *very fine* (3) *£70-£90*
Thomas Arnold Walker was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 15 April 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.
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- 458** *Pair: Private A. F. Fifield, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (20297 Pte. A. F. Fifield. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '30923', *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£40-£50*
Alton Frank Fifield was born in Desborough, Northamptonshire, in 1882, and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 10 December 1915. He served with the 2nd/1st Battalion during the Great War, and was discharged due to sickness on 5 February 1917, being awarded the Silver War Badge. He died in Oxford on 4 June 1957.
 Sold with copied research.
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- 459** *Five: Captain and Adjutant T. Massey, Simla Rifles, Auxiliary Force India, late Seaforth Highlanders*
 British War and Victory Medals (S-9872 Pte. T. Massey, Sea. Highrs.); War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, India (A.R. Qmr. Sjt. T. Massey, I.U.L. Attd. A.F.I.) mounted court-style, *good very fine* (5) *£100-£140*
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- 460** *Pair: Air Mechanic 1st Class F. H. Wheeler, Royal Air Force*
 British War and Victory Medals (106390 1.A.M. F. H. Wheeler. R.A.F.) *slight discolouration to VM, very fine* (2) *£60-£80*
Francis Harold Wheeler was born in Alderbury, Wiltshire, in 1880, and joined the 489 Reserve Field Company Royal Engineers on 22 November 1916. Transferring to the Royal Flying Corps, he served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 November 1917 to 22 February 1919, as an Aero Rigger in the 2nd Aeroplane Supply Depot. He was promoted Air Mechanic 1st Class on 1 October 1918, and having transferred to the reserve on 23 March 1919, was discharged on 30 April 1926.
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- 461** *Three: Rifleman A. Dawson, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, Auxiliary Force India*
 British War and Victory Medals (15900 Dvr. A. P. Dawson, E.A. Rys.); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, India (Rfm. A. Dawson, 1-M. & So. Mah. Ry. Rif., A.F.I.) *suspension bar bent on BWM, edge bruising, nearly very fine, the last rare to unit* (3) *£100-£140*
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- 462** *Three: Lieutenant Colonel R. W. McCluskie, 9th South African Infantry*
 British War and Bilingual Victory Medals, with M.I.D. Oak Leaves (T/Lt. Col. R. W. McCluskie.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R. silver and silver-gilt (Major R. W. McCluskie. 9th Infy. (P.W.O.R.C.P.R.)) with integral top riband bar, with a prize medal, obverse engraved 'P.W.O.R.C.P.R. Handicap Comp. February Lieut. R. McCluskie', and '1909' top riband bar, first three mounted as originally worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£260-£300*
 Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal gazetted 1 March 1917.
 M.I.D. unconfirmed.
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- 463** *Pair: 1st Officer R. R. Neale, Mercantile Marine, who was lost in S.S. Ausonia when attacked by an enemy submarine on 30 May 1918*
 British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Richard R. Neale.); Memorial Plaque (Richard Raymond Neale) *extremely fine* (3) *£120-£160*
Richard Raymond Neale, 1st Officer, Merchant Navy, was killed when the Cunard Line *Ausonia* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine with the loss of 44 lives. The attack took place on 30 May 1918 when she was 620 miles off Fastnet. He was aged 42, the son of Major C. W. Neale, of Reading, Berkshire.

- 464** *Pair: W. S. Jones, Mercantile Marine*
British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (William S. Jones), both in original Board of Trade paper envelopes in card boxes of issue, with 'Authority to Wear' certificate for the War Medal for the Mercantile Marine, named to 'William Samuel Jones, Pilot', *nearly extremely fine*
- Four: Acting Lieutenant E. H. Duce, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*
France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**Edward H. Duce**) *very fine or better*
- British War Medal 1914-20 (**J.51144 G. E. Maynard. A.B. R.N.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine (7)* £70-£90
- Edward Harold Duce** was born in 1911 at Watford, Hertfordshire. A solicitor by profession, he served during the Second World War as a Temporary Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, stationed at H.M.S. *Lanka*, the Royal Navy's on-shore establishment at Colombo, Ceylon. He remained in the Reserve until 1960 and died in 1994 in Berkshire.
- Gilbert Ernest Maynard** was born in 1896 in Tunbridge Wells and joined the Royal Navy on 4 March 1916. After serving two months as an Ordinary Seaman at *Pembroke I* he was posted to the depot ship H.M.S. *Alecto* on 9 May 1916 and he was promoted to Able Seaman on 20 December 1917. He remained in *Alecto* until the end of hostilities and was demobilised to shore on 22 August 1919. He died in 1981 in Surrey.
- Sold together with two Battle of Jutland 1916 Memorial Medallions, by *Spink, London*, one in white metal, the other in bronze.

- 465** *Pair: J. F. Erickson, Mercantile Marine, a native of Sweden*
British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (John F. Erickson) *good very fine*
- Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (**Ply. 17210 W. Crout. Mne. R.M.**) *edge bruise and light contact marks, very fine (3)* £60-£80
- John Frederick Erickson** was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on 20 November 1871, and served with the British Mercantile Marine during the Great War: his medals were sent to 11 Thomas Street, Sunderland. He died on 4 May 1955.
- William Crout** was born in Stonehouse on 4 August 1895, and enlisted in the Royal Marines on 9 September 1914. He served for most of the Great War in the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. *Orcoma*, part of the 10th Cruiser Squadron Northern Patrol, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 31 October 1929, whilst serving in H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth*. From 1925 to 25 April 1941 he was a Groom to many senior officers. During the Second World War he served in 101st Brigade, Royal Marines, from 26 April 1941 to 30 September 1941- this unit was to be part of Churchill's Operation *Jupiter*, which was the code name for a plan originating in 1941 for an invasion of Northern Norway and Finland which was never realised. He was discharged to pension on 16 August 1945.

- 466** *Three: Shipwright First Class W. Patmore, Royal Navy*
British War Medal 1914-20 (M.6382 W. Patmore. Shpt. 3 R.N.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (M.6382 W. Patmore. Shpt. 1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (M.6382 W. Patmore. Shpt 1. H.M.S. Hood.) mounted as worn, *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine, the NGS better (3)* £140-£180
- Walter Patmore** was born in Portsmouth on 25 August 1898, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Shipwright on 18 July 1913, serving during the Great War on the books of H.M.S. *Victory II*. He transferred to H.M.S. *Hood* on 16 January 1931, was advanced to Shipwright First Class on 6 August of that year, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 September 1931. Transferring to H.M.S. *Ajax* on 16 April 1935, he served in her in connection with the military operations on and off the coast of Palestine, before being shore pensioned on 24 August 1938.

- 467** *Four: Marine E. G. Hall, Royal Marine Light Infantry, later a Police Constable*
British War Medal 1914-20 (PO.14111 Pte. E. G. Hall. R.M.L.I.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (PO.14111 E. G. Hall. Mne. R.M.); Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (Const. Ernest G. Hall) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine or better (5)* £80-£100

- 468** *Pair: Gunner P. P. McFie, Royal Artillery*
British War Medal 1914-20 (193284 Gnr. P. P. McFie. R.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W. F. 1919 (193284 Gnr. P. P. McFie. R.A.) *good very fine (2)* £80-£100
- Sold with copied m.i.c. which confirms both medals and gives his address in Newlands, Glasgow.

- 469** *Family Group:*
British War Medal 1914-20 (**41183 1.A.M. J. W. Webber. R.A.F.**) *very fine*
- Four: Private G. A. Webber, Essex Regiment, who was wounded in action at the Defence of Tobruk in 1942 and taken Prisoner of War*
General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6009401 Pte. G. A. Webber. Essex. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; together with an unofficial Tobruk Siege Cross 1941, the reverse engraved 'G. Webber', *good very fine and better (lot)* £160-£200
- George Alfred Webber** was born in Poplar, London, on 26 July 1909, the son of Joseph Webber, and attested for the Essex Regiment at Warley on 14 April 1932. He served with the Regiment in the inter-War years in India, Egypt, the Sudan, and Palestine. Transferring to the Reserve on 25 March 1939, he was recalled to the Colours following the outbreak of the Second World War, and saw further service in North Africa. He was wounded at the Siege of Tobruk in 1942, and was taken Prisoner of War. Repatriated on a Swedish hospital ship in 1944, he was operated on at Woolwich Hospital, and had a fragment of shrapnel removed from his neck (included in lot). Discharged from the Army, he subsequently lived in Halesworth, Suffolk.
- Sold with the recipient's Soldier's Service and Pay Book; Essex Regiment Certificate of Service; riband bar and cap badge; two German documents from his time as a Prisoner of War; group photographic image featuring the recipient taken outside the Tobruk defences in 1942; an Essex Regiment 'The Pompadours' crochet cushion cover made by the recipient whilst in hospital; and a fragment of shrapnel removed from the neck of the recipient in Woolwich Hospital.

470 *Pair: Private H. Woodcock, Cheshire Yeomanry*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (774 Pte. H. Woodcock. Ches. Yeo.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (774 Pte. H. Woodcock. Ches. Yeo.) *extremely fine* (2) *£200-£240*

Harry Woodcock served in No. 3 Troop, 'A' Squadron, Cheshire Yeomanry.

471 *Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Dickinson, Madras Pioneers*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Lieut. F. R. Dickinson.) *rank officially corrected*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (Capt. F. R. Dickinson, 2-1 M. Prs.) *edge bruise to IGS, light contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) *£160-£200*

Frederick Richard Dickinson was born in Agra, India, on 4 June 1898, the son of Frederick John Dickinson, Esq., who worked for the Revenue Department in India, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 12 September 1917. He was appointed to the 81 Pioneers on 22 December 1917, before transferring to the 20th Horse in March 1918; the 155th Pioneers in November 1918; the 61 Pioneers in June 1919; and the 12th Pioneers in August 1920, with whom he served in Iraq.

Dickinson transferred to the 1st Sapper and Miners in March 1921; to the 10th Pioneers in June 1923; and then to the 2-1st Pioneers on 18 October 1923, with whom he served in Waziristan as a Company Commanding Officer. He was posted to the 2nd Madras Pioneers on 11 May 1929, and then to the 3-7th Rajput Regiment. He latterly served as Adjutant, before transferring to the Supplementary Unemployed List on 1 November 1935, and was promoted Major on 1 August 1938.

Dickinson was commissioned Flight Lieutenant in the General Duties Branch, Royal Air Force Reserve, on 21 September 1938, and served briefly in the Second World War with the 7th Rajputs, before reverting back to the S.U.L., with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on 17 November 1942. He retired on 4 June 1948, and died on 10 May 1957.

Sold with copied research including his Great War Medal Index Card, which states that he was issued with a British War Medal by the Government of India (although not entitled to a Victory Medal).

472 *Pair: Captain S. C. Davies, M.B.E., Military Accounts Department, late Simla Rifles*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (Capt. S. C. Davies. M.A.D.) *area of erasure before rank*; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Voltr. S. C. Davies, 4/Simla Rfls. I.D.F.) *edge bruising, very fine, first scarce to unit* (2) *£180-£220*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1932: Stanley Clifford Davies, Esq., Deputy Assistant Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command, Meerut, United Provinces.

Stanley Clifford Davies was born in Simla, India, on 24 April 1878, and was awarded his Volunteer Forces Long Service Medal on 16 December 1919 per Indian Army Order No. 981 of 1919, for service with the 4th Simla Rifles, Indian Defence Force. He subsequently served as a Captain with the Military Accounts Departments, and was placed on the Indian Army Reserve of Officers List with the rank of Captain on 1 January 1922.

473 *Seven: Captain A. D. Lenox-Conyngham, Royal Navy, who commanded H.M.S. Jamaica during the Suez operations, covering the landings at Port Said during Operation Musketeer*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Capt A. D. Lenox-Conyngham R.N.); Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *light contact marks, the last two with traces of lacquer, otherwise very fine* (7) *£340-£380*

Alwyn Douglas Lenox-Conyngham was born in Edinburgh in 1907, the youngest of four children of the Reverend George Lenox-Conyngham and his wife Barbara. His mother and two elder siblings were passengers in the R.M.S. *Titanic's* maiden voyage from Southampton, but wisely decided to disembark at Cherbourg. Lenox-Conyngham entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet at Britannia Royal Naval College Dartmouth in May 1921. He passed out as a Midshipman in September 1925 and completed the Long (S) course at H.M.S. *Victory* as a Lieutenant in 1932. Promoted Lieutenant Commander on 1 October 1937, at the outbreak of the Second World War he was just finishing the Royal Navy Staff Course. Appointed W/T Officer on the Staff of Admiral Sir Wilfred French, Officer Commanding Orkneys and Shetland, he would have been on the Admiral's Staff when he was forced to retire when blamed for allowing *U-47* to penetrate the Scapa Flow defences and sink H.M.S. *Royal Oak* on 14 October 1939. Towards the end of 1940, Lenox-Conyngham was appointed to the Staff of Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, serving in H.M.S. *Warspite* from November 1940 and H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* in 1942. Returning to the UK in January 1943, he was appointed to the Ferret Royal Navy base in Londonderry at the end of that month. Promoted Commander on 31 December 1943, he spent the rest of the War at the Admiralty Signal Establishment. Promoted Captain on 31 December 1948, he was appointed to the Command of H.M.S. *Mermaid* in 1952 and as Director of the Signal Division of the Admiralty in September 1953. His final seagoing appointment was to the command of H.M.S. *Jamaica* on 8 March 1956. Assigned to 1st Cruiser Squadron, *Jamaica* played a leading role in the Suez operations later that year and was part of the force that covered the landings at Port Said during Operation *Musketeer*. Captain Lenox-Conyngham retired from the Royal Navy on 7 January 1958 and died in 1990.

Sold with a CD of research.

474 Six: Lieutenant-Commander H. R. de C. Dutton, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his service as Third Officer of H.M. Submarine Stygian, which had a good deal of success in the Far East during the last two months of the Second World War

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Minesweeping 1945-51 (Lieut. H. R. de C. Dutton. R.N.) mounted court-style, *good very fine* (6) £500-£700

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 18 December 1945:

'For courage, efficiency and devotion to duty whilst serving in H.M. Submarines *Solent*, *Selene*, *Sea Scout*, *Sleuth*, *Stygian*, *Spark* and *Supreme* in aggressive operations against Japanese shipping, often performed in shallow waters and in the face of serious opposition, over a period from July 1944 to August 1945.'

Harvey Ralph de Chairere Dutton was born on 19 June 1924 and joined the Royal Navy (Submarine service) on 24 September 1943. His first service afloat appears to have been as Third Officer in H.M. Submarine *Tuna* from 25 November 1943, before transferring to H.M. Submarine *Stygian* on 1 February 1944. After a month at the shore base H.M.S. *Maidstone* in June 1945, he re-joined H.M.S. *Stygian* on 8 July 1945, and served in her for the remainder of the War. During his second period of service aboard *Stygia*, the submarine served in the Far East, where during her short service in this theatre, she sank 8 Japanese sailing vessels, 5 Japanese Coasters, the ship *Nichinan Maru* and 6 other Japanese vessels. *Stygia* also sank the Japanese auxiliary minesweeper *Wa 104* and damaged the Japanese auxiliary submarine chaser *Cha 10*.

Between November 1945 and June 1948 Dutton saw service at various depots, before he joined H.M. Submarine *Spur* on 17 June 1948, and a month later H.M. Submarine *Tactician*. He was promoted First Lieutenant in 1951, and served in command of H.M. Submarine *Alcide*, before being promoted Lieutenant-Commander in June 1954. Further commands prior to his retirement in 1958 included H.M. Submarines *Scotsman* and *Tally Ho*!

Sold with copied service record.

475 Five: Stoker Petty Officer J. Southern, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K.61039 J. Southern. S.P.O. H.M.S. *Restless*) mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £100-£140

Joseph Southern was born in Newcastle on 26 October 1900 and joined the Royal Navy on 26 April 1923, having served two and a half years in the Royal Air Force. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1936, he served during the Second War in H.M.S. *Greenwich* before being shore pensioned in November 1942

Sold with Original parchment Certificate of Service and 22 original photographs, including ones taken when service in the Arctic during the Second War.

476 Six: Temporary Acting Petty Officer W. F. George, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for services in Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships (D.E.M.S.)

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *generally very fine*

Five: Captain B. L. Carnie, Merchant Navy, who survived the torpedoing of Troopship *Ettrickbank* in 1942

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, these all late claims from 1965 and officially impressed Australian-style 'B. L. Carnie, M.N.', *extremely fine* (11) £100-£140

William Frederick George was born in Chiswick, London, in April 1893, and served during the Second World War in the Royal Navy, being Mentioned in Despatches for services in Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships (*London Gazette* 2 June 1943).

Sold with the recipient's post-war National Union of Seamen member's book, stating his rate as Bosun.

Bruce Leslie Carnie was born in Gravesend, Kent, in October 1923, and first went to sea as an Apprentice in the S.S. *Ettrickbank* in September 1941. The vessel was on charter to the Admiralty as a Troopship, and on 15 November 1942 she was torpedoed by German submarine *U-155* at 03:15, 150 miles West of Gibraltar, whilst on voyage from Gibraltar to the Clyde with a crew of 204, 66 naval ratings, and 41 gunners. She sank at 08:36, with the loss of 6 crew and 18 naval ratings. Carnie was amongst the survivors, who were taken to Gibraltar by the Norwegian destroyer *Glaisdale* and returned to the U.K. in the Peninsula and Oriental Line's *Mooltan* the following day. He gained his Master's Certificate and finally came ashore in the late 1960s. He subsequently claimed his Second War medals after moving to Papua and New Guinea as a Harbour Master in 1963.

477 Eight: Leading Telegraphist L. B. Blackie, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (P/JX.188432 L. B. Blackie Ldg. Tel. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, together with Malta G.C. 50th Anniversary Medal 1942-92, and some trade and rank cloth insignia, *very fine* (9) £160-£200

Sold with a blurred group photograph including the recipient wearing medals and two ship photographs. He is believed to have served aboard the cruiser H.M.S. *Ceylon* of Burma, and in the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Glory* during the Korean war.

478 Five: Shipwright 2nd Class H. J. Pilbeam, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Achilles* in action against the *Graf Spee*, at the Battle of the River Plate, 13 December 1939

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (MX.45739 H. J. Pilbeam. Shpt, 2. H.M.S. *Achilles*) *good very fine* (5) £200-£240

Sold with copied crew lists for H.M.S. *Achilles*, confirming his service at the Battle of the River Plate, 13 December 1939.

479 Five: Chief Petty Officer G. C. Shaw, Royal Naval Reserve

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Gordon Charles Shaw); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Y.995817 G. C. Shaw. P.C.P.O. R.N. R.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £70-£90

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 24 November 1983:

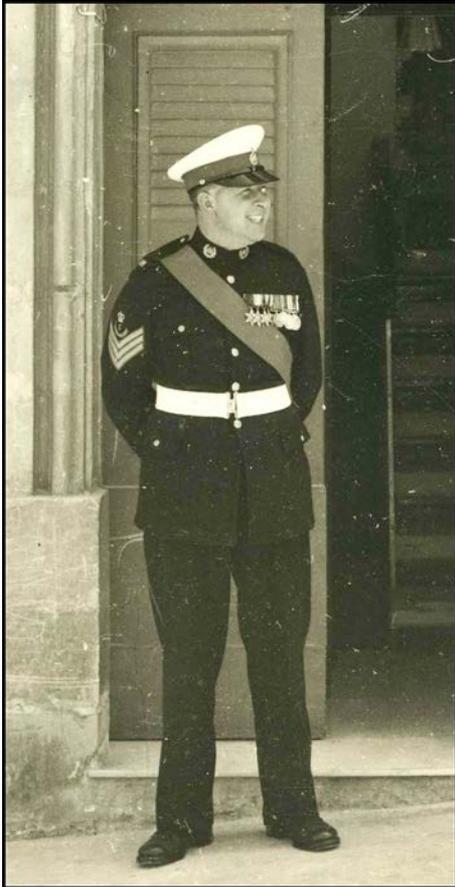
'lately Postal and Telegraph Officer, Weymouth.'

480 Six: Chief Ordnance Officer F. J. Gallagher, Ulster Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was taken prisoner at the fall of Singapore

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (UD/X.1094. F. J. Gallagher. Ord. Art. 4 R.N.V.R.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) **£240-£280**

The following entry is taken from 'War Records of some Officers and Men of H.M.S. Caroline 1939-45 [Caroline was the training ship for the Ulster Division of the R.N.V.R.:

'Chief Ordnance Artificer F. J. Gallagher. Drafted to Singapore at outbreak of war, worked at the naval base there, and being promoted to Chief Ordnance Artificer. After the fall of Singapore, joined a small auxiliary vessel and attempted to escape, but was captured and became prisoner-of-war for three years, suffering dysentery (*sic*), beri beri, and other privations.'

481**Eight: Sergeant G. V. Fletcher, Royal Marines**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 copy clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, S.E. Asia 1945-46, Near East *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (Po./X. 3349 G. V. Fletcher. Mne. R.M.) *minor official correction to prefix to number*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E. II.R., 1st issue (Po./X. 3349 G. V. Fletcher. Sgt. R.M.) mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (8) **£260-£300**

George Vernon Fletcher was born in Sunderland on 17 January 1921, and enlisted in the Royal Marines at Derby on 8 August 1938. He served during the Second World War with the Mobile Naval Base Defence Organisation 2 (M.N.B. D.O. 2), and was promoted Corporal on 19 September 1947, and Sergeant on 29 January 1949. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 February 1954, and was pensioned on 16 January 1961.

Sold with the recipient's Certificate of Service; Certificate of Discharge; Royal Marines Third Class Certificate of Education; and various group and individual photographs, including one of the recipient being inspected by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh at Lymington in 1954, *all of the above apart from the Certificate of Service laminated.*

482**Six: Gunner J. T. Rudd, Maritime Royal Artillery**

1939-45 Star, this privately engraved, '4755146 Gnr. J. T. Rudd The Maritime Royal Artillery'; Burma Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star, 1 clasp, Atlantic; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these unnamed, *good very fine and better* (6) **£80-£120**

James Thomas Rudd was born in 20 April 1920 and enlisted in the York and Lancaster Regiment, most likely serving with the 1st Battalion in Norway in April 1940, and then joining the Royal Artillery locally at Brownhill, Lancashire in June 1940. Judging by entries contained in his Soldier's Service and Pay Book, he would appear to have commenced training as a D.E.M.S. Gunner in August 1943, and to have been a member of 3rd Regiment, Maritime R.A. thereafter. Other accompanying documentation reveals that he was serving aboard the S.S. *Empire Tristram* from 1943-44, and was possibly therefore present when she was damaged by a flying bomb in Commercial Docks, London in late June 1944. On 19 October 1944 he transferred to the American Liberty Ship S.S. *Samtredy* and was serving in the Indian Ocean. In died in Kingsbridge, Devon in 1998.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and photographs, including the recipient's Soldier's Service and Pay Book, with several entries for D.E.M.S.-related training courses 1943-45; Soldier's Release Book, dated at Inkermann Barracks, 13 June 1946; Maritime R.A. 1939-45 War certificate of service; a copy of Instructions for Seagoing Other Ranks of the Maritime Royal Artillery; several shore passes, among them a Tyne Dock Police pass, dated 17 September 1943, giving the recipient's ship as the S.S. *Empire Tristram* and an Alexandria Port Police shore leave pass, with portrait photograph, dated March 1944, and also stating the recipient's ship as the S.S. *Empire Tristram*; British Legion and R.A. Association membership cards, the former for the Kingsbridge, Devon branch, with entries for the period 1946-52; together with cloth Maritime R.A. uniform insignia, tunic medal ribands, showing entitlement to the 'Atlantic' clasp to his France and Germany Star and three identity discs.

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483 *Eight: Major L. A. C. Sharp, Royal Armoured Corps*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Capt. L. A. C. Sharp. R.A.C.); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (Lt. L. A. C. Sharp. R.A.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (8) *£240-£280*

Leslie Arthur Grenville Sharp was born in London on 13 June 1921 and attested for the Corps of Military Police (Territorial Army) on 27 July 1939. He served during the Second World War at home prior to being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Armoured Corps on 18 July 1942, and served during the Second War with Headquarters, 30 Corps. He was promoted Lieutenant, Regular Army, on 28 June 1947; Captain on 30 June 1948; and Major on 6 December 1955. Sharp was awarded his Efficiency Medal in 1946 (*London Gazette* 10 March 1946), and latterly served with the Royal Army Service Corps, before transferring to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers on 29 August 1960. He died in Aylsham, Norfolk, on 27 July 1991.

Sold with copied Record of Service and other research.

484 *Six: Major G. McL. Marshall, Royal Tank Corps, who was severely wounded on 22 July 1942 at El Mreir during the First Battle of El Alamein*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, these all privately engraved 'Major C [sic]. McL Marshall'; Greece, Kingdom, War Star 1941-45, for Land Operations, bronze, unnamed, *good very fine*

Five: Private E. D. Jones, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4194718. Pte. E. D. Jones. Oxf. Bucks.) *contact marks and edge bruising to last, therefore nearly very fine or better*

Five: Corporal F. Harvey, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, late Royal Army Ordnance Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches in 1940

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named card box addressed to 'Mr F. Harvey, 175 Sutton Park Road, Kidderminster, Worcs.'; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Frank Harvey), in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (304676 Cpl. F. Harvey. R.E.M.E.) *good very fine or better* (16) *£100-£140*

Geoffrey McLean Marshall was born in 1918 and was educated at Radley College. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Tank Regiment on 24 August 1939, and was promoted War Substantive Lieutenant on 1 January 1941. He served during the Second World War in North Africa with the 40th Royal Tank Regiment. As one time Regimental Intelligence Officer, he is noted in the Regimental War Diary (WO 169/4518) on 22 July 1942 in the El Mreir Sector:

'being blown up on a minefield during the hours of darkness. Both he and his driver escaped injury. The front wheel of the scout car was blown off'.

And on the following day:

'23rd July 1942 at 1500 hours the I.O. Lieutenant G. McL. Marshall, sent out on a recce.; did not return, and on enquiries made on 24 July 1942 it was learned that he had been evacuated with a fractured thigh. His scout car was found on the same date, in a forward area undamaged.'

With the lot is a potted service history as related by the recipient to the vendor, describing his service with 40th Royal Tank Regiment during the 1942-43 North African Campaign followed by service in Italy with the regiment until the end of hostilities. Also contained is some information relating to his service afterwards in Greece and his later life. Details, amongst others, include his personal account of the incident on 23 July 1942, during which the recipient received a bullet wound in the thigh from an enemy aircraft while carrying an injured man on a stretcher and his subsequent life-saving operation in Alexandria. Also described are his experiences at El Alamein (losing two Valentine tanks in one day) and service in post-war Greece, where he saw action in support of the Royalist government against communist insurgents.

Marshall was advanced Captain (Honorary Major) on 27 May 1949 and relinquished his commission on 1 September 1953 on his appointment to the New Zealand Military Forces. Returning to the U.K. he again relinquished his commission on 21 June 1968 but retained the rank of Honorary Major and continued to serve with the Territorial Army, receiving the Army Emergency Reserve Decoration with an Additional Award Bar (*London Gazette* 26 February 1991). He died in 2003.

Sold with an Order of Service from the recipient's funeral including a photograph of the recipient in battledress.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 December 1940: 304676 Cpl. F. Harvey, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

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

485 *Eight: Gunner E. C. T. Tooley, Royal Artillery, a veteran of the Dunkirk evacuation who was later wounded at the Battle of El Alamein*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with 2 Additional Award Bars (881898. Gnr. E. C. T. Tooley. R.A.); Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Eric Charles Thomas Tooley), first seven mounted as worn, the ISM loose, *generally good very fine* (8) *£160-£200*

Eric Charles Thomas Tooley was born in Greenwich, London in 1920 and enlisted into the Royal Artillery (Territorial Army) in 1938. During the Second World War, he served with the British Expeditionary Force in France and was evacuated from Dunkirk. Serving with 65th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, in North Africa, he was wounded in action at the Battle of El Alamein on 29 October 1942, and after recovery served in Italy and North-West Europe. Post War, he served with the Anti Aircraft Section of the Royal Artillery (T.A.) and in civilian life was a postman. He was awarded his Imperial Service medal in 1980 (*London Gazette* 9 September 1980: 'Lately Postman, London Postal Region'), and died at Greenwich in 1987.

Sold with copied research including Service records, Death Certificate, and a couple of wartime photographs.

486 *Five: attributed to Gunner D. W. B. Spencer, 98th (The Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry) Field Regiment Royal Artillery, who died of disease in Italy on 8 November 1943*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, *extremely fine* (5) *£50-£70*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2013.

Desmond William Beanland Spencer was born in Steyning, Sussex, and served during the Second World War as a Lance-Bombardier with 98 (The Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. He died of polio-myelitis, in Italy, on 8 November 1943, aged 26 years, and is buried in the Catania War Cemetery, Sicily.

487 A well-documented group of six awarded to Staff Sergeant S. C. Nicholson, Royal Engineers, who was wounded in North West Europe in 1944, and was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in Singapore

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R., with M.I.D. oak leaf (1878022 S/Sgt. S. C. Nicholson. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (1878022 S. Sgt. S. C. Nicholson. R.E.) *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine* (6) £240-£280

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 26 October 1954:

'In recognition of distinguished services in Malaya during the period 1st January to 30th June 1954.'

Stan C. Nicholson was born in St. John's Wood, London, to a serving soldier in the Royal Horse Artillery, and spent the early years of his childhood growing up in India. Returning to the U.K., he was educated at Maldon Grammar School, Essex, before attesting as an apprentice tradesman as an electrician in the Royal Engineers in 1939. He served during the Second War in North West Europe, taking part in the Normandy Invasion, and was subsequently wounded:

'We were all loaded onto assault landing craft, and away we went. If anyone tells you they were not scared, you should believe them, because the seas were that rough that I, for one, was far too busy being sick to worry about where we were going...

Late in November 1944 I received a small shrapnel wound to my left wrist whilst riding a motor cycle. I finished up hitting a tree and breaking my arm, so I was sent to a military hospital in Brussels, and from there, a few days later, I was flown back to England. This was a real stroke of luck for me as my unit soon pressed ahead to Neijmegen and took a hammering.' (extract from the recipient's autobiography refers).

Returning to India after the cessation of hostilities, Nicholson spent the next two years in the East, before returning home following Indian Independence. He saw further peace-time service in Kenya and Somalia, before proceeding to Singapore (then part of Malaya) in 1952. Employed in maintaining the military electrical and water-supply, for his services in Singapore he was awarded a Commander-in-Chief's Commendation on 30 October 1953, and was Mentioned in Despatches the following year.

After further periods of service with B.A.O.R. in Germany, Nicholson resigned from the Army, and was subsequently employed by a multi-national Electrical Cable manufacturer. He later emigrated to Australia.

Sold with a copy of the recipient's privately compiled autobiography, entitled 'The Decline of an Empire', approximately 100pp, with photographs.

488 Six: Police Chief Inspector D. L. Struthers, late Sapper, Royal Engineers, who was taken Prisoner of War in North Africa

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2093371 Spr D L Struther RE) *suspension re-affixed*; Jubilee 1977; Police Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Ch. Insp. David L. Struthers) mounted as worn in this order, *good very fine* (6) £240-£280

David L. Struthers served with the Royal Engineers during the Great War, and was taken Prisoner of War in North Africa, being held at Camp 344 at Lamsdorf.

489 Seven: Regimental Sergeant Major R. J. Wombwell, Royal Signals

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22212672 Sgt. R. J. Wombwell, R. Sigs.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22212672 W.O. Cl.2. R. J. Wombwell, R. Sigs.) mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (7) £140-£180

Raymond J. Wombwell was born in Cambridgeshire in 1924 and served with the Royal Signals during the Second World War and in Korea. He was advanced Warrant Officer Class I (Regimental Sergeant Major) on 7 December 1965, and in 1970 was the second senior R.S.M. in the Royal Signals.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient receiving his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, September 1963.

490 Four: Signalman T. Copley, Royal Corps of Signals, who was captured by the Japanese in Java in March 1942 and who as a Prisoner at Fukuoka-25B-Shinkai camp in 1945 would have been witness to the detonation of the Atomic Bomb over Nagasaki in August of that year

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Thomas Copley) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) £180-£220

Thomas Copley was born in Bradford on 16 April 1910. On the outbreak of the Second World War he enlisted into the Royal Corps of Signals (T.A.) and was posted to the 18th Divisional Signals. Sent to Malaya as part of 53rd Infantry Brigade HQ and was wounded during the Japanese attack on Singapore; a Captain W. Greenwood reporting:

'His wound was bomb splinter (right ?) forearm. I was an eyewitness. Occurred on 13 February in Singapore City.'

Copley was evacuated to Java but was taken prisoner of war when the Japanese captured that Island. In 1945, he was reported to be a prisoner at Fukuoka-6D-Tanourai camp, and finally Fukuoka-25B-Shinkai, when finally released from captivity on 2 September 1942. This camp was located on the bay east of Nagasaki and the proximity of this camp to this city would have meant that Copley would have witnessed the detonation of the Atomic Bomb over that city on 9 August 1945. Post War Copley went back to his civilian job as a Postman and retired in 1970, being awarded the Imperial Service Medal, as Senior Technician, General Post Office, Bradford (*London Gazette* 12 June 1970). He died in December 2004, aged 94 years.

Sold with copied research.

491 *Six: Private R. Kyle, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, late King's Own Scottish Borderers*
1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (3190923 Fus. R. Kyle R.N.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £140-£180

Private Kyle's regimental number is from a block of numbers allocated to the King's Own Scottish Borderers and indicates that he enlisted sometime between June and December 1940. The 1st Battalion landed in France on D-Day, 6 June 1944.

In November 1950 a draft of men was despatched to the British 29th Infantry Brigade in Korea consisting of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, Gloucestershire Regiment and Royal Ulster Rifles. 22 April 1951 saw the start of the Battle of the Imjin River, the Gloucester's held the western river ford, while the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers held the eastern crossing with the Royal Ulster Rifles in reserve. The Gloucester's though surrounded held their ground in an epic battle lasting several days, while the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers aided by the Royal Ulster Rifles were able to make a fighting withdrawal to the south.

Sold together with 2 regimental cap badges and 3 cloth badges.

492 *Five: Sergeant F. Wiltshire, Suffolk Regiment*
1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Frank Wiltshire); together with nine Regimental or Army Rifle Association Prize Medals, silver and bronze, all named to the recipient as a Corporal or Sergeant in the Suffolk Regiment, *generally very fine and better* (14) £60-£80

Frank Wiltshire was subsequently employed as a Postman, and was awarded his Imperial Service Medal in 1962 (*London Gazette* 27 February 1962).

493 *Pair: Warrant Officer Class II J. R. Gray, East Lancashire Regiment, late Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was taken Prisoner of War at the retreat from Dunkirk on 10 June 1940*
1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (2) £60-£80

James Reginald Gray was born in York on 21 August 1901, and enlisted to the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 1 November 1918. He served as a Private at Home (not entitled to any Great War Medals), before transferring to the East Lancashire Regiment on 1 April 1920. He served with the Regiment in the inter-War years in Bermuda, Malta, Egypt, and India, and following the outbreak of the Second World War with the 1st Battalion as part of the British Expeditionary Force in France from 18 April 1940. He was taken Prisoner of War during the retreat from Dunkirk on 10 June 1940, and was held at Camp Stalag 383, Hohenfels. Believed to have been wounded, he was released in May 1945, and was discharged with the rank of Company Sergeant Major on 2 May 1951.

Sold together with the recipient's Regular Army Certificate of Service Red Book; Soldier's Release Book; Record of Service Card; and School Arms School Qualifying Certificate, the latter two documents having been laminated.

494 *Six: Private C. O'Gorman, 1st (Airborne) Battalion, the Border Regiment (Army Air Corps), who was present at Arnhem*
1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (3606318 Pte. C. O'Gorman. A.A.C.) *good very fine* (6) £600-£800

C. O'Gorman attested for the Border Regiment and served during the Second World War with the 1st (Airborne) Battalion. As part of the 1st Air-Landing Brigade, 1st (Airborne) Battalion, the Border Regiment first went into action at Sicily, but, as a result of mistimed glider cast-offs and other errors, only around 200 of its men actually reached the Island. Returning home from Italy at the end of 1943, the Battalion was based at Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, but in the weeks leading up to operation *Market Garden*, it was re-billetted at Burford, Oxfordshire. Having then arrived in Horsa gliders on Landing Zone 'S' - just north of the Amsterdam to Arnhem railway line - on 17 September 1944, the 1st Borders encountered bitter opposition over the coming days, well over 100 of its men being killed in action, and many more wounded or taken Prisoner of War. Luckily for O'Gorman, who would have ended up on the western side of the Oosterbeek perimeter, he was among those who made it back over the Rhine on 25 September 1944.

O'Gorman later served in post-War Palestine and Malaya- it is speculated that he was serving with the S.A.S. in the latter campaign, although this has not been confirmed.

Sold with copied entry from Regimental Arnhem roll.

495 *Five: Police Sergeant H. McGregor, York and North East Yorkshire Police*
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. Hamish Mc.Gregor) '*Mc*' of surname *officially corrected*, in named card box of issue; together with a St. John Ambulance Association Re-examination Cross, bronze, the reverse engraved 'A173615 Hamish McGregor', with loose bars for 1954 and 1959, the Second War awards mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (6) £70-£90

496 *Seven: Major R. W. Patterson, Royal Army Service Corps*
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Major. R. W. Patterson R.A.S.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £200-£240

Rupert William Patterson was born on 13 August 1914 and was educated at Sherborne School. Joining the Army in 1933, initially in the ranks, he served with the Royal West Kent Regiment between 1933 and 1937 and from 1937 in the 4/7th Royal Dragoon Guards. During the Second War, he received an Emergency Commission as Second Lieutenant on 21 February 1940, serving in the British Expeditionary Force in 1940. Promoted War Substantive Lieutenant (in the field) on 21 August 1941, he was further promoted Acting Captain on 25 December 1941 and Temporary Captain on 25 March 1942. Between 1940 and 1942, he served in the Middle East, including Abyssinia and Somalia, and in 1943 was serving in Ceylon. During the last two years of the War he served in Burma as an acting Major. Promoted Major on 13 August 1950, he served in the Korean War with the Royal Army Service Corps, retiring in 1957. He lived in Kenya after this time then latterly in Austria.

497 *Family group:***Four: Major P. M. Wright, Royal Army Medical Corps**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all privately inscribed, 'Major P. M. Wright', together with a quantity of R.A.M.C. badges and buttons, *good very fine*

Pair: Nursing Sister Miss Marie Lever, later Mrs. Wright, Territorial Army Nursing Service

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with a quantity of Girl Guides' and nursing badges, several of them named; and a pair of belt brooches, *extremely fine (lot)* £40-£50

Philip Miall Wright, the son of Doctor Joseph Farrall Wright, was born in Bolton, Lancashire, on 17 March 1907, and qualified as a Doctor in London in 1936. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 3 November 1939 and served during the Second World War at 38th British General Hospital, South East Asia Command. He married Nursing Sister **Marie Lever** while employed at Bolton Royal Infirmary after the War, and died in Keighley, Yorkshire, in March 1981.

498 *Family Group:***Five: Group Captain P. E. Raymond, Royal Air Force, a prolific author who wrote about his experiences in the Second World War in 'Back to Humanity'**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.R. (Fg. Off. P. E. Raymond. R.A.F.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (Wg. Cdr. P. E. Raymond R.A.F.) mounted court-style as worn; together with the recipient's related miniature awards (these also including a Defence Medal) *edge nick to last, traces of lacquer, good very fine and better*

One: Mrs. Z. I. M. Raymond

Defence Medal, with Home Secretary's enclosure, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mrs. Z. I. M. Raymond, 140a South Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex', *extremely fine (6)* £400-£500

Patrick Ernest Raymond was born in Haywards Heath, Sussex on 25 September 1924, the son of the novelist Ernest Raymond O.B.E., who was best known for his first novel, *Tell England* (1922), set in the Great War. Patrick Raymond trained as a Wireless Operator in 1944 and crewed up with the almost exclusively Canadian crew of Flight Sergeant Jack Fraser, Royal Canadian Air Force in 78 Squadron in August 1944, and between 2 November 1944 and 23 February 1945 completing a tour of 37 operations. His crew also included the artist Miller Gore Brittan, who was the bomb aimer, who was later appointed an official war artist and completed a number of works which feature his experiences with the crew including 'Night Target, Germany.'

Like his father, Raymond became a prolific author: his first book was written in association with his father Ernest Raymond called '*Back to Humanity*', published in 1945. It describes in intricate detail his experiences during the War as a member of an Operational Aircrew, and in particular the conflicting emotions he experienced on his first bombing raid, to Dusseldorf on 2 November 1944:

'Life became faster at the end of the summer of 1944. I had joined an aircrew - a good-natured bunch of Canadians - and together we scrambled through the last phases of training. Nearly 18 months in the Air Force culminated when we were sent to a Halifax Squadron of Bomber Command. Yes, this was what we had waited for. We had been anticipating operations for a period of time that had turned into years and here we were: here were the Halifaxes and the bombs, the aircrews and the rumours of war. And it was exciting. Here was that adventure that I had dreamed about - that we had dreamed about - through the early stages of training. The blokes were speaking of new things: of flak and searchlights; of good and bad targets; of raiding Germany and the Low Countries.

At half-past four we were in the Briefing Room. 'Well, chaps, the target for tonight is Dusseldorf. Some of you have been there before. The town has been very badly hit in previous raids, so I gather that the idea tonight is to complete the job. Your aiming point is here; it is a big target so there is every chance that your bombs will go home. Pathfinders will mark the aiming points with indicators. This squadron will be in the third wave.'

Well, here was reality. The engines were starting all round the perimeter track. The airfield began to throb with the sound of aero-engines, some near, some distant. And then, one by one, the big aircraft lumbered out onto the perimeter track to roll down to the runway. And then began the long hours of flying to the target. It grew dark almost at once. The sound of the engines went on and on - a deep sound, it was steady and strong. And here again was doubt, a persistent companion. He had a lot to say as the dark cavernous clouds meandered by. And the futility of it all was easy to understand now. We were not really enjoying it; it was going against the grain. And the people of Dusseldorf? They were not going to enjoy it either.

"Say, chaps, isn't that the target?" Yes that was the target. The pathfinders had really lit the place up. The brightly coloured flares were falling towards the ground. And, oh Lord, here came the searchlights, long slender stiletos reaching through the gaps in the clouds. And then there was flak - sudden rose-coloured flashes that danced around the bomb stream.

The bomb aimer took over from here. It was his job to guide us into the target.

"Left twenty degrees" he said (Heavens! This was taking an eternity).

"Left, Left, Steady." (God, look at those lights!)

"Steady." (For heaven's sake drop them, man, and let's get out of here.)

"Steady. Bombs away!" (Look out, here comes the flak again).

We lost something over the target, something that was drowned by the stronger emotions of contact. It was hard to think of anything now, hard to think about what might have happened. Something seemed to have snapped. Some drug seemed to have taken effect. It was with impunity that we watched the bombs fall.' (*Back to Humanity* by Ernest and Patrick Raymond refers).

Raymond was commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force (General Duties Branch) on 25 January 1945, before transferring to the Secretarial Branch following the cessation of hostilities. He spent the next 22 years in the Royal Air Force, rising to the rank of Group Captain, and his final posting was as Station Commander of R.A.F. Uxbridge. Meanwhile he continued writing, and further books included *A City of Scarlet and Gold*, 1963; *The Lordly Ones*, 1965; *The Sea Garden*, 1970; *The Last Soldier*, 1974; *A Matter of Assassination*, 1977; *The White War*, 1978; *The Grand Admiral*, 1980; *Daniel and Esther*, 1989; *The Maple Moon*, 1990; and *Chika the Serb*, 1994. He died at Cuckfield, Sussex, in May 2015.

Sold with copies of two of his books, *Back to Humanity* and *The White War*; a photographic image of Raymond with Fraser's Crew; and a large quantity of copied research including details of the recipient's operational sorties.

499 Five: Wing Commander G. E. Pinney, Royal Air Force

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Sqn Ldr. G. E. Pinney) mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine and better* (5) £500-£700

George E. Pinney joined the Royal Air Force in the inter-War years, and commenced his pilot training in June 1937. Posted to 51 Squadron (Whitley V bombers) in June 1941, he had his first operational flight, a raid on Bremen, on 28 June. In July and August, he had another 10 operational flights, including raids on Cologne, Brest, Dortmund, Texel, Hamburg, Emden, and Frankfurt. However on a second raid on Frankfurt on 6 August, his logbook simply notes 'Operation uncompleted bailed out'. His next flight (non-operational) was not until 26 August 1941, and he saw no more operational flights that year, having transferred to 271 Squadron in December.

Pinney continued with 271 Squadron, which was a transport squadron, until July 1943, when he transferred to 105 Operational Training Unit and soon after Operational Training Unit 104 as an Instructor. He spent the rest of the War as an instructor in various units, joining 525 Squadron in July 1945, which was renamed 238 Squadron in November 1947. In March 1949 he joined 24 Squadron as Squadron Leader, commandeering 'B' flight and soon after took command of the Squadron after being promoted Wing Commander. Interestingly, one of his last flights, on 4 March 1950, was with Field Marshal Montgomery as a passenger. By 1950, he had attained the rank of Wing Commander.

Sold with the recipient's Royal Air Force Log Books, privately-bound in one volume, covering the period June 1937 to April 1950, and signed by Field Marshal Montgomery.

500 Six: Squadron Leader B. Benson-Brown, Royal Air Force, who commanded 2757 Squadron R.A.F. Regiment (armoured cars) in France and Germany 1944-45, before Commanding 2742 Squadron in Palestine from 1945-6

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Act. Sqn. Ldr. B. Benson-Brown R.A.F.); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (F/Lt. B. Benson-Brown R.A.F.) *good very fine, the last scarce to unit* (6) £400-£500

Beavis Benson-Brown was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment (Territorial Army) on 25 July 1928. After some time with the Royal Engineers (Territorial), by 1939 he had been appointed back to the Lincolns with the rank of Lieutenant. However in 1942 he was granted an emergency commission as Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force Regiment, and served in 2757 Squadron Royal Air Force Regiment from 1942 to 1945, commanding the Squadron for much of this time. Operating in a field role as part of 84 Group, 2nd Tactical Air Force, the Squadron converted to an Armoured Squadron in July 1944. Serving in north-west Europe, the Squadron's main duties were in reconnaissance, intelligence gathering, and at times reverting to their infantry role.

Benson-Brown was appointed Commanding Officer of 2742 Squadron (Armoured Cars) in September 1945, and served with them in Palestine, where they took part in security and anti-terrorist operations. Promoted Flying Officer on 5 September 1946, he was awarded the Efficiency Medal in September 1947. He relinquished his Commission as Squadron Leader on 5 September 1954.

Sold with copied research.

501 Six: Warrant Officer G. M. Seddon, Royal Air Force, who whilst flying with 114 Squadron in March 1945, was shot down during a raid on Lake Comacchio. Forced to bale out and thereby joining the Caterpillar Club, he was the only surviving member of his aircraft

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (Sig 1 G M Seddon (1452444) RAF); with Caterpillar Club badge, in gold with painted 'ruby' eyes, the reverse engraved 'Flt Sgt G. M. Seddon', *good very fine* (7) £400-£500

George M. Seddon was born in Liverpool in February 1923 and volunteered for service with the Royal Air Force on 21 July 1941. Accepted for Air Crew training as a Wireless Operator/ Air Gunner in October 1942 he started operational training on Martin Baltimore's, before being posted to 18 Squadron. Stationed at Kings X in Algeria and operating Douglas Boston Mk3's, Seddon's first operational sortie was on 28 April 1943. Shortly after, the war in North Africa ended, and for a period of nine months Seddon and his crew were detached to what he would call 'off Squadron activities'. After being sent to Malta, Tripoli, and Bizerta, they wintered at a United States occupied base at Montecorvio, Salerno. Posted back with 18 Squadron at Marcianese in mid 1944, Seddon and his crew were shortly after posted to 114 Squadron, operating Bostons from the same airfield.

Seddon took part in a large number of sorties during 1944, including raids on Monte Casino and air strikes in support of New Zealand, South African and the United States 5th Army. By February 1945, 114 Squadron was operating from Falconara in support of the 8th Army. On 2 March 1945 Seddon took part in a raid on Lake Comacchio. During this raid, Seddon's aircraft, Boston MkIV BZ563, was shot down and Seddon was forced to bail out, luckily landing just on dry land. He was the only survivor; of the crew of four, two were killed in the aircraft and although another bailed out with Seddon, he landed in the sea and was drowned. Soon after landing, Seddon was taken Prisoner of War and was taken to Verona, Munich, and then on to Stalag 7A at Moosberg. He was liberated by forces of the 7th US Army on 7 May 1945.

Post-War, Seddon stayed on in the Royal Air Force, serving with 48 Squadron in South East Asia Transport Command, flying Douglas DC3's. As Air Signaller 1 he attained the rank of Warrant Officer and took part in air drops during the Malayan Emergency. He was discharged from the Royal Air Force on 29 April 1949.

Sold with a file of research, including the recipient's *recently-issued* Irvin Aerospace Limited Caterpillar Club Certificate of Membership.

502 A 'Battle of Britain' casualty group of four awarded to Sergeant H. C. R. Hopwood, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, an Avro Anson Air Gunner and one of the 'Other Few' of Coastal Command, who was killed during an enemy air raid on R.A.F. Detling on 'Eagle Day', 13 August 1940

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals, with named Air Council condolence slip in the name of 'Sergeant H. C. R. Hopwood.', in Air Ministry card box of issue addressed to 'H. Hopwood, Esq., 94 Coleherne Court, London S.W.5', *extremely fine* (4) £180-£220

Hervey Cecil Rowan Hopwood was born in 1919, the son of Hervey Hopwood, and served during the Second World War as an Air Gunner with 500 (County of Kent) Squadron. Equipped with the Avro Anson Mk1, the Squadron became an active service unit in September 1939, engaged with Coastal Command duties while based out of R.A.F. Detling. The Squadron was involved in convoy escort duties, photography of shipping, the locating of loose mines and the bombing of enemy harbours. They had also been successful in raids against the enemy surface vessels that were trying to attack the armada of small boats picking up servicemen at Dunkirk. They lost a number of Ansons to enemy action during the summer of 1940 and claimed kills of their own.

On Tuesday 13 August 1940, R.A.F. Detling was subjected to a catastrophic attack by the Luftwaffe's Lehrgeschwader 1. It was, in fact, on this day, codenamed 'Adlertag' or 'Eagle Day', that the Luftwaffe launched a total of 1,485 sorties against the airfields and naval bases of the British Isles. In, *Battle over Britain*, Francis K. Mason describes the ferocity of the particular raid against R.A.F. Detling thus: 'Forty Ju 87s made for the airfield at Detling, near Maidstone, Kent. At 17.16 hours the dive-bombers arched into their attacks and struck the airfield with a veritable storm of well-aimed bombs just as the station personnel were flocking to their canteens for their evening meal. Three messes were demolished, as were all the hangars; the operations block suffered a direct hit which killed the Station Commander, Group Captain Edward Davis. Sixty-seven service and civilian personnel civilians were either killed; runways, tarmac taxiways and hardstandings were cratered, and twenty two aircraft were totally destroyed.' Sergeant Hopwood was among the dead.

Although not aircrew with one of the stipulated squadrons of Fighter Command and therefore technically not one of 'The Few', Hopwood, might be regarded as one of the 'Other Few' of Coastal and Bomber Commands whose contribution to the Battle of Britain and their sacrifice is often overlooked.

Sold together with photographs of the recipient's headstone in Wimbledon (Gap Road) Cemetery and a Post Office Telegram sent on 13 April 1938 containing the message 'Heartiest Congratulations on very fine effort, Cecil.' This addressed to 'Hopwood, Park Barn, Broad Street Common, Guildford', matching the home address given by the recipient at the time of his passage to Ceylon in 1938 aboard the *Ormonde*.

503 Six: Sergeant P. G. Jemmett, Royal Air Force

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (543340 Sgt. P. G. Jemmett R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (543340 Sgt. P. G. Jemmett. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £140-£180

Philip George Jemmett was born in Plymouth in 1920; his service number indicates enlistment in the Royal Air Force as a civilian around October 1939.

Sold with the recipient's Royal Air Force Driving Permit, and two named National Rifle Association Member's Passes.

504 Five: Attributed to Mr. E. Garrett

1939-45 Star, Africa Star, Italy Star, Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in R.E.M.E. and R.A.V.C. card box of issue addressed to 'Mr E. Garrett. 50 Bridge Road. Maidenhead. Berks.', with related campaign award issuance slip, *nearly extremely fine*

Four: Attributed to Mr. A. E. Butcher

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in Air Ministry card box of issue addressed to 'A. E. Butcher Esq., 11 Pamela Row, Holyport, Nr Maidenhead, Berks.', *very fine*

Pair: Attributed to Mrs. A. E. Butcher

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in Air Ministry card box of issue addressed to 'Mrs. A. E. Butcher Esq., 11 Pamela Row, Holyport, Nr Maidenhead, Berks.', with related campaign award issuance slip, *nearly extremely fine*

One: Attributed to Miss Eunice M. D. Fish

War Medal 1939-45, in Air Ministry card box of issue addressed to 'Miss E. M. D. Fish, 2 Challoner Court, Challoner Street, West Kensington, London W.14.', *nearly extremely fine* (12) £60-£80

Miss Eunice Maud D. Fish was born in Lewisham in 1919 and at the time of the 1939 Register was living at 15 Charleville Court, West Kensington, London.

505 Six: R. G. Flannery, Australian Forces

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed 'NX16377 R. G. Flannery', *good very fine*

King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**358 Sjt: J. E. Davies. Kimb: Vol: Regt.**) *very fine* (7) £70-£90

506 Six: Captain I. C. McGregor, South African Armoured Corps, who was seconded to the British Forces as a Tank Troop Commander

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially named '854 I. C. Mc.Gregor', mounted as worn, *good very fine*

Pair: Sergeant A. W. D. Grattan, 1st South West African Infantry Battalion, attached South African Medical Corps

War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially named '106311 A. W. D. Grattan', *good very fine (8)* £70-£90

Ian Corbet McGregor was born in Durban, South Africa on 7 June 1912. He enlisted into the Royal Natal Carbineers on 16 September 1940 serving with the 10th Armoured Car Commando, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 6 May 1941. He was promoted Lieutenant on 11 November 1941, and Captain on 15 November 1943. He was seconded to the British Forces from 25 May 1943, and was posted to 50 Royal Tank Regiment, 3rd Armoured Brigade, as a Tank Troop Commander on 9 September 1943. He relinquished his commission on 31 December 1945, having served in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy earning him the South African 'Full House' of 6 Second World War medals.

Alfred William Desmond Grattan was born in Toronto, Canada, on 26 January 1915. A chemist by profession, he attested for the 1st South West African Infantry Battalion on 20 April 1940, and served on attachment to the South African Medical Corps as a Corporal from 22 June 1940, being promoted Sergeant on 18 December 1942. This is his full entitlement.

Sold with copied research.

507 Five: Warrant Officer II S. F. Santy, Royal Canadian Air Force, who after service as a pilot with 407 'Demon' Squadron, was killed when his Hudson III of 200 Squadron crashed at the start of an operation off the West African Coast on 16 September 1942

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, all in card boxes of issue; together with the recipient's Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (F.S. Pilot F. S. Santy R-70915) in case of issue, with forwarding card, *extremely fine (6)*

£180-£220

Samuel Ferrier Santy, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, worked as a reporter for the *Winnipeg Free Press* prior to the Second War. Enlisting into the Royal Canadian Air Force and qualifying as a pilot with the rank of Flight Sergeant, he joined 407 (Demon) Squadron, R.C.A.F. as part of coastal command in early 1942. Flying Lockheed Hudson III's, this squadron gained fame for low level attacks on German shipping along the North Sea coast. In August of the same year, Santy was transferred to the 200 Squadron, R.A.F., then serving in the Gambia, West Africa. Again Flying Hudson III's, the squadron was tasked with attacking Axis shipping and U-boats in the Eastern Atlantic. On 16 September 1942, Santy's Hudson (loaded with 4 depth charges) crashed on take-off, killing all four crew members. It was only his second operational sortie with the squadron. Santy was buried in Fajara War Cemetery in the Gambia. He is one of only 10 Canadian war dead buried in this small West African country. He was posthumously promoted to Warrant Officer Class II.

Sold with Santy's original Operational Wings, by Birks; another silver badge; and copied research.

508 Five: Private B. R. Laurin, Special Force, Royal 22nd Regiment, late Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve, who was wounded in Korea on 25 October 1951

Defence Medal, cupro-nickel; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SC-850061 B. R. Laurin); U.N. Korea 1950-54, French issue (SC-850061 B. R. Laurin) *polished, very fine (5)*

£100-£140

Bernard Roger Laurin was born in Timmons, Ontario, on 8 September 1926, and initially served with the Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve. He later joined the 2nd Battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment, which was part of the 'Special Force', which was the first to arrive in Korea, serving from 4 May 1951, and he was wounded in action on 25 October 1951.

Sold with copied service papers.

509 Four: Sergeant D. C. Macdonald, Canadian Forces

Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.I.R. (Sgt D. C. Macdonald) *good very fine*

1914-15 Star (**1013 Pte. A. Mason. P.P.C.L.I.**) with brass shoulder title; War Medal 1939-45 (2) (**V16964 P. E. Costello; NX100237 A. Sherwin**) both officially impressed, *very fine and better*

Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Canada, unnamed, *extremely fine (8)*

£60-£80

Alexander Mason was born in Aberdeen, Scotland in 1886 and was living at Ottawa, Canada when he attested for service with Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry on 25 August 1914. He was wounded in late 1915/early 1916 and re-attested for the same regiment on 18 December 1917.

Sold with copied research.

510 Pair: Engine Room Artificer Second Class T. T. Jones, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for the capture of a German ship off the coast of Norway in 1940

War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (D/MX 53731 T. T. Jones. E.R.A.2. R.N. ~~M~~) *last letter in naming erroneously impressed and subsequently crossed-through, nearly extremely fine (2)*

£100-£140

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 7 June 1940: Engine Room Artificer 4th Class Thomas T. Jones, D/MX.33731, H.M.S. *Valiant*. 'For good service on the occasion of the seizure of the German Armed Trawler *Blankenburg*.'

Thomas T. Jones served during the Second World War as an Engine Room Artificer 4th Class in the Royal Navy and was Mentioned in Despatches for his services during the 1st Battle of Narvik, one of only two M.I.D.s awarded to the crew of H.M.S. *Valiant* on the occasion of the seizure of the German Armed Trawler *Blankenburg*, which was captured off the coast of Norway on 6 April 1940. This vessel was renamed H.M.S. *Recoil* and used as an anti-submarine trawler, but later lost on patrol. Jones later served in the post-War Palestine campaign as an Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class

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- 511** *Three: Corporal R. P. W. Crockford, Royal Army Service Corps, later Police Constable, Berkshire Constabulary*
 War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (T.14025070 Cpl. R. P. W. Crockford. R.A.S. C.); Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Const. Ronald P. W. Crockford) mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (3)
£70-£90

Ronald P. W. Crockford was born in Wokingham, Berkshire, on 4 April 1927 and served as a Corporal in 7/73 Company, Royal Army Service Corps, an air despatch unit that formed part of the 6th Airborne Division. He subsequently served as a Police Constable with the Berkshire Police, based in Windsor, and died in Newbury, Berkshire, on 15 July 2011.

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- 512** *Three: Able Seaman J. H. Graham, Royal Navy*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (D/SSX.849229 J. H. Graham. A.B. R.N.); Korea 1950-53, 2nd issue (D/SSX.849229 J. H. Graham. A.B. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)
£700-£900

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- 513** *Pair: Gunner E. Walker, Royal Artillery*
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22799271 Gnr. E. Walker. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2)
£70-£90

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- 514** *Pair: Private G. Brown, Gloucestershire Regiment*
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22394571 Pte. G. Brown Glosters); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, last in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2)
£200-£240

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- 515** *Pair: Private H. J. Banton, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action in Korea during the attack on Hill 432 on 21 May 1951*
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22395994 Pte. H. J. Banton. K.O.S.B.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (2)
£400-£500

Hayward James Banton was born in Moffat, Dumfriesshire, on 12 October 1930, and attested for the King's Own Scottish Borderers at Edinburgh on 10 August 1950. He served with the 1st Battalion in Korea from 9 January 1951, and was killed in action in the attack on Hill 432, part of the Han Defensive Line, on 21 May 1951. The Regimental Diary gives the following account: 'On the night of 21 May, we joined "B" Company on Hill 432 in a torrential downpour. No. 11 platoon successfully cleared an intermediate ridge and the following morning Nos. 10 and 12 Platoons went into the attack, reaching the top after a four hour battle, only to be driven off by a strong counter attack when their ammunition was well nigh exhausted. An air strike was called for and this caused the enemy to withdraw so that we took Hill 432 at first light the following morning without opposition. We deeply regret the loss of Privates Purdie, Banton, and Clark, who were killed in this action.'

Banton is buried in the United Nations Memorial Cemetery, Pusan, Korea.

Sold together with various copied research, including a copy of the local newspaper announcing his death.

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- 516** *Pair: Craftsman H. I. Routen, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers*
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (6287632 Cfn. H. I. Routen. R.E.M.E.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£70-£90*

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- 517** *Pair: Captain B. L. Whitaker, Royal Army Medical Corps*
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Capt B L Whitaker RAMC) laser-impressed naming; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *both medals later issues, extremely fine* (2)
£70-£90

Bernard Langdon Whitaker, of Buntingford, Hertfordshire, was born on 22 October 1927, and was educated at the University of London (M.B., 1949). He was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 18 June 1950, and served with them in Korea. He was appointed a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1957, and died on 10 November 2018.

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- 518** *Pair: Trooper A. V. Gatzke, Lord Strathcona's Horse, late British Columbia Dragoons*
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SK 9316 A V Gatzke); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SK 9316 A V Gatzke) *good very fine* (2)
£70-£90

Albert Vern Gatzke enlisted into the British Columbia Dragoons on 25 November 1947 before transferring to the Lord Strathcona's Horse on 25 August 1951, and served with both A and B Squadrons in Korea from 21 November 1952. He returned to Canada on 28 October 1953 and was released from the Canadian Army on 4 March 1954.

Sold with copied research.

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- 519** *Pair: A. C. Turner, Australian Forces*
 Vietnam 1964-73 (1202849 A. C. Turner); South Vietnam Medal 1964, 1 clasp, 1960-, reverse inscribed, '1202849 A. C. Turner', *slight edge bruising, good very fine* (2)
£180-220

520 *Pair: Corporal P. Marriott-Lodge, Royal Air Force*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (S4279616 SAC. P. Marriott-Lodge R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E. II.R., 2nd issue (Cpl P Marriott-Lodge (S4279616) RAF) *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£80-£120*

521



Pair: Corporal M. P. Rushe, Parachute Regiment

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24454411 LCpl M P Rushe Para); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24454411 Cpl M P Rushe) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruising, good very fine (2)* *£1,000-£1,400*

Michael Patrick Rushe served during the Falklands War with 'D' Company, 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment.

Sold with small file of research, including a copy photograph of the recipient on service, and a Parachute Regiment cap badge.

522 *Four: Staff Sergeant D. K. Hope, Army Air Corps*

U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband; U.N. Medal, on UNPROFOR riband; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (24791676 SSgt D K Hope AAC) with named card box of issue; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine (4)* *£260-£300*

A hand-written annotation on the card box of issue for the Iraq Medal states: 'Heli Pilot, Op Telic 4'.

523 *Four: Rifleman Padambahadur Sunwar, Gurkha Regiment*

U.N. Medal, on UNPROFOR riband, unnamed as issued; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia, unnamed as issued; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (21157427 Rfn Padambahadur Sunwar 2 GR) mounted court-style, *nearly extremely fine*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**I.O. 10902 Sub.. Channan Singh, 1/16 Punjab R.**) *area of erasure/test mark to edge over rank and part of name, nearly very fine (5)* *£50-£70*

Padambahadur Sunwar served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Gurkha Rifles. The R.G.R. were given the honour of being the very first N. A.T.O. unit to enter Kosovo.

Channan Singh served with the 1st Battalion, 16th Punjab Regiment: they served in India, Burma, and also Post War in Dutch East Indies.

524 *Three: Private A. S. Cooke, Queen's Regiment and Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24826109 Pte A S Cooke Queens); Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (24826109 Pte A S Cooke Queens); Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994 (24826109 Pte A S Cooke PWRR) mounted court-style as worn, *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine (3)* *£200-£240*

The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment was formed on 9 September 1992 by the amalgamation of the Queen's Regiment with the Royal Hampshire Regiment.

525 *Pair: Sapper A. Greaves, Royal Engineers*

Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (25116391 Spr A Greaves RE); Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25116391 Spr A Greaves RE) mounted court-style as worn, *extremely fine (2)* *£240-£280*

Single Campaign Medals

526



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 1 June 1794 (**John Lindsay.**) *good very fine*

£1,500-£2,000

Provenance: Glendining's, July 1919; Sotheby, July 1975.

John Lindsay is confirmed on both the Admiralty and the Greenwich Hospital rolls as a Captain's Servant aboard H.M.S. *Valiant* at the 'Glorious First of June' 1794. Two other men of this name are shown on the rolls, one for Martinique and one for Syria.

527



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Basque Roads 1809 (**Geo. Phillips.**) *minor edge nicks, about extremely fine*

£1,200-£1,600

George Phillips served as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *L'Aigle* during Lord Cochrane's successful destruction of a number of French ships, including four ships of the line, in the Basque Roads, off St. Nazaire, on 11-12 April 1809; two other men with this name appear on the Admiralty Claimants' List, as single clasp awards for Algiers and Syria respectively.

528



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Navarino (**John Howes.**) *small edge bruise, otherwise better than very fine*

£600-£700

John Howes is confirmed on the Admiralty roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Asia*. He subsequently progressed to become a Steward and rose to become a Ship's Steward, being finally discharged from H.M.S. *Dasher* in March 1865. Sold with copied service record. Another man of this name is shown on the roll for Syria.

529



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**Harry Smith, Mate.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £600-£800

Harry Smith passed his examination on 20 September 1838 and served as Mate in H.M.S. *Vanguard* during the operations on and off the coast of Syria in 1840. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Modeste* on the South American station, and was promoted Lieutenant on 20 January 1845. He joined H.M.S. *Grampus* on 19 November 1845, and served in her in the Pacific.

530 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**William Callicott.**) *edge bruising, good fine* £400-£500

William Callicott served as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Implacable* during operations on and off the coast of Syria, 1840.

531



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (**J. Shuttleworth, 10th. Foot**) *light traces of brooch-mounting to reverse, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £700-£900

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2011.

Confirmed on the roll as James Shutterworth. 57 medals issued to the 10th Foot, all with clasp for Egypt.

532



Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Nivelles, Nive (**S. Combes, 84th. Foot.**) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £700-£900

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, December 1969.

533



Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Talavera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian (**N. Marshall, R. Arty. Drivers.**) *rivets replaced by wire, nearly very fine* £1,000-£1,400
Nathaniel Marshall was wounded in the leg at Vittoria (WO 116/75 refers).

534



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**Saml. Page, 1st. Eur. Regt.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £1,200-£1,600
Provenance: Sotheby's, February 1970.

535



Honourable East India Company Medal for the Capture of Rodrigues, Isle of Bourbon & Isle of France 1809-10, silver, a good original striking with contemporary silver loop suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £1,000-£1,400

536 Waterloo 1815 (**Martin Burton Private 10th. Royal Regt. of Hussars**) *re-engraved naming, with two slip on 'clasps', '16th., 17th. & 18th. June 1815', and '10th. Rl. Hussars.'*, and with later silver clip and replacement large ring suspension, *edge nicks and worn in parts, otherwise nearly very fine* £300-£400

Martin Burton does not appear on the latest published transcript of the Waterloo Medal Roll.

537 Waterloo 1815 (**John Beamish 32nd Regiment Foot.**) with replacement steel clip and split ring suspension, *contact marks, fine* £1,000-£1,400

John Beamish was born near Skibbereen, Cork, and attested for the 32nd Foot at Fermoy in March 1809. He served in Captain R. Lewin's Company at Waterloo, where he was 'slightly wounded at Waterloo by a musket ball which caused a contusion in the neck.'

538 Ghuznee 1839, unnamed as issued, with straight silver hinged bar suspension, *minor edge nicks, very fine* £300-£400

539 Candahar 1842, unnamed as issued, fitted with later silver clip and straight bar suspension, *extremely fine* £200-£240

540 Defence of Jellalabad 1842, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring and straight bar suspension, *traces of lacquer, minor edge bruise, good very fine* £260-£300

541 China 1842 (**Joseph Sherrell, H.M.S. Endymion.**) fitted with original suspension but this sometime re-fixed, *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £500-£600

542



China 1842 (**David Davis, H.M.S. Wanderer.**) original suspension, *good very fine* £550-£650
91 medals issued to this ship which also carried 15 R.M. officers and men.

543 China 1842 (**William Briggs, Royal Marines.**) with original suspension, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £400-£500

544 China 1842 (**William Brunton, Royal Marines.**) original suspension, *nearly very fine* £500-£600
Provenance: Dix and Webb, April 1995.

545 China 1842 (**William Armstrong, 18th. Regiment Foot.**) with original suspension, *edge bruising and some surface marks, nearly very fine* £400-£500

546 China 1842, trial striking in bronze, unmounted disc only, *good very fine* £40-£50

547 Hyderabad 1843 (**Shaik Bunnia 21st. Regt. N.I.**) impressed naming, replacement silver clip and straight bar suspension, *some contact marks, very fine* £360-£440

548 Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (**Serjt. W: Hillsley 1st. Brigade H:A:**) *edge bruising, good very fine* £300-£400

William Hillsley was born in Lambeth, Surrey, and enlisted in the 3rd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery at Westminster on 18 October 1834. He arrived in India in 1835, and served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46. He died in Jullundur on 9 March 1848.

549 Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp (**Bombr. J: Clarke 6th. Batn. Arty.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £240-£280

550 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Offg. Asst. Apoth. J. Reilly, 2nd. Eur. Regt.**) *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine and a scarce rank* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2003.

J. Reilly served as an Officiating Assistant Apothecary with the 2nd European Regiment, and in 1849 was removed from the 2nd European Regiment by the order issued by Major General Sir W. R. Gilbert, commanding field force on special service. He later served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

551 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**S. Justice, 2nd Eur. Regt.**) *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* £320-£360

Samuel Justice was born in Basingstoke, Hampshire. He served with the 2nd European Regiment until June 1853, when he transferred to the 3rd Company, 5th Battalion, Bengal Artillery. Justice advanced to Bombardier, and stayed in India where he was employed as a Sergeant in the Railway Police. He died of 'convulsions', 11 June 1880, and was buried in Toondla.

- 552** Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat, an unnamed post-1873 specimen, *extremely fine* £160-£200
-
- 553** New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated, but contemporarily engraved '1864-1866' (**112 J. Jones 68th. Foot.**) officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £300-£400
The 68th Foot served in New Zealand from February 1864 to March 1866, and members of the Regiment were present at Gate Pah.
-
- 554** South Africa 1834-53 (**G. Ong. 45th Regt.**) *suspension slack, nearly very fine* £300-£400
George Ong served with the 45th Foot during the Second and Third Kaffir Wars.
-
- 555** South Africa 1834-53 (**Sergt. J. Miller. 74th. Regt.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £300-£400
J. Miller served with the 74th Foot during the Third Kaffir War 1850-53.
-
- 556** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (**J. Killaway. Gr. & Dr. 2nd. Btn. Rl. Arty.**) impressed naming, *minor edge nicks and some scratches to obverse field, otherwise about extremely fine* £140-£180
-
- 557** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**J. Smith. 34th. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruise and contact marks, nearly very fine* £240-£280
3941 Private John Smith, 34th Foot, was killed in action during the first attack on the Grand Redan, 18 June 1855, although it is not known whether or not he was the only 'J. Smith' serving in the Regiment.
-
- 558** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**J. Brown. 46th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £100-£140
Several men of this name appear on the medal roll for this regiment with this entitlement - 2 of which died of dysentery.
-
- 559** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Humphrey Atkinson.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *areas of erasure to edge, otherwise good very fine* £80-£120
'Humphrey Atkinson' appears on WO100/34 as an Assistant Surgeon with this clasp entitlement.
-
- 560** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Azoff, unnamed as issued, clasp loose on ribbon, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* £100-£120
-
- 561** Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**2972 Geo. Mayell. 1st. Battn. Royal R...**) engraved naming, *heavy contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* £200-£240
-
- 562** Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**4067. J. Barker. Coldm. Guards.**) Regimentally impressed naming, *minor edge bruising, very fine* £400-£500

563



Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (**Geo. Pile. 46th Regt**) officially impressed naming, with contemporary silver top riband buckle, *minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* £400-£500

George Pile was born in Beeston, Norfolk, and attested for the 46th Foot at Swaffham in January 1852. Muster Roll gives as 'Died Crimea 11 December 1854.'

- 564** Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (**T. Hull 44th. Regt. 2741**) contemporarily engraved naming, pierced with ring suspension, *traces of brooch mounting to obverse, contact marks, nearly very fine* £60-£80
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2002.
- 565** Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with contemporary scroll suspension, *polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £80-£100
- 566** Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (**Regimental Serjt. Major Wm. Lyons 6 Dragoon Guards**) engraved in running script, plugged and fitted with contemporary Crimea-style suspension, *very fine* £100-£140
D.C.M. ordered 30 April 1856, with annuity from 6 May 1856.
William Lyons was born in Cashel, Tipperary, and attested for the 6th Dragoon Guards at the town of his birth in May 1832. He advanced to Troop Sergeant Major in December 1843, and Regimental Sergeant Major in March 1856. Lyons served with the Regiment in the Crimea and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal- the only D.C.M. awarded to the 6th Dragoon Guards for the Crimea.
Lyons was discharged January 1860, having served 27 years and 239 days with the Colours. He subsequently served as Regimental Sergeant Major with the West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, January 1861 - April 1876, resulting in a combined military service of 42 years and 360 days.
Note: Lyons' Distinguished Conduct Medal was sold in these rooms in September 2018.
- 567** Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (**G. Berry. 3721. 50th**) regimentally impressed naming, plugged and fitted with contemporary IGS-style suspension, *nearly very fine* £80-£100
- 568** Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with contemporary Crimea-style suspension, *nearly very fine* £60-£80
- 569** Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with contemporary Crimea-style suspension, *very fine* £60-£80
- 570** Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, with claw and ring suspension, *traces of brooch mounting, good fine*; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issue, *very fine (2)* £70-£90
- 571** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**Gunner M. Murphy. Artillery.**) *very fine* £260-£300
- 572**



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**941. Pte. G. H. Green, 1/7 Foot.**) with top silver riband bar, *minor edge bruising, polished, good very fine and rare to unit* £600-£800

G. H. Green attested for the 7th Foot, and was one of only five men (Ensign William Roberts, Sergeant J. Coulter, and three Privates) from the 1st Battalion awarded the India General Service Medal with clasp 'North West Frontier', for the expedition under Brevet Colonel A. F. Macdonell against Sultan Muhammed Khan, 5 December 1863 to 2 January 1864; most of the rest of the 1st Battalion qualified for the concurrent Umbeyla clasp.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

- 573** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**560 Driver James Robins. D/19th. R.A.**) *edge bruising, some scratches to obverse field polished, very fine* £200-£240

James Robins was born in Deddington, Oxfordshire, and attested for the Royal Artillery on 12 December 1861. He served for just over 6 years in India, and qualified for the Umbeyla clasp in late 1863 whilst serving with 'D' Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery. He was discharged on 8 September 1968 as being no longer fit enough to serve and that on 17 March 1867 'his gun burst, a piece of barrel passed through his left hand between the thumb and index finger.' He was given a deferred pension having reached the age of 50 on 2 December 1889.

- 574** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**714 Pte. Joseph M. Smith. 71st. Foot**) a post-1873 later issue, edge bruising, nearly very fine £140-£180
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- 575** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (**423 Gunner M. Flannigan, 6th By. 25th Bde. R.A.**) nearly extremely fine £200-£240
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, February 1998.
Martin Flannigan received the medal on 13 May 1852, when he was serving in C Battery, 19th Brigade Royal Artillery.
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- 576** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (**928 W Bowman. HMs. 55th. Regt.**) very fine £160-£200
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- 577** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (**3991 Pte Murt Burns. 55 Foot**) an impressed later issue, edge bruising, very fine £140-£180
-
- 578** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (**1437. Pte. J. J. Arkell. 80th. Foot.**) edge nicks, otherwise good very fine £200-£240
J. J. Arkell attested for the 80th Foot and served with the Regiment in Perak, and also in South Africa (entitled to the South Africa Medal 1877-79 with clasp '1878-9').
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- 579** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (**Gunner Sher Khan (Suroti) Hazara Mtn. Batty.**) minor official correction to name, contact marks, very fine £140-£180
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- 580** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Sikkim 1888 (**61875 Gunner W. Thompson No. 9/1 N.D. R.A.**) unofficial 'lugs' added to top of clasp, suspension slack, edge bruising, nearly very fine £200-£240
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- 581** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (**Havildar. Bhowanee Sing. 11th. Regt. N.I.**) nearly very fine £180-£220
-
- 582** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**375 Pte. A. Phillips 2d. Bn. North'd Fus.**) latter part of unit officially corrected as usual, minor edge nicks, good very fine £140-£180
Note: Virtually all India General Service Medals with clasp Hazara 1888 awarded to members of the Northumberland Fusiliers have the 'Fus' part of the unit officially corrected- presumably the medals were all originally named 'North'd R.' prior to this error being spotted.
-
- 583** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (**Jemdr. Bahadoor Singh, 8th. Regt. N.I.**) suspension claw slack, nearly very fine, scarce to unit £140-£180
Bahadoor Singh served in the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and took part in the Manipur Expedition which lasted between 31 March and 27 April 1891. Major hand-to-hand combat took place at Khongjom on 25 April 1891 ending in a British victory. His unit is not recorded as being present *en masse* in the campaign.
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- 584** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (**933 Pte. T. Hutcherson 2d. Bn. Sea. Highrs.**) very fine £80-£100
-
- 585**
-
- India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (**3460 Lance Corpl. E. Leacy. 2d Bn. R.I. Regt.**) good very fine and very rare to regiment £200-£300
Sold with copied medal roll entry, one of two recipients of this clasp to the Royal Irish Regiment. Confirmed by Cresswell.
-
- 586** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (**2566 Pte. C. Fitch 2d. Bn. Border Regt.**) edge bruise, good very fine £100-£140

- 587** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (**4382 Sapper Sher Ali Khan Sappers & Miners**) *nearly very fine* £70-£90
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- 588** India General Service 1854-95, 3 clasps, N.E. Frontier 1891, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7, *clasps remounted in this order, as usual* (**1339 Sepoy Padme Pun. 44th. Bl. Infy.**) *suspension claw tightened, edge bruising, worn in parts, therefore good fine* £100-£140
-
- 589** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Fredk. Harding, 73rd. Regt.**) *polished and worn in parts, nearly very fine* £160-£200
-
- 590** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Gunnr. Josh. Turner. 8th. Bn. Rl. Art.**) *edge bruise, traces of lacquer, good very fine* £200-£240
Note: The latest published Roll lists 'Gunner Joseph Turner, 3rd Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery', as being entitled to the clasps Relief of Lucknow and Lucknow.
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- 591** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Driver Geo. Pym. 14th. Bn. R. Arty.**) *small test cut to edge, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £240-£280
-
- 592** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Serjt. W. Brown, 12th. Lancers**) *light cabinet marks, about extremely fine* £280-£320
W. Brown served with the 12th Lancers in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, before transferring to the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry on 29 February 1860.
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
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- 593** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Gunnr. Geo. Wright. 3rd. Tp. H. Bde. Bombay Arty.**) *suspension claw damaged and re-affixed, edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £200-£240
-
- 594** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Havildar Narrainsawmy Sappers and Miners.**) *toned, minor edge nicks, good very fine* £240-£280
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- 595** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Lucknow (**Sepoy Booda Sing 24th. Pioneer Regt. of Punjaub Infy.**) *Indian Army impressed naming, heavy edge bruising and contact marks, fair to fine* £300-£400
-
- 596** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Sgt. J. E. Verrault, 17th. Btn.**) *Canadian style impressed naming, good very fine* £240-£280
Jules E. Verrault resided at '204 St. James Street, Montreal' in later life.
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- 597** Abyssinia 1867 (**G. Holbrey Corpl. R.M.A. H.M.S. Satellite**) *suspension claw re-affixed, minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £240-£280
Approximately 285 Medals to H.M.S. *Satellite*.
-
- 598** Abyssinia 1867 (**752 Gunnr. T. Mc. Cartney 21st. Brigde. R.A.**) *pawn broker's mark to edge, minor edge nicks, very fine* £180-£220
-
- 599** Abyssinia 1867 (**353 J. Cooke 33rd. D.W. Regt.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £240-£280
-
- 600** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**1384 Pte. B. Bishop. 90th. Foot.**) *edge bruising, good very fine* £500-£700
-
- 601** Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Ast. Apoy. H. R. H. Dolby, Bo. S.M.D.**) *very fine* £100-£140
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 1999.
Harry Robert Heath Dolby, also known as Robert Henry Dolby, was born in Chunar, Bengal, India, on 28 April 1848. He was appointed Sub Assistant Apothecary in the Bengal Subordinate Medical Department on 16 July 1867, and was advanced First Grade Apothecary on 19 May 1887. He was commissioned Senior Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant in the Subordinate Medical Department on 19 October 1896, and was promoted Honorary Captain on 1 November 1899, and Honorary Major on 26 June 1901.
He retired on 28 April 1903, retaining the honorary rank of Major, and died in Battersea, London, in March 1914.
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- 602** Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (**27.B/1333. Pte. J. Glacken. 1/17th. Regt.**) *surname partially officially corrected, nearly very fine* £100-£140
-
- 603** Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (**1138. Pte. W. Pilbeam. 1/17th. Regt.**) *edge bruise, polished, generally very fine* £140-£180

604



A rare 'Maiwand' Survivor's Afghanistan 1878-80 medal awarded to Gunner J. Sherlock, "E" Battery "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (4369, Gunr. J. Sherlock, E. Batt: B. Bde. R.H.A.) *edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine* £800-£1,200

At Maiwand, on that disastrous day of 27 July 1880, 'E' Battery, 'B' Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery played a most conspicuous roll. It suffered as a consequence 2 officers and 19 other ranks killed and 2 officers and 14 other ranks wounded, gaining in the process two Victoria Crosses and eight Distinguished Conduct Medals. Retiring to Kandahar, E/B., R.H.A. served during the siege of Kandahar, with three guns mounted on the Herat facing wall and one on the Idgah Gate. During the battle of Kandahar, 1 September 1880, for which Gunner Sherlock Todd was awarded the clasp, the battery was attached to the Cavalry Brigade.

605 Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (**B/347. Pte. J. Whyte. 92nd. Highrs.**) *small test cut, nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

606 Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Kabul, Kandahar (**1963 Pte. J. Brown. 72nd. Highrs.**) *minor pitting, very fine* £240-£280

607 Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar (**1748. Pte. O. Dilkes. 2/60th Foot.**) *light pitting, very fine* £180-£220

608 Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (**242. Pte. S. H. Bown Cape Police**) *surname partially officially corrected, minor edge bruise and contact marks, very fine* £120-£160

Sidney Herbert Bown (also listed as Brown on the medal roll, which accounts for the fact that his surname is corrected on the medal) served with the Cape Police in South Africa during the Boer War, and was severely wounded at Hoopstad on 23 October 1900 (entitled to Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps for Defence of Kimberley, Relief of Mafeking, Orange Free State, and Transvaal; and the King's South Africa Medal with two clasps).

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

609 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**J. H. Coulton. Clerk. R.N. H.M.S. Briton.**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* £80-£120

Approximately 200 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. Briton.

610 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**T. Pote, A.B. H.M.S. Hecla.**) *toned, good very fine* £80-£120

Approximately 65 no clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. Hecla.

611 Khedive's Star, 1882, reverse engraved '**No. 263 2/Y.L.R.**', *very fine* £60-£80

612 Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £50-£70

613 Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £50-£70

614 Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, very fine* £50-£70

615 Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £50-£70

616 Khedive's Star 1884, unnamed as issued, *minor contact marks, good very fine* £50-£70

617 Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £60-£80

618 Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *polished, very fine* £50-£70

619 North West Canada 1885, no clasp (**2nd. Lieut. A. B. Lee Q.O.R.**) engraved naming, *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £500-£700

620



East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1887-8 (**D. Hickey, A.B., H.M.S. Acorn**) *contact wear and polished, otherwise better than good fine and very scarce* £1,000-£1,200

Only 38 clasps dated '1887-8' issued to the Royal Navy, including 14 to H.M.S. *Acorn*. The remaining clasps were shared amongst H. M. Ships *Icarus* (9) and *Rifleman* (15).

x621 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (**T. Mitchell, Lg. Smn., H.M.S. Turquoise.**) *very fine* £240-£280

Thomas Mitchell was born at South Stoke, Somerset, on 19 August 1865, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 9 November 1880. He served aboard *Turquoise* as Able Seaman from 1 October 1887 to 25 June 1891, during which time he was advanced to Leading Seaman in January 1889 and to Petty Officer 2nd Class in November 1890. He transferred to the Coast Guard in November 1892, serving as a Boatman at Salcombe and then Axmouth before being 'discharged dead' from tuberculosis on 3 November 1894.

Sold with copied record of service.

622 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1891-2 (**3399 Pte. D. Francis. 2nd W. India Regt.**) *good very fine* £180-£220

623 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (**C. Bowers, A.B., H.M.S. Raleigh.**) *very fine* £200-£260

624 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (**W. Holland, A.B., H.M.S. Raleigh.**) pawn broker's mark to edge, *good very fine* £180-£220

625 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (**W. Poole, Pte. R.M. H.M.S. Raleigh.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £200-£240

626 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin River 1894 (**J. R. Savage, A.B., H.M.S. Philomel.**) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £200-£260

627 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Brass River 1895 (**W. H. Kirby, Ord., H.M.S. Barrosa.**) *good very fine* £240-£280

628 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (**T. Crowley, Sto., H.M.S. Philomel.**) *very fine* £120-£160
Roll states that a duplicate was issued and sent to H.M.S. *Emerald* on 15 March 1909.

629



East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Niger 1897 (**1287 Corp: Dandu Boshi. R: Niger Constby.**) some official corrections to naming, *small test cut to rim, otherwise good very fine* £300-£360

630



East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Niger 1897 (**1431. Pte. Suley. R: Niger Constby.**) *extremely fine* £360-£440
Sold with copied medal roll extract.

631 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (**2504. Pte. C. B. Edwards. 2/W.I. Rgt.**) *nearly very fine* £200-£240

632 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1892, 1893-94 (**434. Pte. J. Brown. 1/W.I. Rgt.**) *good very fine* £240-£280

John Brown was born in Bridgetown, Barbados, in 1870 and attested there for the West India Regiment on 18 August 1890. He served with the 1st Battalion during operations on the west coast of Africa from 28 January 1892 to 4 January 1895, and was discharged at Up Park Camp, Jamaica, on 22 June 1896, after 5 years and 310 days' service, having been found medically unfit for further service due to epilepsy.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

633 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**3727 Pte. J. Maggs 7th. Huss.**) *suspension slack, very fine* £280-£320

634 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**3858. Pte. J. W. Smith. 2/Y & Lancr. Regt.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £300-£400

635 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**Troopr. M. Westerberg "L" Troop B.F. F.**) *extremely fine* £280-£320

636 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (**3703 Pte. C. Bolger 1st. Bn. E. Lanc: Regt.**) *suspension slightly slack, good very fine* £80-£100

637 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**3444 Pte. W. H. Padfield 1st. Bn. Som Lt. Infy.**) *edge bruise and contact marks, scratch to obverse field, nearly very fine* £80-£120



The I.G.S. 1895-1902 awarded to Lieutenant Colonel A. Moore [C.M.G.], 66th Punjabis, late 6th Madras Infantry, who was taken prisoner of war at Kut-al-Amara, and whose services during the defence were recognised with the bestowal of the C.M.G. and being Mentioned in Despatches

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (Lieut. A. Moore. 6th Madras Infy.) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £400-£500

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 23 October 1919:

'For services rendered in connection with the defence of Kut-al-Amarah.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 July 1916 and 19 October 1916 (Defence of Kut-al-Amarah).

Alexander Moore was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Connaught Rangers in July 1889. He advanced to Lieutenant in September 1890, and transferred to the Staff Corps, Indian Army in April the following year. Later that month he was appointed a Wing Officer with the 6th Madras Infantry, and served as Adjutant from November 1894.

After a furlough, Moore was appointed Assistant Commandant Lushi Hill Military Police Battalion in June 1898. He advanced to Captain in July 1900, and returned to his parent unit in August of the same year. Moore transferred as Double Company Commander to the 66th Punjabis in June 1902, and advanced to Major in July 1907. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and 2nd in Command in July 1915, and served with the Regiment in the Mesopotamian theatre of war.

In October 1915, the 66th Punjabis joined Major General Charles Townshend's 6th Indian Division in its advance towards Baghdad. It fought in the Battle of Ctesiphon and then retired towards Kut-al-Amara, where it was besieged by the Turks with the rest of the 6th Division. The regiment resolutely resisted all Turkish attempts to overwhelm the defences of Kut-al-Amara for 150 days, but after the failure of the British to relieve them, the starving garrison of Kut was forced to surrender on 29 April 1916. The 66th Punjabis, including Moore, became prisoners of war and suffered terrible privations during their long captivity. Out of the 538 officers and men present in the regiment on 14 March, only about a quarter returned home after the war.

Moore was repatriated, 10 January 1919, and bestowed with the C.M.G. for his services during the Defence of Kut-al-Amara.

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- 639** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**Jemdr. Baryan Singh 2d. Punjab Infy.**) *partially officially corrected, nearly very fine* £60-£80
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- 640** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, bronze issue (**18 Weighman Kalloo Comst. Transpt. Deptt.**) *rank partially officially corrected, good very fine* £60-£80
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- 641** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (**733 Sepoy Ghundal N: Waz: Militia**) *very minor official correction to unit, nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
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- 642** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**4284 Pte. J. Smith 1st Bn. Ryl. Sco: Fus:**) *number partially official correction, suspension slack, nearly very fine* £100-£140
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- 643** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**444. Pte. H. Swain. 1/D.C.L.I.**) *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £120-£160
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- 644** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**3155 Pte. W. May. 1st. Bn. North'n Regt.**) *suspension slightly slack, edge bruising, good very fine* £120-£160
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- 645** India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**2588 Havdr. Gokul Singh 30th. Pjb. Infy:**) *suspension slightly slack, minor edge bruising, good very fine* £100-£140
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- 646** Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**5199 Pte. P. Mc.Cartney. 1/Sea: Hrs:**) *minor contact marks, good very fine* £200-£240

647



British North Borneo Company Medal 1898-1900, 1 clasp, Tambunan, bronze issue (**1. Regt. Sergt. Major Tha. Mohamet.**) officially engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine and rare* £1,000-£1,200

Sold with letter of confirmation with further details from K. P. Tabrett, and two copied extracts from *The British North Borneo Herald* from September and November 1900; the first concerning the murder of Regimental Sergeant Major Tha Mohamet, the second recording the trial and death sentence of his murderer:

'Sept. 17, 1900. It is with regret that we record the death of the most valued Non-commissioned Officer in the Police Force, Regimental Sergeant Major Tha Mahomet (*sic*) who was foully murdered at 1 a.m. on the morning of the 6th inst. Tha Mahomet was shot through the head as he lay asleep in the Western Barracks. The rifle could not have been held at a distance greater than a foot from his head the mark of the bullet as it passed through the wall clearly showing that the murderer knelt down at that distance from the victim to do the brutal deed. Tha Mahomet died instantly, his head being completely shattered and almost unrecognisable. Several arrests have been made in connection with this crime, and it is hoped that the perpetrators of it will be detained and brought to justice.'

'Nov. 16, 1900. Public interest during the last fortnight has been concentrated in the trial of P.C. Meer Abdullah, for the murder of Regimental Sergeant Major Tha Mahomet before Judge Barraut. The defence of prisoner paled before the able summing up of the Public Prosecutor, Captain Harington who brought out all the salient features of the crime and convinced the audience of the prisoner's guilt. Meer Abdullah was sentenced to death, a judgement that was hailed with satisfaction by all who had carefully followed the case, and had interested themselves with the details and circumstances of the cowardly murder.'

648 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. Rev. S. J. Daltry. Oudtshoorn T. G.**) *partially officially re-impressed naming, nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

The Reverend Sidney John Daltry was born in 1858 and served as curate at Oudtshoorn and rector of Woodstock in the Cape Colony. Returning to England he held various livings in the dioceses of Truro, Hereford, and Lichfield, latterly the vicar of Woore and Rural Dean of Hodnet until his retirement. He died at Much Wenlock, Shropshire, in 1939.

649 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (**4525 Pte J. Walcroft, 1: L.N. Lanc: Regt**) *good very fine* £280-£320

J. Walcroft was wounded at Kimberley, 25 November 1899.

650 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Belmont (**282 Tpr. J. White, Orpen's Horse**) *extremely fine* £200-£240

Note: The medal roll shows the recipient as being entitled to the Cape Colony clasp only.

651



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (**St.-Serjt: W. Storey. Mafeking Town Gd:**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £1,200-£1,600

W. Storey served with the Railway Division Staff at the Defence of Mafeking.

- 652** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (**14062 Pte. A. J. Osmond. Imp: Yeo:**); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4995 Serjt: W. Price. Manch: Regt.**) the QSA good very fine; the KSA with edge bruise and contact marks, therefore nearly very fine (2) £100-£140
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- 653** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Modder River, Wittebergen (**3507 Pte. J. Hopkins, 1: High: Lt. Inft.**) minor edge bruising, polished, nearly very fine £70-£90
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- 654** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, second clasp a tailor's copy (**6244 Pte. J. Gamble, RI. Irish Fus:**) minor edge bruise, nearly very fine £140-£180
J. Gamble attested for the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. He was posted Missing in Action at the Battle of Colenso on 15 December 1899, and was later confirmed as having been taken Prisoner of War.
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- 655** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**5502 Tpr: J. A. Mc.Gregor. N.Z.M.R. 8th. Cont:**) polished and worn, fair to fine £60-£80
J. A. McGregor attested for the 8th Contingent, New Zealand Mounted Rifles, and departed Auckland in the S.S. *Surrey* on 1 February 1902. A member of 'D' Squadron, he served in the Transvaal.
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- 656** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**2686 Serjt: W. H. Walter. 1st. Border Regt.**) good very fine £70-£90
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- 657** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Relief of Mafeking, slight damage to top clasp facing and signs of this having been added later (**697 Pte. C. Buckholz. Imp: Lt. Horse.**) minor edge nicks, good very fine £240-£280
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- 658** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**26051 Tpr: E. Ashby. 51st. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) very fine £80-£120
E. Ashby served with the 51st (Paget's Horse) Company, 12th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.
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- 659** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (**1249 Cpl. S. Murphy, 1st RI: Irish Regt.**) unofficial rivets to top clasp, good very fine £80-£100
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- 660** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3993 Pte. W. Brassey. 19th Hussars.**) very fine £140-£180
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- 661** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**3859 Pte. J. Bennett, Gren: Gds:**) some light marks, otherwise good very fine £140-£180
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- 662** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (**2054 TR. J. Phillips, 1/L. Gds.**) good very fine £200-£240
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- 663** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**5116 Pte F. Enders. 17th Lancers**) nearly very fine £50-£70
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- 664** Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (**2904 Pte. M. Hanley. RI: W. Kent Regt.**) very fine £200-£240
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- 665** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1913-14 (**238 Pte. Labana. 'C' Coy: 1/K.A.R.**) light pitting, very fine £140-£180
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
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- 666** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**22547658 Sgt G E Marsh RASC**) edge stamped 'R' for 'Replacement'; together with a Sierra Leone General Service Medal, bronze, unnamed as issued, extremely fine (2) £80-£120
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- 667** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**E.6216 Isp. (R). A. J. Burgess.**) extremely fine £80-£100
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- 668** Natal 1906, no clasp (**Pte: B. G. Coles Durban Mil: Res:**) light file marks over naming, very fine £80-£120
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- 669** India General Service 1908-35 (3), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**4869 Sepoy Rebham Khan 22nd Punjabis**); another, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**1780 Sepoy Bir Singh, 41 Dogras.**); another, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**2746 Havr. Pirbhu Singh, 4-6 Raj. Rif.**) nearly very fine and better (3) £80-£100

- 670** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**265425 Pte. G. Corry, 2-6 R. Suss. R.**) *good very fine* £50-£70
George Corry served in India with the 2nd/6th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment during the Great War with number 846 (also entitled to the British War Medal), before being discharged on 31 March 1920.
- 671** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**Lieut. F. W. Miclston, 98-Infy.**) *nearly extremely fine* £70-90
- 672** India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (**38262 A-Sjt. T. Melchoir. R.A.S.C.**) *a slightly later issue struck on a thinner flan*; another, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**6283107 Pte. F. J. Lloyd. The Buffs.**) *good very fine and better (2)* £100-£140
- 673** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**541438 Pte. A. J. Webb. R. Berks. R.**) *very fine* £60-£80
Albert J. Webb was born in 1903 and attested for the Royal Buckinghamshire Hussars at Stokenchurch on 26 April 1921. On 26 August of that year he transferred to 393 Battery, 8th Buckinghamshire and Berkshire Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, which became the 99 Buckinghamshire and Berkshire Yeomanry Brigade, Royal Field Artillery the following year.
 Attesting for the Regular Army, he served with the 1st Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment in Waziristan on the frontier in 1924, after a local uprising.
- 674** India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**8644 Sep. Parabh Dial, 4-10 Baluch R.**); another, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (**12612 Sepoy Fazal Dad, 3-2 Punjab R.**); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**Subdr. Prabhu Singh, 4-6 Raj. Rif.**); India Service Medal 1939-45, unnamed as issued, *small test mark to edge of first, otherwise good very fine (4)* £70-£90
- 675** India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**9285 Sep. Parmodh Singh, 5-13 F.F. Rif.**) *number partially officially corrected*; another, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**5354 Sep. Fazal Ilahi, 3-16 Punjab R.**) *first with minor edge nicks, generally good very fine (2)* £50-£70
- 676** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (**766950 Gnr. J. S. Stagg. R.A.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23853756 Pte. B. D. Fry. SCLI.**) *light pitting to the IGS therefore good very fine; the GSM extremely fine (2)* £80-£120
- 677** India General Service 1908-35 (2), 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, *unofficial rivets between clasps* (**2052 L-Nk. Kishen Singh, 1-26 Pjbis.**); another, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933, *second clasp loose on riband* (**T.B. 52385 Dvr. Allah Dad, 32 A.T. Coy.**) *the first slightly worn in parts, nearly very fine and better (2)* £70-£90
- 678** India General Service 1908-35, G.V.R., 2 clasps, Burma 1930-32, North West Frontier 1935 (**TB 49612 Dvr. Sahib Din, 19 A.T. Coy.**) *with unofficial retaining rod between clasps*; together with India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**11636 Sep. Shankar Singh, 1-12 F.F.R.**); and a Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V. R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18 (**Thomas F. Benningfield**) *generally very fine (3)* £50-£70
- 679** India General Service 1908-35, 5 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**2218 Sepoy Haq Nawaz, 1/22/Punjabis.**) *good very fine* £120-£160
- 680** 1914 Star, with clasp (**7129 Pte. J. Hickey. R. Muns: Fus.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
Joseph Hickey served in France and Flanders from 21 August 1914. Sold with copied m.i.c. which is marked 'Dischd.'
- 681** 1914 Star (**19538 Dvr. E. C. Harrison. R.E.**); 1914-15 Star (**7663 L.Cpl. P. A. Prickett. E. Surr. R.**) *nearly very fine*
Pair: Private W. Ashton, Royal Marines
 British War and Victory Medals (Deal 15770-S- Pte. W. Ashton.) *very fine (4)* £70-£90
Edward C. Harrison attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the 12th Field Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 September 1914.
- 682** 1914 Star (3) (**6852 Pte. T. Hancock. 1/Linc: R.; 6319 Pte. E. H. Robinson. 1/Linc: R.; 7575 Pte. W. Tooley. 1/Linc: R.**) *nearly very fine (3)* £120-£160
- 683** 1914 Star (2) (**8584 L. Cpl. J. W. Hickson. 2/Linc: R.; 7649 Dmr. G. M. Saunders. 2/Linc: R.**) *nearly very fine (2)* £80-£120
Charles Michael Saunders was born in Newport, Somerset and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 10 March 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

684 1914-15 Star (2. **Lieut. W. Hudson. R.E.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**Capt. H. A. Bennett.; Capt. C. G. Colman.; Capt. H. S. Mills.; 316746 Pte. E. Sellars. Tank Corps.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Capt. E. F. Walter.**) *generally very fine and better* (6) *£100-£140*

Wilfred Hudson, a native of Bridlington, Yorkshire, was employed as an Engineer and Surveyor at Bridlington Town Hall. He served as a Private with the East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry, before being commissioned into No. 1 Company, East Riding (Fortress) Engineers, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front. He died of wounds on 8 February 1916, and is buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Howard Alfred Bennett was born in Alcester, Warwickshire, on 20 August 1892 and was educated at Wellingborough Grammar School, later being employed as an insurance clerk at Royal Insurance Company Limited. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st/2nd Lancashire Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, on 12 February 1915. In May 1916 he was attached to Junior Artillery School, Haverness, 110 Heavy Battery, and from 17 February 1917 was briefly attached to 7 Squadron Royal Flying Corps. He was promoted acting Captain on 3 August 1917, and was subsequently attached to 89th Brigade, R.G.A., as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General. For his services during the Great War he was three times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 4 January 1917, 11 December 1917, and 23 December 1918). He was demobilised on 24 January 1919. A keen cricketer, the following year he made his First Class debut for Northamptonshire- he scored 1 run in two innings, and was not picked again. He died in Southbourne, Hampshire, on 13 January 1973.

Clement George Colman was born in Kingston in 1879; a solicitor by profession he was commissioned into the Army Pay Department at Chester on 13 July 1915, and served with them during the Great War. He relinquished his commission on 7 July 1919.

Harold Sidney Mills, a native of Balham, London, served initially in the ranks in the East Surrey Regiment, before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps on 13 March 1916. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from July 1916, and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 November 1916. He relinquished his commission due to ill health on 29 March 1919, and was entitled to a Silver War Badge.

Ernest Sellars served in the 8th Battalion, Tank Corps.

Edward Fraser Walter was born in Blaby, Leicestershire, on 26 May 1898. A Stockbroker by profession, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army on 14 November 1916, and was posted to the 44th Merwara Infantry. He was promoted Lieutenant on 27 November 1916, and transferred to the 1st Battalion 10th Baluchis on 14 November 1917. He relinquished his commission on 13 April 1922, and subsequently resided at Forest Corner, Branbourne, Bournemouth.

Walter owned and flew his own plane and during the Second World War was commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Force on 10 February 1940, being promoted Flying Officer on 10 February 1941, and Flight Lieutenant on 10 February 1942. For his services during the Second World War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 14 June 1945), and was awarded the Air Force Cross (*London Gazette* 7 September 1945). He retired on 15 October 1954, and died in Folkestone, Kent, on 19 November 1965.

685 1914-15 Star (3) (**3456 Pte. C. Anderson. Linc. R.; 13475 Pte. C. Burman. Linc. R.; 1345 Pte. A. P. G. Norvock. Linc. R.**) *nearly very fine* (3) *£60-£80*

Charles William Anderson was born in Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front and was killed in action on 13 October 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France. His brothers John Leonard and Robert were also killed during the Great War.

Charles Burman was born in Metheringham Fen, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front and was killed in action on 31 January 1916. He is buried in the Rue-Petillon Military Cemetery, Fleurbaix, France.

686 British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**16616 Pte. F. Dyson. Linc. Yeo.; 2435 Pte. T. Sands. Linc. Yeo.; 31051 Pte. S. J. Sharp. Linc. Yeo.; 16549 Pte. F. A. Stevenson. Linc. Yeo.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**2755 Pte. J. R. Heywood. Linc. Yeo.; 1773 Pte. W. H. Smith. Linc. Yeo.**) *generally nearly very fine and better* (6) *£100-£140*

687 British War Medal 1914-20 (10) (**402 Sjt. P. Lilley. Linc. R.; 20087 Sjt. J. E. Staples. Linc. R.; 35948 Pte. J. Jowett. Linc. R.; 38085 Pte. C. E. Mayfield. Linc. R.; 39056 Pte. E. Megilly. Linc. R.; 22867 Pte. E. J. Padgett. Linc. R.; 1465 Pte. H. Smith. Linc. R.; 7767 Pte. G. Stamp. Linc. R.; 19340 Pte. E. Willoughby. Linc. R.; 9855 Pte. V. Le Francois. Linc. R.**) *last lacking suspension bar, generally nearly very fine or better* (10) *£100-£140*

Percy Lilley was born in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 20 May 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

George William Stamp was born in Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds received on 4 June 1915. He is buried in Beilleul Communal Cemetery Extension, France.
Sold with Record Office enclosure.

Ernest Willoughby was born in Lough, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 16 August 1918. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

Victor Le Francois was born in Donnington, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War, and was killed in action on 9 August 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

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- 688** British War Medal 1914-20 (9) (20465 Pte. A. Bradshaw. Linc. R.; 11399 Pte. E. L. Brown. Linc. R.; 1806 Pte. H. Copestake. Linc. R.; 2240 Pte. P. W. Drake. Linc. R.; 3292 Pte. E. Drane. Linc. R.; 43435 Pte. J. A. Forster. Linc. R.; 266636 Pte. H. Green. Linc. R.; 21297 Pte. F. Harrison. Linc. R.; 13282 Pte. F. Herbert. Linc. R.) *generally nearly very fine and better* (9) £100-£140
- Alfred Bradshaw** was born in Peters, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 4 October 1917. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.
- Ernest Levi Brown** was born in Oakham, Rutland, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 23 May 1915. He is buried in the Albert Communal Cemetery Extension, France.
- Henry Copestake** was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, was awarded the Military Medal (*London Gazette* 23 February 1918) and died on 12 October 1918. He is buried in the Vieil-St. Remy Communal Cemetery, France.
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- 689** Victory Medal 1914-19 (8) (9910 A. Sjt. P. Ballance. Linc. R.; 4095 Pte. J. Bosnell. Linc. R.; 23259 Pte. L. Codd. Linc. R.; 1919 Pte. Daft. Linc. R.; 33320 Pte. H. Firth Linc. R.; 615 Pte. E. Goy. Linc. R.; 28308 Pte. J. Hambling. Linc. R.; 241246 Pte. J. Hambling. Linc. R.) *generally nearly very fine and better* (8) £70-£90
- Percy Ballance** was born in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War, and was killed in action on 9 August 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.
- 28308 Private James Hambling** was born in Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was taken Prisoner of War. Released at the cessation of hostilities, he transferred to the Reserve on 13 September 1916.
- 241246 Private John Hambling**, the brother of 28308 Private James Hambling, was born in Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 2 July 1916. He is buried in Gommecourt Wood New Cemetery, Foncquevillers, France.
- Sold with a small quantity of original documents for the Hambling brothers, including various letters home.
-
- 690** Victory Medal 1914-19 (9) (47052 Pte. T. Hawley. Linc. R.; 49395 Pte. A Hopkins Linc. R.; 8007 Pte. A. Hotson. Linc. R.; 33324 Pte. A. Pycock. Linc. R.; 37596 Pte. J. J. Scott. Linc. R.; 5478 Pte. G. H. Smith. Linc. R.; 50277 Pte. W. H. Twidale. Linc. R.; 241544 Pte. E. P. Wildmore. Linc. R.; 36918 Pte. J. A. Gill. Linc. R.) *last lacking ring suspension, generally nearly very fine and better* (9) £70-£90
- Alfred Hopkins** was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 23 March 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.
- Arthur Hotson** was born in Welton, Yorkshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 25 September 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
-
- 691** Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (906 Rfmn. Dharsing Thapa, 1-1 Grks; 2327 Rfmn. Moti Sing Sen, 1-9 Gks.; 3017 Nk Dhan Sing Thapa, 2-9 Grks.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1930-31 (680 Nk. Gagan Sing Pun, 1-3 G.R.); Independence Medal 1947 (2) (21134182. Cpl. Sing Bir Gurung G.R.; 5829007 Rfn. Mahipal Sing Bist, 9 G.R.); the last together with the recipients Indian Defence Medal 1965, named '5829007 Hav/Clk Mahipal Singh Bist 9G.R.', *test mark to first, generally nearly very fine or better* (lot) £60-£80
- Sold together with three post-War Nepalese Gurkha groups, mounted as worn.
-
- 692** Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (945 Cpl. C. Dixon. Linc. Yeo.) *nearly very fine* £140-£180
-
- 693** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (219914. T. H. Rogers. A.B. H.M.S. Fox.) *contact marks, good fine* £80-£120
- Thomas Henry Rogers** was born in Penryn, Cornwall in March 1884. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in March 1902. Rogers advanced to Able Seaman in February 1904, subsequent service included with H.M.S Fox, May 1910 - March 1911, and with H.M.S. *Tiger* (battle cruiser), October 1914 - January 1921 during which time the latter was present at the battles of Dogger Bank, Jutland and the Second Heligoland Bight. Rogers was 'Shore Pensioned' in August 1922.
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- 694** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (Ply/X.95 C. E. Betts. A/Ty. Q.M.S. R.M.) *minor official corrections to prefix to number and unit, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £160-£200
-
- 695** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (Ply/X. 5769 D. K. Storey Mne. R.M.) *extremely fine* £60-£80
-
- 696** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/JX. 856908 W. S. C. Newman. A/L. Smn. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX.130783 W. C. martin. P.O. H.M.S. Shikara.) *minor edge bruising, very fine and better* (2) £80-£120
-
- 697** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (01189 Pte. T. H. Pope. D.C.L.I.) *suspension slack, very fine* £60-£80
-

- 698** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3) (**4799939 Pte. R. H. Morvinson. Linc. R.; 4801428 Pte. R. A. Reed. Linc. R.; 4798814 Pte. W. Smith, Linc. R.**) *number officially corrected on first, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* *£120-£160*
-
- 699** General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine (**3854608 Pte. H. C. Smith. Loyal R.**) *clasp carriage slimmed down to facilitate mounting; another, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14728795 Cpl D Braund REME) this a slightly later issue; edge nicks and light contact marks, very fine and better (2)* *£70-£90*
H. C. Smith served with the Loyal Regiment in pre-War Palestine, and is shown on the Medal Roll as 'Discharged 3 June 1940'. He is also listed under Machine Gun Training Centre, Cheshire Regiment, which was formed at the Depot in Chester on mobilisation in September 1939, then affiliated to No. 24 M.G.T.C. on 14 August 1941.
-
- 700** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**2-Lieut. E. R. Whatley. R.A.S.C.**) *good very fine* *£80-£120*
Ernest Ralph Whatley was born in Wilton, Wiltshire, on 30 January 1914 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Tank Corps on 10 October 1936, before receiving a temporary commission in the Regular Army in the Royal Army Service Corps on 1 July 1939, and served in Haifa, Palestine. He was promoted Lieutenant on 1 January 1941, and temporary Captain on 24 July 1942. Attached to the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force from 24 February 1944, he was promoted Temporary Major 10 April 1946 whilst serving with them. In 1950 when en route from Liverpool to Takoaradi, Ghana, he was described as a Colonial Officer. He was removed from the Army on 12 January 1952, on conviction by the Civil Power.
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- 701** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**Major W. R. Hussey, R.E.**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* *£200-£240*
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2009.
William Robert Hussey was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 3 September 1944 and was advanced War Substantive Captain on 30 July 1947. He relinquished his commission on 15 July 1948, and was granted the honorary rank of Major.
-
- 702** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**14741722 Gnr. W. Pattison. R.A.**); Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (**2686 Qr. Mr. Hav. Mohd. Azam. R.A.**); together with a 365th Field Battery Royal Artillery (Territorial Force) Prize Medal, bronze, the reverse engraved '**Marching Order Cup. Gnr. R. H. Wild. Larkhill 1926**', *small test cut to second, good very fine and better (3)* *£70-£90*
The 365th (9th London) Field Battery, Royal Artillery, was based at Kennington, London, and formed part of the 92nd (5th London) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorial Army).
-
- 703** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (2) (**10573300 L/Cpl. E. Stansfield. R. Lincolns; 14821926 Pte. R. Blundy. R. Lincolns.**) *good very fine (2)* *£100-£140*
-
- 704** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (2) (**14189096 Pte. E. French. R. Lincolns.; 14732971 Pte. D. Slym. R. Lincolns.**) *unit partially officially corrected on first, good very fine (2)* *£100-£140*
-
- 705** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (2) (**14705735 Pte. R. Lee. R. Lincolns.; 14677479 Pte. E. Wheatley. R. Lincolns.**) *extremely fine (2)* *£100-£140*

706



General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-49 (**14625445 Spr. S. Edwards. R.E.**) in its named card box of issue confirming clasp, *extremely fine* *£600-£800*

- 707** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**Capt. T. R. Nixon. R. Lincolns.**) *edge bruise and light contact marks, good very fine* *£100-£140*

- 708** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2) (**14123411 Cpl. H. Craythorne. R. Lincolns.; 14460188 Pte. W. Pearce. R. Lincolns.**) *minor official correction to unit on first, and to number on second, nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£120
- 709** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (3) (**1689139 Pte. L. Dearman. R. Lincolns.; 14355365 Pte. C. H. Gale. R. Lincolns.; 21054910 Pte J D Mc.Intosh R Lincolns**) *number partially obscured on first, the first two with edge bruising and contact marks, therefore nearly very fine; the third a somewhat later issue, extremely fine (3)* £120-£160
- 710** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**27112 SC Sapini B Omar F Of M Pol**); together with General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24225856 Pte. B. D. May. D. & D.**) *generally very fine or better (2)* £60-£80
- 711** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (3) (**23105801 Pte. T. F. Bourne; 23148191 Pte. T. Collingham. R. Lincolns.; 23135596 Pte. K. Hilton. R. Lincolns.**) *extremely fine (3)* £100-£140
- 712** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (3) (**23132907 Pte. J. Chattaway. R. Lincolns.; 23135655 Pte. C. R. Gregory. R. Lincolns.; 22997367 Pte. K. Roberts. R. Lincolns.**) *good very fine and better (3)* £100-£140
- 713** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (3) (**23391617 Pte. G. Douglas. R. Lincolns.; 23135598 Pte. J. Holland. R. Lincolns.; 23466973 Pte. D. Noble. R. Lincolns.**) *first two nearly extremely fine, the last very fine (3)* £100-£140
- 714** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (3) (**23163922 Pte. L. Doy. R. Lincolns.; 23079319 Pte. B. Halfpenny. R. Lincolns.; 23105845 Pte. G. Morris. R. Lincolns.**) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140
- 715** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (3) (**23167440 Pte. K. Edmonds. R. Lincolns.; 23225726 Pte. R. Gray. R. Lincolns.; 23244624 Pte. B. J. Hewitt. R. Lincolns.**) *surname partially officially corrected on last, nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140
- 716** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**The Rev. W. W. Henery. C.F. 4. R.A. Ch. D.**) *in named card box of issue, extremely fine* £180-£220
The Reverend W. W. Henery was appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class, Royal Army Chaplains' Department, on 1 April 1954. He transferred to the Territorial Force on 1 September 1960, was promoted Chaplain to the Forces 3rd Class on 15 May 1964, and relinquished his commission on 10 October 1968.
- 717** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**23427956 Pte. N. Lumb. R.A.P.C.**) *good very fine and scarce to unit* £60-£80
N. Lumb enlisted in the Royal Army Pay Corps between October 1955 and May 1956.
- 718** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23218988 Pte. W. A. Moore. R.W.K.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24541582 Gnr D J Clutterbuck RA**) *middle initial officially corrected, both mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-£90
- 719** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula, E.II.R. (2) (**22501707 Pte. G. S. McNaught. R. Lincolns.; 23352945 Pte. P. Widdowson. R. Lincolns.**) *edge bruising to first, this very fine, the second better (2)* £80-£120
- 720** 1939-45 Star (3); Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star (2); France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (3); War Medal 1939-45 (4), *one of the 39-45 Stars in relic condition, otherwise generally good very fine (16)* £70-£90
- 721** 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Africa Service Medal (**51255 W. Tucker**); Australia Service Medal (**WX3916 N. H. Harper**); New Zealand War Service Medal, *generally very fine (13)* £70-£90
- 722** Arctic Star, *extremely fine* £70-£90
- 723** Air Crew Europe Star, *good very fine* £180-£220
- 724** Air Crew Europe Star, *in original wax paper packet, light pitting to reverse, otherwise extremely fine* £180-£220
- 725** Air Crew Europe Star, *in original wax paper packet, light pitting to reverse, otherwise extremely fine* £180-£220

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- 726** Air Crew Europe Star, in original wax paper packet, *light pitting to reverse, otherwise extremely fine* £180-£220
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- 727** Africa Star; Burma Star; India Service Medal 1939-45; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Multinational Force and Observers Medal, bronze; together with a *copy* Air Crew Europe Star; and a *copy* Pacific Star, *generally good very fine*
Kuwait, Emirate, Military Service Medal, First Class in gold, silver-gilt, *nearly extremely fine*
Oman, Sultanate, Peace Medal, bronze, *nearly extremely fine*
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, silvered and enamel, with riband bar, in case of issue, *extremely fine*
United States of America, Afghanistan Campaign Medal, bronze, *extremely fine (11)* £80-£120
-
- 728** Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**2665359 Cpl. K. Burrows. Glosters.**) *number partially officially corrected, otherwise extremely fine* £360-440
Kenneth Burrows was born at Wycombe, Buckinghamshire on 3 August 1925, and attested for the Coldstream Guards in August 1942. He subsequently transferred to the Scots Guards, and on 15 August 1947 the *Bucks Free Press* reported, under the heading 'Soldier's action earns praise' that 'Guardsman Kenneth Burrows was praised by the coroner for his attempts to save life in a fire near Aylesbury.' Transferring to the Army Reserve, he was recalled to the Colours on the outbreak of the Korean War and posted to the Gloucestershire Regiment, serving with them in Korea. He died in Worthing, West Sussex, in 2006.
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- 729** Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**6287333 Pte. E. Brown. Glosters.**) *extremely fine* £400-500
E. Brown attested for the East Kent Regiment in March 1939, and experienced pre-War service with them. He served in Korea with the Gloucestershire Regiment, attached to the Royal Ulster Rifles, and was wounded at Tokchon, during the battle of the Imjin River, on 25 April 1951 (*The Times* casualty list dated 2 May 1951 reports that L/Cpl E. Brown of the Glosters attached to the R.U.R. had been wounded; and the War Diary for the Imjin period held in the R.U.R. archives records that '6287333 Brown L/Cpl E' was wounded on 25 April 1951 at Tokchon- the regimental number being the same on the medal as per war diary means that this is undoubtedly the same man).
The Tokchon crossroads was four miles down the road from the 29th Brigade HQ and beyond that lay the Imjin battle locations of the Royal Ulster Rifles, the Gloucestershire Regiment, and the Northumberland Fusiliers. On the afternoon of 25 April the remnants of the brigade were ordered to occupy a blocking position on the road south to Uijongbu. By the time the crossroads were reached the R.U.R. comprised only 14 Officers and 240 men and, as darkness fell, began to dig in with such tools that were available, and were fed for the first time that day. This position was held until 23:30 hours when the brigade were relieved by a reserve Regiment. The Battalion, utterly weary, marched a further six or seven miles until at last transport picked them up and carried them south through the night to Yongdongpo, on the south bank of the River Han.
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- 730** Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (**SC-116021 G. Francoeur**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
Gaston Francoeur was born in Casselman, Ontario, on 24 June 1922, and enlisted into the Canadian Army on 18 June 1943. He served with Le Régiment de Joliette from 1 December 1944 as a Rifleman, went overseas January 1945 with the Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, returned to Canada April 1946, and was released on 10 May 1946. Rejoining on 18 April 1951, he served in the 1st Battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment from 14 January 1952, was promoted Lance Corporal on 15 February 1952, and proceeded to the Far East for service in Korea on 9 April 1952. He was killed in action on the morning of 16 August 1952 by a shell splinter to the head, and is buried in the United Nations Military Cemetery, Tanggok, Korea.
Sold with copied research.
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- 731** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24042559 Cpl. T. G. Damant R. Anglian; 24154591 Pte. P. W. Harrison R. Anglian**) *extremely fine (2)* £70-£90
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- 732** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24322627 Pte. D. Devally R. Anglian; 24385724 Pte D B Ramsden R Anglian**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-£90
-
- 733** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24197280 Pte. R. Hawkins R. Anglian; 24622988 Pte C A Thulborn R Anglian**) *good very fine (2)* £70-£90
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- 734** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24531405 Pte N A Saywell R Anglian; 24134260 Pte. E. M. Stanojevic R. Anglian**) *good very fine (2)* £70-£90
-
- 735** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24353158 Pte P McGinley A & SH**); together with U.N. Medal for Cyprus; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., coinage head (**George Robert David Barham**); Memorial Plaque (**Walter James Moat**); Jamaica Constabulary Centenary 1967, silvered medal in box of issue; and a Z.A.R. white metal commemorative medal for S. J. P. Kruger, *the last nearly very fine, otherwise generally good very fine (6)* £80-£120
Walter James Moat, Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Pembroke*, died on 21 November 1914, aged 42. He was the recipient of the Naval L.S. & G.C. medal and is buried in Gillingham (Woodlands) Cemetery, Kent.
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- 736** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, *clasps remounted in this order with unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**K.982839 G. H. Gaskin. A/L.M. (E). R.N.**) *polished, heavy edge bruising, nearly very fine* £60-£80
-
- 737** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (**23867055 Pte. R. L. Prime. 1 E. Anglian.**) *unofficial retaining rod between clasps, nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

738 Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**Capt J R C Bowen RAMC**) in named card box of issue, *surname officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*

John Richard Christopher Bowen, M.B., B.Ch., was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps (Medical Cadetships) on 1 September 1983, and was promoted Lieutenant on 3 June 1986, Captain on 1 August 1987, Major on 1 August 1992, and Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 August 2000. He retired on 5 February 2003.

739 Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (**Cpl P R A West (08441376) RAF**) in card box of issue, *extremely fine* *£100-£140*
Sold with the recipient's R.A.F. beret, rank and unit insignia, including Red Cross armband and patches.

A Collection of Police Medals

740



A post-War M.B.E. group of four awarded to Deputy Director of Criminal Investigation C. D. St. Q. Fletcher, Royal Hong Kong Police Force, late Cardiff City Police, who served as Senior Training Officer of the Hong Kong Police Force at the time of the 1967 Riots

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, with *Royal Mint* case of issue; Defence Medal; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, with card box of issue; Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.R., 2nd issue (Insp. Clifford D. St. Q. Fletcher) with named card box of issue, mounted as worn, *light contact marls, nearly extremely fine (4)* £400-£500



M.B.E. *London Gazette* 10 June 1967 Clifford Daniel St. Quentin Fletcher, Esq., Senior Police Training Officer, Hong Kong.

The original Recommendation states: 'After a distinguished career in the U.K. Police Service between 1934 and 1960, Mr. Fletcher joined the Hong Kong Police in April 1960 as its first specialist training officer. His experience, knowledge, and devotion to duty have been of a very high order. The training schemes, examination systems, and staff courses which he has been instrumental in introducing into the Force have contributed greatly to raising the standard of training and professional knowledge in this Force.'

Clifford Daniel St. Quentin Fletcher was born in Cardiff on 15 October 1914, and joined the Cardiff City Police on 1 January 1935. He transferred to the Criminal Investigations Department in February 1936, and in the years prior to the Second World War served on attachment to the Firearms Department and in the Criminal Records Office, where he became proficient in the use of fingerprints. He served with the Cardiff City Police throughout the Second World War almost exclusively as a fingerprint officer, and was promoted Detective Sergeant on 13 September 1944. At the same time, he had been studying the law, and graduated from the University of London with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1944, later being called to the Bar.

Fletcher subsequently served as a Training Officer to the Force, and from July 1954 to September 1957 served on secondment to the Directing Staff of the Police College at Ryton-on-Dunsmore. He was promoted Inspector on 9 March 1957, and in September of that year became deputy commandant of No. 8 Regional Police Training Centre at Bridgend, responsible for training police officers for Wales and the West of England. He retired in 1960 with the rank of Superintendent.

Emigrating to Hong Kong, Fletcher joined the Hong Kong Police Force later that year as a Force Training Officer, and shortly afterward became Senior Force Training Officer, a position he held until 1970, when he was appointed Director of Recruitment. He later became Chief Staff Officer (Administration and Research), and in May 1976 was appointed Deputy Director of Criminal Investigation, a position he held until September 1979. His final appointment was as Senior Staff Officer (Special Duties), Criminal Investigation Department. Described as 'Hong Kong's oldest civil servant', he finally retired in February 1982.

For his services with the Hong Kong Police Force Fletcher was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1967 Birthday Honours' List, and was invested with his M.B.E. by the Governor of Hong Kong at Government House on 13 December 1967 - in the intervening period Fletcher would doubtless have been involved in the Hong Kong riots that ran from May to December 1967, and his training methods put into practise by the colony's Police Force.

Sold with the original Bestowal Document for the M.B.E., in Central Chancery envelope, together with Central Chancery and Buckingham Palace enclosures and various letters of congratulations to the recipient on the award of his M.B.E., and correspondence regarding his Investiture; named Buckingham Palace Bestowal Certificate for the Coronation Medal; various individual and group photographs, including one of the recipient wearing his medals; and a quantity of original and copied research, including newspaper cuttings and record of service.

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all lots are illustrated on our website and are subject to buyers' premium at 24% (+VAT where applicable)

741



A post-War M.B.E. group of four awarded to Superintendent of Police G. F. Mullin, Jamaica Police

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Defence Medal; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (Insp. George F. Mullin.); Jamaica Independence Medal 1962; together with a Royal Masonic Institution for Boys Steward's Jewel 1963, gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £220-£260

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 June 1961: 'George Frederick Mullin Esq., Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.'

George Frederick Mullin was born in Belfast on 5 January 1911, and joined the Metropolitan Police as a temporary Constable in the C. I.D. on 29 June 1936. He was seconded to Nigeria on 22 March 1944, and re-joined the Metropolitan Police on 1 November 1945, being advanced Detective Inspector on 10 May 1954. After attending the Police College in 1955, he resigned from the Metropolitan Police on 22 June 1958, and moving to Jamaica served there as Superintendent of Police. He was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire in 1961, and returned to the U.K. following Jamaica's Independence on 6 August 1962. He died in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 5 January 1980.

Sold with copied research.

742

Six: Police Sergeant A. J. M. Amphlett, Monmouthshire Police, late Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (J.32785, A. J. M. Amphlett. Boy.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.32785 A. J. M. Amphlett. Boy 1. R.N.); Defence Medal; Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Sergt. Albert J. M. Amphlett) in named card box of issue; Service Medal of the Order of St John, silvered base metal (44893. D/Supt. A. J. Amphlett. S.J.A.B. 1950) *nearly very fine and better* (6) £100-£140

Albert John Mansell Amphlett was born in Worcester on 17 April 1899, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 6 November 1914. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Impregnable*, before transferring to H.M.S. *Hampshire* on 21 March 1915. He was invalided out of the Royal Navy on 5 May 1915.

Amphlett joined the Monmouthshire Constabulary on 2 August 1921, and was promoted Sergeant on 7 October 1941. He retired to pension on 6 August 1951.

Sold with copied record of service.

743

Seven: Sergeant J. A. Loudwell, Royal Marine Police, late Royal Marine Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (Ch.19113 Pte. J. A. Loudwell. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Ch.19113 Pte. J. A. Loudwell. R. M.L.I.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (Ch.19113 J. A. Loudwell Mne. R.M.); Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. John A. Loudwell.) *contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (7) £140-£180

John Allen Loudwell was born in Gillingham, Kent, on 29 April 1897, and joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Chatham on 15 September 1914. He served with the Chatham Division throughout the Great War, and his Great War medals were sent to H.M.S. *Endeavour*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a Gratuity, on 20 July 1930, and was shore pensioned on 28 April 1936. He subsequently served as a Sergeant in the Royal Marine Police, and died in Winchester in 1975.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

744

Four: Police Constable F. Dodd, British Transport Commission, late Gunner, Royal Garrison Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (164535 Gnr. F. Dodd. R.A.) *both officially re-impressed*, with lid of named card box of issue; Defence Medal, with Home Secretary's enclosure; Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Const. Frederick Dodd.) with Minister of Transport's enclosure in named card box of issue; together with the recipient's Great War card identity tag; and three of the recipient's wife's school attendance medals, for 1900, 1902, and 1906, all named to Alice Dewin, *good very fine* (7) £80-£120

Frederick Dodd was born in St. Pancras, London, on 17 December 1888, and joined the British Transport Commission (later British Transport Police) on 16 March 1914, having previously served as a L.N.E.R. Railway Policeman. He was called up for service during the Great War on 26 May 1917, and posted initially to the Military Mounted Police at Aldershot, before being posted to the Royal Garrison Artillery at Derby on 5 June 1917. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 December 1917, and was discharged on 22 September 1919. Resuming his career with the Police, he was awarded his Police Long Service Medal on 20 February 1952, and retired to pension on 14 August 1954. He died on 18 April 1975.

Dodd married Miss Alice Ellen Dewin in December 1914. Sold with four small photographs and various copied research.

745 Six: Police Constable J. C. Wall, Bristol City Police, late Bedfordshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (33167 Pte. J. C. Wall, Bedf. R.) *BWM officially re-impressed*; Defence Medal; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Bristol City Police Long Service medal, silver, 2 clasps, Twenty Two Years, Twenty Seven Years (Con. J. Wall) with case of issue; Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Const. James C. Wall) mounted for wear in this order, *light contact marks to the Great War awards, these very fine, the rest extremely fine (6)* £300-£400

James Charles Wall attested for the Bedfordshire Regiment, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War. He joined the Bristol City Police on 18 May 1921, and was still serving with them in 1953.

Sold with Home Secretary's enclosure for the Defence Medal, and copied research.

746**Four: Inspector W. E. Reynolds, Birmingham City Police, late Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force**

British War and Victory Medals (251924. 3.A.M. W. E. Reynolds. R.A. F.); Defence Medal; Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Inspr. William E. Reynolds) in named card box of issue; together with 16 Prize Medals, silver and bronze, comprising 4 Birmingham Police Ambulance Competition 'Rowland Mason Challenge Cup' Prize Medals, all silver, all named to the recipient, and all in *Vaughtons, Birmingham*, cases of issue; 7 Warwickshire County Swimming Association Police Life Saving Championships Prize Medals, 4 silver and 3 bronze, all named to the recipient, the silver ones all in cases of issue; 2 Warwickshire County A. S.A. Police Life Saving Championships Prize medals, silver, unnamed; 2 Birmingham City Police "D" Division Sports Club Swimming Prize Medals, 1 silver and 1 bronze, both named to the recipient; and 1 'Hereford City Charity Cup' Prize Medal, silver, named to the recipient, in case of issue, *good very fine and better (20)* £200-£240

William Edward Reynolds was born in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, on 23 October 1898, and joined the Royal Naval Air Service on 8 March 1918, transferring to the Royal Air Force on its formation on 1 April of that year. He was discharged to the Reserve on 11 December 1919, and joined the Birmingham City Police on 27 April 1920. He was promoted Sergeant on 1 January 1933, and Inspector on 1 January 1944. He retired on 30 November 1951: 'during his service he was rewarded twice and complimented on five occasions for efficiency in rendering First Aid. He was also complimented for courageous action at the Hockley Brook fire on 2 December 1925.' He was retrospectively awarded his Police Long Service Medal in 1953, and died at Handsworth 1 November 1953.

Sold with copied record of service and other research including a photographic image of the recipient.

747 Seven: Police Constable L. W. Wray, Atomic Energy Authority Constabulary, later Royal Sussex Regiment and Army Air Corps

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (6395239. Pte. L. W. Wray. R. Suss. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (6395239 Cpl. L. W. Wray. A.A.C.); Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Const. Leonard William Wray) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *light contact marks, good very fine and better (7)* £280-£320

Leonard William Wray was born in Wandsworth on 29 December 1910, and attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment at Chichester on 6 July 1925, aged 14. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he served with them in India from 2 March 1926 to 26 October 1935, and, having been advanced Corporal, served during the Second World War with the British Expeditionary Force from 9 April to 30 May 1940. He saw further service in the Middle East and North Africa from 26 May 1942 to 9 December 1943, transferring to the Army Air Corps (10th Battalion, Parachute Regiment) on 30 December 1942. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct per Army Order 26 of 1945, he was promoted Sergeant on 1 April 1952, and was discharged on 12 January 1953, after 27 years and 191 days' service.

Wray subsequently joined the new Atomic Energy Authority Constabulary shortly after its creation in April 1955, passing his training in June 1955. He retired in 1975, after 20 years' service, aged 65, and died in Abingdon, Oxfordshire, on 1978.

Sold with copied research.

748 Seven: Police Sergeant R. Bromilow, Derby County and Borough Police, later Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment and Green Howards

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4975162. Cpl. R. Bromilow. Green Howards) *surname partially officially corrected*; Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. Robert Bromilow) in named card box of issue; together with a brass 'Talisman' S.O.S. pendant, *contact marks, very fine and better (7)* £80-£120

Robert Bromilow was born in Bolton, Lancashire, on 25 March 1920, and attested for the Sherwood Foresters (Territorial Force) on 11 September 1936. He transferred to the Green Howards on 20 June 1942, and saw active service as a Sergeant during the Second World War, before being discharged on 20 June 1946.

Bromilow joined the Derby County and Borough Police on 20 March 1947, and was Commended by the Magistrates on 15 March 1957 in connection with the apprehension of two prisoners. Promoted Sergeant, he was awarded his Police Long Service Medal on 16 May 1969, and retired on 19 April 1972. He died in Derby on 16 December 2002.

Sold with the recipient's Army Record of Service; Soldier's Release Book; Certificate of Transfer to the Army Reserve; and a large quantity of copied research, including a group photographic image.

749 *Eight: Police Constable F. A. A. King, Buckinghamshire Constabulary, late Army Air Corps and Royal Military Police*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (68294 S/Sgt. F. A. A. King. A.A.C.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (68294. Pte. F. King. R.M.P.); Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Const. Frank A. A. King.) the first seven mounted as worn, the last loose, *nearly extremely fine* (8) £180-£220

Frank Alexander Abel King was born in Rochester, Kent, on 7 September 1920, and attested for the Royal Army Service Corps (Territorial Army) at Dunfermline on 22 March 1938. He served during the Second World War with the R.A.S.C., before transferring to the Corps of Military Police on 2 January 1944. He was awarded his Efficiency Medal per Army Order 196 of 1946, and subsequently served in post-War Palestine, before being discharged on 4 August 1947.

King joined Buckinghamshire Constabulary on 23 August 1948, and was posted to Slough in December of that year; to Eton in November 1950; and to Iver in February 1954. He was congratulated 'for the efficient manner in which he and Police Sergeant Hannan dealt with a fatal accident which occurred at Iver on 12 March 1958' by the Coroner at the subsequent enquiry, and was posted to Headquarters, Criminal Investigations Department, on 13 April 1960. He was discharged from Thames Valley Police in August 1976, and died on 17 October 1998.

Sold with copied service papers and other research, including a photographic image of the recipient.

750*Six: Inspector A. G. Herries, Glasgow Police, late Corporal, Royal Air Force*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Insp. Alfred G. Herries); Corporation of Glasgow Bravery Medal, 2nd type, silver (Constable Alfred G. Herries, Southern Division, 1947.); together with a Royal Life Saving Society Proficiency Medal, bronze (G. Herries Aug. 1946) in red leather case of issue, *light contact marks, good very fine* (7) £140-£180

Alfred Graham Herries was born in Houston, Renfrewshire, and served during the Second World War as a Corporal in the Royal Air Force, from June 1940 to April 1946. He joined the Glasgow Police on 5 June 1946, and was awarded the Corporation of Glasgow Bravery Medal for stopping a runaway horse in Carnoustie Street on 5 March 1947. He resigned on 10 June 1948, but was re-appointed on 11 April 1950, and was promoted Sergeant in 'C' Division on 9 August 1960, on an annual salary of £745. He was promoted Inspector in 'E' Division on 2 April 1970, and was awarded his Police Long Service Medal on 24 June of that year. He was finally pensioned on 13 June 1975, after 27 years and 19 days' service; during the course of his Police career he was eight times Commended by the Chief Constable.

Herries subsequently emigrated to Canada, and died at Hamilton, Ontario, on 1 May 1983.

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

751 *Six: Inspector A. Williams, Liverpool City Police, late Captain, Royal Artillery, who served as Superintendent of Police in Cyprus, 1956-58*

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (S.P. A. Williams.); Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Insp. Arthur Williams) mounted as worn, *very fine and better, the GSM scarce to rank* (6) £200-£240

Arthur Williams was born in Liverpool on 12 April 1915, and joined the Liverpool City Police on 3 August 1937. He served during the Second World War as a Captain in the Royal Artillery from 20 August 1942 to 10 April 1946, and later as Superintendent of Police in Cyprus from 29 September 1956 to 19 June 1958. He subsequently served as Deputy Commandant of No. 5 District Police Training Centre from 1 October 1958 to 1 October 1961, and was awarded his Police Long Service Medal on 5 November 1959. He was discharged to pension on 3 August 1967. He died in Liverpool on 5 June 1981.

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

752 *Three: Inspector L. P. Bates, Nottingham City Police, later Acting Superintendent, Uganda Police*

Defence Medal; Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue (Insp. Leslie P. Bates) in named card box of issue; Uganda Independence Medal 1962; together with a silver 'Securicor' Medal for good service, in named box of issue with service dates on lid; and the recipient's related miniature awards for the first two, *good very fine* (4) £100-£140

Leslie Pearson Bates was born in Shirley, Southampton, on 17 February 1910, and joined the Nottingham City Police on 15 April 1933. He was Commended by the Magistrates for good work in the apprehension of a man on 30 November 1945, and was promoted Sergeant on 9 April 1947, and Inspector on 26 May 1954. He also served for six years in the Reserve in the Royal Corps of Signals. Pensioned on 9 November 1958, Bates subsequently served as an Acting Superintendent in the Colonial Police Force in Uganda, prior to their Independence on 9 October 1962, and died in Southampton on 12 January 1979.

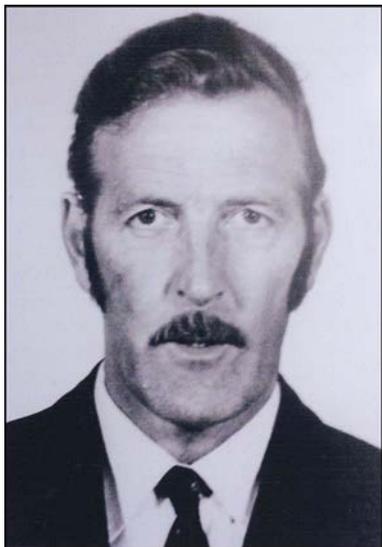
Sold with copied research.

753 *Pair: Police Constable W. J. Collier, Metropolitan Police*

Defence Medal, with Home Secretary's enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. W. J. Collier, 7 Shamrock Street, Clapham, SW4'; Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Const. William J. Collier) in named card box of issue; together with five prize medals, four silver and one bronze, two pertaining to the Royal Military College Scouts, and two pertaining to the Brixton Mid-week Football League, all named to the recipient, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £60-£80

William John Collier was born on 8 January 1909, and served as a Police Constable with the Metropolitan Police.

754



Four: Detective Inspector R. L. S. McKinstry, Glasgow Police, late Royal Navy

War Medal 1939-45; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued, in *Royal Mint* card box of issue; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. Robert Mc.Kinstry) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £100-£140

Robert Louis Stevenson McKinstry served as a Fleet Air Arm Mechanic in the Royal Navy from June 1945 to March 1947, before joining Glasgow Police as a Probationary Constable on 4 March 1947. He resigned on 6 April of that year, and returning to the Navy served as Engineer Officer in R.F.A. *Green Ranger* and R.F.A. *Brown Ranger* in Korean waters (although his service in these vessels did not qualify for the Queen's Korea Medal). He was re-appointed to the Glasgow Police on 27 February 1951, on an annual salary of £330, and was appointed Detective Constable on 1 June 1960, being promoted Detective Sergeant on 30 October 1967, and Detective Inspector in the Scottish Crime Squad on 15 June 1973. He transferred to the Fraud Squad on 2 April 1974, and was pensioned on 7 March 1977. During the course of his police career he was six times Commended by the Chief Constable, and started the Glasgow Police underwater unit. He was subsequently employed as a National Security Manager, and died in Ayr on 7 May 2012.

Sold with named Buckingham Palace certificate for the Silver Jubilee Medal; letter from the Director of Navy accounts regarding the recipient's Royal Naval service; and various photographic images of the recipient.

755

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**B. Insp. J. Sedergreen. Pal. Police.**) *minor official correction to surname, edge bruise, good very fine* £60-£80

James Henry Sedergreen was born in Bow, East London, in 1903, and attested for the 5th Dragoon Guards in London on 29 July 1919. Discharged on 28 July 1931, after 12 years' service, he subsequently joined the Palestine Police on 13 April 1933, and received a Commendation in February 1934. Advanced to British Inspector of Prisons, he subsequently emigrated to Australia, and died in New South Wales on 17 August 1982.

Sold with copied research.

756

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**658 Const. J. B. Graham. Pal. Police.**) *extremely fine* £60-£80

James Bernard Graham was born on 20 October 1909, and enlisted in the Palestine Police on 2 January 1937. He received a Commendation in June 1937, whilst at Safad.

Long Service Medals

757 Imperial Service Medal (3), E.VII.R., Star issue, unnamed; G.V.R., circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (2) (**Thomas Clarke; Thomas Maher**) *good very fine* (3) *£70-£90*

758 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Star issue (**William Simpson**) *good very fine*
Pair: J. Coward
Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (John Coward); St. John Service Medal, with three gilt Additional Award Bars, unnamed, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine*
St. John Service Medal, silver, with straight bar suspension (**16530 Pte. J. H. Evans. Barry Dock Div. Priory for Wales. SJAB. 1937.**) *minor test mark to edge, good very fine* (4) *£60-£80*
John Coward was appointed a Serving Brother of the Order of St. John on 21 June 1966, and an Officer of the Order of St. John on 4 November 1977.

759 Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**William Henry Ellis Woodley**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine*
Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *extremely fine* (4) *£60-£80*

760 *Three: Police Constable I. D. Muckle*
Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Const Ian D Muckle), in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* (3) *£100-£140*
I. D. Muckle is believed to have been a Police Dog Handler.

761 *Pair: Quartermaster Sergeant W. J. Stone, South Lancashire Regiment*
Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Q.M. Sgt. W. J. Stone. S. Lanc. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2343. Q:M: Sgt. W. J. Stone. S: Lan: R.) *nearly very fine* (2) *£140-£180*
W. J. Stone was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal with annuity per Army Order 269 of 1927.

762 Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**MS-4999 M. S. Sgt. R. F. Bell. 49/A.S.P. A.S.C.**) *number partially officially corrected, very fine* *£100-£140*
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918:
'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present war.'
Robert F. Bell was born in 1884 and was a native of Hornsey, Middlesex. He attested for the Army Service Corps on 10 August 1914 and served with them in the France and Flanders theatre of war from 23 September 1914.
Serving with No. 49 Ammunition Sub Park, Army Service Corps, 6th Division, he received a special mention in the War Diary on 4 March 1918:
'..M.S./4999 M.S.S. Bell R. General good work and devotion to duty September 1917 to Feb 1918..'
Bell's 'Immediate' M.S.M. was then gazetted the following June, also giving his rank as Mechanist Staff Sergeant.
The 6th Division had been engaged in the Battle of Cambrai, the first great tank assault, from 20 November 1917 to 3 December 1917. Bell was discharged due to sickness on 31 January 1919 and was awarded the Silver War Badge; also entitled to 1914 Star trio.
Sold with copied research including relevant war diary extract.

763



A Commonwealth of Australia Long Service and M.S.M. pair awarded to Battery Quartermaster Sergeant P. M. Curran, Royal Australian Garrison Artillery

Commonwealth of Australia L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (No. 83 Coy. Q.M.S. P. M. Curran R.A.G.A.) impressed naming, *rank partially officially corrected*; Commonwealth of Australia Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (No. 83. B.Q.M.S. P.M. Curran. R.A.G.A.) engraved naming, mounted as worn, *light contact marks and edge nicks, good very fine, and a scarce combination* (2) *£800-£1,200*



Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**4279. Pte. T. Bowins, 54th. Foot**) impressed naming, *edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

Provenance: Christie's, April 1992.

Thomas Bowins was born in Dublin on 8 April 1842 and attested for the 54th (West Norfolk) Regiment of Foot at Canterbury on 8 April 1856, on his 14th birthday. Soon after he proceeded with the Regiment to India in the troopship *Sarah Sands*.

The Sarah Sands

The *Sarah Sands*, a steamship requisitioned for troop transport, set sail on 15 August 1857 with three companies, and 14 officers of the 54th Regiment, bound for India. Also aboard were some of the soldiers' families, including that of their Commanding Officer Lieutenant Colonel B. Moffat; the Regiment's supplies; and 128 barrels of gunpowder for delivery to the Calcutta Arsenal. Such Transport ships, with press gang crews of questionable quality, had acquired a bad reputation amongst soldiers, due to incidents such as the sinking of the *Birkenhead*, which five years earlier had struck an uncharted reef off the South African coast causing the loss of 445 lives.

On 11 November, after a period of inclement weather, Sergeant J. Murray of the 54th Foot was leading a fatigue party to collect rations when he noticed smoke billowing out from the hatchway on the Orlop deck. The general alarm was raised and the Captain of the ship, Captain Castle, ordered the women and children into the lifeboats. Work parties were immediately organised to try and clear the powder and ammunition away from the stern, where the fire was concentrated. All the barrels were seemingly accounted for, and efforts to quell the blaze looked like they may reach a successful conclusion; however, two barrels of the ship's signalling powder still remained in the hold. The heightening wind fanned the flames and led to its spread to the rigging in the early evening, climaxing at 9:00 p.m. with the cacophonous explosion as the fire finally found the signalling powder. Flaming debris erupted into the sky and the stern cabins were visually blown above the deck. The most critical damage came in the shape of the large hole created in the thick iron hull plates. It was at this point that Captain Castle ordered the crew and the 54th, who were gallantly fighting the fire, to prepare to abandon ship.

Major Brett, undeterred by the bleak situation that faced the 54th rallied his men to stay and fight on against the natural enemy. Ironically it was the large hole in the port quarter that was to come to the men's aid. The water that surged through this hole with every dip in the waves combined with the eight hours of fire fighting that the 54th had put in finally extinguished the flames. It was at this point that the commanding officers took stock of the situation, 'the steering gear was destroyed; only one mast, the foremast, was capable of carrying canvas; the steam pipes were damaged; the stern was shipping water. In addition to all this, the navigating instruments had been lost or destroyed, as had all provisions except a couple of barrels of salt beef and flour. And the fresh-water condensers were not functioning properly, the nearest land still some 600 miles away.'

With a stoic attitude it was decided to repair the ship as much as was possible with limited resources (including many improvisatory steps-such as a jury-rigged rudder operated by a team of six soldiers), and try to crawl to Mauritius. On 23 November, some ten days after the fire had broken out on the *Sarah Sands*, she limped into view of Port Louis. This feat was made possible partly by the durability and resolve of the soldiers of the 54th, and in no small part to the sailing ability of Captain Castle who had managed to get the disabled ship to port using only the ship's compass and an atlas borrowed from an officer of the regiment aboard ship. The story the *Sarah Sands* inspired Rudyard Kipling to create a rather imaginative version in his *Land and Sea Tales for Scouts and Guides* (1923), and indeed a change of policy regarding the award of the Victoria Cross. In light of the *Birkenhead* tragedy and the great fortitude shown by the 54th on the *Sarah Sands*, Queen Victoria approved the new warrant (August 1858) allowing the award to be given for 'Courage and bravery displayed under circumstances of danger but not before the enemy.' Strangely, despite a total of 29 commendations for the men of the 54th and their actions on that fateful voyage no Victoria Crosses were awarded. (*The Saga of the Sarah Sands*, by J.M. Brereton refers).

Arriving in India, Bowins subsequently saw active service during the Great Sepoy Mutiny (entitled to a no clasp medal), and served with the Regiment in India for a further 17 years. He was discharged on 6 July 1880, after 20 years and 90 days' man service, and died in Maidstone, Kent, in 1911.

Sold with copied service records and other research.

765 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**2452 Sergt. David Parish 94th. Foot**) *good very fine* £70-£90

David Parish was born in Limerick on 14 August 1835 and attested for the 94th Regiment of Foot in India on 14 March 1850, aged 14 years and 7 months. He was promoted Corporal on 12 December 1857, and Sergeant on 24 February 1859, and was discharged at Curragh Camp on 25 August 1874, after 21 years and 12 days' service, of which 12 years were spent soldiering in India.

Sold with copied record of service.

766 Indian Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st issue, H.E.I.C. arms obverse, an unnamed specimen, *nearly extremely fine* £200-£260

- 767** *Three: Sergeant F. Loveday, Royal Air Force*
 Defence and War Medals; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (357357 Sgt. F. Loveday. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine*
 Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (T.3908638. Cpl. A. J. Burton. R.A.S.C.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, coinage head (J.42943 (Dev. B.14382) T. H. Hossell. A.B. R.F.R.); together with a National Service Commemorative Medal 1939-60 (411862 Lt. C. P. B. Philips Para. R. (T.A.)) *minor edge nicks to first, good very fine and better (6)* *£100-£140*

- 768** Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.R. cypher, silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1892, the reverse engraved 'Major J. Barnett 1st. Orkney V.A. 1892', with integral top silver riband bar, *good very fine* *£100-£140*

- 769** Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.R. cypher, silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1900, with integral top riband bar, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; together with the related miniature award, in *Spink, London*, fitted case; a miniature India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-8; and a miniature Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£120-£160*

- 770** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (1271 Bmbr: H. Bond. 1/Linc: R.G.A.V.) impressed naming, with contemporary top silver riband brooch bar, *nearly very fine* *£60-£80*

- 771** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (7988 Serjt. E. Mann. 1/V.B. RI. Warwick: Regt) impressed naming; together with Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (805421 B.Q.M. Sjt. R. Clowes. R.F.A.) *generally very fine (2)* *£60-£80*

772



Militia L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (547 Gnr. W. Condon. Lancashire R.G.A. Mil.) *pawn broker's mark to edge, nearly extremely fine* *£300-£340*

W. Condon was awarded his Militia Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in August 1906.
 10 Militia L.S. & G.C.s awarded to the Lancashire Royal Garrison Artillery.

- 773** Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., Territorial, reverse officially dated '1952', with Second Award Bar, dated '1958', and with integral top riband bar, *good very fine* *£70-£90*

- 774** Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4389747 Pte. T. W. Leader. Green. Howards) *minor official correction to initial; together with Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp, unnamed as issued, generally very fine or better (2)* *£40-£50*

775



Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, with Second and Third Award Bars (**Observer I. W. Mitchell**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* *£180-£220*

Ian William Mitchell served with 29 Group, which covered the North East of Scotland, Orkney and Shetland Islands. He was awarded his Royal Observer Corps Medal in January 1960, and ultimately attained the rank of Chief Observer, before reverting to Observer again by 1990.

Sold with 21 original Royal Observer Corps qualification certificates, 1957-90; and copied research.

776

Pair: **Fireman R. E. Ayling**

British Fire Services Association Long Service Medal, bronze, the edge numbered '4856', the reverse of the suspension bar engraved 'R. E. Ayling'; British Fire Services Association Twenty Years Long Service Medal, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1963), the edge numbered '2209', the reverse of the suspension bar engraved 'R. E. Ayling', both mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine*

British Fire Services Association Long Service Medal, bronze, the edge numbered '3279', the reverse of the suspension bar engraved '**C. Kups**', mounted as worn, with top 'B.F.S.A.' riband bar, *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£60-£80*

Czestaw Kups was born in Poland on 9 October 1913, and married a British girl, Miss Houghton, in June 1944 at Bourne, Lincolnshire. He was issued a Naturalisation Certificate on 23 September 1947, confirming he was from Poland and resident in Woodston, Northamptonshire. Most likely he served with the Polish forces in the U.K. during the Second World War, and stayed on in the U.K. post-War. He died in Peterborough in December 1976.

Miscellaneous

777



The emotive P.D.S.A. Dickin Medal for Gallantry - "The Animals' V.C." - awarded to the cock-pigeon 'Duke of Normandy', for his gallantry on D-Day, 6 June 1944, when after an epic 26 hours and 50 minutes flight he was the first bird to arrive home with vital intelligence from behind enemy lines

P.D.S.A. Dickin Medal for Gallantry, bronze, the reverse inscribed 'N.U.R.P. 41 S.B.C. 219 Duke of Normandy 21st Army Group D Day 6/6/44 A.P.S. No.1086 D.M. No.45', pierced with ring suspension, with a short length of riband, *good very fine* £6,000-£8,000

The citation states: 'For being the first bird to arrive with a message from Paratroopers of the 21st Army Group behind enemy lines on D-Day, 6th June 1944, while serving with the A.P.S. (Allied Pigeon Service).'

During the Second World War the Air Ministry maintained a pigeon section that used some 250,000 homing pigeons in a variety of roles, but primarily for sending messages. The Germans used snipers as well as trained falcons to attempt to stop the carrying of messages by pigeons from occupied Europe, and the keeping of pigeons was outlawed in German occupied Europe. However, during the events leading up to and during the D-Day landings pigeons successfully brought back many messages from occupied France on German preparations, defences, and fortifications, and such valuable intelligence, sent from behind enemy lines, undoubtedly saved many Allied lives.

The Duke of Normandy, a cock-pigeon, was born in 1941, his breeder being Mr. Gaston Noterman, a naturalised Belgian and master organ builder living and working in Shepherd's Bush, London, and was volunteered by his owner to the Army Pigeon Service. After undergoing further training he was assigned to paratroopers of the Anglo-Canadian 21st Army Group, and was dropped behind enemy lines in June with a group of paratroopers tasked with silencing the powerful Merville Battery, which overlooked Sword Beach. As radio silence was crucial to the operations the Duke of Normandy was carried to take back the message that the battery had been taken. Of over 600 men who were dropped, only 150 managed to reach the target, but after fierce fighting the objective was taken with heavy loss. Having spent six days in close confinement in his basket, The Duke of Normandy was duly released and despite bad weather on the morning of his release, gales in the English Channel, and exceptionally heavy rain, the Duke of Normandy made it back to his loft after 26 hours and 50 minutes flying with the news of a successful operation.

The Duke of Normandy's time of 26 hours and 50 minutes was beaten by only a handful of other birds taking part in the D-Day landings, the record time being 23 hours and 4 minutes (although the distances flown varied depending upon the location of the pigeons' home loft). However, whilst these other birds had been released some time later, the Duke of Normandy gained the distinction of being the first bird to arrive home from behind enemy lines with news of the Normandy landings. He was presented with his Dickin Medal by Colonel H. Carkeet James, Governor of the Tower of London, in a televised ceremony at the B.B.C. Television Studios at Alexandra Palace in 1947.

Instituted by Maria Dickin, C.B.E., the founder of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, in 1943, the Dickin Medal has since been awarded on 71 occasions - 32 of them going to pigeons, 34 to dogs, 4 to horses, and 1 to a cat. The vast majority (and all those awards to pigeons) were granted in respect of acts of bravery in the Second World War, but more recently a number of awards have been made to Arms and Explosives Search Dogs of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps for their gallantry in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Sold with copied research.

778 Union of South Africa Medal 1910, unnamed as issued, *very light pitting, good very fine* £140-£180

779 Badge of the Certificate of Honour, for Kenya, E.I.I.R., small oval bronze breast badge, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *good very fine* £100-£140

780



Memorial Plaque (**Pomeroy John Peter**) in card envelope with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *extremely fine* £140-£180

Pomeroy John Peter was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the West Kent Yeomanry from the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps on 31 October 1917, and served with the 10th (Royal East Kent and West Kent Yeomanry) Battalion, East Kent Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 19 September 1918, and is buried in Villers-Faucon Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.

In civilian life Peter was employed by the Booth Steamship Line, of Liverpool, as Secretary of their London Office.

Sold with a privately produced copy of 'Booth Line. War Service 1914-1918', being a record of the Booth Line employees who served during the Great War, including a portrait photograph of the recipient; and a related (?) Liverpool Civic Service League Medal, bronze, with '1911' suspension bar, the reverse of the bar numbered '37'.

781 Memorial Plaque (2) (**Ernest Dale; John Dale**) both in card envelopes of issue, *good very fine* (2) £50-£70

There are several men with the names Ernest and John Dale recorded on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.

782 Memorial Plaque (**Frank Mabbott**), mounted for display within a circular wooden surround; Memorial Scroll (**Cpl. Frank Mabbott Rifle Brigade**), with Buckingham Palace enclosure; together with an Army Rifle Association Medal for British Armies in France, bronze, inscribed 'S15847 Cpl. F. Mabbott. No. 6 Platoon. 13th Bn. The Rifle Bde. Winning platoon 11th Infy. Bde. June 1918.' in fitted *Fattorini & Sons, Ltd* case of issue; and the recipient's father's Association of Conservative Clubs Medal (**W.H. Mabbott 1910**), gilt and enamel, with enamelled 'Five Years' slip bar and 'Distinguished Service' brooch bar, in *Mappin Brothers* box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £80-£120

Frank Mabbott was born in Poplar in 1891, the son of William Henry Mabbott. He attested for the Rifle Brigade on 11 December 1915, serving initially with the 7th Battalion on the Western Front from 8 June 1916. He was invalided and returned to England on the Hospital Ship St. Andrew on 11 October 1916. Upon recuperation he returned to France on 23 March 1917, was posted to the 13th (Service) Battalion on 17 April 1917 and was promoted Corporal on 18 July 1917. He was killed in action at Achiet-le-Grand on 23 August 1918 during the Battle of Bapaume. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Vis-en-Artois memorial in France.

Sold with a letter, dated 9 September 1918, to the recipient's father from J. Laudary stating 'Enclosed you will find your son's wallet which was picked up in France at a place called Achiet-le-Grand; it was picked up by one of our boys, and upon making enquiries we learnt that your son had been wounded, I hope that he is going on well and that you have heard from him by this time. Trusting that you will receive this quite safe.'; Army Form B.104, dated 9 August 1918, sent to recipient's father from the Rifle Brigade Record Office informing him of his son being wounded on 23rd August 1918; a letter, dated 12 September 1918, to recipient's father from the Rifles Record Office informing him of his son being wounded on 23 August 1918; Effects Form from the War Office, dated 31 January 1919, sent to recipient's father, regarding his son's will; and original letter from the War Office sent to recipient's father regarding his son's place of burial, this dated, 11 February 1919.

783 Memorial Scroll '**Sergeant C. Naylor, Royal Air Force**', slightly torn at top, otherwise good condition

A Glazed and Framed Portrait photograph of **Lieutenant J. N. Ward, Irish Guards**, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 August 1918, the frame measuring 215mm x 165mm, the reverse with memorial inscription; together with a London Rifle Brigade Medallion, bronze, the reverse engraved 'London to Brighton April 22/23 1911 Pte. J. N. Ward', *good condition*

A Glazed and Framed Memorial Card of **Officer's Steward 3rd Class A. G. Anderson, Royal Navy**, who was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland when H.M.S. *Black Prince* was sunk with the loss of all hands, 31 May - 1 June 1916, the frame measuring 315mm x 170mm, *good condition* (3) £100-£140

Charles Naylor served as a Sergeant in 9 Squadron, Royal Air Force, based at R.A.F. Honington, and was killed in action on 19 June 1940 when his Wellington N2897 crashed into the North Sea whilst on a bombing raid to Leverkusen. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial.

Jebusa Newton Ward was commissioned in the Irish Guards and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was severely wounded at the Battle of the Somme on 15 September 1916, and was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 August 1918. His Commanding Officer wrote:

'He met his death exactly as you could have wished, leading his men most gallantly and unswervingly under a terrible fire. He died as I knew him always to be, a most gallant gentleman, and he was personally beloved by all ranks.'

He is buried in Bucquoy Road Cemetery, Ficheux, France.

Alfred George Anderson served during the Great War as an Officer's Steward Third Class in the cruiser H.M.S. *Black Prince*, and was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland: during the late afternoon and night of 31 May the *Black Prince* had lost touch with the main fleet, and at about 00.15 on 1 June she found herself 1,600 yards from ships of the German 1st Battle Squadron. Illuminated by searchlights, several German battleships then swept her with fire at point blank range. Unable to respond, she burst into flames and four minutes later after a terrific explosion she sank with all hands - 37 officers, 815 ratings, and 5 civilians. Anderson is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

784



'Bluejacket' Medal for Good Shooting in the British Fleet, bronze, 48mm diameter (**A. Davidson. A.B. H.M.S. "Terrible" Prize. Crew. 1900**) the ribbon clasp inscribed 'Prize Crew' and the top suspension bar inscribed 'H.M.S. Terrible. Year 1900.', complete with original ribbon, note incorrect initial 'A' on medal, *nearly extremely fine and scarce* £300-£400

These medals were presented by the proprietors of the *Bluejacket and Coastguard Gazette* in each year from 1900 to 1903. It was awarded in silver to the 'number one' of the gun's crew and in bronze to the remaining members of the crew, seven or eight in number. Medals were awarded to two gun's crews from *Terrible* in 1900 because they both produced equal scores in the Prize Firing that year, with 6 hits from 6 rounds in one minute from the 6-inch gun. Chief Petty Officer H. Symons and Petty Officer J. Metcalfe were the recipients of the silver medals in 1900. With the introduction of the Naval Good Shooting Medal in 1904 the *Gazette* decided to discontinue their award. During its four year's existence six silver Medals and approximately 45 bronze Medals were issued (Vide: '*The Naval Good Shooting Medal 1903-1914*', by R. J. Scarlett, 1990).

Able Seaman Frank Davidson is confirmed as a member of Petty Officer J. Metcalfe's crew from H.M.S. *Terrible*. Metcalfe's rare silver award was sold in these rooms on 5 March 2020.

Frank Nicholas Davidson was born at Sheerness, Kent, on 20 October 1877, and joined the Royal Navy on 8 May 1895. He was rated as a Seaman Gunner Trainer on 27 January 1900 and continued in the Gunnery Subrating throughout his service, finally becoming a Gun Layer 1st Class in March 1912. He also reached Chief Petty Officer status in June 1917.

Davidson joined H.M.S. *Terrible* in June 1900, just in time to earn the China medal without clasp - probably the heavy guns were not called upon for the action at the relief of Peking. He joined *Minotaur* in May 1912, once again on the China station, and continued in her during the Great War, in the 2nd Cruiser Squadron at Jutland. He qualified for the trio of Great War medals and also for the L.S. & G.C. medal in November 1910. Sold with copied record of service and other research.

785 West Somerset Yeomanry Medal, 35mm, silver, the obverse featuring a mounted yeoman with sword raised, in exergue, 'W. H. B. Portman Coll.'; the reverse engraved '**To John Edmunds as the best Carbine Shot, Octr. 1854**', with steel clip and wire suspension, *good very fine* £80-£120

Provenance: Brigadier Brian Parritt Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2007.

786 1st City of London Engineers Volunteers Medal, an oval medal, 42mm x 34mm, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1906), the reverse plain, with silver bar suspension and top silver riband bar, *good very fine* £40-£50

787 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment of Foot Medal 1820, 36mm, silver, for fourteen years' good conduct, obverse featuring George III receiving the medal from Colonel Crosbie on the terrace at Windsor, the Castle in the background, 'Established under Royal Sanction' above, '1785' in exergue, the reverse inscribed 'Reestablished by Col. Sir H. Gough 1st. January 1820', with two palm branches below, 'Order of Merit 22nd. Regiment' around, with silver hinged bar suspension, *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £60-£80

Referenced in *Balmer*, R.246.

788 3rd Volunteer Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment Marksman's Medal, 32mm, bronze, the obverse featuring the regimental crest and embossed 'Charles Thomas Volunteer Prize Fund', the reverse embossed '3rd V.B. Gloucestershire Regiment, Marksman' and engraved '**1902 Corpl. A. A. Forty**', with claw and small ring suspension, *minor edge bruising, very fine* £50-£70

Provenance: Brigadier Brian Parritt Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2007.

The 3rd Battalion Gloucester Regiment was raised in Bristol in February 1900 and served in South Africa during the Boer War.

789 3rd Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers Medal, by J. S. Wyon, 38mm, silver, the obverse featuring a knelt rifleman shooting, 'In Defence of Our Queen and Country' embossed and '1861' engraved below figure; the reverse engraved within a wreath of oak and laurel, '3rd Wilts. Rifle Volunteers, Malmesbury', with claw and ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £50-£70

Provenance: Brigadier Brian Parritt Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2007.

790 National Rifle Association Medal 1860, 48mm, silver, held in a fitted silver mount with loop suspension, with single braid silver neck chain, *extremely fine* £60-£80

791 Great Indian Peninsular Railway Regiment Prize Medal, 1st Battalion, 39mm, silver, unnamed, *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £30-£40

792



King George V Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies, Sydney, Australia, Medallion 1947, by *Andor Meszaros*, bronze, 64mm, the obverse featuring a women holding a baby in her right arm, the reverse with tree of life and inscribed '**To H.R.H. The Princess Elizabeth Mother of Prince Charles**', *good very fine* £200-£300

This example was probably intended to be awarded to H.R.H. The Princess Elizabeth when she was due to visit Sydney as part of the Commonwealth Tour in 1952, which was cancelled prior to the Australian leg following the death of her father, H.M. King George VI and her accession to the throne as H.M. Queen Elizabeth II.

793 Masonic Jewels (2): Concord Lodge (No. 3239) Past Master's Jewel, gold (9ct) and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Presented to Wor: Bro: Fredk. James Penn, Prov: G. Treas: by the Brethren of the Concord Lodge No. 3239 September 16th. 1911 in recognition of his Valuable Services as Worshipful Master 1910-11 and as a token of their warm personal regard and esteem', with top 'Concord Lodge No. 3239' ribband bar; Provisional Grand Lodge of Warwickshire Past Treasurer's Jewel, gold (18ct) and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Presented to Wor: Bro: F. J. Penn by the Bedford 935 & Concord 3239 Lodge as a mark of Esteem Sept. 16th. 1911.', with top 'Treasurer 1909-1911' ribband bar, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £140-£180

794 Princess Mary Christmas 1914 Gift Tin, complete with original packets of tobacco and 20 monogrammed cigarettes; bullet pencil; and Princess Mary Christmas Card, *the inner lining of the tobacco split throughout, therefore reasonable condition* £80-£120

795 Princess Mary Christmas 1914 Gift Tin, complete with original packets of tobacco and 16 monogrammed cigarettes; and Christmas Card with photograph, *the inner lining of both the tobacco and cigarettes split throughout, the tin broken at the corners, therefore reasonable condition* £70-£90

796 A Silver Prize Shield, 100mm x 83mm, the obverse inscribed 'Honor and Glory 1892 Simultaneous March 15th Sept. 1892 Winning Team 1st. Battn. Rifle Brigade Score 848 Sergt. Smith 80', with pin-back suspension, housed in a fitted *Hamilton & Co., Calcutta*, fitted case; together with 16 unrelated miscellaneous prize medals silver, bronze, and enamel, many in cases of issue, *generally very fine or better (17)* £80-£120

797 Three Silver Prize Cups, the first 119mm in height (excluding base), inscribed '10th Royal Hussars Regtl. Sports 1st Prize Tent Pegging Cpl. J. H. Morris 10th March 1913. S. Africa.'; the second 104mm in height (excluding base), inscribed '10th Royal Hussars Regtl. Sports 2nd Prize High Jump Cpl. J. H. Morris India 2nd. June 1912'; the third 126mm in height, inscribed 'Awarded by the Officers' Mess. C.F.S. R.A.F. Upavon. to L.A.C. Patterson. H., Winner of Best Boxing Contest on 10/10/24.', *generally good condition (3)* £100-£140

798 Indian Mutiny Medal clasps (4): Delhi, Defence of Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow, all with top lugs removed, *generally very fine (4)* £100-£140

799 Defective Medal: Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, planchet only fitted with key-ring suspension, *edge bruise, very fine* £50-£70

800 Defective, Copy, and Renamed Medals: India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (**1551. Pte. J. Ross 2/Seaforth Hrs.**) *renamed*; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 *copy* clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, *naming erased*; India General Service 1908-35 (3), no clasp [*sic*] (**0203 Hd. Cook Dorai Sawmy, 5 I.H.C.**) *number partially officially corrected*; another, 1 clasp, Mahsud 1919-20 (**6324 Gunner Lal Khan 6 Mtn. Bty. R.G.A.**) *unofficially engraved naming*; another, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (**1097 Dvr. Twja Singh. I.A.S.C. (A.T.)**) *unofficially engraved naming*; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse, unnamed, *this a cast copy; generally good very fine and better (6)* £100-£140

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- 801** Defective and Copy Medals (5): Indian Mutiny 1857-59 (**Jas. Coleman, 73rd. Regt.**) *planchet only, the medal drilled at 12 o'clock*; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**1166 Pte. F. Dyos. 2/8th. Regt.**) *lacking retaining rod*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Belfast (**435. Sgt. Lee, H. A., L.S. Horse.**) *re-engraved naming*; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya, unnamed, *this a cast copy*; Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18, *naming erased on last; edge bruising to Afghan Medal, otherwise generally nearly very fine or better* (5) *£100-£140*
- James Coleman** served with the 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment of Foot during the Indian Mutiny, and was entitled to a no clasp medal.
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- 802** Defective and Renamed Medals (2): Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**5290 Gunner Edward Howard, 1st Troop, 1st Brigade. Bengal H.A.**) *renamed*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**W... Jas. Lane, A.B. (Ri... r) H.M.Y. Victoria & Albert.**) *attempt to obliterate recipient's name and rate; suspension post on first crudely repaired, therefore good fine; the LS&GC better* (2) *£100-£140*
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- 803** Defective Medal: Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Gunner Roger Haslam, 13th Bn. R. Arty.**) *suspension detached from planchet, edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£240-£280*
- Roger Haslam** was born in Hullswell, Bolton, and served with the Bengal Artillery from 8 September 1855. He transferred to the 5th Company, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery on the 10 April 1857, and was present in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, where, according to his papers, he 'claimed Lucknow prize money'. He was discharged due to severe arthritis caused by a hostile climate on 18 July 1865,
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- 804** Defective and Renamed Medals: Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Kabul, Kandahar (**Boy G. Jameson. 84th Foot.**); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (**No. 263. 84th Foot.**); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**Corpl. G. Jameson. 2nd. York & Lanc: Regt**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) *£140-£180*
-
- 805** Defective and Copy Medals (4): Ashanti Star 1896, *this a cast copy*; Air Crew Europe Star, *copy*; Jubilee 2002, reverse stamped 'Copy'; Rocket Apparatus Volunteer Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (**George Peggs**) *this a cast copy*; together with a London County Council King's Medal, silver, the reverse inscribed 'Awarded to **E. Viney** for punctual attendance during the year 1908-9 and eight previous years', with top '1909' silver riband bar; Army Temperance Association India One Year Medal, silver; 5th Army Commemorative Medal for the Entrance of the Allied Armies in Naples, 1 October 1943, bronze; Royal Life Saving Society Proficiency Medal, bronze (**C. B. Benbow. July 1908**); and a Gymkhana prize medal, bronze and enamel, *nearly very fine and better* (9) *£60-£80*

Miniature Medals

806



An unattributed Knight Bachelor's, C.I.E. group of nine miniature dress medals

Knight Bachelor's Badge, silver-gilt; The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's badge, gold and enamel, with integral top gold riband bar; British War and Victory Medals; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (9) £100-£140

807

An unattributed 'Civil Division' C.B.E., 'Military Division' M.B.E. group of eight

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type badge, gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *very fine*

An unattributed group of seven

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East, mounted as worn; together with the recipient's full size and miniature width riband bars, *very fine* (15) £60-£80

808



The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Squadron Leader A. C. Leigh, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R.; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; 1 clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (7) £140-£180

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 19 September 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal this officer has completed many sorties, during which he has attacked many enemy targets such as locomotives, mechanical transport and trucks with damaging effect; he has also shot down an enemy aircraft. This officer continues to display a high degree of courage and resolution.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 9 September 1941.

The original recommendation states: 'Sergeant Leigh has completed 170 hours operational flying, including 50 sweeps over enemy occupied territory. Throughout these operations he has exhibited skill as a section leader. He has destroyed 2 Me 109's, assisted in the destruction of a Do 17, and has probably destroyed another 4 Me 109's. In addition he has damaged 3 other enemy aircraft. He has taken part in several low level attacks over N. France, in which he has shown great judgement and skill. His determination and initiative has provided an excellent example to other Sergeant pilots.'

Sold with a named invitation to the recipient to a Reception at the Guildhall in celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Battle of Britain, 22 July 1980, with accompanying booklet.

For the recipient's full sized awards, and a full account of his service, see Lot 38.

809

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's badge (2), one gold and enamel, the other silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's badge (2), silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (4), C.B.E. Commander's 1st type badge, silver-gilt and enamel; O.B.E. Officer's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt; M.B.E. Member's 1st type badge, silver; M.B.E. Member's 2nd type badge, silver; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's badge, silver and enamel; Coronation 1953; **Italy, Kingdom**, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, gilt and enamel; **Japan, Empire**, Order of the Rising Sun, gilt and enamel, *this a rather oversized example*; Order of the Sacred Treasure, silver-gilt and enamel; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of Osmanieh, silver, gilt, and enamel, with rosette on riband; **United States of America**, Freedom Medal, bronze, with bronze laurel branch emblem on riband, *generally good very fine and better* (15) £200-£240

810 Military Cross, G.V.R.; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's badge, silver and enamel; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (2); 1914-15 Star (5); British War Medal 1914-20 (5); Victory Medal 1914-19 (6), 3 with M.I.D. oak leaves; Defence Medal (3); War Medal 1939-45 (2); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Bar, but lacking top riband bar, *all of contemporary manufacture, generally very fine* (30) **£120-£160**

811 India General Service 1854-95 (2), no clasp; 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7; Afghanistan 1878-80 (2), no clasp; 1 clasp, Charasia; Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse (2), no clasp; 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir; Khedive's Star 1882; Khedive's Star 1884; British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp; India General Service 1895-1902 (2), no clasp; 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein; British War Medal 1914-20; Jubilee 1897, silver; Coronation 1902, silver; Coronation 1911, silver; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, *all of contemporary manufacture, generally good very fine* (18) **£140-£180**

812 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 5 clasps, Benin 1897, Niger 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, with top silver riband buckle, *good very fine* **£60-£80**

813



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 24 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Wepener, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, Wittebergen, Defence of Kimberley, Relief of Kimberley, Defence of Mafeking, Relief of Mafeking, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Talana, Elandsplaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Natal, the clasps mounted in blocks of four, *very fine* **£200-£300**

World Orders and Decorations

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- 814** **Antigua & Barbuda**, Police L.S. & G.C., silvered, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine, scarce* £50-£70
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- 815** **Australia**, Defence Force Service Medal for Efficient Service in the Permanent Forces, cupro-nickel, unnamed; National Medal for Service, bronze, unnamed, *very fine (2)* £50-£70
-
- 816** **Barbados**, Defence Force Meritorious Service Cross, silver, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
-
- 817** **Barbados**, Defence Force Meritorious Service Medal, silver, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
-
- 818** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold, Military Division, Commander's neck badge, 103mm including crown and crossed swords suspension x 60mm, gilt and enamel, French motto, unmarked, with short section of riband for display purposes; Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, with bronze palm emblem on riband, *minor white enamel damage to tips of lower arm of cross on first, otherwise very fine and better (2)* £70-£90
-
- 819** **Cambodia, Kingdom**, Medal of King Sisowath I, Second Class, silver, with light gilt wash, *very fine* £80-£120
-
- 820** **Czechoslovakia, Republic**, Revolutionary Cross 1918, bronze, with 'Doss'Alto' and 'Piave' clasps on riband; Medal for Fidelity and Service, Second Class, silvered, with crossed swords suspension; Commemorative Medal for the 30th Regiment of Infantry 'Alois Jirasek' 1918-48, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the 31st Regiment of Infantry 'Arco' 1918-48, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the 32nd Regiment of Infantry 'Garde' 1918-48, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the 39th Regiment of Infantry 'Observateur' 1918-48, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the National Resistance in the Adriatic 1914-18, silvered; Commemorative Medal for the Czechoslovakian Volunteers in Italy 1918-48, bronze; Commemorative Medal for Members of the Union of Czechoslovakian Volunteers in Italy 1918-19, bronze, *generally very fine or better (9)* £300-£400
-
- 821** **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Commander's neck badge, 80mm including wreath suspension x 63mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with poincon mark to base of tassel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1917, with Silver Star emblem on riband, *minor enamel damage to tip of one arm and to reverse motto, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
-
- 822** **Germany, Brunswick**, Waterloo Medal 1815, bronze (**Friedr. Unger 3 laeg. Bat.**) fitted with original clip and large split ring suspension, *good very fine* £400-£500
-
- 823** **German, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge (2), silver with iron centre; **Empire**, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, bronze, reverse impressed 'R.V.38 Pforzheim'; **Third Reich**, Iron Cross 1939, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, *good very fine (4)* £100-£140
Sold with a Bestowal Document named to **Anton Klöckner**, and dated Cologne, 2 April 1935.
-
- 824** **Ireland, Free State**, General Service Medal 1917-21, combatant's version with Comrac Bar, reverse officially named '875 Michael Coffey', with integral top riband bar, in *slightly damaged* box of issue, with accompanying compliments slip, *extremely fine* £300-£400
-
- 825** **Japan, Empire**, Order of the Rising Sun, Third Class neck badge, 82mm including paulownia flowers x 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with red cabochon in centre, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, *very minor enamel damage to top paulownia leaf, otherwise good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 826** **Japan, Empire**, Order of the Sacred Treasure, Third Class neck badge, 54mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, *good very fine* £70-£90

827



Jordan, Kingdom, Order of Al Nahda, Fifth Class breast badge, 38mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse with hallmarks for Birmingham 1965, with crowned flag suspension, *central medallion somewhat loose, nearly extremely fine, rare* £400-£500

828 A Polish group of eight attributed to Private S. Poplawsky, 3 Carpathian Infantry Division, Polish Army

Poland, Republic, Order of Virtuti Militari, Fifth Class breast badge, silvered and enamel; Monte Cassino Cross 1944, bronze, reverse officially numbered '48930'; Cross of Valour 1920, bronze; Victory and Freedom Medal 1945, bronze, **Great Britain**, 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *very fine or better (8)* £80-£120

Sold with a cap badge and cloth unit insignia; and a number of photographic images of Private Stanislaw Poplawsky in uniform as a Battalion Standard Bearer.

829 Russia, Empire, Medal for the Peace with Turkey 1774, 31mm x 37mm, silver, diamond-shaped, obverse with bust of Empress Catherine the Great facing right, with engraver's mark below bust; reverse decorated with the Russian inscription 'To the Victor' within wreath, and 'Peace concluded with the Porte 10 July 1774' below, with large ring suspension, *struck slightly off-centre, worn in parts, therefore fair to fine* £240-£280

830 Russia, Empire, Medal for the Naval Battles in Ochakov Waters 1788, 39mm, silver, circular, obverse with bust of Empress Catherine the Great facing right surrounded by the Russian inscription 'By the Grace of God Catherine II Empress and Autocrat of all Russias', with engraver's initials 'T. Ivanov' below bust; reverse decorated with the Russian inscription 'For Bravery in Ochakov Waters June 1788', pierced, *worn, therefore fair to fine* £300-£400

831



Russia, Empire, Medal for Bravery in Finnish Waters 1789, 39mm, silver, circular, obverse with bust of Empress Catherine the Great facing right surrounded by the Russian inscription 'By the Grace of God Catherine II Empress and Autocrat of all Russias', with engraver's name 'T. Ivanov' below bust; reverse decorated with the Russian inscription 'For Bravery on Finnish Waters 13 August 1789', with small ring and loop suspension, *edge nicks and test marks, worn in parts, therefore fine* £600-£800

832 Russia, Empire, Medal for the Peace with Sweden 1790, 39mm x 27mm, silver, octagonal oblong-shaped, obverse with bust of Empress Catherine the Great facing right, with engraver's mark below bust; reverse decorated with the Russian inscription 'For Service and Bravery' within wreath, and 'Peace with Sweden concluded 3 August 1790' below, with small ring suspension, *small test mark to reverse, worn in parts, therefore fair to fine* £140-£180

833 Russia, Empire, Medal for the War of 1812, 28mm, bronze, circular, obverse with all-seeing eye placed upon radiating flaming rays, with the year '1812' below; reverse decorated with the Russian inscription 'Not Unto Us, Not Unto Us, But in Thy Name', with small ring suspension; together with three later 19th Century copies of the medal, *edge bruising, nearly very fine*

Russia, Empire, Commemorative Cross for the Clergy of the War of 1812, 73mm x 46mm, bronze, the obverse with all-seeing eye placed upon radiating flaming rays on central roundall, with the year '1812' below; reverse decorated with the Russian inscription 'Not Unto Us, Not Unto Us, But in Thy Name', with small ring suspension, *the original bronze finish almost completely rubbed, nearly very fine (5)* £140-£180

834 **Russia, Empire**, Medal for the Storming of Warsaw 1831, 26mm, silver; Medal for the Pacification of Hungary and Transylvania, 29mm, silver; together with a 19th Century *copy* of the Medal for the Persian War 1828, silver; and a 19th Century *copy* of the Medal for the Turkish War 1828-29, silver, *generally nearly very fine and better* (4) **£100-£140**

835 **Russia, Empire**, Medal for the Defence of Sebastopol 1855, 28mm, silver; Medal for the Eastern War 1853-56, 28mm, bronze, *minor edge bruising to first, nearly very fine and better* (2) **£160-£200**

836 **Russia, Empire**, Medal for the Pacification of the Polish Rebellion 1863-64, 28mm, bronze; Medal for the Turkish War 1877-78 (2), 26mm, bronze; another, 28mm, bronze; Medal for the China Campaign 1900-01, 28mm, bronze; Medal for the Russo-Japanese War 1904-05, 28mm, bronze; together with a contemporary *copy* of the Medal for the Capture of Gheok Teppe 1881, silver, *generally very fine* (6) **£100-£140**

837 **Russia, Empire**, Medal for the Coronation of Tsar Alexander III 1883, 29mm, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the Reign of Tsar Alexander III 1881-94, 28mm, silver; Commemorative Medal for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Defence of Sebastopol 1855-1905, 28mm, silver; Commemorative Medal for the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Poltava 1709-1909, 28mm, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the Centenary of the War of 1812, 28mm, bronze; together with a later *copy* of the last, *generally good very fine* (6) **£100-£140**

838



Solomon Islands, Kingdom, Medal for Service to the Solomon Islands, bronze, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine, rare* **£80-£120**

The Solomon Islands Medal is the *de facto* Third Class of the National Order of the Solomon Islands, with the Star of the Solomon Islands being the First Class award, and the Cross of the Solomon Islands being the Second Class award.

839 **Venezuela, Republic**, Order of Simon Bolivar, Commander's set of insignia, by *J. G. Ammé, Caracas*, comprising neck badge, 53mm x 48mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Star, 84mm x 76mm, silver, maker's cartouche to reverse, with neck riband and two lapel rosettes, *nearly extremely fine* (2) **£300-£400**

840



Venezuela, Republic, Commemorative Medal for the Completion of the South-West Railway of Venezuela 1891, 41mm x 35mm, gold, the obverse with the arms of Venezuela, 'Paz y Progreso' around, the reverse inscribed (in Spanish) 'The Government of Venezuela, South-West Railway of Venezuela 1891', gold mark to suspension ring, with broad sash riband, *good very fine, rare* **£300-£400**

841 **United Nations**, U.N. Korea Medal 1950-54 (7), bronze, English version (6), one officially named '**211056 Sgt. D. McMillan**', the other five unnamed as issued; French version, unnamed as issued, four in card boxes of issue, *generally good very fine*

Korea, Republic, Korean War Participation Medal, bronze, in card box of issue, *good very fine*

Kuwait, Emirate, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, 4th grade, in box of issue, *extremely fine*

Saudi Arabia, Kingdom, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, in box of issue, *extremely fine*

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, N.A.T.O. Medal 1994 (2), 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; another, 1 clasp, Kosovo, *extremely fine (lot)* **£70-£90**

Sold with a United Nations beret, *this lacking cap badge*; a United Nations flag; and various United Nations cloth insignia.

Note: Sergeant D. McMillan's Korea Medal sold in these rooms in December 2019.

Books

842 Regulations for Field Service, Bechuanaland, being the Local Regulations and Instructions for the Field Force in Bechuanaland having been approved by H.E. the Lieutenant-General Commanding in South Africa, December 1884, attractively bound in red cloth by *Saul Solomon & Co., Cape Town*, with retaining device, *good condition* £40-£50

843 Four original Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Books appertaining to Wing Commander C. E. Barraclough, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, covering the periods August 1929 to November 1930; November 1930 to September 1936; May 1936 to May 1938; and June 1938 to December 1946, *generally very good condition (4)* £80-£120

C. E. Barraclough became a pilot in the Royal Flying Corps in 1917 and was posted to 58 Squadron. Serving in France, flying initially Fe2b's, the squadron converted to Handley Page 400's in late 1918. Continuing to serve in the inter-War years as an instructor, he served with 70 Squadron in Egypt, before returning to Britain in 1921. Over the next decade he served with various Squadrons, before he joined the Staff in Cairo in 1931, and then the Air Ministry in London in 1933, before being posted to the United States of America in 1935. He moved back to No.3 Flying Training School in 1936 and for the next few years continued at this school and then to No.1 Royal Air Force Depot. During the Second War he held various postings at Flying Training Schools and at the Air Ministry. During his service, he flew a very large number of different aircraft types, these noted at the back of his logbooks.

Sold with a small R.A.F. bible, named to the recipient and dated 1944; and a book on Arabic Vocabulary for Egypt.

Militaria

844



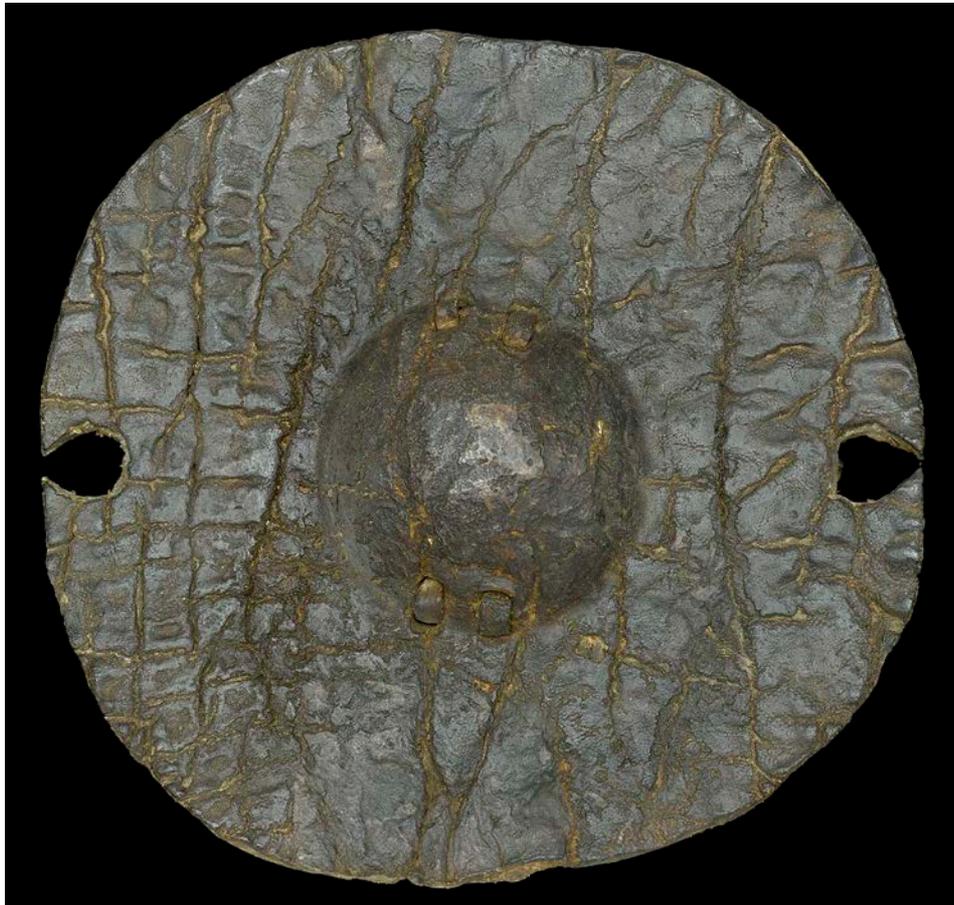
Long Range Desert Group Smock, Trousers and Mittens, all items in pale beige cloth, the smock with official WD label 'Smock, drab. By A. Raven & Co., Ltd., dated 1942', stencilled identity to 'Beautyman. J.E. 2328234', the smock also stamped 'O/W broad arrow D/371', complete with hood, all cording bands present, the trousers again stamped 'OW broad arrow B 371', one side pocket and complete with cotton waist cord, the mittens a slightly darker drap have inner wool linings seemingly unmarked but complete with joining sleeve cord, *good overall condition* (3) **£500-£700**

- 845** Queen's Own Royal West Surrey Regiment, an other ranks two part post 1902 helmet plate, a pair of officer's service dress bronze collars (first pattern), quadrant only from an other ranks blue cloth helmet, together with sundry rank stars and other items, *good condition (parcel)* *£60-£100*
 Attributed to Captain T. G. Neale. For the recipient's medals, see Lot 36.

- 846** An 1898 Pattern Infantry Officer's Sword, the 82.5 cm bright blade by 'S. Goff & Co.,' the blade etched with the crown and 'GVR' cypher, Royal Arms and panels of scrolling foliage, the pierced plated hand guard incorporating the GVR cypher, wire bound fish skin grip, together with its field service leather covered wooden scabbard, this complete with sword frog, *the wire binding slightly loose otherwise very good condition* *£60-£100*
 Attributed to Captain T. G. Neale. For the recipient's medals, see Lot 36.
This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

- 847** A Middle Eastern Sword, the slightly curved 70 cm blade with narrow fuller, the wooden hand guard covered in decorated sheet silver, the wooden scabbard with ornate silver chapes, *the blade rusted overall, one quillon repaired, a hand guard chain broken and part of the scabbard silver binding lacking (2)* *£60-£100*
This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

848



A Sudanese Beja Shield. A good quality animal hide fighting shield, with central boss and two cut out circles at edge, with hide handle, approximately 310mm in diameter, *good condition* *£100-£140*

- 849** A Silver-plated Presentation Bugle, by *Potter, London*, 265mm in length, engraved with the badge of the Royal Ulster Rifles and inscribed 'Presented by Lt. Col. R. M. Rodwell. Hong Kong 1937', *lacking mouthpiece, some dents throughout, otherwise in reasonable and working condition* *£80-£120*



A Silver-plated Presentation Bugle, 265mm in length, inscribed 'Presented to the 1st Leigh-on-Sea Coy. The Boys' Brigade by Mr. & Mrs. G. Osborne in Memory of Leslie V. Osborne who gave his life in the World War 1939-1945', silver plating rubbed in parts, and some dents throughout, otherwise in reasonable and working condition £80-£120

Leslie 'Lukie' Verdun Dench Osborne was born on 23 April 1916, the son of fisherman George Thomas Mayne Osborne and May Florence Osborne, of Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. As a Deck Hand he served as Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy T124 Service) during Second World War on the 4 man cockle dredging boat, *Renown* (only 9 gross tonnes), one of the famous 'little ships' that took part in the 'Miracle of Dunkirk': the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from the beaches of Dunkirk, Operation *Dynamo*. He and two cousins, Deck Hand William Henry 'Harry' Noakes and Engineman Frank William Archer 'Frankie' Osborne, and Harold Porter, a naval rating from Birmingham, comprised the crew whose task was to pick up soldiers from the Mole as their boat was of shallow draught, and ferry them out to where the larger ships lay at anchor in deeper water.

The original team of boats *Letitia*, *Endeavour*, *Resolute*, *Reliant*, *Defender* and *Renown* set off on 31 May 1940 at 00.30 hours, from Leigh, travelling across the Channel with a convoy commanded by the Royal Navy. It was thought their appearance as cockleboats would be a good disguise appearing like French sailing ships, and hence would not be detected by the enemy. The vessel had engine trouble and had to be towed by *Letitia*, then at about 1.50 am, a terrible explosion took place as *Renown* went over a mine: tragically, her crew of four perished in the explosion. The uncle of three of them, Arthur 'Woffa' Dench, skipper of the *Letitia* said: 'They knew nothing of war, they went to save, not fight. They had done their work and now suddenly on their way home there came annihilation.' Leslie is commemorated on the Liverpool Naval Memorial and additionally in the churchyard of St Clement in Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

In a poem, the poet Bob Rawlings describes the expedition, and the fateful destruction of *The Renown* by a mine, as follows:

The *Letitia* was put out to sea
From the little old fishing town of Leigh
On an errand of mercy she didn't shirk
To the hell loosed beaches of Dunkirk
To a place they'd never been before,
The fisherman left their homely shore
Five boats did sail with them that day
On the fateful remembered end of May
When the shores of Dunkirk were in sight
The ferries came bombing with all their spite
Into the harbour they found their way
To save our Army for a better day
Man upon man they saved that night
From the jaws of death and sorrowful plight
With shells and bombs almighty near
They stayed at work without a fear
With rescue finished, back home did go
The boat *Renown* they took in tow
Their course was on a Nor-West Line
When *Renown* was struck down by a mine
To Ramsgate they did wend their way
In the early morning of Saturday
Into that harbour it was thought
Was best to make their sad report
Back home at Leigh they safely reach
To their loved ones waiting on the beach
Maybe again they'll sail their way
But for a cruise I hope to say

Note: The *Letitia* and *Endeavour* vessels are still sailing today and *Endeavour* featured in the recent Hollywood film 'Dunkirk'.

End of Sale

www.dnw.co.uk

all lots are illustrated on our website and are subject to buyers' premium at 24% (+VAT where applicable)



Commission Form – Medals 16 April 2020

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the price(s) mentioned below. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or any reserve. I understand that in the case of a successful bid, a premium of 24 per cent (plus VAT if resident in, or posted to within, the U.K. or European Union) will be payable by me on the hammer price of all lots.

Please ensure your bids comply with the steps outlined below:-

- Up to £100 by £5
- £100 to £200 by £10
- £200 to £500 by £20
- £500 to £1,000 by £50
- £1,000 to £2,000 by £100
- £2,000 to £5,000 by £200
- £5,000 to £10,000 by £500
- £10,000 to £20,000 by £1,000
- £20,000 to £50,000 by £2,000
- £50,000 to £100,000 by £5,000
- Over £100,000 by £10,000

Bids of unusual amounts **will be rounded down** to the bid step below and will **not** take precedence over a similar bid unless received first. All absentee bids will be executed in the name of 'Wood'.

NOTE: All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 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 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) _____

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 Issue No (if applicable)

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 email will be sent confirming all bids and alterations.

A valid email address is required to bid online.

There is no additional charge for online bidding and it is not necessary to pre-register a payment card in order to do so.

Whilst we are still happy to execute all bids submitted in writing or by phone, fax, etc., it should be noted that bids left with us will be entered at our offices using the same bidding facility to which all our clients have access. There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your bids than to execute them yourself online.

Whilst online bids can be placed up until the moment a lot is offered for sale, all other bids made to the office must be confirmed in writing, by fax or e-mail and should be received by 16:00 on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute late bids, Dix Noonan Webb Ltd cannot accept responsibility for any bids received later than this.

If a bidder is unable to attend an auction or to bid live on the internet and wishes to book a **telephone bid** with DNW, **they must contact DNW by 16:00 on the day prior to the sale** to make arrangements to bid thus. **DNW cannot be held responsible in the event of connectivity issues, resulting in failure for the buyer to be able to bid.**

Commission Form

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 24% on the hammer price (plus VAT if resident in, or lots are delivered within, the U.K. or 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.

New Clients

New clients must register online to bid (whether in person or in absentia) and any such registrations will only be accepted once due diligence has been completed to the satisfaction of Dix Noonan Webb.

Registration requests, together with auction house references and identification/proof of address as requested should be submitted as early as possible and certainly not later than one business day before the auction.

Whilst every endeavour is made to complete the registration process as quickly as possible, Dix Noonan Webb cannot be held responsible if it is not completed in time for a bid to be placed.

Dix Noonan Webb reserve the right to refuse any registration without explanation.

Methods of Payment

All payments must be made in pounds sterling within five days of the end of a sale unless credit terms have been made by prior arrangement.

The best way to make payment is by Visa or MasterCard credit or debit cards via our website www.dnw.co.uk. Carriage and insurance is pre-calculated for you so that you may pay immediately.

Payment may also be made by bank transfer to DNW's account at:

Lloyds

Piccadilly London Branch

39 Piccadilly

London W1J 0AA

Sort Code: 30-96-64

Account No: 00622865

Swift Code: LOYDGB2L

IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865

BIC: LOYDGB21085

Please include your surname, client code and auction date with the instructions to the bank. Alternative methods of payment which may enable immediate clearance of purchases include cash, recognised banker's drafts, credit cards (Master Card, Visa and Amex) and debit cards. Although personal and company cheques are accepted, buyers are advised that property will not be released until such cheques have fully cleared and cannot be subject to recall, which may take two weeks. Third party payment is not accepted except by prior arrangement. Cardholder not present transactions will only be accepted when successfully completed through our online payment platform. Clients may be required to pay by bank transfer for their first purchase or at other times at sole discretion of Dix Noonan Webb.

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 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.

Loss and damage warranty cover at the rate of 1.5% will be arranged unless otherwise specified and will be added to the carriage charge for non-UK deliveries.

Goods can only be shipped to the address provided to and verified by Dix Noonan Webb at the time of registration.

Change of Address

Change of address requests will be subject to the same due diligence by Dix Noonan Webb as at the time of registration.

Artists' Resale Rights (Droit de Suite)

Droit de Suite is a royalty payable to a qualifying artist or their estate every time the artist's work is sold at auction or by an art market professional during the artist's lifetime and for a period of up to 70 years following the artist's death.

Royalties are calculated on a sliding percentage scale based on the hammer price.

Lots subject to this royalty payment are marked with **ARR** in the catalogue.

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 Ltd ("DNW") that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal. Bids will be executed in the order that they are received.

2 Minimum increment

The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not conform to Dix Noonan Webb's published bidding increments which may be found at dnw.co.uk and in the bidding form included with the auction catalogue.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to DNW a premium on the 'hammer price' in accordance with the percentages set out above and agrees that DNW, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 15.

4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The buyers' premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the lot is delivered to the purchaser within the UK or European Union.

Lots marked 'x' are subject to importation duty of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the UK or EU.

The provision of a VAT form C88 is subject to the discretion of DNW and will be subject to an administration fee of £50.

5 Payment

When a lot is sold the buyer shall:

(a) confirm to DNW his or her name and address and, if so requested, give proof of identity; and

(b) pay to DNW the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling within five working days of the end of the sale (unless credit terms have been agreed with Dix Noonan Webb before the auction). Please note that, as stated above, we will not accept cash payments in excess of £5,000 (five thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.

6 DNW may, at its absolute discretion, agree credit terms with the buyer before an auction under which the buyer will be entitled to take possession of lots purchased up to an agreed amount in value in advance of payment by a determined future date of the 'total amount due'.

7 Any payments by a buyer to DNW may be applied by DNW towards any sums owing from that buyer to DNW on any account whatever, without regard to any directions of the buyer, his or her agent, whether expressed or implied.

8 Collection of purchases

The ownership of the lot(s) purchased shall not pass to the buyer until he or she has made payment in full to DNW of the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling.

9 (a) The buyer shall at his or her own expense take away the lot(s) purchased not later than 5 working days after the day of the auction but (unless credit terms have been agreed in accordance with Condition 7) not before payment to DNW of the 'total amount due'.

(b) The buyer shall be responsible for any removal, storage and insurance charges on any lot not taken away within 5 working days after the day of the auction.

(c) The packing and handling of purchased lots by DNW staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at DNW's discretion. In no event will DNW be liable for damage to glass or frames, regardless of the cause. Bulky lots or sharp implements, etc., may not be suitable for in-house shipping.

10 Buyers' responsibilities for lots purchased

The buyer will be responsible for loss or damage to lots purchased from the time of collection or the expiry of 5 working days after the day of the auction, whichever is the sooner. Neither DNW nor its servants or agents shall thereafter be responsible for any loss or damage of any kind, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, while any lot is in its custody or under its control.

Loss and damage warranty cover at the rate of 1.5% will be applied to any lots despatched by DNW to destinations outside the UK, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the consignee.

11 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchase

If any lot is not paid for in full and taken away in accordance with Conditions 6 and 10, or if there is any other breach of either of those Conditions, DNW as agent of the seller shall, at its absolute discretion and without prejudice to any other rights it may have, be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights and remedies:

(a) to proceed against the buyer for damages for breach of contract.

(b) to rescind the sale of that or any other lots sold to the defaulting buyer at the same or any other auction.

(c) to re-sell the lot or cause it to be re-sold by public auction or private sale and the defaulting buyer shall pay to DNW any resulting deficiency in the 'total amount due' (after deduction of any part payment and addition of re-sale costs) and any surplus shall belong to the seller.

(d) to remove, store and insure the lot at the expense of the defaulting buyer and, in the case of storage, either at DNW's premises or elsewhere.

(e) to charge interest at a rate not exceeding 2 percent per month on the 'total amount due' to the extent it remains unpaid for more than 5 working days after the day of the auction.

(f) to retain that or any other lot sold to the same buyer at the sale or any other auction and release it only after payment of the 'total amount due'.

(g) to reject or ignore any bids made by or on behalf of the defaulting buyer at any future auctions or obtaining a deposit before accepting any bids in future.

(h) to apply any proceeds of sale then due or at any time thereafter becoming due to the defaulting buyer towards settlement of the 'total amount due' and to exercise a lien on any property of the defaulting buyer which is in DNW's possession for any purpose.

12 Liability of Dix Noonan Webb and sellers

(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to the sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by DNW under this Condition, none of the seller, DNW, its servants or agents is responsible for errors of descriptions or for the genuineness or authenticity of any lot. No warranty whatever is given by DNW, its servants or agents, or any seller to any buyer in respect of any lot and any express or implied conditions or warranties are hereby excluded.

(b) Any lot which proves to be a 'deliberate forgery' may be returned by the buyer to DNW within 15 days of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction, accompanied by a statement of defects, the number of the lot, and the date of the auction at which it was purchased. If DNW is satisfied that the item is a 'deliberate forgery' and that the buyer has and is able to transfer a good and marketable title to the lot free from any third party claims, the sale will be set aside and any amount paid in respect of the lot will be refunded, provided that the buyer shall have no rights under this Condition if:

(i) the description in the catalogue at the date of the sale was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of publication of the catalogue that the lot was a 'deliberate forgery' was by means of scientific processes not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which was unreasonably expensive or impractical.

(c) A buyer's claim under this Condition shall be limited to any amount paid in respect of the lot and shall not extend to any loss or damage suffered or expense incurred by him or her.

(d) The benefit of the Condition shall not be assignable and shall rest solely and exclusively in the buyer who, for the purpose of this condition, shall be and only be the person to whom the original invoice is made out by DNW in respect of the lot sold.

Conditions mainly concerning Sellers and Consignors

13 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to DNW and to the buyer that he or she is the true owner of the property or is properly authorised to sell the property by the true owner and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims. The seller will indemnify DNW, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence of any breach on the part of the seller.

14 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place, prior to the first day of the auction, a reserve at or below the low estimate on any lot provided that the low estimate is more than £100. Such reserve being the minimum 'hammer price' at which that lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of DNW. DNW may at their option sell at a 'hammer price' below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

15 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises DNW to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges DNW's right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

16 Rescission of sale

If before DNW remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and DNW is of the opinion that the claim is justified, DNW is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to DNW in respect of the lot.

17 Payment of sale proceeds

DNW shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller not later than 35 days after the auction, but if by that date DNW has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then DNW will remit the sale proceeds within five working days after the date on which the 'total amount due' is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between DNW and the buyer, DNW shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds not later than 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

18 If the buyer fails to pay to DNW the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, DNW will endeavour to notify the seller and take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in DNW's opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit DNW to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises DNW at the seller's expense to agree special terms for payment of the 'total amount due', to remove, store and insure the lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as DNW shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer if appropriate.

19 If, notwithstanding that, the buyer fails to pay to DNW the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction and DNW remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to DNW.

20 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, DNW reserve the right to charge a fee of 15 per cent of DNW's then latest middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the UK or European Union, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

21 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives DNW full and absolute right to photograph and illustrate any lot placed in its hands for sale and to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time at its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

22 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, DNW shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

23 DNW reserve the right to charge commission up to one-half of the 'stated rates' calculated on the 'bought-in price' and in addition 'expenses' in respect of any unsold lots.

General Conditions and Definitions

24 DNW sells as agent for the seller (except where it is stated wholly or partly to own any lot as principal) and as such is not responsible for any default by seller or buyer.

25 Any representation or statement by DNW, in any catalogue as to authorship, attribution, genuineness, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price is a statement of opinion only. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his or her own judgement as to such matters and neither DNW nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

26 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, DNW will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither DNW nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

27 DNW shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance at its auctions by any person.

28 DNW has absolute discretion without giving any reason to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to put up any lot for auction again.

29 (a) Any indemnity under these Conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings costs, expenses, claims and demands whatever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.

(b) DNW declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant servants and agents of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its servants and agents.

30 Any notice by DNW to a seller, consignor, prospective bidder or buyer may be given by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.

31 These Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. DNW hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

32 In these Conditions:

(a) 'catalogue' includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication;

(b) 'hammer price' means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;

(c) 'total amount due' means the 'hammer price' in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and additional charges and expenses due from a defaulting buyer in pounds sterling;

(d) 'deliberate forgery' means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description;

(e) 'sale proceeds' means the net amount due to the seller being the 'hammer price' of the lot sold less commission at the 'stated rates' and 'expenses' and any other amounts due to DNW by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;

(f) 'stated rate' means DNW's published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means DNW charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, packing and freight of that lot and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(h) 'bought-in price' means 5 per cent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

33 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

34 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and advertising are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the UK or European Union.



www.dnw.co.uk

We were established in 1991 and are located in a six-storey Georgian building in the heart of London's Mayfair, two minutes walk from Green Park underground station.

Our staff of experts collectively have over 300 years of unrivalled experience on all aspects of numismatics, including coins of all types, tokens, commemorative medals, paper money, orders, decorations, war medals, militaria and numismatic books.

We hold numerous auctions each year, the full contents of which are published on the internet around one month before the sale date, together with a unique preview facility which is available as lots are catalogued and photographed. Printed auction catalogues for auctions are mailed to subscribers approximately three weeks prior to each sale.

In addition, we handle discreet private treaty sales of fine orders, decorations and medals.



Auction viewing room



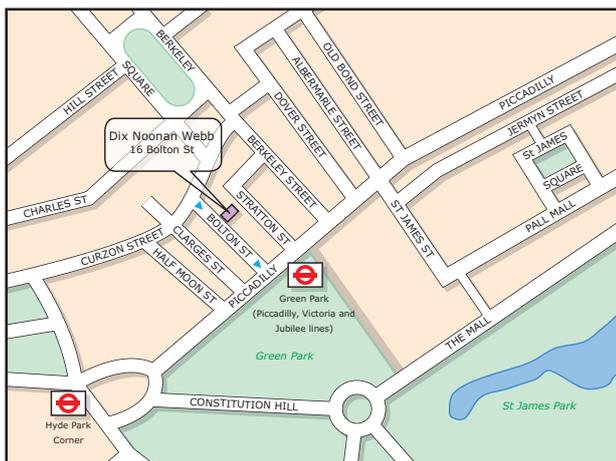
Reception

Our offices, open from 9am to 5:30pm, Monday to Friday, include a pre-auction viewing room, enabling us to offer this facility to clients during the three weeks prior to an auction.

Auctions are held in our building at 16 Bolton Street, Mayfair, where sales may be attended in person. Free online bidding is available using our own live bidding system or by placing commission bids, all of which and much more being available via our website at www.dnw.co.uk.

We look forward to welcoming clients to Bolton Street and assure you of a warm reception.

Location



£25



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