



# Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

*including*

A Collection of Queen's South Africa Medals

*and*

A Collection of South Atlantic Medals

**Thursday 16th July 2020  
at 10:00am**

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AN AUCTION OF  
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

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AUCTION

## Live Online Auction

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Thursday 16th July 2020  
at 10am

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Front Cover: Lot 68 Back Cover: Lot 17

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# Contents and Timetable

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

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## Forthcoming Auctions

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<b>Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria</b>	<b>15 October 2020</b>
<b>Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria</b>	<b>12 November 2020</b>
<b>Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria</b>	<b>10 December 2020</b>



## Britannia Medal Fair



**2020**

**15 November 09:30 - 14:00**

# Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

1



## A fine Great War 'Battle of Jutland' D.S.O. group of five awarded to Captain G. A. Coles, Royal Navy, who as Commander of the destroyer H.M.S. *Ambuscade* participated in three torpedo attacks on the German battle line

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, *this loose*; 1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. G. A. Coles, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Commr. G. A. Coles, R.N.); **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Anne, Third Class breast badge, with swords, bronze-gilt and enamel; together with a *Spink & Son* Battle of Jutland commemorative silver medallion, *minor enamel damage to wreaths around central medallions on first, otherwise good very fine and better* (6) *£2,000-£2,400*



*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 15 September 1916 - as part of the Jutland Despatches:

'The commander of his division speaks highly of the way he conned his ship. *Ambuscade* fired three torpedoes and the rapid reloading under fire reflects great credit on all concerned and proves the ship is in a high state of efficiency.'

Russian Order of St. Anne *London Gazette* 5 June 1917:

'For distinguished services rendered in the Battle of Jutland.'

**Gordon Alston Coles** was born in India in April 1882, the son of Charles Edward Coles, C.M.G., onetime Director of Prisons in Egypt. Having attended the Royal Naval College *Britannia*, Coles was appointed a Midshipman aboard H.M.S. *Hawke* on the Mediterranean Station in November 1897, and had risen to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914.

Appointed to the command of the Acasta class destroyer H.M.S. *Ambuscade* in June 1913 he saw action, with six other destroyers of the Fourth Destroyer Flotilla, during the Scarborough Raid on 16 December 1914. Coles was present at the Battle of Jutland, on which occasion he was commended for the manner in which he handled his command. *Ambuscade* launched her torpedo attacks between 11:00 a.m. and noon on 31 May, when the Fourth Flotilla closed with the German battle line on no less than three occasions - as a result two enemy cruisers were put out of action, but several of *Ambuscade's* consorts were badly damaged or sunk. For his services at Jutland Coles was awarded the D.S.O. and Russian Order of St. Anne (3rd Class); was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 6 July 1916); and recommended for early promotion. Duly advanced to Commander in December 1916, Coles took command of the destroyer *Plucky* in the same month, in which capacity he served until April 1918, when he came ashore to an appointment as C.O. of the *Fisgard* training establishment.

Coles was placed on the Retired List at his own request in January 1923, upon which he was advanced to Captain in April 1927. Recalled in August 1939, he appears to have been employed as a Convoy Routing Officer on the Staff of the U.K.'s Representative in Eire, from November 1940 until the end of hostilities, his service record stating 'not to be borne on ship's books'. He was finally placed back on the Retired List in December 1946.

Sold with a Royal Navy tie pin; a postcard photograph of the recipient; and copied research.

[www.dnw.co.uk](http://www.dnw.co.uk)

*all lots are illustrated on our website and are subject to buyers' premium at 24% (+VAT where applicable)*



**A Great War D.S.O. group of three awarded to Lieutenant J. Martin, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine, who was decorated and commissioned for his zeal and devotion to duty on the occasion that the lightly armed merchantman *Caspian* was attacked and sunk by the German submarine *U-34* in May 1917; the Captain having being killed, he took charge, only abandoning the ship after 23 of her crew were dead and all ammunition was spent - he later commanded the Q-ships *Dargle* and *Fresh Hope* 1917-18**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. Martin, R.N.R.) *good very fine* (3) *£1,000-£1,400*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 19 December 1917:

'In recognition of zeal and devotion to duty shown in carrying on the trade of the country during the War.'

**James Martin**, a native of Sunderland, was born in 1847 and was granted a temporary commission as a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve on 10 August 1915, aged 68. He was given command of the Admiralty trawler *Filey* from 30 August, armed with one 12 pounder gun. The following year he was discharged from the Royal Naval Reserve and had his commission cancelled due to misconduct in being drunk on board his ship on 20 January 1916. However, finding employment as Chief Officer of the lightly armed merchantman S.S. *Caspian* of the Mercantile Marine, Martin was to be redeemed by his actions the following year when on 20 May 1917, the highly successful German submarine *U-34* attacked the S.S. *Caspian* 3.5 miles off Alicante. During an action lasting over two hours, in which the Master, Arthur Douse, and 23 members of the crew were killed, Martin was left in charge of the *Caspian* and only after all the ammunition was used, the surviving crew members took to the boats. The U-boat then took just three prisoners aboard (the Chief Engineer, 2nd Officer and a gunner) and then proceeded to torpedo and sink the *Caspian*. Chief Officer Martin was awarded the D.S.O. for his zeal and devotion to duty on this occasion and gazetted a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve once more, later receiving his award at the hands of the King at Buckingham Palace on 11 September 1918. He was 70 years old at the time of the action and was stated at the time to be the oldest man ever to have won the decoration. Three other crew members received the D.S.C.

Martin's re-appointment as Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve was dated 19 May 1917 and he was given command of the Q-ship *Dargle* in the following month, a topsail schooner fitted out with a 4-inch and two 12-pounders. Operating out of Lerwick, she certainly had a number of encounters with enemy submarines.

In a lengthy patrol report sent to the Admiral Commanding, Orkney and Shetland, on 16 August 1917, Martin expressed his doubts about the *Dargle's* suitability for Q-ship operations:

'It is my opinion that this vessel owing to her uncommon build is marked and suspected by enemy submarines of being armed. Three times in my experience submarines have been in the vicinity and no attempt made to attack us has been made until we had a torpedo fired at us. As a decoy ship she is a failure, and I should recommend her being handed back to her owners, and the guns, engines and material being taken out of her and fitted in a vessel more serviceable.'

Martin's report swiftly invoked the Admiral Commanding to send a scathing report to the C.-in-C. Grand Fleet:

'I consider that the present Commanding Officer of the Special Service Vessel *Dargle* is not suitable for appointment in command of a Special Service Vessel. Lieutenant J. Martin, R.N.R., is of an excitable temperament which is most undesirable. At various interviews he has not impressed me or members of my staff as being a suitable officer for his present command. He is constantly using his motors and does not appear to realise the importance of making his vessel look like a peaceful merchant ship, as will be seen from the letter of the Rear-Admiral, Stornaway ... I am therefore desirous of giving her another trial under a new Commanding Officer and submit that Lieutenant Martin may be relieved.'

As a result, according to Carson Ritchie's *Q-Ships*:

'Martin resigned from his command on the grounds of ill-health, but Captain James Startin, Senior Naval Officer, Granton, who felt that he was a very capable officer, but 'certainly difficult as regards naval etiquette and discipline', had him transferred to another vessel. A year later, as commander of the *Fresh Hope*, another sailing Q-ship, Martin justified this good opinion by bringing the fore-and-aft schooner into an encounter with a U-boat on which he scored four direct hits.'

Lieutenant Martin was placed on the retired list on 28 June 1920 and died in 1929 aged 82.

Sold with copied research and medal roll extracts, that shows that the recipient additionally received the 1914-15 Star. Another Lieutenant J. Martin (John Martin) is also on the medal roll of the Royal Naval Reserve, also entitled to a 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, and Victory Medal.





**A Great War D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Collard, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, attached Egyptian Army, who commanded the 14th Sudanese during the Great War, and was six times Mentioned in Despatches**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Lieut. A. M. Collard. 1/D.C.L.I.) engraved in the usual running script associated with this Regiment; 1914-15 Star (Major A. M. Collard. D. of Corn. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. A. M. Collard.); **Egypt, Kingdom**, Order of the Nile, Officer's breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with poinçon mark to base of reverse tassel, mounted court-style as worn, *generally very fine and better* (7) *£1,400-£1,800*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

Egyptian Order of the Nile, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 25 July 1916.

French Legion of Honour, Fifth Class *London Gazette* 14 July 1917.

**Alfred Methven Collard** was born in 1877 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 5 September 1896. He served with them as part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force on the North-west Frontier of India 1897-98, and was promoted Lieutenant on 23 December 1898, and Captain on 19 February 1904. Seconded to the Egyptian Army on 31 December 1908, he commanded the 14th Sudanese, Egyptian Army during the Great War, first entering the Suvla Bay theatre of War on 25 September 1915, and then later served on the Staff as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General. For his services during the Great War he was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order; was six times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 13 July 1916, 25 September 1916, 15 May 1917, 11 December 1917, 20 December 1918, and 12 January 1920); and was awarded the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.



**A Great War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Commander E. Duffett, Royal Navy, whose career in the Royal Navy spanned almost half a century**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, Hallmarks for London 1918; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (E. Duffett, Ldg. Sean., H.M.S. Active); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (E. Duffett, Gunr. R.N., H.M.S. Cygnet.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. E. Duffett. R.N.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *very light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (5)

*£1,000-£1,400*

*Provenance:* Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 1996.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 April 1919:

'For valuable services in connection with recruiting.'

**Edward Duffett** served very nearly fifty years in the Royal Navy, commencing his time as a Boy 2nd Class in 1870 and ultimately receiving the O.B.E. as a Lieutenant-Commander on 1 April 1919. Born in Portsea, Hampshire, on 3 September 1855 he joined the service as a Boy 2nd Class serving in H.M.S. *Inconstant* on 13 April 1870. He served in H.M.S. *Spartan* for two years and was advanced Able Seaman in June 1875. Drafted to H.M.S. *Active* on 15 April 1877, he served in her during the South African War, rising to Leading Seaman in April 1878 and to Petty Officer 2nd Class in April 1879 with immediate advancement to Petty Officer 1st Class one month later. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 November 1883 as a Petty Officer 1st Class aboard H.M.S. *Neptune* just two months prior to his promotion to Gunner, R.N., on 4 January 1884, when he was appointed to H.M.S. *Cygnet* for her commission ending on 15 March 1887.

Duffett subsequently served as a Gunner R.N. aboard H.M. Ships *Cygnet* (1884-87), *St. Vincent* (1887-90), *Gannet* (1890-94), *Excellent* (1894-1900), and *Tamar* (1900-02), and received promotion to Chief Gunner R.N. on 1 April 1903. He served on the books of H.M.S. *President* (1906-08) and was commissioned as a Lieutenant in October 1908. When due to be placed on the Retired List on reaching the age of 55 years in September 1910 he received special dispensation, retaining employment in the Recruiting Service since he was 'very largely responsible for working up the recruiting in his District', serving on the books in H.M.S. *Pembroke* from April 1911 to the cessation of hostilities for duties with the East London Recruiting District. He received promotion to Lieutenant-Commander on 1 October 1916, and was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire at the end of the War. Reverting to the Retired List on 1 January 1920, he died from chronic bronchitis on 26 February 1942, aged 86 years.

*Note:* Duplicate South Africa Medal and clasp issued on 16 February 1887.

**A Great War O.B.E. group of three awarded to Captain R. L. Way, Royal Navy**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, Hallmarks for London 1919; British War and Victory Medals (Commr. R. L. Way. R.N.) mounted as worn and housed, together with the related miniature awards, in a fitted case, the lid embossed 'R.L.W.', *good very fine* (3) *£160-£200*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919:

'In recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the War.'

**Robert Lewis Way** was born in Mayfair, London, on 29 September 1877, the son of Captain John L. Way, R.N. Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant on 15 March 1897, he was promoted Lieutenant on 15 March 1899, and served as torpedo lieutenant in the battleship H.M.S. *Magnificent* from 16 July 1904 to 16 February 1907. Briefly on the staff in H.M.S. *Vernon*, he subsequently served as torpedo officer in H.M.S. *Venerable* in the Channel Squadron, before being appointed to H.M.S. *Implacable* as First and Torpedo Officer. After just over two years there, he then served in H.M.S. *Carnarvon* of the Home Fleet's Third Division as First and Torpedo Officer. Promoted Commander on 30 June 1912, he was appointed to the Second Destroyer Flotilla's depot ship, H.M.S. *Blake* as executive officer on 31 July 1912, and served there for almost the entire Great War, until being appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Aquarius* on 30 March 1918. Appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire at the end of the War, Way's command of H.M.S. *Aquarius* ended on 17 February 1920 and he was placed on the books of H.M.S. *Victory* for unpaid time, before transferring to the Retired List on 23 March 1922. He was promoted Captain (retired) on 29 September 1922, on his 45th birthday, and died of bronchitis at Shoreham, Sussex, on 29 October 1928.

**6 A post-War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Colour-Sergeant W. A. Cole, Seaforth Highlanders**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type officer's breast badge; 1914 Star (2144 Pte. W. A. Cole. 1/4 Sea: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (2144 C. Sjt. W. A. Cole. Seaforth; Coronation 1953, together with a companion mounted set of five miniatures, *good very fine* (10) **£180-£220**

O.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 1 January 1951: 'For public service in Nyasaland.' He was a member of the Tobacco Control Commission and Native Tobacco Board.

**William Alec Cole** served in France with the 1/4th Seaforth Highlanders from 7 November 1914, but is not entitled to the Clasp as explained in the regimental history: 'It was at Ecques that scarlet fever broke out, which not only kept the Battalion for a long time out of the front line, but also formed grounds for the refusal to award to its members the bar to the 1914 Star, despite the Battalion's being shown in the Order of Battle of the first seven divisions for November 1914.'

**7 A Second War M.B.E. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant Ernest Archer, Royal Navy, for services in H.M.S. London**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (J.11876 E. Archer. L.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.11876 E. Archer. P.O. R.N.) these last three mounted as worn; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (Cd. Gnr. E. Archer. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, together with named card box of issue for the last four, *the Great War medals very fine, otherwise extremely fine* (9) **£200-£260**

M.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 2 June 1943: 'Lieutenant Ernest Archer, H.M.S. London.'

**8**



**A Second War 'North-West Europe operations' M.B.E. group of eight awarded to Captain P. Law, Army Air Corps and Parachute Regiment**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Capt. P. Law, M.B.E., A.A.C.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar (Lieut. P. Law, M.B.E., Para. Regt.) mounted as worn, *generally very fine or better* (8) **£800-£1,200**

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, August 1971; Dix Noonan Webb, June 2014.

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

**Peter Acheson Law** was born in 1921 into the Irish landed gentry and was educated St. Columba's College, Dublin. He attested for the Royal Irish Rifles (Territorials) in April 1939, received an emergency commission on 9 March 1940 and joined the 2nd Cameronians in June. In August 1941 he was posted to the Middle East, where he served as a parachute instructor with the rank of War Substantive Lieutenant. Transferring to the Parachute Regiment, Army Air Corps on 11 May 1943, he joined 21 Independent Parachute Company and was awarded his M.B.E. in respect of his services as a Temporary Captain with this unit in North-West Europe. Remaining with them he served in Palestine and later as a parachute instructor in India.

Law's Efficiency Medal (Parachute Regiment) and the bar (Royal Ulster Rifles) were both announced in the *London Gazette* 14 April 1950. Joining the Royal Berkshire Regiment Army Emergency Reserve of Officers in 1954 he remained in the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers until 1964 when he was removed on conviction by the Civil Power and deprived of the rank of Honorary Captain; the self-styled 'Juke Box King', he had been found guilty of fraud and was sentenced to six years in prison. He died on 2 June 1979.

Sold with copied research.

**9 A post-war M.B.E. group of five awarded to Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Ranulph Waye, Radley College Contingent, Army Cadet Force**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, in its *Royal Mint* case of issue and outer card box; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, the reverse dated '1950', with additional service bar, the reverse dated '1950', in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; Cadet Forces Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Lt. R. Waye. M.B.E. T.D.) *good very fine* (5) **£200-£260**

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1949: 'Major (acting) Ranulph Waye (52749), General List, Territorial Army, Radley College Junior Training Corps.'

T.D. and 1st Clasp awarded 21 April 1950. Sold with War Office forwarding letter.



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

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



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

'For services on patrol duties and submarine searching in Home Waters.'

The original recommendation states:

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Appointed C.O. of the C-2 in August 1917, Coltson remained similarly employed until May 1918, accompanying research revealing numerous patrols out of Mullion. He was recommended for advancement to the rank of Captain in the Royal Air Force, his Commanding Officer reporting:

'This officer has flown over 1300 hours on patrol. He has shown considerable initiative and sound judgement in all his work. He has flown in very rough weather, fog and mist, navigating his ship with great skill. He has carried out successfully a large amount of convoy work, and has engaged the enemy on several occasions. In view of this officer's services and conduct, I strongly recommend him for promotion to Captain, R.A.F.'

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

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

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



**A Great War M.C. group of five awarded to Captain G. K. Walker, Royal Engineers, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Capt. G. K. Walker. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. K. Walker.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Gilbert K. Walker.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) *£700-£900*

M.C. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917.

**Gilbert Kingsley Walker** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Northumbrian Divisional Engineers (Territorial Force) on 25 March 1915, and served with the Royal Engineers during the Great War as an acting Captain in the Egyptian theatre of War from 29 December 1915. For his services during the Great War he was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 1 January 1916 (France) and 21 July 1917 (Salonika)), and was awarded the Military Cross. He relinquished his commission on account of ill-health contracted on active service on 11 March 1919, retained the rank of Captain, and was entitled to a Silver War Badge.

*Note:* The recipient's Medal Index Card states that his first entry into a theatre of War was in Egypt on 29 December 1915; this would appear to be at variance with the fact that his first 'Mention' was on the Western Front in 1915.



**A Great War M.C. group of nine awarded to Major The Lord Rowallan, K.T., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Grenadier Guards, late Ayrshire Yeomanry, Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth and Empire 1945-59, Governor of Tasmania 1959-63**

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse inscribed 'Lt. Hon. T. G. P. Corbett Gren. Gds.(S.R.) Boyelles, 30th March, 1918'; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. Hon. T. G. P. Corbett. Ayr. Yeo); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. Hon. T. G. P. Corbett.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, the reverse officially dated '1943', mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (9) *£1,400-£1,800*

M.C. *London Gazette* 22 June 1918: Lt. the Hon. Thomas Geoffrey [sic] Polson Corbett, G. Gds., Spec. Res.

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a strong enemy attack a party of about fifty of the enemy succeeded in entering the front line. In conjunction with a frontal bombing attack he led a party over the open and attacked the enemy from the rear, with the result that the enemy were driven back, leaving nineteen of their dead in the trench. Later, under very heavy fire, and in full view of the enemy, he dug out some men who had been buried by enemy trench-mortar fire. He showed magnificent courage and resource.'

**Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett** was born at Hans Place, Chelsea, London, on 19 December 1895, and was educated at Eton. The First World War broke out when he was 18 and he went straight from school to the Army, serving with the Ayrshire Yeomanry at Gallipoli from late September 1915, and afterwards in Egypt and Palestine. After the second battle of Gaza, he was transferred to the Grenadier Guards, who he joined on the Western Front. On 30 March 1918, near Boyelles, France, he was badly wounded in his left leg when, under 'heavy fire and in full view of the enemy', he dug out wounded soldiers. For his deeds he was awarded the Military Cross. He uncomplainingly endured pain in his leg for the rest of his life.

The injury interrupted his military career. In 1933, he succeeded to his father's peerage. Just before the outbreak of the Second World War, the Territorial Army was being expanded and Lord Rowallan was asked to raise a new battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers which he trained on Scout lines and took to France in April 1940. At Dunkirk, he extricated his men and arms and brought them off from St Valery with the remnants of the 51st Division. Back in Scotland he was given command of a Young Soldiers' Battalion and later he was made responsible for training potential officers.

Lord Rowallan joined the Scout Movement in 1922 as a District Commissioner. In 1944, he became Scottish Headquarters Commissioner for the training of Scout Leaders and in the following year was appointed Chief Scout of the Commonwealth and Empire. Appointed K.B.E. in 1951 and a Knight of the Thistle in 1957, he was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by the universities of McGill, Canada (1948), Glasgow, Scotland (1952), and Birmingham, England (1957). Soon after his retirement as Chief Scout in 1959, Lord Rowallan was appointed Governor of Tasmania, holding this post until he retired in 1963 to his home at Rowallan Castle, Kilmarnock. He was also a Knight of the Order of St John of Jerusalem. In 1976 he published his autobiography, *Rowallan*, in Edinburgh. He died on 30 November 1977 at Glasgow, survived by his daughter and four of his five sons; his other son, John, a member of the Grenadier Guards, had been killed in action in Europe in 1944.

Sold with National Rifle Association bronze medal, Ashburton Shield (Corporal T G P Corbett. Eton College. Bisley 1914), two silver Ayrshire Yeomanry Rifle Club engraved winner medals, named and dated 1925 and 1926, and three Territorial Army Rifle Association shooting medals, one silver (1930), two bronze (1931 and 1934) all named to Major Corbett or Lord Rowallan; a small brass Key inscribed 'Scotch College Tasmania. The School Library opened Feb. 18th 1961 by his Excellency The Governor of Tasmania Lord Rowallan K.T. K.B.E. M.C.'; two related scouting medals, and a tunic ribbon bar; together with three related family silver Agricultural prize medals.

See Lot 786 for the recipient's mounted group of miniature medals, and Lot 775 for the Great War Memorial Plaque to his brother.



**A Great War M.C., inter-War K.P.M. group of seven awarded to Captain E. P. McIntosh, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 13th Lancers, and Indian Police Service, who was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry in Mesopotamia, and the King's Police Medal whilst serving as Superintendent of Police in the United Provinces**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; King's Police Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Eric Prideaux McIntosh, M.C., Indian Police Service); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. P. McIntosh.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Capt. E. P. McIntosh.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Pte. E. P. McIntosh, Lucknow A.F.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold II, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, French motto, with rosette on riband, *the last with enamel damage to obverse central medallion and lacking reverse central medallion, otherwise generally good very fine* (7) **£1,200-£1,600**

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in Mesopotamia. With a small patrol he penetrated the enemy's lines, returning undetected at daylight with four prisoners, including two officers, having extricated his patrol from a position of considerable danger.'

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1927: Eric Prideaux McIntosh, M.C., Superintendent, United Provinces Police.

**Eric Prideaux McIntosh** was born in India on 15 July 1890 and was joined the Indian Police as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in December 1911. He commissioned Second Lieutenant, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, on 4 August 1916, and served during the Great War attached to the 13th Lancers, being awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry in Mesopotamia. He subsequently re-joined the Indian Police, was promoted Superintendent in December 1923, and was awarded the King's Police Medal whilst serving as a Superintendent with the United Provinces Police. He retired on 21 April 1930.

Belgian Order of Leopold II unconfirmed.





**A scarce inter-War 'Palestine 1939' M.C. pair awarded to Lieutenant C. E. W. Hull, The Queen's Regiment, who was killed in action in the Second World War whilst fighting against Vichy forces in the Middle East in June 1941**

Military Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse undated as often issued in this period but privately inscribed 'Captain Charles E. W. Hull, The Queens Royal Regt. 1939', contained in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2/Lieut. C. E. W. Hull. The Queens R.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£1,800-£2,200*

M.C. *London Gazette* 14 July 1939: 'For gallant and distinguished service in Palestine: Second- Lieutenant Charles Edward Wetherall Hull, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey).'

The following information is based on details extracted from the regimental history:

2nd Lieutenant Hull was commanding a platoon during a major operation in Palestine against Abu Salani on 23 May 1939. The village was on high ground surrounded on every side but one by olive groves. As Hull's platoon moved in from the north they came under heavy fire which resulted in Major Beeton and two men killed, and three more wounded. The patrol returned to HQ at dusk with the bodies of 12 Arabs. It is probable that Hull was awarded the M.C. for this action. The regiment received 1 D.S.O., 4 M.Cs., 1 D.C.M, 4 M.Ms. and 8 mentions for services in Palestine.

During the Second World War Hull was officer commanding 'B' Company, 2nd Queen's between El Alamein and Mersa Matruh, and in December 1940 took part in the battle of Sidi Barrani. He was killed in action on 24 June, 1941 when, during the attack on the Damascus-Beirut road, his company came under heavy attack from machine-guns and armoured cars belonging to the Vichy French.

**Charles Edward Wetherall Hull** was born in 1917, son of Captain Leonard S. B. Hull, of Harpford, Devon. He was educated at Radley College, where he was a Cadet in the College Contingent, Junior Division, Officer Training Corps. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Queen's Regiment on 4 January 1936, and placed on the Supplementary Reserve of Officers. Killed in action on 26 June 1941, he is buried in Damascus Commonwealth War Cemetery.

**15 An unattributed Second War 1940 M.C. group of six**

Military Cross, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated 1940; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (6) *£600-£800*



An outstanding and well documented 'Sicily Landings' Immediate M.C. and Arnhem casualty group of six awarded to Captain F. Robson, Glider Pilot Regiment, Army Air Corps, who not only successfully landed his glider 250 yards short of the beach, 9 July 1943, but also, having swum ashore under fire, took part in 'a crawl through 20' of barbed wire covered by a pill box... marched 10 miles collecting 3 men of the ATK detachment and 6 of E Coy, and captured 2 pillboxes, 21 prisoners, 3 MGs and 1 ATK gun and reached Ponte Grande in the evening.' Robson subsequently piloted a Horsa as part of the airborne element of Operation Market Garden, 16-17 September 1944, and was wounded in both legs and taken prisoner of war at Arnhem three days later

Military Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1943'; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine* (6) **£6,000-£8,000**

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2002.

M.C. *London Gazette* 21 October 1943.

The original Recommendation states: 'Sicily 9 July 1943. This officer has shown outstanding gallantry and leadership in his first glider-borne operation. He landed his glider safely in the sea. He then helped those who were unable to swim to reach the shore. He showed the utmost coolness and leadership for 15 hours during which time he was an example to all. Although he was unarmed, he took two grenades and took part in the capture of a pill box in which 20 Italians were captured.'

**Foster Robson** was educated at Altrincham Grammar School, 'before joining up in June, 1940, was employed by the United Kingdom Gas Corporation as a pupil-engineer. His father is secretary and accountant to Altrincham Gas Company.' (newspaper cutting refers)

Robson was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Durham Light Infantry, in April 1941. He transferred to the Glider Pilot Regiment, Army Air Corps, and carried out pilot training at No. 21 Elementary Flying Training School, R.A.F. Booker from August 1942. Having advanced to Lieutenant in the same year, he progressed from training in Tiger Moths and Magisters, to the Hotspur Glider at No. 2 Glider Training School. He was posted to the Heavy Glider Conversion Unit in March 1943, where he converted to the Horsa.

Robson was posted for overseas operational flying to 2 Squadron, 1st Battalion at the end of May 1943. Having arrived in North Africa, he served as part of the 1st Airborne Division, Army Air Corps, during Operation *Ladbroke*, 9 July 1943. The latter being the glider landing by British airborne troops near Syracuse, Sicily, as part of Operation *Husky* - the Allied invasion of Sicily.



*Robson being supported at Arnhem, having been wounded and captured*

Responsible for three members of Battalion HQ, including the 2nd in command Major Brennan, and a number of men of the 2nd Battalion South Staffs (Air Landing Brigade), this was to be Robson's first glider-borne operation and is given the duty description in his log book 'Sousse "A" Sicily "Op 1." (Air Landing Brigade)'.

After a successful departure from Sousse in Tunisia, Robson's Waco Hadrian glider was towed by a Dakota of the U.S. Transport Command to a position off the coast of Sicily south of Syracuse where it was released for the glide in towards the shore. Although a number of the 136 Wacos and 8 Horsas were released too early by the towing craft and crashed too far out to sea, Robson was amongst those that successfully landed 250 yards from the beach. Immediately coming under fire and taking casualties, they swam for shore, with Robson assisting those unable to swim. Despite these exertions, he then joined the other five survivors in snaking through a twenty-foot belt of barbed wire, avoiding enemy fire, before embarking on a ten mile march punctuated by adventures. By the time they reached their parent element, they had taken twenty-one prisoners, three machine guns and an anti-tank gun, as the War Diary of the 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment records:

'Battalion HQ was carried in 4 Waco gliders, 3 of which landed in the sea. The first glider containing Lieutenant-Colonel McCardie, Captain Connellan and Lieutenant Roberts crashed in the sea 2 miles offshore; the party swam ashore losing 2 men drowned and the C. O. and Major Murray, the senior glider pilot after running the gauntlet of enemy patrols and fire reached Ponte Grande which was then held by us. The remainder were picked up by naval craft and taken to Suez... The second glider carrying the 2nd i/c - Major Brennan, the R.M.O. Captain Miller and Lieutenant Austin, crashed in the sea 250 yards offshore; Lieutenant Austin was killed by machine gun fire while on the glider. They swam ashore and Major Brennan, Captain Miller, the 2 glider Pilots, Lieutenants Impey and Robson, and 2 men moved off to join the Battalion. This involved a crawl through 20 feet of barbed wire covered by a pill box; clear then of the beach defences, they marched 10 miles collecting 3 men of the Anti-Tank detachment and 6 of E Company, and captured 2 pillboxes, 21 prisoners, 3 machine guns and 1 Anti-Tank gun and reached Ponte Grande in the evening. Lieutenant Impey accidentally shot himself with an enemy rifle and subsequently died. The 3rd glider carrying S Company Commanded by Major Hargroves and Captain the Rev. A. A. Buchanan landed on Cape Murro di Porco, surrounded by enemy machine gun posts and were captured... They rejoined the Battalion on 11 July. The 4th glider crashed in the sea 4 miles out. Lieutenant Warneford and 2 other ranks were drowned. Lieutenant Ashburnham, the R.S.M. and remainder of the party were picked up by naval craft and taken to Malta.'

Robson made a return to operational flying on 22 July 1943, and continued to serve at Sousse, Tunisia, throughout August. He returned to the UK, and was posted to R.A.F. Shrewton in January 1944. Advancing to Temporary Captain in March 1944, he served at R.A.F. Brize Norton before being posted to 19 Flight, F Squadron, Glider Pilot Regiment, at R.A.F. Broadwell. He transferred to 16 Flight in April 1944, and was appointed to the command of the Flight prior to its participation in Operation *Market* (the airborne element of the Operation *Market Garden*).

On the night of 16-17 September 1944, Captain Robson piloted Horsa Glider No. 589 as part of the airborne landing at Arnhem. On 20 September he was wounded in both legs and taken prisoner, his Log Book records '17 Sept 1944 Op. Market. Arnhem. [and later annotated] Sept 20 (Wounded L & R Legs & Taken Prisoner).'

In his book, *I Was A Stranger*, General Sir John Hackett recalls sharing a room with the recipient at Gronau Hospital, although 'he was moved out before too long.'

A newspaper cutting included in the lot offers the following on Robson:

'As a glider pilot of the 1st Airborne Division, he was wounded at Arnhem on September 20th, 1944, where he was picked up by the Germans and taken to Gronau Hospital, where he stayed for about 10 days, during which time he was operated upon. In an undermined condition, he was removed by cattle truck to Stalag 11B, where he had to wait for two days before being taken to Oflag IX/AH.

"The distance between these two camps," Captain Robson said, "was approximately 100 miles, and, due to the R.A.F.'s handiwork, the painful journey lasted 31 hours. There were 10 in my party, all of whom were in a grim state - we were just barely able to crawl along. We were placed in the camp hospital, where we stayed until well enough to hobble about. In this camp, there were more than 2,000 British prisoners, some of whom were the oldest inhabitants of any German prison camp, having been captured at Dunkirk in 1940..." In the teeth of the Western onslaught, Captain Robson was hastily removed from his camp and marched 20 miles a night for three consecutive nights, penetrating further into the heart of Germany. Most of the men forced to march were well over 45 years of age, and many dropped by the wayside, unable to go any further in their weakened state. Negotiations were in progress for the continuance of their "flight," when the Americans overran them.

"They just went mad, so crazed were they with relief and joy," Captain Robson told the *Guardian*.'

After his release from captivity by the 261st Infantry, U.S. Army, Captain Robson served as part of a Defence Unit at Eschwege, under the command of Colonel R. T. Holland, D.S.O., M.C., and thus qualified for 'the special award of the France and Germany Star' (War Office letter refers). Robson eventually returned to the UK on leave, and was able to see his new-born son for the first time.

Sold with the following original documents:

Two Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Books (13 August 1942 - 30 January 1944 and 6 February 1944 - 17 September 1944 respectively); prisoner of war identity card, complete with photograph of recipient and dated 11 January 1945; three P.O.W. camp postcards all sent from Oflag IX A, two of which are dated 10 October 1944 and 21 November 1944, and all are addressed to the recipient's wife at 'Colvin, Woodlands Road, Handforth, Cheshire, England'; a contemporary news cutting 'Arnhem Hero is Home Again'; several photographic images of recipient, and various other related documents, including a cutting from a magazine which has an image of the recipient shortly after being taken P.O.W. at Arnhem.

**Captain Briggs:** *The position is untenable. Can I have your permission to withdraw?*  
**Lieutenant-Colonel Frost:** *If it is untenable you may withdraw to your original position.*  
**Captain Briggs:** *Everything is comfortable. I am now going in with bayonets and grenades.*



The exceptional 'Battle of Arnhem' M.C. group of ten awarded to Colonel B. W. Briggs, 1st Parachute Brigade and Leicestershire Regiment, who, having served with the Paras in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, was among those who secured the northern end of Arnhem Bridge with Lieutenant-Colonel J. Frost's 2nd Battalion on the first night of Operation *Market Garden*, proceeding to command a composite force occupying buildings on the eastern perimeter. Only after nearly three days of close-quarter fighting, faced with continuous attacks by enemy artillery and armour and when 'every house was burnt down', did he begin to fall back - his wireless conversation with Frost exemplifying the spirit of the defence.

Fighting to the very end among a dwindling core of defenders, Briggs was finally taken prisoner and, while being transported east, was witness to, and a survivor of, the massacre at Brummen

Military Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945'; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major B. W. Briggs. M.C. R. Leicesters.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (Major B. W. Briggs. M.C. R. Leicesters.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (Lt. Col. B. W. Briggs. M.C. R. Leicesters.) mounted as worn, generally very fine (10) £36,000-£44,000



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

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services at Arnhem.'

The original recommendation states: 'Early on the night of D Day (September 17) Captain Briggs was given command of a mixed force of Brigade HQ, Signals, RE and Ordnance personnel, and ordered to hold an important sector East of Arnhem Bridge. The position was difficult to hold as fruit trees and shrubs gave the enemy a covered line of approach.

During the following two days the enemy repeatedly attacked this position with tanks and infantry in greatly superior numbers. They were driven back each time with heavy losses. The position was under continuous mortar fire. During the afternoon of D + 2 and morning of D + 3 the situation was made more difficult by the enemy setting fire to the houses Capt Briggs' party was occupying. In spite of this and resulting enemy infiltration he continued to hold the position until every house was burnt down. He then skilfully withdrew the remnants of his force to "A" Company's position and continued to fight with them.

Captain Briggs' skilful and inspiring leadership was an example to all and it was undoubtedly largely due to his efforts that the most important and difficult position was held for so long.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 October 1952:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Korea, during the period 1st January to 30th June, 1952.'

**Bernard Walter Briggs** was born in 1914 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 27 April 1940. He was promoted War Substantive Lieutenant on 27 October 1941 and Temporary Captain on 12 March 1942. A founder member of the Parachute Regiment, he served with them in North Africa, Sicily and Italy before joining 1st Parachute Brigade H.Q. as Staff Captain prior to Operation *Market Garden*.

### **1st Parachute Brigade at Arnhem**

The 1st Parachute Brigade's objectives during Operation *Market Garden* were to seize the crossings over the Lower Rhine at Arnhem and hold them for 48 hours until relieved by XXX Corps, coming 60 miles from the south. Commanded by Brigadier G. W. Lathbury, the Brigade was part of the British 1st Airborne Division (Major-General R. E. Urquhart) and consisted of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Parachute Battalions, together with Brigade Headquarters (of which Briggs was Staff Captain) and their Defence Platoon and 1st Airlanding Anti-Tank Battery, R.A., 1st Parachute Squadron, R.E., and 16 Parachute Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C. A total force of 9000 airborne troops were scheduled to arrive at Arnhem over 3 days with the 1st Parachute Brigade among those arriving on day one. Having encountered light flak but suffering no casualties en-route, 145 Dakotas of the USAAF took just ten minutes to drop 2700 men of the 1st Parachute Brigade Group on Drop Zone 'X', seven miles west of Arnhem Bridge. Briggs recording in his diary 'dropped Arnhem 1407hrs 17 Sep 44'.

Falling in with his unit, 1st Brigade HQ, under Major Tony Hibbert, Briggs immediately set off for Arnhem:

'John Frost, commanding 2nd Para Battalion, got off at good speed along the Southerly route next to the river, followed by 1st Brigade HQ. Moderate fire opened up early on 1st and 3rd Battalion fronts. After we'd been marching for two hours up roared General Urquhart. He was a reserved, gentle person but now he was really angry and asked me what the hell we were doing. I said we were advancing on the bridge, and he said, "I can see you're doing that but you're moving too bloody slowly, get your Brigade moving, Hibbert. Where's your Brigade Commander?" I told him he was back with the 3rd Battalion trying to push them forward faster, and off Urquhart went in a cloud of steam to find him. His parting words were, "Unless we can get to the bridge before those bloody tanks this is going to be a cock-up." I passed on the gist of the message to John Frost who was advancing along an unreconnoitred route and was up against more vigorous opposition than we'd been led to expect. We continued to advance behind the 2nd Battalion, and by now it was getting dark. We were in single file and strung out; it was our task to slip through to the bridge without getting involved in street fighting and it was important we kept quiet as the Germans were only two streets away.' (Major T. Hibbert's personal account refers).

### **Defence of the Perimeter**

Brigade HQ arrived at Arnhem Bridge at 20:45 just as the first men of 2nd Battalion were moving into buildings on the waterfront and each side of the ramp, establishing a firm hold on the northern approaches to the bridge. After conferring with Lieutenant-Colonel Frost it was decided that Brigade Headquarters would be established in the large three storey office building neighbouring Frost's own headquarters. This building had at one time been a hospital, but was now the headquarters of the Provincial Roads and Waterways Department. As only a portion of the 2nd Battalion had reached the Bridge at this time, and the arrival of Brigade Headquarters had more than doubled their strength, Hibbert in consultation with Major Digby Tatham-Warter, A Company, split his men into groups and posted them to a number of buildings which extended the perimeter as far as possible and increased the effectiveness of the defensive positions. Captain Briggs was given command of a combined force of Brigade HQ, Signalmen, Medics, Engineers and Ordnance personnel operating in infantrymen roles and positioned in a group of buildings east of the bridge. A night of sporadic fighting followed and at this stage Lt. Col. J. Frost, in overall command of troops at the bridge, believed the plan was still intact. However, no further members of the Parachute Brigade had yet managed to join the 750 or so now under siege at the bridge and during the Monday morning a sudden eruption of violent contacts with the enemy and persistent artillery fire left copious wreckage and dead and wounded on both sides. Amidst this continuing chaos, Briggs' force defended their positions for the next few days under continuous sniping, mortaring, shelling and enemy infantry infiltration, a task made even more difficult by the fruit trees and shrubs which provided the enemy with a covered line of approach to their positions. Movement was extremely dangerous but the dead were removed and the wounded taken to the comparative safety of cellars. With the coming of dusk on D+2, the perimeter had become ringed with flames as buildings were set on fire and German reinforcements, including Tiger tanks, started to converge on Arnhem from all directions:

'After a lull, the Germans started exerting more pressure. A new phase had begun. Rather than mount costly infantry attacks, the Germans would now destroy by artillery and tank shelling the houses in which the British were positioned. Some of the shells used were phosphorus to set the houses alight. The methodical bombardment which started that afternoon would, with the usual mortaring, continue until the end of the bridge action and the effects of it would eventually bring about the collapse of the airborne men's resistance. One building after another was hit, usually in one of the upper storeys, and started to burn or was steadily battered down... During the evening the first Tiger tanks, with their 88-millimetre guns, appeared and ran along the street between the Van Limburg Stirum School and the nearby houses [where Briggs and his men were positioned], systematically shelling each house as it went past, and spraying with machine-gun fire the crew of an anti-tank gun who tried to unsuccessfully to engage it... Sapper George Needham was in one of the first buildings, the school, to be hit by the tank: "Suddenly there was a terrific explosion underneath this flight of stairs. It was the first time the building had been hit by such a big shell. There was a tank on the ramp firing at point-blank range. We had been used to small arms fire and mortaring, but it was absolutely stunning when this explosion took place."

Another recipient of the tank's shelling was a house occupied by a mixed party of twelve Royal Army Ordnance Corps and Royal Signals men [under Briggs]. The RAOC party were weapons and ammunition specialists whose duty on this operation should have been to examine captured German stores. They had followed the 2nd Battalion into Arnhem on the Sunday evening and now found themselves defending this house. Private Kevin Heaney of the RAOC describes the shelling: "A shell came whooshing through the open bedroom window and hit the back of the house. The back wall became a pile of rubble, and the floor fell in. One of the signallers, resting on a bed in the back bedroom, came down with the floor and was trapped. He could not move, as his back was broken. Sergeant Mick Walker, one of our men, climbed down to give him a morphine injection. My pack was in the back bedroom and I was disappointed when this lost; I had not touched the rations inside. We then took shelter in a cellar and started hoping for the best. There was a noise at the top of the stairs, and someone started to wave a white handkerchief, but Mick Walker knocked this out of his hand. It was probably only more rubble falling down."

The remaining defenders evacuated the house and went to another nearby, but this also had to be given up. All this was a serious weakening of the eastern defences of the perimeter. Several men mentioned the courage shown by Captain Bernard Briggs, a Brigade HQ officer who was in command of this sector... The day came to end with the British force weakening not in spirit of resistance but in the means to resist.' (*Arnhem 1944: The Airborne Battle* by Martin Middlebrook refers).

The following day as the battle raged on, Captain Mackay, commander of A Troop, 1st Parachute Squadron R.E., leading the resistance in the now beleaguered school building adjacent to the northern end of the road ramp, overheard the following, now famous, wireless dialogue between Captain Briggs, still fighting to maintain control of his eastern perimeter section, and Johnny Frost in Battalion HQ on the west side of the ramp:

Captain Briggs: 'The position is untenable. Can I have your permission to withdraw?'

Lieutenant-Colonel Frost: 'If it is untenable you may withdraw to your original position.'

Captain Briggs: 'Everything is comfortable. I am now going in with bayonets and grenades.' (*By Air to Battle, The Official History of the British Paratroops in World War II* by Bob Caruthers refers).

The position was retaken but later that day (Wednesday), Briggs' force, shelled and burnt out of their position, was forced to retreat back towards the road bridge. The perimeter was finally beginning to shrink:

'Sensing that resistance was starting to fail, the Germans now launched a series of infantry attacks with close tank support from the east, trying to reach the area under the ramp. The last defence in front of this area had been the group of houses defended by Captain Briggs and a mixed group of Brigade HQ men, signallers and six RAOC men. But shelling had forced the evacuation of these men to a position under the ramp where they barricaded themselves in with some timbers. Private Kevin Heaney, one of the RAOC men, says 'The atmosphere and tension became unbearable. We were expecting to be attacked but uncertain from which direction this was going to come. The mood varied between hope and despair, and the lack of news from the rest of the diversion or of progress by Thirty Corps was bad for morale. A young officer [likely Briggs], a studious looking chap, gave us a pep talk, trying to be a morale booster, saying how well our brigade had done in North Africa and how our performance at Arnhem would go down in history.' (*Arnhem 1944: The Airborne Battle* by Martin Middlebrook refers).

Briggs' force then retreated to join the remnants of A Company positioned in houses west of the bridge. It was in this vicinity and around this time that Lieutenant Grayburn was awarded the only V.C. for the battle at Arnhem Bridge:

'There developed a series of vicious attacks and counter attacks by infantry and engineers from both sides in which the Germans placed explosive charges against the pillars supporting the archway and Royal Engineers led by Lieutenant Donald Hindley attempted to stop the demolition preparations. Hindley's party, accompanied by Lieutenant Grayburn and some of his A Company men, dashed out and removed the fuses from the charges around the piers supporting the arch - "a nerve-racking experience", says Hindley, "working a few feet away from a large quantity of explosives which could be fired at any moment." Grayburn was wounded again but returned after being treated, one arm in a sling and with bandaged head. Hindley says: "It was obvious that the enemy would quickly restore the fuses, and a second, heavier attack was made to try to remove the charges themselves. However, the enemy had by now moved up a tank to cover the work. We were mown down. Lieutenant Grayburn was killed- riddled with machine-gun fire. I escaped with flesh wounds in my shoulder and face".' (*ibid*)

### **Last Stand at the Bridge**

'The final stand was made, first in a warehouse, and then underneath the bridge, the total number still capable of fighting being about 110 men and five or six officers. The position was shelled by a German tank and armoured car, but they were unable to hit that part of the underside of the bridge where the defence was holding out...Every time a patrol went out it suffered casualties, and with each hour the situation became more and more hopeless. There was no ammunition, there had been no food for a long time, and hardly a man was but wounded.' (*By Air to Battle - The Official Account of the British Paratroops in World War II* by Bob Caruthers refers)

The Paras at Arnhem Bridge never actually surrendered as a group, but concern for the wounded brought the fighting finally to an end: 'As the last of our buildings were destroyed or set alight, attempts to re-occupy burned-out ruins failed as the ashes were too hot. John Frost, Doug Crawley, Father Egan, Pat Barnett and Digby Tatham-Warter were wounded and Freddie Gough took over command. By dusk Brigade HQ was being heavily shelled, the fires were out of control and the medical situation was getting pretty dire. In the basement of Brigade HQ we had by now nearly 300 wounded, many of them very seriously; they were packed like sardines and lying in the dark. They were now in danger of being burned alive as we had no water to tackle the fires eating into the house. We asked the Germans for a 2 hour truce and assistance to get the wounded out of the cellar who included a number of Germans. The Germans agreed but during the cease-fire they infiltrated the perimeter. The area round the bridge was ablaze and we no longer dominated it. We were down to around 100 unwounded and walking wounded, with about five rounds of ammunition per head. I formed the survivors into patrols of ten men and an officer, with orders to escape to the perimeter' (Major T. Hibbert's personal account refers).

### **Prisoner of War and Brummen truck massacre**

Briggs was captured the following morning, as recorded in his diary 'Captured Arnhem am 21 Sep (Thurs). Spent day in ruined church, & evening in Mission Hall. Moved early am.' The next entry in his diary states 'Arrived house outskirts Arnhem am 22 Sep. Left for Zutphen aft. 24 Sep. Massacre on way.' The massacre referred to occurred at Brummen as a lorry of mostly officers, including Briggs and Majors Hibbert, Cotterell and Byng-Lewis, were being transported in the direction of Zutphen on the way to German Prison Camps. The German guards becoming irritated by the victory sign the prisoners were making in the direction of the civilians, stopped the lorry, with one of the guards walking to the rear of the vehicle to warn the captured soldiers that if they continued, they would be shot. The warning was ignored by the paratroopers. Just before the Brummen Post Office, as the column slowed down to take a sharp bend in the road, two British officers jumped from the lorry in an escape attempt. One of them, Major Dennis Mumford, was soon caught, but the other, Major Tony Hibbert, was successful. Panicking in response, one of the German guards emptied his Schmeisser magazine on the men, killing or mortally wounding six prisoners. Among the dead was Major Anthony Cotterell, a war correspondent who had been at the defence of the Bridge at Arnhem.

Briggs survived the incident and was sent to permanent camp Oflag VII-B (Eichstatt, Bavaria). He was later route-marched to Stalag VII-A at Moosburg, the camp being liberated by U.S. Forces on 29 April 1945. He maintained a record of all his movements in captivity in his diary:

'Arrived house outskirts Arnhem am 22 Sep. Left for Zutphen aft. 24 Sep. Massacre on way.

Arrived warehouse Zutphen pm 24 Sep. Left for Enschede am 25 Sep.

Arrived warehouse Enschede pm 25 Sep. Left for Oberusel aft. 26 Sep. Journey down Rhine.

Interrogation Dulag Luft Oberusel pm 27 Sep. Left for Wetzlar aft. 6 Oct. 9 1/2 days Solitary

Arrived Transit Camp Wetzlar pm 6 Oct. Left for Limburg am 10 Oct.

Arrived Transit Camp Limburg pm 10 Oct. Left for Diez pm. 16 Oct.

Arrived Interrogation Centre (Army) Diez pm 16 Oct. Left for Limburg aft. 19 Oct. Solitary for 3 days. Lost Douglas. He rejoined at Hadamar 23 Oct.

Arrived Transit Camp Limburg aft. 19 Oct. Left for Hadamar aft. 20 Oct.

Arrived Transit Camp Hadamar aft. 20 Oct. Left for Eichstatt aft. 21 Jan (3 months)

Arrived Permanent Camp Eichstatt aft. 23 Jan. Left for Moosburg pm (2 3/4 months) March Route

Arrived Permanent Camp Moosburg am 22 Apr. Liberated Apr. 29th 45. (32 weeks since drop).'



***Korea, Kenya, and the Arabian Peninsula***

Arriving back in England on 10 May 1945, Briggs was advanced Captain in December before transferring to the Leicestershire Regiment three months later. He was promoted Major, attached Parachute Regiment, Depot Airborne Forces on 6 December 1950 and served at the Midland Brigade Training Centre before rejoining the Leicestershire Regiment for service in Korea. The 1st Battalion embarked in October 1951 from Hong Kong for Korea where Briggs commanded 'D' Company, 1st Battalion. Briggs was mentioned in despatches for his services during the campaign, in which Battalion won the last two Battle Honours of The Royal Leicestershire Regiment including, on 5 November, the Battle of Maryang San (afterwards known as the Gunpowder Plot Battle).

Returning to the UK, Briggs was appointed to the command of 'C' Company in 1953, before commanding the 1st Battalion's Coronation Detachment, 2 June 1953. He also served at the Army Air Transport Training & Development Centre, 1953-55. Briggs' impressive career saw him serve also in two further two campaigns, firstly with the 1st Kings African Rifles, in Kenya, 1955-57 and lastly as Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 1st Mobile Battalion Aden Protectorate Levies, on the Arabian Peninsula 1958-61. He retired 27 September 1961 and in later life he changed his name to Myddleton-Briggs.

Sold with the following original items and documents:

The recipient's Parachute Regiment Red Beret, complete with Badge and recipient's name stitched into lining, as worn on Arnhem Bridge, *slight moth damage*; M.I.D. Certificate, dated 10 October 1952; A card diary (in pencil) used by recipient from his 'arrival' in Arnhem to his repatriation to the UK; Aden Protectorate Levies Car Pennant; Several photographs from various stages of his service career; a hardback copy of '*Major Cotterell at Arnhem*' by Jennie Gray; and various copied research.

**18 A Second War Spitfire pilot's D.F.C. group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant G. F. Thonton, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve: serving with 2 Squadron, his squadron flew reconnaissance missions in support of the D-Day landings and played an important role in the destruction of the German Army in the Falaise Pocket; and in 1945 he was credited with destroying enemy motor launches and a midget submarine, during strafing attacks in Holland**

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945', in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine and better* (5) *£1,800-£2,200*



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 2 October 1945 'Flt. Lt. G. F. Thornton, R.A.F.V.R., No. 2 Sqn.'

An original newspaper cuttings with the group shed light on Thornton's recommendation for the award of the D.F.C. Under the headline 'An Outstanding Pilot', and clearly taken from his original recommendation, it states: 'An outstanding flight reconnaissance pilot who has taken part in numerous photographic tactical and artillery reconnaissances. Adverse weather or opposition has never deterred him from completing his allotted tasks... on one occasion in March 1945, when flying a reconnaissance mission in Holland, he located two motor launches towing a midget submarine and, despite intense anti-aircraft fire, he immediately made a telling attack, destroying both launches and one of the midget submarines. On the homeward flight, Flight Lieutenant Thornton attacked and damaged another large motor-launch. This is typical of the courage, skill and determination which this Officer has displayed throughout his operational career.'

**George Francis Thornton** was born in Brighton in 1922 and enlisted into the Royal Air Force in June 1941. He trained in Canada and the U.S.A. to become a pilot and in 1942 he was a student at No. 3 British Flying School in Miami, U.S.A. Awarded his flying badge on 25 September 1942 and passing out with an Order of Merit, he was immediately promoted to the rank of Sergeant Pilot. His service between then and mid 1944 is unknown. However newspaper cuttings, photographs and other items with the group; as well as his D.F.C. recommendation, make it clear he served with Number 2 Squadron R.A.F. from at least its time in Normandy, until the end of the War.

After service in France, from June 1940 2 Squadron served in a tactical reconnaissance role. Serving back in the UK from this date, between April 1942 and November 1944, 2 Squadron was equipped with Mustang 1,1a and II's and after that, Spitfire Mk XIV's. In 1944 the squadron took part in the preparations for D-Day, surveying German defences over the Atlantic Wall. On D-Day itself 2 Squadron acted as artillery spotters for the Royal Navy, who were to unleash a massive naval bombardment on the German beach defences. In July 1944 the Squadron returned to French soil as part of 35 Wing and from late July until late August, the squadron played a leading role in the discovery and destruction of the Germany Army in the Falaise Pocket, the decisive engagement of the Battle of Normandy. During the rest of the war it accompanied the 21st Army Group, on the left flank of the allied advance, ending the war at Twente, in the eastern Netherlands.

Post-War Thornton served with 208 Squadron in East Africa, and later as a test pilot for De Havilland. In a 1955 interview he is noted as test flying Vampires.

Sold with Flight Lieutenant Thonton's Royal Air Force Uniform, comprising: Tunic, with four front buttons and integrated waist belt, Flight Lieutenants rank braid on sleeves, and with R.A.F. pilot's wings and marks where riband bar has been removed; three pairs of matching R.A.F. trousers; R.A.F., with gilt-metal insignia and a pair of U.S. Air Force A-9 leather, fleece lined flying gloves. Some minor moth/age damage, generally good condition overall. Gloves have suffered from mildew on leather and could do with a leather polish, inside/wool unaffected and near perfect. Also a post war leather flight suit name tag; 2 Squadron unit patch and No. 3 British Flying School in Miami completion of flying training award plate certificate.

Additionally sold with the following photographs and documents: An original 35 Wing booklet made up of a services of original aerial photographs of German ground targets, maps and typed commentary, 'This is the story of 35 days in 35 Wing who watched and helped in the destruction of a German Army 28 July - 31 August 1944'; Three large portrait photographs of the Thornton in uniform; two group photographs of no. 2 Squadron R.A.F. pilots posed in front of a Spitfire and another of no.9 Initial Training Wing; a selection of loose photographs, many with Spitfires and later types; a number of newspaper cuttings relating to Thornton's service and the award of the D.F.C.; Selection of school reports from the 1930's and several aviation magazines from the late 1940's- early 50's, some with details of Thornton.





**The unique Atbara D.C.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant, later Major, George Hilton, Scots Guards, attached Egyptian Army, who was wounded at the battle of the Atbara, was commissioned into the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry during service in South Africa, served during the operations in Jubaland and Somaliland in 1901, and was twice wounded on the Western Front with the King's Own Scottish Borderers and retired as a Wing Commander R.A.F. in 1921**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (Sergt. G. Hilton. Sco: Gds. (8th. April 1898)); Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (9539 Sgt. G. Hilton. 12/ Bn: Sud: R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg (Lieut. G. Hilton, D of C. L.I.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Jubaland, Somaliland 1901 (2/Lieut. G. Hilton. D of C. L.I.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. G. Hilton. D.C.M. K.O. Sco. Bord.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major G. Hilton); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum, unnamed as issued, *minor contact marks, generally good very fine (8)* £5,000-£6,000

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

Only two D.C.M.s were awarded to the Scots Guards for the Sudan campaign 1898-99, the other being for Khartoum (Omdurman

**George Hilton** was born in November 1872 and attested for the Scots Guards in April 1892. He served during the Sudan campaign whilst attached to the 12th Battalion, Sudanese Regiment, Egyptian Army, and was present at the Battle of the Atbara, 8 April 1898, where he was wounded (Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 22 May 1898), and awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal), and at the Battle of Khartoum, 2 September 1898 (Queen's medal, and Khedive's medal with two Clasps).

Returning to his parent Regiment, he served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and was present at the advance on Kimberley, including the actions at Belmont, 23 November 1899, Enslin, Modder River, 28 November 1899, and Magersfontein. He was also present during the operations in the Orange Free State, including the actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein, 10 March 1900, Vet River, and Zand River. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 23 May 1900, he was present with his new Regiment in the Transvaal, including the actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Remaining on the African continent, Hilton served in Somaliland from 17 January to 11 October 1901, and took part in operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland under the command of Colonel Ternan from January to April 1901; he also served during the operations against the Mullah Muhammed-bin-Abdullah in Somaliland under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Swayne from May to July 1901. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 January 1904, he was appointed Adjutant of the Volunteer Battalion (later Territorial Force) on 9 June 1906, continuing in this post for the next three years.

Hilton transferred as a Captain to the King's Own Scottish Borderers on 17 April 1909, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 December 1914. Twice wounded, he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915) and was awarded the Brevet of Major on 3 June 1915, before moving to the Staff as a General Staff Officer on 25 September 1915. Mentioned in Despatches in the 1916 New Year's Honours' List (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916), he served as Brigade Major from 18 May 1916, before returning to the U.K. as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at the War Office on 13 June 1917, moving over to the Air Board (later Air Ministry) on 4 February 1918. He retired on 7 September 1921, in the rank of Wing Commander in the Royal Air Force.



**A fine 'Omdurman' D.C.M. awarded to Colour-Sergeant W. J. Evans, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was taken prisoner at Spion Kop, and was afterwards Lieutenant & Quartermaster in the Leinster Regiment**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (Cr. Sgt. W. Evans. Lan: Fus: (2nd Sept: 1898)); Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (2184 C/Srgt. W. Evans 2/Lan: Fus:); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (2184 C. Sgt. W. Evans, Lanc: Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2184 Clr:-Serjt: W. Evans. Lanc: Fus:); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Q.M. Sjt: W. Evans, Garr. St.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (2184 Color. Sergt. W. Evans, 2nd L.F.) together with an unmounted set of six miniature dress medals, *the miniatures very fine or better and some lacking ribbons, the full-size with edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise about nearly very fine* (12) £3,000-£4,000

Only 2 D.C.M.s awarded to the Lancashire Fusiliers for the Sudan campaign 1898-99.

**William James Evans** attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers on 7 June 1887. Promoted to Lance-Corporal in December 1889; Corporal in March 1891; Sergeant in December 1892 and Colour Sergeant in August 1895. With the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, he served in the Sudan campaign of 1896-98 and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his service at the battle of Omdurman, 2 September 1898 (*London Gazette* 15 November 1898). He then went on to serve with the regiment in the Boer War. He was reported 'missing in action' at the battle of Spion Kop, 24 January 1900, but had been taken prisoner by the Boers and was later released. Evans was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant in April 1905 and was awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. in 1907, serving with the Garrison Staff. In May 1914 he was promoted to a commission as Quartermaster in the Leinster Regiment.

Following the onset of the Great War he was posted to the 5th (Extra Reserve) Battalion Leinster Regiment and Hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster. It was when he was stationed at the Curragh, that Lieutenant Evans was found dead on 27 May 1916, aged 47 years. It was established that he had shot himself. He had left a letter to his wife stating that 'he could not take the strain any longer'. Whether the 'strain' was due to the conditions prevailing in Ireland at the time - one could only surmise. He was buried in the Curragh Military Cemetery, Co. Kildare. He was the son of John Richard and Margaret Evans and the husband of Blanche Elizabeth Evans, of 14 Benbow Street, Stoke, Devonport.

With original Memorial scroll named to 'Lieut. & Qr. Mr. William James Evans, D.C.M. Leinster Regt.'; together with extensive copied research on paper and C.D.



**A Boer War D.C.M. group of seven awarded to Quartermaster and Captain C. McPhail, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, late Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant, Royal Field Artillery who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services during both the Boer War and the Great War**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (48148 S: Sjt: Far: C. McPhail. 79th Bty: R.F.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (48148 S: S: Fr: C. McPhail, 79th Bty: R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (48148 S. Serjt: - Far: C. McPhail. R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (Q.M. & Lieut. C. McPhail. D.C.M. A.V.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Q.M. & Capt. C. McPhail.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (48148 Far. Q.M. Sjt. C. McPhail. R.F.A.) *light contact marks overall, therefore very fine (7)* *£1,400-£1,800*

*Provenance:* Spink April 2012

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

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

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 10 September 1901 (South Africa); 16 January 1918 (Egyptian Expeditionary Force)

**Charles McPhail** was born in Edinburgh in 1871. He enlisted in the Royal Artillery in Liverpool as a Boy in March 1885 and joined the 52nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery on 15 August 1889. Posted Sergeant Farrier, 79th Battery, Royal Field Artillery in July 1895, he served with the latter in South Africa from 13 November 1899 until 21 October 1902 where he was in charge of Veterinary Hospitals, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in the rank Staff Sergeant Farrier, the recommendation bearing the date 29 November 1900.

Proceeding to India, McPhail was posted to 24th Battery on 1 October 1904 and promoted Quarter-Master Sergeant later the same month, before returning to England in April 1905 and receiving his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with gratuity the same year. He was discharged on 21 October 1906 after 21 years and 232 days' service, finding civil employment as Head Traveller with Carr & Co., Biscuit Manufacturers in Leeds.

With the outbreak of the Great War McPhail was asked to report for duty on 9 August 1914 to serve with the Army Veterinary Corps, Northumbrian Division. Commissioned Temporary Quartermaster and Lieutenant, Royal Army Veterinary Corps on 21 February 1915, he served in the Egyptian Theatre from 3 March 1915 and was the officer in charge of the Base Depot of Veterinary Stores for the supply of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force from November 1915 to July 1919. Promoted Honorary Captain on 21 February 1918, he relinquished his commission on 8 January 1920, retaining the rank of Quartermaster & Captain, and subsequently lived in Headingly, Leeds.

Sold with copied research.

**22 A Great War 1914 'Battle of the Aisne' D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant W. J. J. Leach, Royal Army Medical Corps**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (18722 Pte W. J. J. Leach. R.A.M.C.) *contact marks, good fine* *£600-£800*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1914:

'For exceptionally good work at the dressing stations at Bucy Le Long and St. Marguerite, during the bombardment of the 14th to the 18th September.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 October 1914 (Sir John French).

**William J. J. Leach** (also listed as 'Leech') served during the Great War with the Royal Army Medical Corps in the French theatre of war from 22 August 1914.

**23 A Great War 1915 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant R. Robertson, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (11589 L. Cpl. H. [sic] Robertson. 2/H.L.I.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (11589 Cpl. R. Robertson. 2/High: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (11589 Pte. R. Robertson. H.L.I.) mounted for display, *letter 't' of surname over-struck on BWM, generally very fine or better (4)* *£700-£900*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 June 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry during the campaign. He has always volunteered for night patrolling or any dangerous work, and has shown a splendid example of devotion to duty in the performance of it.'

**R. Robertson** served during the Great War with the Highland Light Infantry in the French theatre of war from 14 August 1914. He subsequently advanced to Sergeant and was attached to the King's Own Scottish Borderers before returning to the 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.

24



**A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal E. McDermott, Connaught Rangers, for his gallantry at Ypres, April to May 1915**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9273 L.Cpl. E. Mc.Dermott. Conn: Rang.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (9273 L. Cpl. E. Mc.Dermott. 2/Conn: Rang.); British War and Victory Medals (9273 Pte. E. Mc Dermott. Conn. Rang.) *light contact marks, very fine* (4) *£1,000-£1,400*

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and ability from the 24th April to 4 May 1915, near Ypres, when he was in charge of a party laying and working the line to Brigade Report centre. He showed the greatest courage and resource, frequently under heavy fire, and set a fine example to all under his command of devotion to duty.'

**Edward McDermott** attested for the Connaught Rangers and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. He was awarded his D.C.M. whilst attached to 'C' Section, Lahore Divisional Signal Company.

25



**A fine King's African Rifles D.C.M. group of six awarded to Company Quarter-Master Sergeant Masauri, 2/1 King's African Rifles**

King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (28 C.Q.M. Sjt. Masauri, 2/1 K.A.R.); Ashanti 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi (92 Pte. Masauri [*sic*], 1st K.A.R.C.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 3 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Somaliland 1908-10, Nyasaland 1915 (92 L.Corp'l: Masauri, 1st K. African R.); 1914-15 Star (BR 28 Sjt. Masauri 1/K.A.R.); British War and Victory Medals (BR 28 C.Q.M.S. Masauri 1/K A R) *the second and third polished, good fine, otherwise good very fine and rare* (6) *£2,400-£2,800*

D.C.M. *Nyasaland Gazette* 31 May 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry during a patrol action on Lureko River, Portuguese East Africa, on 9th April 1918. With three men he held off a strong enemy attack on the convoy until reinforced, when he again engaged the enemy and saved the baggage. Though severely wounded he bravely continued to direct his party until he fell and was carried out of action.'

**Masauri** was a member of the Yao tribe from the Mlanje district who attested for the King's African Rifles on 17 October 1899, aged 19. He served in the Ashanti Expedition of 1900, including actions at Kumassi on 6 August and at Abuassi on 30 September (Medal & clasp); in the Somaliland Expedition 1902-04 (Medal & clasp); the Somaliland Expedition of 1908-10, from 6 January 1909 to 23 January 1910 (clasp); and in the Native Rebellion in Nyasaland in 1915 (clasp).

During the Great War, as cited above, he was dangerously wounded in Portuguese East Africa in April 1918, and awarded the King's African Rifles D.C.M. Masauri was finally discharged as medically unfit due to wounds and was in receipt of a Pension and Gratuity.

Sold with full service record.



**A Second War 1940 'Battle of Britain' period 'Bomb Disposal' G.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant K. Lythgoe, Royal Air Force**

George Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (515738 Sergt. Kenneth Lythgoe, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, extremely fine (4) £2,800-£3,200



*Provenance:* Bentley Priory Sale, Spink, September 2012.

G.M. *London Gazette* 21 January 1941: '515738 Sergeant Kenneth Lythgoe (in a joint citation with 1300504 Aircraftman 2nd Class Richard Nicholson and 998918 Aircraftman 2nd Class Arthur Simpson)

'These airmen, as members of a demolition party, have handled enemy bombs with great courage and disregard for their personal safety, on various dates during July, August, and September, 1940.'

The joint Recommendation states: 'These airmen, members of a demolition party, have handled and rendered harmless enemy bombs, with great courage and disregard for their personal safety, on various dates during July, August, and September. This has frequently necessitated long and difficult digging. Once they had to dig for eight days to a depth of 40 feet to expose the top of a bomb which they exploded in situ. On another occasion they dug 7 feet down to an unexploded bomb near a cottage. When the bomb was withdrawn by the demolition van, driven by Sergeant Lythgoe, it was found to be fitted with a type of fuse which they had been instructed not to remove. As the bomb could not be transported in the van, owing to the roughness of the ground, Aircraftmen Nicholson and Simpson carried it some five or six hundred yards to a suitable place for demolition. When a third bomb had been excavated with such difficulty, and withdrawn by towing cable and van, its fuse was found to be too badly damaged to be extracted, so the bomb was removed to a safe place and destroyed. In all, nine bombs have been handled by this party, all of whom, and especially these three airmen, have faced constant danger with the utmost courage.'

**Kenneth Lythgoe** was born in Wolverhampton on 4 December 1910 and served during the Second World War with the Royal Air Force as part of their Bomb Disposal Unit, based at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire.

In the early days of Bomb Disposal, the responsibility of Unexploded Ordnance of R.A.F. property rested with the Armament personnel. In 1940, 80 R.A.F. 'Demolition Sections' existed to carry out duties at the most important airfields in the U.K. which were called "X" (for explosive) Stations. The equipment available was primitive to say the least and there was minimal training in addition to the norm for the Armament Tradesman. Some primitive equipment and instruction was available for the purpose of these "X" Stations. The nominated personnel were known as "X" Station Demolition Squads and consisted of three Armament personnel of senior non-commissioned or junior non-commissioned rank. At the time the "X" Squads were operating, there was little information available on the German bombs and bomb components or even other types of enemy ammunition. The procedure followed by the "X" squads was to uncover or recover German bombs, unscrew the locking ring holding the electrical fuze and later remove the fuze. The bomb was then demolished in situ or transported to a safe site for disposal later. The fuze however was sent post haste to BD Headquarters for examination and dismantling to find a method of immunisation. Once a method for a particular fuze was determined and the necessary equipment manufactured it was sent to all squads with instructions and correct procedures for its use in dealing with that particular type of fuze. Accidents were commonplace when withdrawing bomb fuzes and were unavoidable in the early days but the "X" squads who carried out this dangerous operation gained a vast amount of knowledge about the enemy weapons they were dealing with.

Sergeant Lythgoe was one of the very first recipients of the George Medal, his award being gazetted just seventeen weeks after it was introduced by King George VI. His was one of just ten awards to the R.A.F. for Second World War bomb disposal.

Sold with Central Chancery letter of invitation to Buckingham Palace investiture dated 12 May 1941 and nine photographs of the recipient including one group photograph. Also sold with two books: *RAF UXB The wartime exploits of Royal Air Force Bomb Disposal Units* edited by Jim Jenkinson and *"Get Some In!" My wartime experiences with RAF Bomb Disposal*, by Merbyn F. Base.



**A fine post-War G.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant L. Scott, Metropolitan Police, late 21st Independent Parachute Company, Parachute Regiment, Army Air Corps, who gained his George Medal for gallantry in overpowering and arresting an armed and dangerous prison escapee - he had earlier seen combat in Italy and at Arnhem where his Company experienced intensive fighting while trapped within the Oosterbeek Perimeter**

George Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Laurence Scott) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (5731130 Cpl. L. Scott. AAC.); Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue (D.S. (2nd Cl.) Laurence Scott) *good very fine or better* (8)

*£4,000-£5,000*

G.M. *London Gazette* 14 February 1967: Laurence Scott, Sergeant, Metropolitan Police, London N.14 (in a joint citation with Sergeants Douglas Frank Albert Davies and Alexander Anthony Eist, Metropolitan Police [both awarded the B.E.M.]):

'In the course of an investigation into a series of house-breakings, Sergeants Davies and Scott established that the thieves were using a car hired in an assumed name. The car was seen parked outside a house and the officers decided to enter the house. Sergeant Eist and other officers were called in to help. With Sergeants Scott and Eist covering the sides of the house, Sergeant Davies knocked at the front door. While he was speaking to the woman who opened it, Sergeant Scott, watching through the letter box of a basement door, saw a man emerge from a room. He called out to this man that he was a police officer and asked him to open the door. The man returned to the room and later emerged, carrying a rifle, and ran across the passageway into the back garden. Sergeant Scott kicked the door open and followed him to the end of the garden. Here the man sat on a wall pointing the rifle at Scott and threatening to shoot if he came any nearer. Davies and Eist joined Sergeant Scott and Eist at once recognised the man as an escapee from prison. The man was well known to all three officers as a vicious and callous criminal. The man jumped down from the wall and made off across the next garden with Sergeants Scott and Eist in direct pursuit and Sergeant Davies attempting to cut him off from the rear. After covering a short distance, the gunman stopped and aimed the rifle at Scott and Eist in turn and threatened to shoot them. He then backed away from the officers, still levelling the gun at them. They threw flower pots at him and he turned and ran. At the end of the garden he stopped again, put the rifle to his shoulders, aimed it deliberately at Sergeant Scott who was nearest to him, and said he would shoot if he came any closer. Despite the threats Scott and Eist together closed with the man and with the assistance of Sergeant Davies who joined in the struggle, he was soon disarmed and overpowered. The rifle was found to be loaded with three 22 bullets and a fourth bullet in the breach ready for firing. After the arrest Sergeant Davies went to search the car in front of the house. He encountered and challenged a caller at the house who struck out at the officer and a violent struggle ensued in the course of which the two men fell together some eight feet into the basement area. Hearing the noise, another police officer came from the house and helped Sergeant Davies to overpower the second man.'

**Laurence Scott** was born Laurence Solomon on 13 March 1920 in Holborn, London. Called up on 20 June 1940 to the 8th Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, he volunteered for the Airborne Service and joined the 21st Independent Parachute Company, Army Air Corps at Hardwick, completing his jump training in September 1942. Now with the rank of Corporal, he saw combat in Italy during 1943 before his involvement at Arnhem where, on 17 September 1944, the 21st Independent Company jumped at the start of Operation *Market Garden*, marking the Drop Zones and Landing Zones for the first lift. Amid heavy fighting, the Company became trapped within the Oosterbeek Perimeter together with the survivors of the 1st Airborne Division. When the withdrawal was ordered Scott managed to avoid capture and eventually escaped across the Rhine to Nijmegen:

'It was Sunday and we were fighting in our last house in Oosterbeek village when we were told that we were to retreat. The house belonged to a Dutch dentist. It was in a mess, and some of his family were hiding in the cellar. We used to throw in sweets and other food when we could. We had heavy mortar and artillery barrage all the time - it was all noise. When the noise stopped we got worried, because then the troops would be coming in. We were told we were to withdraw across the Rhine at 10:00 p.m. When we knew, we went round telling the Dutch civilians. We didn't want to go; didn't want to leave them behind. We were resigned to fighting, to being killed. I felt so angry. It seemed such a waste. Nine days of fighting and all those people killed and wounded and we had to leave the Dutch people behind. We wanted to stay. We formed up in platoons outside on the grassland in the village at about 9:30 p.m. It was pitch black and raining really hard. We'd cut up bits of blanket and tied them over our boots and bayonets. The tails of our camouflage smocks were loose and it was so dark we had to hold onto each other's tails as we walked. Some people just sat down and went to sleep, they were so tired. I could see shadows on the ground. We were meant to leave with 1 Platoon but it was so dark that somehow we were left behind. It was lucky that we were left behind as 1 Platoon ran into a machine gun ambush and some were killed and wounded. Our C.O., Major Bob Wilson, was hit by a bullet that scraped the bridge of his nose and he was knocked out. We knew that the British artillery was across the river and were firing shells from two points on the far bank, about half a mile apart. So we knew where to head for and where the boats were going to be to get us across. Somehow four of us got separated from the platoon - Snowy Wheatley, Fred Weatherley, Lol Colbrooke and me. We huddled together in the woods by the river bank. I had my emergency rations of chocolate so we shared it and drank the rain. All the time there were lights going overhead, people shuffling past us - just shadows - and the Germans were mortaring us. We were so tired we carried on plodding along in the woods, past shadows of bodies on the ground - some dead, some asleep and so missing getting the boats and escaping.

We eventually passed Oosterbeek Church and Kate Von Horst's house and finally came across the tail end of the queue waiting by river for the boats. The front of the queue was in the water. Suddenly about 50 men panicked and rushed forwards to get to the boats. We decided to move away and walk down the river bank. Out of nowhere one of the boats came drifting towards us and into the bank right by us. It had broken down. We got in. It was a Canadian engineer's boat. They got the engine going but it failed again about halfway across. We were meant to have got rid of our rifles but I'd kept a German rifle - much better than ours - and used it to paddle across. When we reached the far bank, one of the Canadians said, "Go that way" and I set off in the pitch blackness and found myself alone. I kept falling into shell craters, climbing out, then falling into another until I eventually reached a road. As I walked on every now and then a British soldier would step out of the darkness and say "not far now" and point up the road. It was actually about five miles, but I was so tired I just kept trudging along. I still had blankets on my boots but I was too tired to stop and take them off.

Then, finally I reached a small tent with one of the Medical Corps in there. They gave me a cigarette and a small drink of rum or brandy. I waited until transport arrived and was taken to Elst, then to Nijmegen, which was held by the US. It was light by then and we were led into a big German school or barracks, given a bed in a dormitory and left to sleep. The next day, I went to the cookhouse and queued for tea. Some of the company had found each other and we stayed together. Then we saw our C.O., Major Wilson, at the end of the queue and we cheered as he'd survived, he'd made it across. He had a plaster over his nose where the bullet had hit him. At first he didn't recognise us as he was still dazed. Later in the day we left for Belgium in the TCVs and got shelled some of the way. We passed the British tanks and they'd really taken a hammering. Dead bodies were strewn everywhere. What a waste. We eventually got back to England in US Dakotas. We weren't relieved to get back. You see, there was all those w'd left behind, the Dutch people and our friends. When we got back home it was then that we started to find out who was missing.' (Laurence Scott's personal account of the retreat from Oosterbeek, Arnhem, refers).

The 21st Independent Parachute Company's performance at Arnhem had been exceptional; losing over one-third of its strength during the operation, its men were rewarded with one D.S.O., two M.C.s, one D.C.M, and five M.M.s.

Scott next travelled to Norway, his Company joining Divisional HQ and the 1st Airlanding Brigade overseeing the German surrender. Thereafter they joined the 6th Airborne Division in Palestine to serve in the role of policeman between fanatical terrorist organisations. He was demobbed in June 1946, shortly before the 21st Independent Parachute Company was disbanded.

After leaving the Army Scott went on to have a successful career in the Metropolitan Police Force, serving at Hornsey, Bow Street, Wood Green and Old Street and receiving the Police Long Service medal in 1967. The same year he was awarded the George Medal for bravery following the escape of four prisoners from H.M.P. Wormwood Scrubs. One of the escaped men, who had been serving 12 years for shooting the manager of a money lending firm, was discovered in a house in Green Lanes carrying a loaded rifle. After being threatened by the man Scott and other police officers overpowered him and arrested him. Involved in investigating untold murders and serious crimes during his 30 years with the force, he was notably present at the arrest of about 15 members of the Richardson gang on the day England won the football World Cup in 1966. He retired in 1976 and took up a position as a civilian CID clerk, finally fully retiring in aged 65 in 1985. He died in 2010.

Sold with a good assortment of original items and paperwork including:

A photograph album containing 44 captioned photographs, mostly original, some stock, 1943-46, includes images from Italy, Arnhem, Norway and Palestine; Soldier's Release Book; Bow Street Metropolitan Magistrates Court Police Reward Fund Certificate for Meritorious Service dated 7 October 1966; page from *London Gazette* dated 14 February 1967 containing recipient's G.M. citation; six good quality, medium and large photographs of the recipient, individual and small group, circa 1967; three large Metropolitan Police group photographs containing the recipient, 1946-63; letters of congratulation from New Scotland Yard and Whitehall; 10 Downing Street letter to the recipient informing him of the award of the G.M., dated 11 February 1967; letters from St. James's Palace regarding the G.M. investiture; a quantity of newspaper cuttings; photographs of the recipient in later life at Arnhem reunion events; and various copied research including the recipient's Record of Service.



### A rare Second War Burma Gallantry Medal awarded to Rifleman Saw Thein Maung, Burma Rifles

Burma Gallantry Medal, G.VI.R. (50056 Rfn. Saw Thein Maung 2 Burma Rifles) in a *Royal Mint* case, *nearly extremely fine, case slightly distressed, rare* £1,400-£1,800

Despite extensive research, no definitive trace of this award has been found in either the *London Gazette*, nor any local Government Orders. However, a 'Rifleman Saw Saw Maung, The Burma Rifles' is listed as having received the Burma Gallantry Medal (*London Gazette* 9 March 1943), although no number is given for him.

Only 207 Burma Gallantry Medals, and three Bars, were awarded during the period of its existence, from 1940-47.



**A fine Great War submariner's D.S.M. group of five awarded to Leading Stoker Henry Brassington, Royal Navy, for his part in the *E. 11*'s famous patrol in the Sea of Marmora in May 1915, that resulted in the destruction of at least 90 enemy vessels and the award of the V.C. to his skipper, Martin Nasmith**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (K.12223. H. Brassington, Sto. 1 Cl. H.M. Submarine. E11.); 1914-15 Star (K.12223. H. Brassington, D.S.M. Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.12223 H. Brassington. L.S to. R.N.) mounted as worn, pin lacking, *good very fine* (4) *£4,000-£5,000*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 13 September 1915 [with reference to the *London Gazette* of the 10th April and 21st May, 1915]:  
'For service in submarines in the Sea of Marmora.'

**Henry Brassington** was born on 9 August 1893, at Kentish Town, London. He joined the stoker branch of the Royal Navy on 28 August 1911, signing on for 12 years. Transferring to the submarine depot ship *Dolphin* in June 1914, he was serving as a Stoker 1st Class at the outbreak of hostilities later that year. He appears to have joined *E. 11* on 1 April 1915.

The spring of 1915 found the *E. 11* attached to the Fleet in the Mediterranean and, with Lieutenant-Commander Martin Eric Nasmith in command, she proceeded to make history at a rapid rate. It was in the middle of May that she left for her perilous passage through the Dardanelles, and before she was through them she ran into her first encounter with the enemy. When the Narrows had been successfully negotiated, and the submarine rose to get fresh bearings, two battleships were seen to be lying a little further on. Such an opportunity was not to be let slip without an effort, and, necessarily keeping the periscope above water, Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith at once proceeded to put his boat in a suitable position for launching a torpedo. Unfortunately, the Turks sighted the periscope a minute or two too soon, and instantly the battleships began blazing away with their light guns as hard as they could. At the same time they 'upped anchor' and got under way, so there was nothing for it but for the *E. 11* to dive and hide herself until the furore had subsided. She was far too slow to catch the battleships if she ran submerged, and if she rose to the surface she would almost certainly have been breached by a shell. After a little, therefore, she gently settled herself on the bottom of the Straits, and there she remained until dusk.

That same evening she pushed on into the Sea of Marmora, where for several days she alternately rested and cruised about without finding anything that was worth the expenditure of a torpedo. Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith made Constantinople the centre of his operations during the whole of this raid, and his first reward came one Sunday morning, just before half-past six, when a big gunboat was seen cruising off the port. The submarine was ready for instant action, and in less than a minute the fatal torpedo was underway. At 6.25 the gunboat was hit; at 6.30 she had sunk, but not without giving the *E. 11* something of a shock. While she was heeling well over to the water's edge, a shot was fired that went clean through the submarine's periscope, carrying away about four inches of the diameter a few feet from the base, and leaving the rest standing. Had the shot struck about six feet lower, it would very probably have made a breach in the conning tower, and so rendered the submarine helpless, as she would not have been able to dive.

The very next day brought an adventure which, if it was not so exciting, at any rate did not lack in interest. A big steamer was sighted making her way from Constantinople towards the Dardanelles, and the *E. 11* came to the surface a short distance ahead, fired a shot across her bows, and brought her to a standstill. There happened to be a facetious American newspaper correspondent on board, and when Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith hailed "Who are you?" - meaning, of course, to inquire what the ship was and what was her business - this gentleman replied by giving his own name and that of the paper for which he was working. This was not good enough for the *E. 11*. A few more questions elicited the fact that the ship was a Turkish transport, the *Nagara*, and when he got as far as that, Nasmith promptly replied, "Right. I am going to sink you". "May we have time to get off?" queried the newspaper man, by this time rather subdued. "Yes", came the answer from the submarine, "but be d..... quick about it."

The Turks were so quick that they upset two of their boats in lowering them, and capsized several men into the water, though all of them managed to get into safety again. Then Nasmith went on board the ship to see what she carried. There was a six-inch gun, destined to strengthen the forts on the Dardanelles; there were several sets of mountings for weapons of large calibre; and there was a great quantity of ammunition for heavy guns on its way to the Dardanelles. The ship was, in fact, loaded from keel to upper deck with war material; and when the crew, and the American correspondent, had withdrawn to a safe distance, the submarine drew off, fired a torpedo, and sent the ship to the bottom.

The most audacious act of the *E. 11* was, however, her raid on Constantinople itself. Early one morning, while she was slowly cruising off the mouth of the harbour, she hailed a Turkish merchantman to stop; but the enemy ignored the demand and ran for all he was worth toward the harbour, with the *E. 11* in hot pursuit. It may have been this incident that gave Nasmith his inspiration; but however that may be, the *E. 11* found herself early one morning lying actually within the port of Constantinople itself. Observations were cautiously taken, and it was seen that a number of enemy transports were lying alongside the wharfs and that some of them actually had troops on board. The harbour of Constantinople is traversed by tricky currents, and although the *E. 11* fired two torpedoes, neither of them hit the object at which it was aimed. Nasmith's intention was, of course, to sink the transports, and although the first torpedo did not do that, it blew up a barge with such force that the transport *Stamboul*, lying close by, was so badly damaged that she had to be run ashore in order to save herself from sinking. The second torpedo did not hit a ship, but it exploded against the quayside and destroyed a considerable length of it. In the Turkish capital itself the moral effect of this attack was tremendous. Hearing the explosion of the two torpedoes and the noise of the guns - for the Turkish batteries went on firing long after the *E. 11* was safely out of sight - the civil population jumped to the conclusion the Allied Fleet had arrived before their city.



This by no means ended the thrilling experiences of the *E. 11*. Before she set out on her return journey from the Sea of Marmora she had sunk in all one large gunboat, two transports, three small ships, and one ammunition ship (the *Nagara*), and had forced another store ship to run ashore; and when, on her way back, she was about to enter the Dardanelles again, Nasmith sighted another transport coming up astern, and he waited until she came along and then torpedoed her and sent her to the bottom. In all the *E. 11* destroyed eleven ships, no bad record for a small vessel with a crew of 30 officers and men, who had to face the gravest perils single-handed from the time they entered the Dardanelles until they left them. On the way out these perils were encountered in a most alarming form. As the *E. 11* was making her way seawards beneath the surface, those on board became aware of a resistance which was not of the sea, and every now and then a faint bump was heard against the vessel's side. Instinctively and instantly everyone on board realised what had happened.

The submarine had fouled the cable by which a floating mine was chained to its anchor on the sea bed, and the cable, instead of slipping past the smooth hull, had somehow become entangled in the forward hydroplanes. Any one of those ominous bumps might suffice to explode the mine and send the submarine to the bottom like a log. It was impossible for Nasmith to manoeuvre his boat in an effort to get rid of the thing, for he was passing through the most thickly mined area of the whole Straits, and any deviation from the set course would almost certainly have taken the boat straight to destruction. Nor could he rise to the surface and send a man out to detach the machine, for the churning screws of the patrol boats could be heard overhead. There was nothing for it but to carry on as slowly and as carefully as possible and to trust to Providence. For eleven miles the submarine crept on with sudden death dangling from her bows, a death from which those on board were saved only by the lightness of the bumps by which the mine had announced itself. A sharp blow would have detonated it. One can imagine what feelings of relief there were when the boat at last reached an area where she could 'break surface' in safety. Once afloat again, it did not take long to disentangle the cable and drop the mine over the side.

His courageous services brought Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith the award of the Victoria Cross, while the two other officers on board, Lieutenant Guy d'Oyly-Hughes and Lieutenant Robert Brown, R.N.R., received the Distinguished Service Cross. All the Petty Officers and men were granted the D.S.M.

Remarkably, Nasmith, his crew and the *E. 11* returned to the Sea of Marmora for two further protracted and highly successful patrols. On the first of them, in July-August 1915, which lasted for 29 days, they sank the Turkish battleship *Barbarossa*, a gunboat, six transports, a steamer and 23 dhows, in addition to bombarding enemy troops and other military objectives along the coast. And on the second, which lasted for 42 days in November-December 1915 - the longest patrol accomplished by any submarine to date - they sank a destroyer, 11 steamers and 35 sailing ships.

From the end of 1916 Brassington served above the waves in a variety of vessels, including the destroyer *Foyle* which, on the night of 15 March 1917, struck a mine killing twenty-seven of her crew of seventy. Fortunately, Brassington was only slightly wounded on this occasion. He was advanced to Leading Stoker in May 1918 and was discharged to shore 'Free' on 16 February 1920. Sold with copied discharge papers and a small photograph of him, with his father, wearing naval uniform with H.M.S. *Pembroke* cap tally.



**A Great War 1916 'Battle of Jutland' D.S.M., Second War B.E.M. group of six awarded to Chief Yeoman of Signals G. Whitby, Royal Navy, who was additionally Mentioned in Despatches for his services during the Battle of Jutland whilst serving in Admiral Jellicoe's flagship H.M.S. *Iron Duke***

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (182090. G. Whitby. Ch. Yeo. Sigs. H.M.S. Iron Duke. 31. May - 1. June. 1916.) *partially officially corrected*; British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (C.Y. Sig. George Whitby, D.S.M., C.182090.); 1914-15 Star (182090, G. Whitby. Ch. Y.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (128090, G. Whitby. C.Y.S., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (182090, George. Whitby. Ch. Yeo. Sigs. H.M.S. Pembroke) *good very fine* (6) *£1,000-£1,400*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917:  
'For service in the Battle of Jutland.'

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 2 June 1943.

**George Whitby** was born in West Ham, London, on 27 March 1879. Enlisting in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 31 October 1894, he was advanced Chief Yeoman of Signals on 29 June 1906, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 29 March 1912. His Great War service included service as Yeoman of Signals in H.M. Ships *Dido*, *Fearless*, *Hecla*, and *Iron Duke*, and it was in the latter ship, the flagship of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, that he served at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. During the battle, the *Iron Duke* fired 90 rounds from her 13.5-in guns, and 50 rounds from her secondary 6-in guns. Although some large-calibre German shells came close, *Iron Duke* suffered no damage or casualties. For his services at Jutland, Whitby was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 15 September 1916 - 'for services rendered by Petty Officers and men of the Grand Fleet in the action in the North Sea on the 31st May to 1st June 1916'), and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Demobilised to pension on 13 December 1919, he was subsequently employed as Chief Yeoman of Signals serving in the London recruiting office within both H.M.S. *Pembroke* and H.M.S. *President* and for his services in this role during the Second World War was awarded the British Empire Medal. He was released to Class A Reserve on 25 April 1946, aged 67, and died in Chelmsford, Essex, in July 1965



**A scarce Second War 'Norway 1940' D.S.M. group of four awarded to Able Seaman J. Mc C. Smith, Royal Navy, for gallantry in attempting to save a life during an air-raid on Harstad**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX.138633 J. Mc C. Smith. A.B. H.M.S. Delight.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly very fine* (4) *£1,000-£1,400*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 26 September 1940: 'For services in Norway, April-June 1940 - Able Seaman James Mc Culloch Smith, H.M.S. *Delight*.'

The Admiralty recommendation states:

'A.B. J. M. Smith, P/JX.138633, H.M.S. *Delight*.

John A. Smith, 2nd Class Steward, "Balteako".

On the evening of Monday, May 20th, during an air-raid on HARSTAD, a splinter of a bomb killed the bowman of the DELIGHT's motor boat which was alongside the "BALTEAKO" drawing provisions. Owing to being holed, the "BALTEAKO" proceeded to beach herself and the motor boat went adrift. Able Seaman Smith one of the DELIGHT's provision party lowered himself by a rope into a skiff and followed by J. A. Smith, 2nd Class Steward of the "BALTEAKO", managed to reach the motor boat before the skiff - also damaged - sank. The raid was still in progress and the attempt at rescue made against the advice of "BALTEAKO"'s Officers. The man they were attempting to assist was found to be dead.'



**A rare Second War 'Normandy Landings operations' D.S.M. awarded to Able Seaman D. E. Halladay, Royal Navy, who served aboard H.M. Landing Craft Guns (Large) No.1 on D-Day, 6 June 1944, shelling the German positions on Sword Beach and was decorated for the recovery and destruction of an enemy torpedo in "Juno" anchorage: he almost certainly went on to witness further action in the assault on Walcheren in November 1944, on which occasion No. 1 was sunk**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (A.B. D. E. Halladay, C/JX. 353658), *extremely fine*

*£800-£1,200*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1945: 'For outstanding courage, leadership and skill during the build-up of the Normandy bridgehead.'

The original recommendation states: 'For the recovery of a circling torpedo from the centre of Juno anchorage adjacent to "Cap Tourane", and for towing it away and destroying it by gunfire.'

**Donald Edward Halladay**, a native of Northampton, was serving in L.C.G. (L.) *No. 1* at the time of the above related deeds, the recommendation for his award being dated 5 August 1944. Landing Craft Guns (Large) were armed with two 4.7-inch guns, manned by Royal Marines, and several 20mm. Oerlikons, a formidable "punch" for such a small craft, though their high velocity guns were limited in coping with targets in dead ground as a result of their relatively low trajectory.

Fortunately for posterity's sake, one of Halladay's shipmates, Richard Blyth, wrote an account of *No. 1*'s part in the Normandy operations, an account that also makes direct reference to the recovery and destruction of the enemy torpedo referred to in the above recommendation:

'When we got to Sword Beach [on D-Day], it seemed as though every gun ever made was firing at the same time. You could hear the 15-inch warship shells going overhead, which sounded like a steam train. I could hear the Belfast's 6-inch guns fired in anger and L.C. G. (L.) *1* was firing at the gun emplacements that were attacking our forces going ashore. Having a flat bottom and shallow draught, we were able to get quite close ashore, so we could see more where the firing was coming from. Our skipper was quite a huntsman, as every time we went into action he blew his hunting horn and said "Tally Ho!"

We were firing for nearly four days continuously, until the beachhead was well established. We would re-arm our craft then go along the beach where we were needed and then started firing again, sometimes 5 or 6 miles inland. We had a Field Officer ashore who was watching the shortfall and who sent back corrections to the gun crews.

As we progressed we came to Le Havre, where the Germans were hauled up of a night time, and we had what was called the "Trout Line" which was a line of L.C.G.'s and L.C.F.'s in line from Le Havre to Arromanches. At night, "Jerry" came out to cause havoc on one-man torpedoes; they also had high explosive remote controlled motor boats, with which they tried to get us. They moved at about 35 knots.

One day we had been doing an indirect shoot for the Army, and as we arrived back at the harbour of Arromanches, our look-out saw a spent German torpedo floating in the harbour - towards the end the Germans adapted the torpedoes to float instead of sink, so that it acted like a mine. A Marine Officer and two sailors [Halladay and another] got in a small boat and went out to it. One of the sailors went over the side with a rope, dived down and secured it, and swam back to the small boat and then back to our craft and towed it out of the harbour for about a mile, then blew it up with gun fire. The sailors were recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal (D.S.M.). When we got back in the harbour all the ships and craft saluted us with sirens and klaxons blaring.

We went out on D-Day and came back in September, having done 4 hours on, 4 hours off, 24/7. At that time we had a refit and more exercises, then the Support Squadron Eastern Flank (S.S.E.F.) was formed and we went out to Walcheren, Holland.'

Richard Blyth later submitted an account of *No. 1*'s part in this operation on 1 November 1944, a disastrous action in terms of losses for the S.S.E.F., nine craft being sunk and nine others seriously damaged, with a total loss of 172 killed and 200 wounded. But the Walcheren landings will also be remembered for the great gallantry of the landing craft crew, subsequent Honours and Awards including a D.S.O., 23 D.S.Cs, 2 C.G.Ms and 27 D.S.Ms.

Of *No. 1*'s fate, Blyth states:

'In the Northern Group, L.C.G. (L.) *No. 1* went in with her guns blazing independently and closed to 600 yards in spite of being hit three times by shells. Now she got hit several more times and then came the big one, which hit the bridge - there was a tremendous explosion. Our skipper, Lieutenant Ballard, R.N.R., was wounded. The shell took the compass from his hand before it exploded, then another shell blasted away the compass pedestal and voice-pipe. All the officers were now wounded and the craft came to a stop with two dead and 20 wounded. The survivors were rescued by L.C.S. *510*. L.C.G. (L.) *No. 17* tried to take *No. 1* in tow, but the stricken craft sank. The skipper of *No. 17*, Lieutenant Scammell, received wounds coming to *No. 1*'s assistance, wounds from which he died.'

Halladay received his D.S.M. at a Buckingham Palace investiture held on 6 November 1945.



**A scarce Great War 1917 'Battle of Arras' M.M. and 1918 'Messines' Second Award Bar group of three awarded to Private H. J. Cole, 2nd South African Infantry, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 5 May 1918**

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (8334 Pte. H. J. Cole. 2/S.A. Inf.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. H. J. Cole. 2nd S.A.I.) *the VM an official Replacement, minor edge bruising, very fine (3)* £800-£1,200

One of only 18 Military Medals with a Second Award Bar awarded to a South African unit during the Great War.

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

The recommendation, originally for a Distinguished Conduct Medal, states: 'For conspicuous devotion to duty whilst employed as Company Runner during the operations between 9th and 12th April 1917. He showed great courage in the execution of his duties. On several occasions he carried messages between Company and Battalion Headquarters under heavy shell and machine gun fire. On the 12th April at the attack near Fampoux he dressed the wounds of his Company Commander and a sergeant under heavy fire and when the attack had been held up he assisted the Company Commander, who was severely wounded, to a place of safety. In the Fampoux attack when the Company Commander was wounded, he wrote a message at the dictation of this officer and delivered it at Battalion Headquarters, where he was also able to supply further clear details of the situation.'

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

The recommendation states: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During three days operations this man was linesman attached to Regimental Signals. His able co-operation with the N.C.O. i/c of establishing and maintaining communication, in spite of a depleted staff, was largely responsible for the efficiency of this department.

During heavy enemy counter attacks and under intense bombardments this man showed extraordinary courage and resource, repeatedly going out to find the break in the line and connecting up again, showing an utter disregard for danger. It was mainly on account of his splendid courage and determination that Signal communications were maintained throughout a very critical period.'

**Harold Jamesson Cole** was born in King Williamstown in 1895, and attested for the South African Overseas Expeditionary Force on 11 December 1915. He embarked at Cape Town on 20 March 1916, and served on the Western Front with 'D' Company, 2nd Regiment, South African Infantry. After seeing action at the Butte de Warlencourt, 16-20 October 1916, his next major offensive was at Arras in 1917, and it was here, during the period 9-12 April, that his bravery earned him a recommendation for the D.C.M.

Cole's Company Commander, Captain H. E. Twinley, who was wounded at Arras (as described above in the Recommendation), wrote from hospital as follows: 'No. 8334 Private Cole, H. J. - This soldier who was acting as my runner on the 12th April exhibited the utmost bravery on several occasions during the action on that date. It was this soldier who attended to my wound under tremendously heavy fire, and who subsequently placed me in a spot of comparative safety. Later he attended to the wounds of Sergeant Glasscock under similar circumstances, and in the height of the action carried out his duties with the utmost courage and efficiency.'

Subsequently awarded the Military Medal, Cole next took part in the offensive of Menin Road, at Ypres, 20-26 September 1917, and at St. Julien, Ypres, 12-20 October 1917. Due to injuries to his left foot and knee he was absent from his regiment from 11 December 1917, until rejoining his unit in the field on 6 April 1918. He was soon after back in action at Messines from 9-13 April 1918, and it was for his gallantry here, exactly a year after the deeds that had seen him awarded his Military Medal, that he performed the acts of gallantry that led to him being awarded the Second Award Bar to his M.M.

Cole died of wounds on 5 May 1918 at Ridge Wood, and is buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

**34 A Great War 1917 'Battle of Langemark' M.M. awarded to Driver S. Pyrah, Royal Field Artillery**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (34479 Dvr: S. Pyrah. 29/D.A.C. R.F.A.) very fine

£300-£400

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

The original Recommendation states: 'On the night of 17-18 August 1917 whilst a column of 30 Pack Horses and Mules was offloading ammunition at Wigendrift Crossroads they came under heavy fire. Sergeant Maton and Driver Platt being wounded, there was considerable confusion owing to a number animals stampeding but Driver Pyrah immediately handed his mule to another man and proceeded along the Wigendrift Road, which was under fire, for another 200 yards to obtain a stretcher. When he returned the convoy had moved away but he remained with the two wounded men giving them such aid as he was able by himself until Bearer Parties could be obtained, when he assisted to carry Sergeant Maton to the Dressing Station. Driver Platt had meantime died. Driver Pyrah showed considerable presence of mind in going to fetch a stretcher on his own initiative in spite of the confusion prevailing at the time.' (*29th Divisional Artillery War Record and Honours Book 1915-1918* by Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Johnson C.M.G., D.S.O. refers).

**Sydney Pyrah** was born in Normanton, Yorkshire in 1895 and served with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 March 1915. He was awarded the M.M. for his actions on the the night of 17-18 August 1917 while serving with the Small-Arms Ammunition Section, Divisional Ammunition Column, R.F.A., 29th Division, at the Battle of Langemarck, 16-18 August 1917.

Sold with copied research.

**x35 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Fitter Staff Sergeant J. Mitchell, 242nd Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (56786Ftr: S. Sjt. J. Mitchell. R.G.A.); 1914-15 Star (56786. S-Sjt. J. Mitchell, R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (56786 S. Sjt. J. Mitchell R.A.) *the VM with re-engraved naming, and additionally marked 'R' for Replacement, very fine (4)*

£260-£300

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

**John Mitchell** attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery at Kirkcaldy, and served as a Fitter Staff Sergeant with the 242nd Siege Battery during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 February 1915. Awarded the Military Medal, just one of 144 Fitters to be awarded the M.M. during the Great War, he was transferred to Class 'Z' Reserved on 23 February 1919.

Sold with a group photograph featuring the recipient and housed in a small glazed frame with R.G.A. title attached.

**36 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sapper F. A. Dovey, 2nd Divisional Signal Company, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 22 October 1918**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (560530 Sapr: F. A. Dovey. R.E.) *good very fine*

£240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 January 1919.

**Frederick Arthur Dovey** was a native of Westcliff-on-sea, Essex. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Divisional Signal Company, Royal Engineers on the Western Front (entitled to BWM and VM, which were 'Returned' according to MIC). Sapper Dovey was killed in action on the Western Front, 22 October 1918, and is buried in the Quiévy Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord, France.



**An interesting Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Pioneer L. V. Phillips, Royal Engineers, later Lieutenant-Colonel, General List, who in civilian life served as Chief Executive Officer to the Permanent Secretary at the War Office**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (172551 Pnr: L. Phillips R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (172551 Pnr. L. V. Phillips. R.E.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Lt/Col. L. V. Phillips. Gen. List) *very fine or better* (4) **£300-£400**

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1919.

**Lewis Victor Phillips** was born in Mile End Old Town, London in April 1897, the son of Israel and Selma Phillips, and was registered a Temporary Boy Clerk with the Civil Service Commission on 14 September 1912. Attesting for the Royal Engineers, he served with the 19th Divisional Signal Company during the Great War, and was awarded the Military Medal.

Resuming his Civil Service career following the cessation of hostilities, the Army Lists 1941-45 show an L. V. Phillips Esq., M.M. in the Department of the Permanent Under Secretary of State for War, progressing to Chief Executive Officer of the same department in 1952. He was granted an Immediate Emergency Commission on the General List in the rank of Second Lieutenant (without pay and allowances from Army Funds) on 28 March 1946, and relinquished his commission as a Lieutenant on 26 July 1952 on ceasing to be employed by the War Office, being granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He died at Marylebone, London, in December 1969.

**38 A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant C. E. Lowe, 2/1st West Riding Field Company, Royal Engineers (Territorial Force), who was killed in action on the Western Front, 20 September 1916**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1481 Sjt: C. E. Lowe. 2/1 W. Rid: Fd: Co: R.E. - T.F.) *very fine*

**£240-£280**

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

**Charles Edward Lowe** enlisted in the 2/1st West Riding Field Company, Royal Engineers (Territorial Force) in Sheffield, and served with them in the French theatre of war from 21 June 1915. He advanced to Sergeant, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 20 September 1916 (recorded in *Soldiers Died in the Great War*, but not listed on CWGC).

**39 A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant T. J. Goodman, 520th London Field Company, Royal Engineers (Territorial Force)**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (550161 Cpl T. J. Goodman. 520/Lond: F. Coy R.E. - T.F.) *number partially officially corrected, very fine*

**£180-£220**

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917.

**40 A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance Corporal G. E. Bishop, 12th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (17873 L. Cpl G. E. Bishop. 12/R. Fus:) *light contact marks, very fine*

**£200-£240**

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

**George E. Bishop** served during the Great War with the Royal Fusiliers in the French theatre of war from 6 October 1915 (entitled to Silver War Badge). The 12th (Service) Battalion served as part of the 17th Brigade, 24th Division on the Somme, July - September 1916.

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**41 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private A. Marr, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 2 September 1918**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (35885 [sic] Pte A. M. Marr. 1/R. Sc: Fus.); Memorial Plaque (Alexander Marr) *good very fine* (2)  
*£300-£340*

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 January 1919.

**Alexander Marr** was born in Peterculter, Aberdeenshire, and was the son of Mr and Mrs A Marr of Station House, Tillyfourie, Aberdeenshire. His service number was in fact '35888', and he served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers on the Western Front (entitled to BWM and VM).

Private Marr was killed in action on the Western Front, 2 September 1918, and is commemorated on the Vis-en-Artois Memorial, Pas-de-Calais, France.

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**42 A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance Corporal T. McGrath, 9th (Service) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 30 September 1917**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (40624 L. Cpl T. McGrath. 9/Y. & L. R.) *very fine* *£280-£320*

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917.

**Thomas McGrath** was born in Galway, Ireland. He enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery in Liverpool, and subsequently transferred to the 9th (Service) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment. McGrath advanced to Lance Corporal and was killed in action on the Western Front, 30 September 1917.

Lance Corporal McGrath is buried in Hooge Crater Cemetery, Belgium.

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**43 A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant E. Swain, 10/11th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 April 1917**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (10571 Sjt: E. Swain. 10/11 High: L.I.) *very fine* *£280-£320*

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

**Edward Swain** was born in Islington, Middlesex. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry in the French theatre of war from 30 November 1914. Swain advanced to Sergeant and subsequently transferred to the 10/11th Battalion. He was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 April 1917.

Sergeant Swain is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

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**44 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private B. M. J. Barnett, 1/4th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), who was killed in action on the Western Front, 28 March 1918**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (283813 Pte B. M. J. Barnett. 1/4 Lond: R.) *very fine* *£280-£320*

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 March 1918.

**Brian Max Joseph Barnett** was born in Marylebone. He served during the Great War with 1/4th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers). Private Barnett was killed in action on the Western Front, 28 March 1918, and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

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**45 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private A. Knight, 1/7th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment - the 'Shiny Seventh', who was killed in action on the Western Front, 25 July 1918**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (353112 Pte. A. Knight. 1/7 Lond: R.) *minor edge nicks, therefore very fine* *£280-£320*

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

**Alexander Knight** was the son of Mr and Mrs A. Knight of 120 Leyton Road, Newtown, Stratford, London. He served during the Great War with the 1/7th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment, and was killed in action aged 19 on the Western Front, 25 July 1918.

Private Knight is buried in the Contay British Cemetery, Somme, France.



**A Second War 'Arakan operations' M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant A. Crozier, Special Observation Squadron, Royal Engineers, an explosives expert, who was attached to No. 5 Commando from March 1944 onwards**

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (2196896 Sjt. A. Crozier. R.E.) rank officially corrected; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, very fine (5) *£1,400-£1,800*

*Provenance:* Spink, December 2001.

M.M. *London Gazette* 8 February 1945:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Burma and on the Eastern Frontier of India.'

The original Recommendation states: 'In Arakan, on 4th February [1944] when the situation was confused, by his calm and cheerful behaviour helped to restore confidence among stragglers and to form beginnings of a defence line East of the Admin Box, 7 Division.

On 8th February he, in company with other volunteers went out into what was at that time No Man's Land and helped to bring into Admin Box heavy bridging and workshop lorries in full view of the enemy. While doing this he found two wounded Gurkha other ranks and was responsible for bringing them into safety and to medical attention into the Admin Box.

On 13th February after an enemy air raid had set fire to some 18 vehicles containing ammunition he in company with others helped to subdue the flames and remove vehicles threatened by fire.

During the whole period 4 - 27 February he was consistently cheerful and although it was the first time he had been under fire he set a magnificent example to all ranks and was of assistance in bringing in wounded to the Rear Aid Post for treatment under shellfire.

During the period 9 - 18 March he was attached to No. 5 Commando and again set a fine example in the Alethaungyaw area. On 14th March he placed his effects to such good purpose that he was able to draw off fire from the main attack and although he knew this was likely to be the case, in order to ensure that his effects went off, he lighted them by hand.

This man has since taken part in numerous successful patrols against enemy positions in connection with his work and although often carrying explosives has set a high example of initiative and courage.'

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





**A rare and impressive Second War 'Albanian operations' M.M. group of six awarded to Private B. Hendry, Royal Berkshire Regiment, attached No. 2 Commando, 2nd Special Service Brigade, who was wounded at Salerno in September 1943, and was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry in an attack on Sarande on 9 October 1944, when, 'firing his Tommy gun from the hip, he stormed and captured two enemy gun positions', during which he was again wounded**

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (5337785 Pte. B. Hendry, R. Berks. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine and better* (6) *£4,000-£5,000*

M.M. *London Gazette* 15 March 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'On 9 October 1944, during the assault by No. 2 Commando to capture a battery of 25-pounder guns protecting the port of Sarande, Albania, Private Hendry was a member of No. 3 Troop.

During the advance towards the objective the Troop, under Captain Parsons, M.C., suddenly came under heavy Spandau machine-gun fire and rifle grenade fire from a concealed emplacement forming part of the outer defences to the 25-pounder guns. Captain Parsons, M.C., and his second in command, Lieutenant Coyle, were both killed. Not daunted by this Private Hendry immediately charged the machine-gun emplacement and a further pit in which was a 20mm cannon, firing his Tommy machine-gun from the hip. Both positions were overrun with the enemy suffering a number of casualties in killed, wounded and captured.

Private Hendry showed bravery and initiative of a very high order which was an inspiration to all who saw it.'

**Bernard Hendry** was born on 19 April 1921 and attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment on 27 April 1939. He served with them at home during the early stages of the Second World War before joining No. 2 Commando on 4 March 1941. He served with the Commandos during the invasion of Sicily from 18 July 1943, when the unit was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. T. F. "Mad Jack" Churchill, D.S.O., M.C., a sword brandishing, bow and arrow marksman and legendary Commando C.O., and during the Salerno landings, in which operations it suffered heavy casualties. Hendry was amongst those wounded, on 9 September 1943, and was evacuated to No. 33 General Hospital.

Returning to his unit in September 1944, No. 2 Commando was soon ordered to carry out an attack on Spilje, the first of a number of operations in Albania. In fact the very next mission, against Sarande in October 1944, was to result in Hendry's award of the M.M., when yet further heavy casualties were incurred, including Hendry, as a result of the German's strength being estimated at around 200 men - in point of fact the enemy numbered closer to 2,000 men. However, as a result of the capture of the Sarande, the German garrison on Corfu was cut off and surrendered.

Discharged from Hospital on 2 November 1944, Hendry was promoted Corporal on 31 January 1945, and was with the unit in April 1945, when No. 2 Commando played an important role in the Lake Comacchio operations, on which occasion posthumous V.Cs were won by Tom Hunter of the Commandos and Anders Lassen of the S.A.S. - No. 2 crossed Comacchio lagoon in assault boats on 1 April, and, having attacked the enemy from the rear, achieved all its objectives over the next few days.

Hendry was discharged from No. 2 Commando at the end of the War, and transferred to the Reserve, being posted to the 6th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment. He was finally discharged on 11 November 1956, after 17 years and 199 days' service.

Sold with copied research.



**The outstanding and well-documented 'Battle of the Imjin River' M.M. group of eight awarded to Trooper H. L. Bomber, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, late Royal Tank Regiment and No. 5 Commando, for his coolness and courage in continuing to fight his Centurion tank single-handedly, after the rest of the crew had baled out; whilst under ferocious assault from swarms of attackers armed with anti-tank bombs, he managed to get the vehicle moving again, charged it through buildings to dislodge assailants who had climbed onto the outside of it, inflicted numerous casualties on the enemy, and saved his Centurion, which was fitted with a top-secret gunsight and automatic main gun stabiliser, from falling into their hands**

Military Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (82323 Tpr. H. L. Bomber. 8th H.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (82323 Tpr. H. L. Bomber. 8th. H.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted thus; together with a Defence Medal, *this loose*, the entitlement to which is confirmed in the recipient's service record, *nearly extremely fine (8)* *£8,000-£10,000*

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 July 1951:

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

The original Recommendation states: 'Trooper Bomber was the driver of Captain Murray's tank during the action of 23rd to 25th April 1951. On 25th April as the track of his tank was hit by enemy fire and the tank did not answer to the controls the order was given to abandon the tank. Trooper Bomber did not hear the order, and continued to manipulate the controls and by putting the tank in reverse he succeeded in jumping the track back on again. Opening his driver's hatch to see what had happened to the crew, he saw a Chinaman on top trying to put a grenade inside. Quickly closing his hatch he advanced at full speed and charged a house where he had seen more enemy in an endeavour to throw this Chinaman off. Then continuing down the road at full speed, he attempted to run down other enemy who obstructed his progress until he caught up with a party of our own infantry and came out of action with them on his tank. Trooper Bomber's determination was undoubtedly responsible for saving the tank and his coolness and courage in the face of the enemy has been an example to everybody.'

**Harry Lionel Bomber** was born in Smethwick, Staffordshire on 23 October 1921. In April 1939 he joined his local Territorial Army unit, 34 A.A. Brigade Company, Royal Army Service Corps. In June 1939 he enlisted in the Armoured Corps of the Regular Army for six years, followed by six years in the Reserve. Initially posted to 52nd Heavy Tank Regiment, in May 1940 Bomber was transferred to 51st Royal Tank Regiment. Due to a severe shortage of tanks following the Dunkirk evacuation, 51 R.T.R. was organised as a Motor Machine Gun battalion, equipped with fifty-four Humber or Hillman two-seater cars which carried Vickers or Bren machine guns and Boys 'elephant gun' anti-tank rifles.

In July 1940 Bomber was among the men who volunteered for action 'of a hazardous nature' with the newly formed Commando raiding forces. He joined No. 5 Troop of No. 5 Commando at Bridlington. Shortly after its formation, No. 5 Commando moved to Dover and then to Helensburgh in Scotland, for intensive training in raiding tactics and techniques. Army Commandos were paid and administered by their parent unit and continued to wear its badge. Following the Lofoten islands raid, the Commando forces were restructured and No. 5 Commando was re-mustered. Parent Corps still had a claim on their personnel who had been seconded (loaned) to the Commandos, but who now were needed by the parent. Bomber was reclaimed by the Armoured Corps and posted to 12th Royal Tank Regiment on 21 March 1941.

**Winston Churchill: "This is the tank they named after me when they found out it was no damn good!"**

At 12th R.T.R. Bomber trained as a Driver/Mechanic, to prepare for re-equipment with the new Churchill Heavy Tank, which began to be mass-produced from June 1941. The Churchill was designed to support infantry rather than to fight enemy tanks. It was heavily armoured and could cross ground and tackle slopes that few other tanks could attempt. It was wide enough to accommodate a driver and a co-driver/machine gun operator, but its engine was under-powered, unreliable and difficult to access. It was very slow, and struggled to do more than 12 miles per hour.

Bomber spent eighteen months learning how to get the best out of a Churchill before 12 R.T.R. was sent to North Africa as part of 21st Tank Brigade, joining the Tunisian campaign in March 1943. Massed formations of Churchills were used to support infantry attacks made by 4th Division during its bid to break open the approaches to Tunis. Actions at Cactus Farm and Sidi Abdallah against Tiger tanks, supporting dug-in German paratroopers of the elite Hermann Goering Division who were armed with sticky anti-tank mines, cost 12 R.T.R. thirty-six of its Churchills. 12 R.T.R. fought its last battle in Africa on 6 May 1943.

21st Tank Brigade remained in North Africa for another year. Soon after it was transferred to Italy, it joined the attacks on the Adriatic flank of the heavily fortified Gothic Line from August 1944. Bomber was wounded in action on 19 October 1944. 12 R.T.R.'s final major actions of the war were the river Lamone Crossing in December 1944 and the Battle of the Argenta Gap in April 1945.

Bomber's Regular Army engagement ended in October 1945. He was discharged in May 1946. His Military Conduct was rated Exemplary and his testimonial reads: 'This man is a regular soldier who has served since June 1939 during which time he has given loyal service. He is a reliable hard worker, conscientious and efficient, a Trade Tested Vehicle Mechanic and a good Driver. Is honest, sober and trustworthy. Highly recommended for employment in civilian life.' Bomber spent most of the next four years working as a publican.

### ***Korea: "Strongly Recommended. A First Class Display."***

When the Korean War broke out, Bomber was still in the Army Reserve. He re-joined the colours on 12 August 1950 and was posted to 8th Kings Royal Irish Hussars, the armoured unit intended for service in Korea. The 8th Hussars were re-equipping with the brand-new Centurion Mk III battle tank, but still operated some 'D-Day era' Cromwell tanks. The Centurion incorporated lessons learned from highly effective German weapons, including Tiger and Panther heavy tanks and the famous 88mm gun. The crown jewel of the Centurion Mk III was a fully automatic stabilisation system for its main gun, combined with a new gunsight, which enabled it to consistently fire accurately while moving at speed. Experts consider the Centurion to be among the best tank designs of the early/mid-Cold War era. It was 'On the Secret List' in 1950/51; Royal Armoured Corps orders stressed that a Centurion must never be allowed to be captured intact.

The 8th Hussars trained intensively for eight weeks before embarking on 11 October 1950. It is noteworthy that Bomber, who had not sat in a tank for over four years, was assigned to drive a state-of-the-art Centurion rather than an older Cromwell. The regiment arrived in Pusan harbour on 14 November 1950, made its way to the front line north of Pyongyang, but was soon swept up in the retreat of the UN forces in the face of vast numbers of Chinese People's Liberation Army (P.L.A.) soldiers pushing down from the north.

Bomber was injured in the fighting at Suwon, just south of Seoul, on 25 January 1951, in an incident classified as 'Battle Accident phosphorous burns – not to blame'. White phosphorous munitions were used as incendiaries or to create instant smokescreens, and each Centurion carried WP grenades and WP smoke discharger cannisters. Accidents can easily happen, as white phosphorous ignites spontaneously on contact with air, cannot be extinguished easily, and burns through flesh and bone unless prompt action is taken with a bayonet to remove all burning fragments and the wound is then smothered with mud.

In February 1951 the UN forces went onto the offensive, recapturing Seoul and pushing up towards the old border between the North and the South. The Centurions helped the Glosters to capture Hill 327. The terrain in this part of Korea was too rugged for tanks to operate effectively, and the Army felt that the 8th Hussars, having gained combat experience, could be better used in Europe. By the end of April 1951, Regimental Headquarters and two Squadrons had been pulled out of the Korea order of battle and were on their way home. Only 'C' Squadron was still deployed on the front line along the Imjin River when the Chinese Spring Offensive opened on the evening of 22 April 1951. The entire Chinese 63rd Army was tasked to wipe out one puny British Infantry Brigade and its handful of tanks. Swarms of Chinese troops crossed the Imjin and began to infiltrate along the gaps between the British units.

The 29th Independent British Brigade was allocated 12 miles of front, comprising steep hills intersected by deep valleys. It was impossible to form a continuous defensive line, so Brigadier Brodie decided to deploy each infantry battalions on a separate key area of high ground, relying on his artillery and tanks to cover the wide gaps between them, including the dominating 675m high feature called Kamak San. In particular, there was a wide gap between the Glosters to the west of the Brigade area and the other three battalions who were safeguarding the main north-south highway (Route 11) to the east.

Bomber was the driver of Captain G.S. Murray's Centurion. Murray was one of the 8th Hussars' most senior commanders, and he spent most of the Battle leading, from the front, a Half-Squadron (three Troops). He was awarded an M.C. for his actions during the first and the last days of the battle, and Bomber was present with him throughout. On the first full day (23 April) Murray was ordered to push up Route 11 towards the Imjin river and extricate 'Y' Company, Northumberland Fusiliers, who had been surrounded. A perilous mission which Murray and Bomber pulled off successfully, returning with the Fusiliers riding on the backs of the tanks. The other 8th Hussars Half Squadron headed west to try to reach the Glosters, who were also surrounded, but these tanks did not succeed in breaking through the enemy hordes that were well-established on each side of Kamak San.

On 24 April, crowds of enemy soldiers poured off the flanks of Kamak San. 'Throughout that day and the next, tanks were in perpetual demand, invoked like guardian angels, at every point of threat and crisis.' (*History of the VIII King's Royal Irish Hussars* refers). It was not a good day for the 8th Hussars: two Centurions came under heavy, accurate mortar fire and drove off Route 11 into the paddy fields, where one stopped and the other, tilted at an angle as the driver attempted frantically to turn, built up mud around its drive wheels and threw off both of its tracks.

On the third day (25 April), thousands of Chinese infantrymen were still ferociously attacking. The exhausted men of 29th Brigade were ordered to withdraw, with the bulk moving south along Route 11, covered by the Centurions. The Glosters, who could still not be reached and helped in any way, were told to pull out across country in small groups. Once the order to retreat was received, Captain Murray resolved to recover the two immobilised Centurions, despite intense enemy activity in the vicinity. He deployed a small infantry force to provide local protection for the Armoured Recovery Vehicle. One Centurion was saved, but the enemy was pushing hard, time was passing and Murray was ordered to destroy the gun stabilisation system and gunsight of the second tank before the Chinese could overrun his position. Murray reluctantly complied, planting the demolition charges himself. He was wounded in the head and shoulder before climbing back into the turret of his Centurion and resuming command of the vehicle. It was time to leave in a hurry, as the Chinese infantry and anti-tank teams were capturing stretches of Route 11 right down the valley and 'there was a very real danger of all the tanks being cut off irrecoverably.' (*ibid*)

The Centurions covering the British withdrawal down Route 11 were forced off the road in many places. As a veteran 8th Hussar recalled years later, 'It was more or less a death or glory sort of stunt,' running a gauntlet of treacherous paddy fields and PLA soldiers with sticky anti-tank mines. British infantrymen, jam-packed on the backs of the tanks, were raked by small arms fire at close range; only a few survived the death ride. Two Centurions were knocked out by the sticky anti-tank mines, which Chinese soldiers had to attach to the moving tanks by hand, a close to suicidal task, as each vehicle tried to protect itself and its neighbours. One of the rear-guard Centurions was lost when it drove into a deep dyke and stuck its gun into the ground like a spike.

As Bomber and Murray made their way through the paddy fields, an explosion (probably a sticky anti-tank mine) threw off a track and Bomber's controls went dead. Captain Murray ordered the crew to bale out and abandon the tank. According to the Regimental History, the Centurion belonging to the overall commander of the 8th Hussars on Route 11 (Captain Ormrod) was close by: 'Ormrod went round the wet paddy-field where Murray was stuck, paused to pick up Murray and his turret crew, and hurried on through a small village...'

His M.M. citation states that Bomber did not hear Captain Murray's order to abandon the tank. By careful manipulation of the gears and controls, Bomber succeeded in jumping the steel track back onto its driving wheel and bogies. 'Jumping' (American tankers call it 'walking') a track back into place is an amazingly difficult operation, which only an incredibly skilful and lucky tank driver can manage successfully on flat ground under peacetime conditions. To do so in a paddy field while under the stress of constant hostile attack is little short of a miracle.

Normally the thrown track would have to be dismantled and refitted, an operation which can take hours, so Captain Murray was fully justified in ordering his tank to be abandoned. He did not issue the order lightly - when he himself had been ordered, earlier in the day, to blow up the trackless Centurion that he was trying to save, Murray's reply had been 'Much against the grain, I obey your order'. Bomber either deliberately ignored the order to bale out, or he switched off the intercom to better listen to the sounds of the gearbox and engine as he began the delicate 'jumping' process. All the official sources are silent regarding why Murray did not ensure that every member of his crew was accounted for before he climbed into Captain Ormrod's tank and it drove off.

Having checked that the Centurion now answered to his controls, Bomber opened the front driver's hatch to look for Captain Murray. What he saw caused him to close it rapidly, drive off at full speed and charge into enemy-occupied houses in the village just ahead. He had to drive fully 'closed down', relying on his periscope alone to see where he was going. Normally the tank commander, whose elevated turret gives him much wider visibility, helps the driver by giving directions, so Bomber was lucky not to drive into one of the ubiquitous dykes and get trapped.

Alone in the tank, he was also vulnerable to hand grenades being thrown inside, because the escape hatches for the three-man turret crew were probably left unlocked. Despite these challenges, he set off at full speed, mowing down Chinese anti-tank and machine-gun squads and rescuing exhausted British soldiers. A Royal Ulster Rifleman who rode to safety on the back of one of the Centurions described how 'the tanks were going straight through [the Chinese attackers]. And that's all I could hear, those people screaming, being crushed by the tanks as they went through them. Quite a horrible experience. It was a mess, just a mess. The sides of the tanks were covered in blood. All the tracks were full of limbs...'

The final day of fighting during the Imjin River battle cost 'C' Squadron six of its Centurions and five other vehicles. Bomber had single-handedly prevented the loss of a seventh Centurion, and Murray had saved an eighth. The Chinese were not able to recover any of the Centurions that they had captured. Their Spring Offensive was irreparably damaged by the casualties that they had suffered at the hands of 29th British Brigade. The 63rd Army lost over a third of its strength and was pulled out of the Chinese Offensive. The P.L.A. failed in their bid to capture Seoul and were soon retreating again. All the United Nations troops had resisted fiercely, but the British had fought the most ferociously, held out the most tenaciously, inflicted the highest casualties and won the greatest fame.

Less than five weeks after their pullback from the Imjin River, all three Squadrons of the 8th Hussars were back on the Imjin battlefield (their rotation back to Europe had been countermanded). All the lost Centurions were recovered and repaired, except for one, a total wreck, which was cannibalised for its parts until it was only useful as scrap metal. On 19 May 1951, Brigadier Brodie of 29th Independent British Brigade approved proposals for gallantry awards to four officers and two other ranks of the 8th Hussars for the Imjin River fighting. He wrote on Captain Murray's sheet "Strongly Recommended". He endorsed the papers for Trooper Bomber's M.M. as "Strongly Recommended. A First-class Display."

Harry Bomber left the army, time expired, on 4 December 1951. He died in Birmingham in autumn 1980.



**A good 1951 'Malaya operations' M.M. group of six awarded to Corporal Chandrabahadur Rai, 1st Battalion, 10th (Princess Mary's Own) Gurkha Rifles, for his gallantry in engaging a party of terrorists in the Bentong area of Pahang, 3 April 1951, during which he personally accounted for 5 terrorists. Over the course of the tour he killed at least a further 2 terrorists**

Military Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (21141400 Rfn. Chandrabahadur Rai 10 G.R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (21141400 Rfn. Chandrabahadur Rai 10 G.R.) *minor official correction to unit*; India Independence Medal 1947 (21141400 Rfn. Chandrabahadur Rai. G.R.) mounted as worn, generally nearly very fine (6) £1,200-£1,600

M.M. *London Gazette* 7 August 1951:

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

The original recommendation states: 'On 3 April 1951 Rifleman Chandrabahadur Rai was a member of a small party protecting the patrol base, when information was received that nine bandits were approaching. Whilst moving out to a fire position on the flank of the bandits' line of approach, Rifleman Chandrabahadur and his party came under fire and immediately charged.

Firing well aimed and controlled bursts from his Bren, as he charged, Rifleman Chandrabahadur continued the pursuit with the greatest determination and courage, and personally accounted for four of the five bandits killed in this action. This Rifleman's keenness, efficiency and complete disregard for his own safety, have been an inspiration to all and have resulted in his killing a total of seven bandits.'

**Chandrabahadur Rai** was born in 1924, and enlisted in the Indian Army at Rangoon in December 1942. He served with 1/10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles from January 1948, and served with the Regiment in Malaya January 1948 - November 1949, August 1950 - April 1953, January 1954 - March 1956 and May 1958 - January 1961. Chandrabahadur Rai advanced to Corporal and was discharged, 26 August 1961, having served for 18 years and 241 days.

Sold with a copy of recipient's service record.



**An exceptional 'Malaya' M.M. group of five awarded to Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu, 1st Battalion, 10th (Princess Mary's Own) Gurkha Rifles, who was awarded an M.M. for gallantry in an action in which he personally accounted for four terrorists, despite suffering from fever and an injured foot**

Military Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue (21140132 A/L/Cpl. Budhiraj Limbu. 10 G.R.); Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya (11668 Rfn. Budhiraj Limbu 3/10 G.R.); India Independence 1947 (1140132 Rfn. Budhiraj. Limbu. G.R.) mounted for display, *generally nearly very fine or better* (5)  
**£1,800-£2,200**

M.M. *London Gazette* 31 May 1955:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Malaya during the period 1st July to 31st December, 1954.'

The original Recommendation, submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. M. McCready, D.S.O., O.B.E., states:

'Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu of 'B' Company, apart from one period of leave in Nepal has been engaged constantly on Anti-Communist terrorist operations throughout the period covered by this citation. During this time he has consistently maintained an extremely high standard of tenacity, endurance and courage, having taken part in many minor actions against the terrorists. In the later half of 1952 his company was engaged in operations in the Trengganu area of Malaya directed against the terrorist organisation controlled by H.Q. 7th Regiment, Malayan National Liberation Army. By the end of June several small actions had been fought but the main body of the terrorists had not been contacted.

On 29 June Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu, sick with fever and with an injured foot was appointed leader of a party of six sick men, with orders to make his way through the jungle to a clearing held by another platoon of his company, for evacuation by helicopter to base for medical treatment. No fit men could be spared as escort to this party of sick men. Moving slowly and with some difficulty the party had covered half the distance to the clearing when they heard the noise of sticks being cut. Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu realised that they were approaching a terrorist camp. Moving forward with great caution they came in sight of the camp and saw that it was occupied by about 35 armed and uniformed terrorists.

Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu detailed the three weakest soldiers to remain in observation at the point of discovery and worked out his plan. He led the two remaining soldiers in an encircling movement round the camp successfully evading the terrorist sentries. He positioned his two men on the far side of the camp and moved further on where he took up his position alone. The first three soldiers now moved forward into the camp and opened fire on the terrorists. One terrorist was killed immediately, but the others although completely surprised, formed up in an effort to fight back. They were then fired on by Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu's cut off party and another terrorist was killed. The terrorists now made a determined effort to escape and rushed in a body towards the spot where Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu stood alone.

Although over thirty armed men were moving towards him Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu stood his ground. In a matter of seconds he shot and killed three terrorists. In the thick jungle the terrorists now split up in some confusion and Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu while engaging those he could see to the front, was charged from the rear by one of them. This terrorist discharged both barrels of his shotgun at Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu from behind but unaccountably missed. Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu turned and shot down this man also. By now this spirited action was over; the terrorists intent only on getting away, fled, leaving considerable stocks of rice and clothing.

Although this is the story of a success achieved by six sick but resolute and determined men, there is no doubt that their actions were inspired by the personal leadership and bravery of Rifleman Budhiraj Limbu who come what may, was determined to inflict casualties on his adversaries. A surrendered terrorist later confirmed that the terrorist camp attacked had been occupied by H.Q. 7th Regiment, Malayan National Liberation Army, which had hitherto remained undetected and fully confirmed the successes described above.'

Sold with copy of service papers confirming medal and clasp entitlement.



**A good Second War Lancaster Wireless Operator's D.F.M. group of four awarded to Warrant Officer C. Manser, 101 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who flew on 31 operational sorties over heavily defended German targets, 1943-44, including to Berlin 8 times and the Nuremburg Raid on which 95 R.A.F. aircraft were lost - Bomber Command's worst day of the War. He was tragically killed in the Gatow Air Disaster on 5 April 1948 when a Russian Yak fighter collided with his plane; one of the events leading to the Berlin Blockade and subsequent Airlift.**

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1391823 F/Sgt. C. Manser. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, generally good very fine or better (4) *£2,000-£2,400*



*Manser outside Buckingham Palace*

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 13 October 1944.

'In recognition of gallantry displayed in flying operations against the enemy.'

The original Recommendation states: 'Flight Sergeant Manser has completed 30 sorties with this squadron against some of the most heavily defended targets in Germany including 8 attacks on Berlin and on all of these operations, he has displayed a keen determination and his steadfastness of purpose is worthy of high praise. This N.C.O. is a Wireless Operator of outstanding ability whose knowledge and general airmanship have proved invaluable to his Captain on many occasions. Very keen and efficient, Flight Sergeant Manser concentrates on the task in hand with great determination and has helped in no small measure to produce the fine results achieved by his crew. By his courage and fine example, Flight Sergeant Manser has set a very high standard and it is recommended that his consistent good work and unfailing devotion to duty at all times fully merit this recommendation for an award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Remarks by Station Commander: 'Flight Sergeant Manser has consistently done splendid work, often under difficult and dangerous conditions. His coolness, courage and determination are most praiseworthy and he has set an excellent example of devotion to duty to the other Wireless Operators in the squadron.'

**Charles Manser** was born in 1921 and enlisted in the Royal Air Force in October 1941. After training he was posted for operational service as a Wireless Operator to 101 Squadron (Lancasters) based at Ludford Magna, Lincolnshire on 7 November 1943. In October 1943 the squadron's aircraft had been fitted with A.B.C. (Airborne Cigar) jamming equipment which blocked German fighter controller's broadcasts, 'this apparatus, which searched out and then jammed enemy R/T frequencies, was vital to the "Battle of the Ether", and a specially-trained German speaking operator accompanied the crew. The special Lancasters - they were readily distinguishable from normal aircraft by their two large dorsal masts - carried a normal bomb load less the weight of the operator and the A.B.C. apparatus... like many other highly ingenious radio counter-measures devices, was, of course, top secret' (*Bomber Squadrons of The R.A.F. and Their Aircraft*, by P. J. R. Moyes, refers). Deliberately breaking the standing operating procedure of radio silence to conduct the jamming made the aircraft highly vulnerable to being tracked and attacked, which resulted in 101 Squadron having the highest casualty rate of any R.A.F. Squadron, losing 145 Lancasters on operations, as German night fighters could detect the jamming transmissions.

Manser flew in 31 operational sorties with a regular crew entirely composed of Sergeants, piloted by Flight Sergeant K. Corkhill. Their targets included Frankfurt (3 times); Berlin (8 times, including the 'Battle of Berlin' on 20 January 1944: 'Attacked By 3 Me 110s. Cannon Shells Thro Portside etc. Emergency Landing at Lindholme. A/C Write Off' (the recipient's Log Book refers)); Stettin; Leipzig; Stuttgart (twice); Schweinfurt; Essen; Nuremberg (the Nuremberg Raid, when 95 out of 795 aircraft were lost on what was Bomber Command's biggest loss of the war); Aulnoye (the start of preparations for D-Day); Rouen; Cologne; Maintenon; Venissieux; Orleans; Duisburg; Brunswick; Aachen (twice); and Trappes.

Upon completion of his operational tour at the end of May 1944, Manser was posted to No. 28 O.T.U., Wymeswold as a WO1 radio instructor on Wellingtons. Subsequent postings included to 93 Group, Screened Pilots School; 27 O.T.U. at R.A.F. Church Broughton and 109 (T) O.T.U. at R.A.F. Crosby on Eden for conversion to the Dakota, he qualified as a R.A.F. Transport Command Wireless Operator on 28 February 1945. He was seconded to B.O.A.C. Whitchurch, March-June 1945 before being discharged from the R.A.F. on 14 November 1946 with the recommendation: 'W/O Manser has always carried out his R.A.F. duties conscientiously and efficiently. His character is exemplary.'

After the war Manser was employed as a radio operator by British European Airways flying to European destinations. On 5 April 1948 he took off as part of the crew in a Vickers Viking on a scheduled flight from London to Gatow, Berlin (British Zone) with 10 passengers. The book *10 Tons for Tempelhof, The Berlin Airlift*, by Bob Clarke offers the following account of the flight:

'A scheduled British European Airways Vickers Viking was on its final approach into Gatow, when suddenly a Yak-3 Russian fighter passed close by at speed. The Yak then turned and made another high-speed pass, misjudged and crashed head on into the Viking, ripping the starboard wing clean-off the aircraft. Both aircraft crashed in flames killing all on board, wreckage coming down on both sides of the sector border. Major Henry Herbert was immediately on the scene. He discovered the Yak had come down in the British sector but this was already guarded by Russian troops. Unfortunately the Viking fuselage lay just inside the Soviet Sector; this too was surrounded by armed Russians. After lengthy negotiations Herbert agreed to allow one Russian sentry to remain at the Yak site as long as one British soldier was allowed to stay with the Viking. The bodies of the four crew, John Ralph, pilot, Norman Merrington, co-pilot, Charles Manser, radio operator, and Leonard C. Goodman, steward, along with their ten passengers, including two from America and one from Australia, had to be left at the crash site while the political wrangling over access to the aircraft dragged on. Robertson [British Military Governor Berlin] was enraged by the situation and immediately ordered fighter escort for all British aircraft using the [Berlin] corridors. Sokolovsky (Soviet Military Governor) even gave Robertson an assurance that the Soviet Military Authorities had no intention in interfering with aircraft using the corridors. However this attitude did not last for long. When a quadripartite board of enquiry was requested the Soviets blamed the accident on the British, saying that no request for the aircraft to be allowed to traverse Soviet airspace had been lodged and in any case the Yak was legally allowed to be there.

A British-Soviet commission of enquiry was set up on 10 April. The Soviet representative, Major-Marshal Alexandrov, refused to hear the evidence of German or American witnesses, claiming that only British and Soviet evidence was relevant and in any case Germans were unreliable. On 13 April the British ended proceedings by saying they were unable to proceed on this basis.

Thereupon a British court of enquiry was convened by General Robertson and held in Berlin on 14-16 April. This found that the crash was accidental, that the fault in the crash was entirely that of the Soviet pilot, and that Captain John Ralph and First Officer Norman Merrington, D.F.C., of B.E.A. were not in the slightest to blame for the crash. However, the Soviets announced that the fault was entirely that of the British aircraft, which emerged from low cloud and crashed into the fighter. The British enquiry heard that the Viking was flying at 1,500 feet, well below the cloud base at 3,000 feet.

Eventually a board of enquiry was convened but it comprised only Russian and British investigators. The board published its findings in two separate reports but both came to similar conclusions, the accident was just that, no malicious intent was intended, and the crash was down to an error on behalf of the Yak pilot

Sold with the following original documents:

R.A.F. Navigator's, Air Bomber's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (21 March 1943 - 12 June 1945, the latter months including his secondment to B.O.A.C.); R.A.F. Service and Release Book; Letter to recipient's father-in-law from the Private Secretary to the Military Governor of Berlin, dated 29 April 1948; Letter to recipient's son from the R.A.F. Record and Pay Office, dated 24 October 1969; Letter to recipient's son from the German Air Attaché regarding the commemoration of 50th Anniversary of the Berlin Airlift, dated 3 February 1998; Two R.A.F. Ludford Magna Sergeants' Mess Christmas Dinner 1943 Menus, one signed by the Wireless Operators of 101 Squadron, the other signed by all 8 members of the recipient's regular Lancaster crew; a number of photographs of recipient from varying stages of his career; Three R.A.F. Notebooks, used during various courses; Air Ministry and Ministry of Civil Aviation Communications Procedures Manual.



**A good Second War 'Path Finder Force' D.F.M. group of seven awarded to Bomb Aimer Flying Officer J. A. Moller, Royal New Zealand Air Force, who completed 57 operational missions against many of the most heavily defended targets, including all three 1,000 Bomber Raids; was wounded by Flak in the neck; and on one occasion crash landed back at base, his Wellington riddled with 156 flak holes**

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (N.Z. 411770. F/St. A. J. Moller R.N.Z.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; New Zealand War Service Medal, mounted court-style as worn, *the DFM polished, lacquered, very fine* (7) *£2,000-£2,400*

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 20 April 1943:

'Flight Sergeant Moller is a most keen and determined bomb aimer who has achieved a fine operational record. His skill has been responsible for much of the success gained by his crew His knowledge and grasp of his duties are remarkable.'

**Andrew John Moller** was born at Hawera, New Zealand, on 31 March 1922, and enlisted in the Royal New Zealand Air Force on 15 March 1941. Whilst still at No. 23 O.T.U. he crewed-up in an all-Kiwi crew under Sergeant Terry Kearns (later Squadron Leader, D.S. O., D.F.C., D.F.M.), and they began their first tour on 30 May 1942 in Operation *Millennium*, the first 1,000 bomber raid, on Cologne, and followed up two days later with he second 1,000 bomber raid, to Essen, on 1 June 1942.

Moller was posted to 75 (New Zealand) Squadron with his crew as a bomb aimer on 19 June 1942, flying Wellingtons, and their first operational sortie with this Squadron was the third and final 1,000 bomber raid, to Bremen on 25 June 1942. Further targets over the next two months included St. Nazaire, Bremen (twice more), Wilhelmshaven, Duisberg (three times), Hamburg (twice), Saarbrücken (twice), Dusseldorf, Essen, Duisberg, Osnabrück (twice), Mainz (twice), Frankfurt, Kassel, and Nuremberg. The raids were not without incident- on his first trip to Hamburg, 26 July 1942, Moller records in his Log Book: 'Down to zero feet and destroyed 3 searchlights and silenced 1 machine gun post'; and on his trip to Kassel, 27 August 1942, he records: 'Attacked by Me110. Drove him off from front turret.'

*Night after Night* by Max Lambert gives more information on the Hamburg raids:

'The Kearns team flew both Hamburg raids, their 14th and 15th ops. Moller, a youthful 19, had the time of his life the first night, their Wellington – in the first wave with a load of incendiaries for starting fires to light up the target for the follow-up bombers – was coned by searchlights over the city. Kearns dived steeply, down to rooftop level, before flattening out. At one stage they were so low they roared under high tension cables strung below pylons. Moller laughs as he remembers: "As we went under, Terry lifted the nose so the big tail would drop and not snag the cables. We got through OK."

As they flew off, Moller and Price fought an exciting and exhilarating private battle with searchlight crews. The Germans depressed their lights, looking for the cheeky bomber they could hear but not see. Whenever they got a chance – and there were plenty because the city was studded with belts of lights – the gunners turned their barrels down the beams and clattered off hundreds of rounds. Says Moller:

"When we hit them, the lights exploded with a brilliant flash of whites and pinks and went out. The ones I missed, Buck got from the rear turret. I think we shared seven lights between us that night. It was very satisfying. We were young and shouted out when the lights blew up. We were like kids who do wheelies today. Something in our systems we had to get rid of".

Moller and his mates exulted again when they knocked out a machine gun post firing at them from alongside a searchlight. Moller took aim and cut down a German who jumped out of the gun pit and dashed across the paddock: "I gave him a burst and bowled him over".

Having completed 27 operational sorties, Moller transferred with his crew to 156 (Pathfinder Force) Squadron in September 1942, and flying Wellingtons began their second operational tour with a sortie to Bremen on 13 September- further targets that month included Wilhelmshaven, Saarbrücken, and Essen, the last, on 16 September, described as 'Stick trip. Struck by Flak on neck.' After a single sortie in October, to Krefeld, Moller resumed his tour in November 1942, and over the next five months flew to Genoa, Hamburg (three times), Turin (three times), Stuttgart, Mannheim, Duisberg, Munich (twice), Lorient (twice), Dusseldorf, Wilhelmshaven, Cologne, St. Nazaire (twice), Essen (three times), Kiel, and Berlin. On returning from his first raid on Hamburg, on 9 November 1942, his Wellington crash landed back at base, and was discovered to have 156 flak holes. His sweetest operational memory was the raid on Munich when the R.A.F. burnt down Hitler's house. (newspaper cutting with the lot refers).

Moller was commissioned Pilot Officer on 18 November 1942, and completed his second operational tour with a raid on the Skoda Works at Pilsen on 16 April 1943. Transferring to No. 21 O.T.U. as a Bombing Instructor, his last flight was on 7 May 1944, at which point he concludes his Log Book with the entry: 'Finis. Thank the Lord. Hooray.'

Sold with a *copy* of the recipient's Flying Log Book, covering his entire operational career; original Commission appointing him a Pilot Officer (temporary), mounted in a *damaged* glazed display frame; named Bestowal Certificate for a Polish Medal, dated London, 22 March 1983, mounted in a glazed display frame; various newspaper cuttings and photographic images of the recipient having received his D.F.M.; and other ephemera.





**A 1920 'Defence of Camp Barracks' Constabulary Medal (Ireland) to Constable W. Dunphy, Royal Irish Constabulary, a native Irish-speaking Peeler; according to contemporary newspapers this early Defence of Barracks action was seen as a "Sensation" throughout County Kerry and it triggered a withdrawal of the R.I.C. from many rural areas**

Constabulary Medal (Ireland), 2nd type, 'Reward of Merit Royal Irish Constabulary', reverse inscribed, 'Constable William Dunphy, 64671, 1920', with straight bar swivel suspension and silver brooch bar, *good very fine*

*£2,200-£2,600*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2006.

Medal authorised 11 March 1920.

**William Dunphy** was born in Kilkenny on 28 June 1889 and baptised as a Roman Catholic in both Kilkenny and Dublin. He first attempted to join the Royal Irish Constabulary in March 1909, but was unable to pass the medical exam. He tried again in July 1910, and was accepted. The R.I.C. had not relaxed its requirements in any way, and was fully aware that Dunphy had been rejected just 15 months earlier, so his health must have improved. Apart from this, he was a typical 'Peeler' recruit of the period.

Dunphy described himself as a farmer's son (as such he would be used to working outdoors), met the height requirement and was recommended by a local Head Constable. After his initial training at the R.I.C. Depot he was assigned to the four-man Curry Police Hut at Glore, Co. Westmeath. The R.I.C. seldom carried firearms in rural areas before 1916, crime was low, and one of the extra duties assigned by Government to the R.I.C. was taking the Census in their district. In the 1911 Census return for his police hut, Dunphy was listed by his colleagues as able to speak Irish in addition to English (his three fellow Peelers could not speak Irish).

Dunphy was reassigned to Camp Barracks in County Kerry from July 1919, just after an R.I.C. patrol had been attacked nearby and disarmed. During the evening of Thursday 19 February 1920 all telephone lines to Camp Barracks were cut and roads were blocked by trees and other obstacles to prevent reinforcements arriving from three nearby R.I.C. barracks. At around 10:30 p.m. an I.R.A. force of about forty men led by Dan Jeffers began to attack the barracks, which was a two-storey semi-detached house with steel shutters over the windows. Sergeant McDonagh was in command at Camp, with a garrison of six Constables, including Dunphy, who were armed with rifles, revolvers and hand grenades.

The attackers used crowbars to dig holes in the gable wall for placing explosives, while gunmen kept the police holed up inside the building with small-arms fire. Sergeant McDonagh was shot through the cheek and after an hour the I.R.A. succeeded in blowing the end wall off the building. They called on the defenders to surrender. The police refused, and kept up a cautious return fire, as their stock of ammunition was low. They fired flares to attract attention and signal that they were under attack. Realising that a frontal assault would be costly, the I.R.A. withdrew under cover of darkness. (*The Kerryman* 21 February 1920 refers).

Next morning, the R.I.C. discovered crowbars, two rifles and a revolver that had been left behind. The revolver had been struck by a bullet, and it was believed at the time that at least three I.R.A. gunmen had been injured. A number of houses in Tralee were searched for suspects and evidence, and raids were still being carried out in early March.

Although the R.I.C. defenders had successfully prevented the I.R.A. from capturing the barracks and its armoury, it was decided that the damaged building would not be repaired and it was abandoned. This marked the beginning of the withdrawal of the R.I.C. from many rural police posts, a gift to the Republicans, as it was subsequently more difficult for the R.I.C. to monitor and keep an accurate track of I.R.A. activity across much of the countryside.

Dunphy continued to serve with the R.I.C. in Kerry until disbandment in April 1922.

Sold with copied research.



**A 1921 Constabulary Medal (Ireland) awarded to Constable J. H. Martin, Royal Irish Constabulary, for gallantry on operations in West County Kerry in 1921, in particular during an I.R.A. ambush at the Connor Pass near Dingle on 26 February**

Constabulary Medal (Ireland), 2nd type, 'Reward of Merit Royal Irish Constabulary' (Constable John H. Martin 71735. 1921) with integral top silver riband bar, *test marks to edge and minor edge bruising, very fine* £2,200-£2,600

Medal authorised on 15 October 1921.

**John Henry Martin** was born in Tavistock, Cornwall on 17 August 1892, the son of a labourer. Although he was of military age when the First World War broke out, he did not join up immediately. His Marriage Certificate (dated June 1915) describes him as a Police Constable living in Torquay, Devon. Service in a Police Force was a Reserved Occupation, which exempted a man from conscription unless he was dismissed or resigned (and the resignation was accepted). It appears that he enlisted in the Devonshire Regiment on 21 March 1918, did not serve overseas, was discharged due to sickness on 4 April 1919 and was issued with Silver War Badge No 509114.

Martin joined the Royal Irish Constabulary at the age of 27, on 25 June 1920. He described himself as a labourer and an ex-soldier. After just a few weeks of R.I.C. police training, he was assigned to serve in County Kerry from 17 July 1920.

Irish Republicans had long recognised that 'The R.I.C. were the eyes of the British army' and since 1916 they had mounted a steadily increasing campaign of intimidation, ostracism and then violence to diminish the R.I.C.'s ability to recruit and retain manpower and to break its morale, especially in rural areas. Recruitment dropped steadily in 1919 and 1920, and resignations and requests for retirement climbed. The smaller R.I.C. posts, usually composed of a handful of men in a rented house without any fortifications, had become sitting ducks for Republican attacks. On 9 November 1919, orders were issued to abandon as many stations as were needed to bring the remainder up to a minimum of six men (later increased to over 10).

However, increasing concentration could not stop the hemorrhaging of numbers, and R.I.C. recruiting remained 20-30% or more below the level needed to replace retirements and resignations. On 27 December 1919, the R.I.C. Inspector-General authorised the recruitment of ex-servicemen on the British mainland. The first men recruited as a result appeared in the R.I.C. General Register six days later. For reasons of expediency and economy, Martin and the other mainland recruits were initially issued with both black-green R.I.C. uniform items and with war-surplus military khaki tunics, trousers and coats. They wore these in varying combinations, the most popular being R.I.C. cap, tunic and belt with khaki trousers and coat. This mix 'n match look caused them to be dubbed 'Black and Tans.'

Martin's service record states that he was recommended by the R.I.C.'s chief recruiting officer in Great Britain, R.I.C. District Inspector and Irish Guards Major Cyril Fleming, who worked in the army recruiting office at Great Scotland Yard in London. Martin met the R.I.C. requirements: his height of six feet one inch was above the pre-war standard of five feet nine inches and he had an Army rating of 'Good' or better. The R.I.C. preferred to recruit unmarried men, but made an exception in his case. Tans like Martin were permanent members of the R.I.C. (though they are often confused with the 'Temporary Constables' or 'Temporary Cadets' who formed separate branches of the security forces). They lived and worked alongside their Irish colleagues, although their accents, religion and multi-coloured uniforms set them apart. Their lack of police training meant that they tended to be assigned a greater share of quasi-military tasks such as raids, searches, guard or escort duties.

The R.I.C. Nominal Returns by County for 1920 note that Martin was stationed at Dingle, an isolated garrison in the far west of County Kerry. The incident for which he was awarded the Constabulary Medal was reported in the local newspaper *The Liberator* of 1 March 1921:

'About 7:30 p.m. last Saturday evening [26 February], a party of seven constables with Head Constable Maguire and District Inspector Captain Hamilton were ambushed at Coumcaoch on the Connor Hill road between Cloghand and Dingle. At this point, which is about 4 miles from Dingle, perpendicular cliffs hundreds of feet in height overhang the road, while from the other side a valley hundreds of feet in depth, abruptly descends. On the night in question the police, who were cycling at the time on their way to Dingle, were met by a hail of bullets from the cliffs overhead. The police at once dismounted, abandoned their bicycles on the roadside, and took cover behind the rocks. It was quite dark, especially in the shadow of the mountain, and to this fact the police owe their miraculous escape. Head Constable Maguire was somewhat severely wounded in the stomach, and Constables Stalford and Ganders sustained slight wounds. The attacking party, which was very strong, secured possession of one rifle as well as the bicycles. They escaped uninjured. A relief party from Dingle barracks, on hearing of the ambush, proceeded to the place and brought in their wounded comrades.'

**Coum Caoc**

The I.R.A. perspective on the ambush is contained in several accounts by members of the ambushing force. Witness Statement 1,079 by Patrick Fitzgerald states: 'Tadhg Brosnan got a local girl to write to the District Inspector, R.I.C. Dingle, to inform him that a Sinn Féin Court was about to be held at Ballyduff Schoolhouse... The object of the letter was to draw the Tans to Ballyduff on a certain day, where an ambush had been prepared... The strength of the attacking party was about 50 men, six of whom had rifles while the remainder had shotguns. The position chosen was [among large boulders on the steep slope of] the high ground on one side of the road at a place called Coum Caoc (the crooked bend) on Connor Pass... The Tans were conveyed from Dingle by lorry. The lorry pulled up at the peak of the pass about half a mile from the ambush position... The Tans dismounted, taking with them a number of bikes off the lorry. Having mounted the bikes they proceeded to cycle into the ambush position. The lorry with machine gun mounted remained at the top of the pass in charge of about three Tans. I, with three or four men, was located about 30 yards from the roadside. My instructions from Brosnan, who was in charge, was to open fire on the patrol in the first instance as it passed my position.'

## Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

When I looked out I saw two Tans pushing their bikes about 200 yards behind the main cycle patrol. At the same time I observed the machine gun mounted on the lorry directly above me... My reason for not opening fire was that I anticipated that the full patrol, once they reached the schoolhouse, would have to return again when we would be able to ambush them in a more compact body. [The cyclist patrol] proceeded to the schoolhouse which they raided, as well as the house and forge of an I.R.A. man named Sean Brosnan. Having done so, they proceeded to Castlegregory, about eight miles from the schoolhouse, where they went to the railway station with the object of procuring a train back to Dingle. As it happened, the train which they meant to catch had already left. After their visit to the station they spent five or six hours around Castlegregory. In the meantime, our scouts were active and kept us informed of the position. As the patrol was raiding the schoolhouse, the lorry, with machine gun, reversed and returned to Dingle.

At last our scouts informed us that the patrol were about to leave Castlegregory and were about to return to Dingle the same way as they had come. It was now very dark as the patrol appeared, coming towards the ambush position pushing their bikes. As they approached all I could see was the glow of cigarettes which they were smoking. This being my only target, I, as instructed, gave the order 'open fire'. I and the men with me opened fire to which the Tans replied. Immediately firing became general. After about a quarter of an hour the Tans broke off the engagement.'

Further Witness Statements state: 'The R.I.C. jumped the low fence on the side of the road and made down the mountain leaving nine bicycles behind. They made their way down the mountain side and crossed a river to Mullagh Bheal. The manner of their escape cannot be understood locally, because even people born and reared in the district would hardly risk travelling down the mountain side in daylight... How they were not killed I cannot understand because the road across the Pass is cut into the side of a steep hill.'

Not all of the R.I.C. men made the perilous descent down the cliff. Having found some reasonable cover just below the road, the three wounded men and several of their colleagues stayed in place, awaiting assistance, while District Inspector Captain Hamilton led the party who descended the cliffs to locate either a telephone or a vehicle to get a message to Dingle R.I.C. barracks requesting urgent help. The I.R.A. contented themselves with collecting the equipment left on the road and then standing down, rather than conducting a night-time pursuit over challenging terrain.

The recommendation for the award of the eleven Constabulary Medals authorised on 15 October has not yet been traced, but it may have included many of the men who were involved in several incidents that occurred near Dingle in February- March 1921. These included the action at Lispole on March 22, where an ambush laid by the I.R.A. was itself ambushed by two Crossley tenders of R.I.C. men from Dingle; three I.R.A. gunmen were mortally wounded.

Martin served in Kerry until the R.I.C. was disbanded in 1922. He died in Torquay in 1963. Sold with copied research.



**A fine S.G.M. group of four awarded to Able Seaman R. W. Beckett, Merchant Navy, for his services in rescuing the crew of the S.S. *Usworth* in the North Atlantic on 14 December 1934**

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., silver (Robert W. Beckett. S.S. "Usworth" 14th. December. 1934); Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea, 2nd small type, bronze (Able Seaman Robert Walter Beckett - S.S. "Usworth" 14th. December 1934); Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver (To R. W. Beckett, For Gallant Service 14/12/34) with integral top silver brooch bar; Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society, 6th type, silver (R. W. Beckett. A.B., S.S. "Ascania" - S.S. "Usworth" December. 14. 1934.) with 'double-dolphin' slip-bar on ribbon, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £1,400-£1,800

The Dalgliesh Steamship Company's steamship *Usworth*, Captain J. J. Reed, left Sydney, Nova Scotia, for Queenstown on 6 December 1934, with a cargo of wheat. Encountering rough weather from the onset, she suffered damage to her steering on the 10th. Seeking urgent assistance, the Belgian steamship *Jean Jadot* and the Cunard liner *Ascania* came to her aid. The citation for the Board of Trade Sea Gallantry Medals well describes the efforts of those involved:

'The S.S. *Usworth* was severely damaged in a hurricane in the North Atlantic in December 1934. The vessel had battled with the gale for 3 days and efforts to effect temporary repairs were unavailing. The steering gear became damaged and it was not found possible to steer the ship. An S.O.S. was sent out at 6 a.m. on the 11th December which was answered by the S.S. *Jean Jadot* who steamed to her assistance. The *Jean Jadot* made attempts at salvage which continued until the afternoon of the 13th. The *Usworth* was then shipping very heavy seas which stove in the hatches and threw the vessel on her beam ends. At 7 a.m. on the 14th December the S.S. *Ascania* arrived on the scene and poured oil on the sea while the *Jean Jadot* manoeuvred into position to fire a line across the *Usworth*. Three rockets were fired, each of which fell short. The *Ascania* then steamed round to the weather side of the *Usworth* and fired 2 rockets each of which fell short. The position of the *Usworth* was getting desperate and the master asked whether a boat could be sent to take off her crew. A boat was sent away from the *Jean Jadot* which manoeuvred to the leeside of the *Usworth* and 15 men were taken off. The boat had shipped a lot of water and was capsized by a cross wave. The men thrown in the water became covered with oil and were quickly exhausted. It was possible however to get some of the men on board the *Jean Jadot* but unfortunately 2 of the crew of the *Jean Jadot* and 13 of the crew of the *Usworth* lost their lives. As there were still some of the crew left on the *Usworth*, the master of the *Ascania* decided to launch a lifeboat. The boat was got clear with great difficulty and had a perilous time before reaching the lee of the *Usworth*. Those on the *Usworth* were told to jump one at a time. Three jumped together and two lost their lives, although T. Gibson, cook, could have reached the boat but for turning back to the assistance of the messroom boy. The officer in charge of the lifeboat then decided he must go alongside the *Usworth* which he did with great skill thus being able to save the lives of the remaining 9 crew. The *Ascania* was manoeuvred to protect the lifeboat. The survivors were got on board the *Ascania* with great difficulty. The *Jean Jadot* had remained by the *Usworth* for 3 days and the *Ascania* for 18 hours. Great skill in seamanship by the Masters of the *Jean Jadot* and the *Ascania* and the action of Lieut. Pollitt of the *Ascania* who was in charge of the lifeboat was nothing short of heroic. He displayed remarkable seamanship in a very difficult and dangerous operation.' (Ref. P.R.O. BT.261.7, rotation no. 41, reg. no. M9380.35).

For the rescue, the British Board of Trade awarded 12 S.G.M. in silver to men of the *Ascania* and 11 S.G.M. (Foreign Services) in silver to men of the *Jean Jadot*. In addition, Captain Bisset of the *Ascania* was awarded a silver rose bowl to the value of £30; 3rd Officer Pollitt and 2nd Officer Leblanc, commanding the boat's crews of the *Ascania* and *Jean Jadot*, were awarded silver cups to the value of £15; 4th Officer Lambert of the *Jean Jadot* was awarded a silver salver to the value of £12 and members of both boat's crews were awarded £5 each. In addition to medals for saving life, Lloyd's of London presented a commemorative plaque to the *Ascania*.

Cook T. Gibson of the *Usworth* was awarded a posthumous Albert Medal for sacrificing his life in attempting to save the life of L. Jones, the messroom boy.

Sold with a quantity of copied research, including newspaper extracts, reports and citations relating to the various medals.

**56 A Colonial Police Medal group of three awarded to Deputy Commissioner Max B. Parker, Bermuda Police**

Colonial Police Medal, E.I.I.R., 1st issue, for Meritorious Service (Dep. Commr. Max B. Parker, Bermuda Police); Coronation 1953; Colonial Police Long Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, with two additional service clasps (Max B. Parker, C.P.M., Bermuda) the first two mounted as worn, the last in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, together with companion set of three mounted miniatures, *good very fine* (6) £240-£280



**An R.V.M. group of nine awarded to Petty Officer E. C. Green, Royal Navy, who served in the Naval contingent at the funeral of H.M. King George V**

Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver (E. C. Green. A.B. J.95597.) contemporarily engraved naming; British War and Victory Medals (J.95597. E. C. Green. Boy 1. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.95597 E. C. Green. A.B. H.M.S. Excellent) *the Great War pair heavily polished and worn, with edge bruising and contact marks, therefore fair; the RVM and LS&GC better; the Second War awards good very fine (9)* *£240-£280*

**Edward Cecil Green**, a telegraph messenger from Hackney, London, was born on 26 January 1903. According to his Royal Navy Service Papers he enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 17 July 1919, serving in H.M.S. *Impregnable* (as a consequence, unless he had previous service not recorded, he is unlikely to have been entitled to the Great War pair). Advanced Able Seaman on 9 December 1921, he served as a member of the Naval contingent at the funeral of H.M. King George V on 28 January 1936, for which he was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal, and he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal the following month. He later served in destroyers during the Second World War, in and around the Mediterranean. Promoted Petty Officer on 26 March 1942, he was Released Class 'A' on 29 October 1945.



**A rare 'Spanish Civil War' B.E.M. group of four awarded to Able Seaman E. Thomas, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant and distinguished services when H.M.S. *Hunter* was mined off Almeria in May 1937; he was later killed in action when *Hunter* was sunk during the first battle of Narvik, 10 April 1940, an engagement which saw the Flotilla Commander, Captain B. A. W. Warburton-Lee, awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (E. Thomas., A.B., O.N. D/SSX 15572); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine (4)* £600-£800

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 12 November 1937:

'For gallant and distinguished services rendered when H.M.S. *Hunter* was mined off Almeria on the coast of Spain on the 13th May, 1937.'

The original joint recommendation states: 'An explosion caused by the mining occurred underneath the Stoker Petty Officers' and Torpedomen's Mess Decks. To reach the ratings on these mess decks, this party had to jump down 8 feet, the ladder being blown away, into 3 feet of oil fuel and to a deck which might not have been intact. During this period they remained in imminent risk of falling through the shattered deck into the water and oil fuel. Moreover, they were under the impression that the ship was about to founder. Their exertions to save life consisted in dragging living and dead men from under passing wreckage and out of the oil fuel and passing them up on deck. This operation lasted from 5 to 10 minutes. The rescued were in very severe danger from having swallowed oil fuel and had they been left would undoubtedly have died. Others were severely burnt and immersion of their wounds in oil fuel, if prolonged, would undoubtedly have caused death.'

**Ernest Thomas** was born in 1916 in Ponypridd, Wales, briefly working in the mines before opting to join the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman from 22 October 1934. He served aboard the aircraft carrier *Furious* from April 1935 and was rated Able Seaman a year later before joining the Destroyer H.M.S. *Hunter* in September 1936. Operating out of *St. Angelo II* at Malta from 20 October, *Hunter* patrolled Spanish waters during the Spanish Civil War, enforcing the edicts of the Non-Intervention Committee. Striking a mine off Almeria, Spain, on the afternoon of 13 May 1937, she suffered severe damage, with a heavy list, her radio wrecked and the bow flooded. Eight of her complement were killed and 24 wounded. The ship was towed clear of the minefield by the Spanish Republican destroyer *Lazaga*. The mines had been sown by two Spanish (ex-German) Nationalist E-boats, the *Requeté* and the *Falange* on the night of 6 April. Thomas was awarded the B.E.M. in respect of his actions on this occasion, as cited above.

Thomas served as an Able Seaman in the now repaired H.M.S. *Hunter* during the Second World War and was present at the Battle of Narvik, 10 April 1940. *Hunter* was part of the 2nd Destroyer Flotilla, led by H.M.S. *Hardy* under the command of Captain B. A. W. Warburton-Lee, that left Scapa Flow on 6 April 1940 to escort the four destroyer minelayers of the 20th Destroyer Flotilla as they sailed to implement Operation Wilfred, an operation to lay mines in the Vestfjord to prevent the shipment of Swedish iron ore from Narvik to Germany. Having sown their mines early on the 8 April, before the Germans began their invasion, the destroyers rejoined the battlecruiser *Renown* and her escorts. Meanwhile, eleven large German destroyers, each transporting 300 soldiers and accompanied by several merchantmen had steamed into Ofot Fjord on their way to Narvik. The news had been transmitted to the Admiralty by Captain Warburton-Lee, who was at once informed that the odds against the small British force were so heavy that it would be left to his own judgement to attack immediately or to await reinforcements.

Captain Warburton-Lee elected to attack before the Germans had time to complete their landing or consolidate their position, so, just before dawn on 10 April 1940 the five British destroyers entered Ofot Fjord. The British steamed down the long fjord under cover of a blizzard, without incident, and appeared before Narvik harbour at about four-thirty a.m. H.M.S. *Hardy* at once entered the harbour to reconnoitre, leaving her four consorts, H.M.S. *Havock*, *Hostile*, *Hotspur*, and *Hunter*, outside. She made a full circuit of the harbour, which was full of shipping, and chose to engage *Willem Heidkamp*, the flagship German destroyer, with gunfire and torpedo. Surprise was total. Two torpedoes were discharged and the German was hit and blew up. Before leaving, H.M.S. *Hardy* engaged another two of the enemy as well as the shore batteries but was not hit. Captain Warburton-Lee then ordered his four consorts to circle the harbour in turn, his own ship following. *Hunter* and *Havock* opened up on *Anton Schmitt* with guns and torpedoes, sinking her, they then turned their attention to *Hans Ludemann*, badly damaging her, while *Hostile* scored two direct hits on *Deiter Von Roeder*. On withdrawing, a fresh force of three enemy destroyers were sighted emerging from the Rombaks Fjord which opens into Ofot Fjord above Narvik. This force was immediately engaged and reinforced by two other destroyers from the same direction.

In the fierce fight that ensued, H.M.S. *Hunter* was badly hit in the engine room and lost speed. With visibility obscured by smoke, *Hotspur* then smashed into *Hunter's* side, pushing her over and leaving her dead in the water. Due to the intensity of the German gunfire, none of the other flotilla destroyers could come to her aid and she was sent to the bottom by her pursuers. At first it was thought that she had gone down with her entire crew of 145, but it was later discovered that 2 officers and 44 ratings had been picked up by the German destroyer *Erich Giese*; this party was landed at Narvik and held as prisoners of war until 13 April, when they were released by the Germans and sent to Sweden, from where they returned home. For his gallantry that day the mortally wounded Captain Warburton-Lee was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross, the first V.C. to be gazetted in the Second World War, his last signal from H.M.S. *Hardy*, also sunk that day, had been 'keep on engaging the enemy'.

Thomas was amongst those killed, aged 24. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied research.



A good Second War B.E.M. group of eight awarded to Petty Officer S. Shaw, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his services in H.M.S. *Clarkia*, which corvette rescued over 130 merchant seamen from six different ships in the period 1940-42, and in August 1943 rescued the survivors of *U-468*, which U-Boat had been sunk by a Liberator of 200 Squadron piloted by Flying Officer L. A. Trigg, Royal New Zealand Air Force: evidence submitted by the rescued U-Boat captain would later reveal 'an epic of grim determination and high courage' and resulted in the award of a posthumous V.C. to Trigg, the only Victoria Cross awarded solely on the evidence of the enemy

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (A.B. Samuel Shaw, C/JX. 126470, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (C/JX. 126470 S. Shaw, B.E.M., P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J/X. 146270 S. Shaw, P.O., H.M.S. Osprey) edge bruise to first, otherwise very fine or better (8) £280-£320

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

**Samuel Shaw** was born in Liverpool on 17 December 1910, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in March 1926, being promoted Ordinary Seaman aboard the Battleship H.M.S. *Valiant* on 17 December 1928. By the outbreak of hostilities he was serving as an Able Seaman aboard the Flower-class corvette H.M.S. *Clarkia* and was awarded his B.E.M. in respect of successful convoy rescue operations in the period 1940-42. Those rescued including 45 crew from the *Accra* (Western Approaches 1940); 32 from the *Vinemoor* (Western Approaches 1940); 16 from the *Brandanger* (off Iceland 1941); five from the *Empire Citizen* (off Iceland 1941); five from the *British Resource* (Atlantic Ocean 1942), and 30 from the *British Consul* (off Trinidad 1942).

Perhaps even more notable, however, was *Clarkia's* rescue of seven survivors from *U-468* in August 1943, the German submarine having fallen victim to a strike carried out by Flying Officer A. L. Trigg, D.F.C., R.N.Z.A.F., and his fellow Liberator crew. Among the survivors rescued was the captain, whose testimony revealed an encounter which was later described as an 'epic of grim determination and high courage' in Trigg's resultant posthumous V.C. citation.

The *Report on Interrogation of Survivors from U-468* had this to say about the encounter:

'She was surprised on the surface by the aircraft at about 6,500 yards. It being against the captain's policy to dive with the enemy so near, he elected to fight it out on the surface. *U-468's* two single A/A guns were brought to bear so effectively that the attacking aircraft was severely hit. The Liberator nevertheless pressed home an accurate and fatal attack and then plunged into the sea about 300 yards from the U-Boat, with the loss of her entire crew. Only seven men, including the captain and two other officers, survived from the U-Boat. They were rescued two days later from the aircraft's rubber dinghy by H.M.S. *Clarkia* and eventually arrived in the United Kingdom for interrogation on 10th September.'

Shaw was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1944 at which time he was serving at the Portland establishment *Osprey*. The relevant roll states that he was later deprived of the award 'Medal was thrown out of port hole' but it was evidently restored to him at a later date.

Sold with copied research, including the official 'U-468 Interrogation of Survivors' report.



**A rare and impressive 1947 'Palestine operations' B.E.M. awarded to Gunner F. D. Keillor, Royal Artillery, for great gallantry in responding to a terrorist attack in Haifa - severely wounded by two 'through and through' revolver shots fired at close range, and in great pain, he nonetheless drove his wounded comrades in a jeep to the nearest hospital**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 2nd issue (14148108 Gnr. Frederick D. Keillor, R.A.) *minor official correction to surname, nearly extremely fine* *£800-£1,200*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2009.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 2 July 1948:

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

The original recommendation states: 'On 12 December 1947, at about 1300 hours, Gunner Keillor was driving a jeep along Herzl Street, Haifa, proceeding north in the direction of Acre. An officer, together with two other gunners who were acting as escorts to the party, were also travelling in the vehicle. Opposite the New Cinema, the jeep was stopped in a small traffic jam. At this moment two or three dissidents, believed to be Jews, came out of a side turning and, at point blank range, fired at them with revolvers. All were hit several times and seriously wounded; one of the escort later died after admission to hospital. Gunner Keillor received a through and through gun shot wound of the right upper arm and a through and through gun shot wound of the left shoulder. Despite the severity of his wounds, which had the effect of almost completely paralysing his arms, and of causing him very considerable pain, Gunner Keillor drew his revolver to return the fire but the attackers, in keeping with their character, had disappeared.

One effect of the firing was completely to clear Herzl Street of all traffic, shoppers and pedestrians. No one, therefore, either Jew or Arab, came forward to render assistance to the wounded men though some could be seen peering fearfully at them from doorways and windows. The officer was seriously wounded, having been shot in the stomach, and the two escorts were already unconscious. Gunner Keillor, realising the necessity of reaching medical assistance as soon as possible, managed to start the engine and get the jeep going. By this time his right arm had become completely useless and little strength remained in his left. Nonetheless, however, he drove the jeep to a British Military Hospital, a distance of some two miles, along a route with many turns and steep inclines.

The conduct of this young soldier throughout this incident is deserving of the highest praise. Though severely wounded, he showed that he had in him the best qualities of the British soldier of courage, determination and devotion to duty.'

**Frederick Davidson Keillor** was born in Angus, Forfar in February 1928, and enlisted in the Royal Artillery in March 1946. He served with the Royal Artillery in Palestine from March 1947 until April 1948. On the day he won his his B.E.M., Haganah terrorists launched a series of attacks against Arab and British targets in Haifa and Ramleh, over 20 people being killed and another 30 wounded - two of the former were British soldiers, and one of them, Gunner G. Taylor 1/R.H.A., a comrade of Keillor, as cited above.

Sold with copied research.





**A post-War B.E.M. for Gallantry awarded to Mr. T. A. McCarthy, for a courageous attempt to save three children from a fire in Poole in June 1965 - he sustained serious burns in the process**

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R., with gallantry emblem (Thomas Anthony McCarthy) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, nearly extremely fine £600-£800

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 24 May 1966: 'Thomas Anthony McCarthy Timber Yard Labourer, Poole (in a joint citation with Garry Cooper, Steel Erector, West Bolden, Co. Durham):

'A fire broke out in a cafe consisting of three floors. Mr. Cooper, who was passing in the street, saw that the building was on fire and on hearing that there were three children inside, entered the building in an attempt to rescue them. He heard a scream from upstairs and rushed up to the second floor. In spite of the heat and smoke, which prevented him from seeing, he reached the children's room which was also well ablaze. Mr. Cooper was severely burnt by this time, and he threw himself out of the bedroom window on to the roof. Mr. McCarthy was sleeping in one of the bedrooms on the first floor and he was awakened when the alarm was raised. He made an immediate attempt to ascend the now fiercely burning stairway to try and rescue the children. The intense heat forced him to return. He then put on his jacket and tried again but once more was forced back. He next fetched a blanket from his bed, soaked it with water, draped it over himself, and succeeded in reaching the top of the stairway. But although he searched for the children amongst the flames and smoke he was unable to find them. Cooper and McCarthy were rescued by the Fire Brigade and taken to hospital suffering from burns. Both men made a valiant attempt to save the lives of the children.'

**Thomas Anthony McCarthy**, a timber yard labourer, of Denmark Lane, Poole, Dorset was 36 years old at the time of the above incident.

*Note:* The B.E.M. awarded to Garry Cooper for this same action was sold in these rooms on 21 September 2007.



### A post-War B.E.M. group of five awarded to Staff Sergeant R. S. G. Georgeson, Royal Signals

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (23696545 S/Sgt. Raymond S. G. Georgeson. R. Signals. TA); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (23696545 L/Cpl. R. S. G. Georgeson R. Sigs.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23696545 S Sgt R S G Georgeson R Signals); Rhodesia 1980 (23696545 SSgt R S G Georgeson R Signals); Zimbabwe Independence Medal 1980, officially numbered '13062', *good very fine or better and a rare combination of awards (5)* *£600-£800*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 31 December 1987.

The original recommendation states: 'Staff Sergeant Georgeson ended his 22 years service with the Colours in 1983 having achieved the rank of Warrant Officer Class 2. He joined 34 (Northern) Signal Regiment (Volunteers) as a Non Regular Permanent Staff Staff Sergeant (SQMS) in 1983 and was posted to 90 Squadron. Since then he has given outstanding service, his contribution extending far beyond the bounds of his job description. He has made the most of the opportunity to continue to serve, and takes pleasure and pride in passing on his knowledge and experience to the volunteers, both officers and soldiers. In particular he had taken responsibility for organising and supervising the training of recruits. He takes personal interest in each one, not only from his own Squadron but also from Headquarters Squadron, and the results of his care and professional inspiration can be seen in the high quality young soldiers in both Squadrons. He has made available to the Regiment as a whole his interest and experience in, and his enthusiasm for, shooting and drill. He has played a major role in preparing the Regiment for a number of excellent parades. To all activities he has devoted effort and time far beyond the normal. He is an inspiration to all who come in contact with him and is entirely deserving of a military award for his loyal and dedicated contribution to the service.'

**Raymond Stanley Guthrie Georgeson** was born on 6 October 1943 and enlisted in the Royal Signals in 1959. His subsequent career saw him present at operations in Borneo starting in November 1964, and in Cyprus in 1976-78 with 259 Signal Squadron (West). He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal as a Staff Sergeant in 1977, and subsequently served in Rhodesia in 1979-80 with 30 Signal Regiment, and in Germany 1981-83 with 2 Armoured Division HQ and Signal Squadron. Leaving the regular army in 1983, he joined the Territorial Army and was awarded the B.E.M. for Meritorious Service in the 1988 New Year's Honours' List.

Sold with copied research.

## Single Orders and Decorations

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63



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Civil) Knight Grand Cross Star, 94mm x 87mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked, with gold retaining pin, *gilding slightly rubbed, good very fine* £800-£1,200

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64 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type breast badge, reverse hallmarked London 1919, mounted on original investiture pin, *good very fine* £80-£100

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65 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *the case slightly soiled*; together with the corresponding miniature award, *extremely fine* £80-£120

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66 Military Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1946, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £600-£800

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67 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silvered and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; Star, silvered and enamel, with heraldic beasts in the angles, unmarked, *very fine (2)* £100-£140

## Campaign Groups and Pairs

68



**The Notable Small Army Gold Medal and M.G.S. pair awarded to Captain, later General, Sir John Michell, Royal Artillery, a skilful commander of foot and rocket artillery who distinguished himself during the final battles of the Peninsula and Second American Wars; frequently praised by superior officers for exploits which included “valorous conduct” at the Battle of Toulouse, commanding the artillery at the Capture of Washington D.C. and making an assault crossing of the Mississippi River to fire salvos of Congreve rockets during the Battle of New Orleans, Michell is remembered by the officers of the modern Royal Regiment of Artillery as ‘The Man who Burned Down the White House’**

Field Officer’s Small Army Gold Medal for Orthes, one clasp ‘Toulouse’ (Capt. I. Michell, Rl. Arty.), with original gold ribbon buckle and *replacement obverse lunette*; Military General Service, 3 clasps, St. Sebastian, Nivelles, Nive (John Michell, Captn., R. Arty.) *both extremely fine or better* (2) *£24,000-£28,000*

*Provenance:* Spink, November 1998.

**Sir John Michell** was born on 25 September 1781 at Huish House, Huish Episcopi, Langport, Somerset. His father, the Reverend Dr. John Michell, was vicar of Huish and domestic chaplain to Hester Pitt, Lady Chatham, the widow of former Prime Minister Pitt the Elder and mother of the current Prime Minister (Pitt the Younger). Michell attended Langport Grammar School, where he built the foundations required to become an educated professional artillery officer. It was a time of great upheaval: The King of France had been publicly executed, Britain was at war with the French republic and Government was attempting to rapidly modernise the military and arouse it from decades of torpor.

The British army had a Commander-in-Chief, but only for its infantry and cavalry. The Board of Ordnance controlled the ‘more technical and scientific’ artillery and engineering branches, separately and independently of the army C-in-C. Commissions and promotions in units reporting to the Board of Ordnance could not be obtained by purchase. To become an officer in the artillery, a youngster had first to obtain a place at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and then pass competitive exams in subjects which included maths, fortification, drawing, mapping, chemistry and skill-at-arms. It was not easy to get into the Royal Military Academy, which in 1793 had just 30 places for artillery Gentlemen Cadets.

On 18 March 1794 Lady Chatham informed Dr Michell that she had written to her son Mr Pitt (the Younger). She had asked the Prime Minister to request the Duke of Richmond (an energetic reformer who was Master-General of the Ordnance) to arrange “the giving of a commission for making a youth which she is much interested in for a cadet at the R.A. Woolwich.”

John Michell became a Gentleman Cadet on 3 November 1794, and graduated as Second Lieutenant on 1 March 1798, aged 16. This date is important, because his future regimental promotions would be governed not by merit but by his seniority on the List of Artillery Officers (Michell was number 1,004 on the List, which had been started in 1716).

### War

Michell was included in the Expedition to Holland in 1799, where he fought in the battles of Zyp and Egmont-on-Zee. Artillery tactics were changing, and in these two battles British artillery first demonstrated how it was adapting to new habits and practises. Traditionally, artillery Companies had to hire locally and on an *ad hoc* basis the animals and drivers to pull their guns and wagons. The gunners marched alongside (hence the term Foot Artillery). If local transport failed or was unavailable, the gunners slowly hauled along their guns by means of drag ropes. Each infantry battalion thought itself entitled to be allocated two “battalion guns” which would move with it at all times when it was on active service and which were placed in the centre of the companies whenever they formed up in a battle line. However, the Board of Ordnance under the Duke of Richmond was championing a more effective mobile concept, whereby each unit had its own permanent transport and deployed in batteries in the places where they could have the greatest impact on the battle, independently of the infantry, rather than be split into penny-packets as “battalion guns”.

Expansion of the Ordnance led to Michell being promoted to First Lieutenant on 2 October 1799. His Company was allocated to the Expedition to Egypt, but when it arrived in Gibraltar in 1800 it was ordered to remain there as part of the fortress garrison. In September 1805 Michell was promoted to Second Captain and transferred to the Channel Islands. Jersey and Guernsey were well-garrisoned and important parts of Britain’s frontline defences, being much closer to the coast of France than the coast of England. Their proximity and the harbours they offered to British men-of-war and privateers irked Napoleon considerably. During a previous Anglo-French war, the French had twice invaded Jersey, seeking to capture it. Major ordnance works were undertaken on Guernsey and a network of Martello Tower artillery forts was built, overlooking the main anchorages and beaches across the Islands. The Board of Ordnance approved the construction of a mighty fortification, larger in scale than any other on the Islands, to protect Jersey’s main town and harbour. Construction of Fort Regent began in 1806 and took eight years to complete.

### ***Battery Commander in the Peninsula Campaign***

On 25 January 1813 Michell was gazetted as First Captain. He was sent out to Spain to join Wellington's 1813 campaign to expel the French. At the Siege of San Sebastian on 21 July 1813 one of Sir Thomas Graham's battery commanders, Captain Dubourdieu, was killed by a shell splinter which struck him in the head. Henceforth, 'Dubourdieu's battery' became 'Michell's battery'. It was horse-drawn and consisted of four 9-pounder smoothbores with 116 rounds per gun, and two howitzers, with 84 rounds each. 35% of the first-line ammunition was spherical case, better known as shrapnel rounds. A British invention, shrapnel was first introduced in 1804. It was designed to burst in the air above the heads of enemy troops and bombard them with a deadly blast of musket balls. The French did not use this type of munition.

The fall of San Sebastian cleared the way for Wellington to cross the River Bidassoa, the frontier between Spain and France, on 7 October 1813. He ordered the river to be forded near its mouth and at low tide, while Michell's battery provided covering fire to prevent the troops being pinned down on the ford or the sand beyond it. It was a daring and successful gamble which took the French by surprise, and owed much to Michell succeeding in getting his guns into their correct position on the rocky heights near Irun at exactly the right time.

Michell wrote to his wife Jane in Portsmouth two days after the battle of Nivelle on 10 November, to report "Our Victory" and assure her that he was safe, although a shell splinter had passed through his hat (he was luckier than his predecessor Dubourdieu). "My Brigade [Battery] was however a good deal engaged [and suffered casualties]. I commenced the Action at daylight by driving into a redoubt 400 yards from an entrenchment of the enemy's and soon drove them from it, after which we advanced and continued to push them till twelve o'clock... since which we have hardly remained six hours in one place... I never was in better health and am uncommonly pleased with my Brigade."

This letter neatly sets the tone for Michell's endeavours in the remaining great battles of Wellington's 1813-14 campaign, where Michell often formed part of the renowned 'eighteen gun' battery. These battles were the Nive, Orthes (where his battery crossed the River Pau by pontoon bridge early on the morning of 27 February 1814) and finally Toulouse, where he distinguished himself by "valourous conduct" in front of the leading assault Column. They earned him a commendation from General Alten, which was sent to Wellington, and a Field Officer's Gold Medal and Clasp. The notice that his name was attracting led to his battery being selected for service in North America, as part of a force commanded by Major-General Robert Ross.

### ***Artillery Commander in the Second American War***

Michell's battery marched to Bordeaux, where it was to load into hired transports. Loading heavy ordnance using the lifting equipment of the day was always a fraught experience for all concerned. If a gun broke loose and fell, it would smash through the bottom of the hull and be lost forever, while the vessel would sink. As Michell supervised the embarkation of his guns and his men, the captain of the transport ship had a fit of what would today be called 'road rage'. He attacked Michell, who defended himself. Both men fell into the harbour, and were rescued with some difficulty. By the end of July 1814 all the transports had arrived in Bermuda.

Government was now focused on ending the war. Canada had been successfully defended against repeated American invasions, and Maine had been captured. As far as the Americans were concerned, the Indian threat in the north had been neutralised and the end of the French wars meant that the British had stopped forcibly searching U.S. ships and pressing their crew members. There was no real appetite to recolonise the United States, so the British aim now was to conduct amphibious raids on coastal targets to inflict enough pain to persuade the War Hawks to compromise. Negotiations began in Europe in August 1814. In the meantime, it was decided to focus on raiding the Chesapeake Bay area, making initial sorties up both the Potomac and Patuxent rivers in the direction of Washington D.C.

The bulk of the army travelled up the Patuxent river, and Michell was appointed as overall Commander of the field force artillery (two Foot batteries, a Rocket battery and some Royal Marine Artillery, also armed with Rockets). Congreve Rockets were a relatively new weapon in British service. They had been used successfully to burn Copenhagen in 1807 and during the final battles of the Great French Wars. They were area, rather than precision weapons, most effective against troops in the open and highly combustible targets such as wooden ships or buildings. Their big advantage over conventional artillery during amphibious operations was that they were much easier and faster to load and unload from ships and to transport across country, needing less than half the horses of a standard foot battery. They came in a variety of sizes for field use, ranging from 6-pounders to 42-pounders, with incendiary, explosive or shrapnel warheads and an effective range of up to 1,500 yards.

On 19 August General Ross's force disembarked unopposed at Benedict, where the Patuxent river narrows significantly. They had no horses with them, so, having got his guns ashore, Michell had to have them dragged by hand along the local roads, which were either stony or sandy. The Artillery Drivers were mounted on requisitioned horses, and acted as amateur cavalry. Dragging the guns upstream proved so arduous that Michell had them all, except for one six-pounder, re-embarked at Marlborough. He pressed ahead with the one remaining cannon, two three-pounders and of course his easily transported rockets.

General Ross approached Washington from the north-east, so as to cross the eastern branch of the Potomac (now known as the Anacostia River) at the town of Bladensburg, where there was both a bridge and a ford. An American force gathered on the ridge beyond the bridge to defend their Capital city. It totalled 7,000 men (Ross had 1,500), but the majority were hastily raised local militia. Another disadvantage for the Americans was the presence on the battlefield of President Madison and most of his Cabinet. Secretary of State James Monroe interfered with the American deployment several times, making its faults worse and leaving some repositioned units without any instructions. The Bladensburg bridge was not burned.

The strongest element of the American defence was its artillery. Commodore Barney of the U.S. Navy commanded two 18-pounders and five 12-pounders from the Washington Naval Yard, manned by regular gunners of the Marine Corps, which were positioned in the centre of the ridge across the main road leading to Washington. On his left wing he had batteries of 6-pounder guns which had been bought up from Baltimore, some of which were protected by a fortified building and earthwork overlooking the bridge, and more 6-pounder guns from Washington itself. Michell had just a single precision cannon with which to take on at least four separate batteries (his 3-pounders were unsuitable for counter-battery work). Only his rockets could prevail in the artillery battle.

General Ross reached Bladensburg around noon on 24 August and ordered an immediate attack across the bridge. The American artillery and riflemen beat back several attempts to advance, but the British infantry used both the bridge and the ford to establish themselves on the American position. Michell pushed his guns forward and ordered his rocketeers to fire repeated salvos of explosive and shrapnel Congreve rockets at the American militia formations, smothering their lines in clouds of acrid black powder smoke and causing uncontrollable panic. President Madison, his entourage, and the militia all stampeded and fled, enabling the British to over-run the enemy batteries. The battle was won, at a cost of 200 British casualties, eight of whom were Michell's men.

### ***The Burning of Washington***

Michell reported: "The enemy abandoned every gun which they had bought into the Field, and retreated in the utmost confusion towards Washington. General Ross having halted his army to refresh, I directed all the [American] guns, carriages and ammunition to be destroyed. In the evening we advanced and entered Washington almost without opposition and immediately proceeded to burn the Capitol, the President's House and all the public buildings." This was justified by Government as a reprisal for the American burning of York (now Toronto) and several other Canadian towns on the shores of the Great Lakes. The Americans set fire to the Navy Yard, stores and two brand-new warships before they fled.

The first public building to be destroyed by the British was the Capitol, which also housed the Library of Congress and the Supreme Court. They then pushed on to the President's House, ate the 'victory' supper which had been prepared for Madison and his party, and burned the House down. Incendiary rockets supplied by Michell were used to create particularly fierce blazes. One of Michell's gunner officers, Lieutenant Speer, and his artillerymen played a prominent role in the destruction; Americans may be pleased to know that Speer was later recorded as having "Died Insane".

It was to be three years before the President (now former Secretary of State and veteran of Bladensburg James Monroe) could re-occupy his House and five years before Congress could once again meet in the Capitol. Stone walls adjacent to the fiercest 'rocket assisted' heat in both the Capitol and the President's House remained standing but were so weakened as to be unsafe; they were mostly torn down and rebuilt during the reconstruction. It is a myth that the White House got its name because its external walls were subsequently painted white to hide the soot and scorch marks caused by the fire. The building had already been painted white in 1800 and was sometimes referred to as 'the White House' in the first decades of its existence. It simply appeared more imposing and less weather-beaten after being rebuilt and repainted.

General Ross withdrew his forces from Washington after 24 hours. Michell seems to have spent most of 25 August assessing the 200 plus American cannons, and the other ordnance stores and munitions that had been captured or destroyed. Ross gave a favourable mention to Michell in his dispatch: "The exertions of Captain Mitchell [sic], of the royal artillery, in bringing his guns into action, were unremitting; to him, and to the detachment under his command, including Captain Deacon's rocket brigade, and the marine rocket corps, I feel every obligation." (*London Gazette* of 27 September 1814 refers)

After re-embarking his command on the ships in the Patuxent river, Michell travelled up the Potomac river to join the other assault force (which had been much delayed by shoals and adverse winds). It was a naval force consisting of frigates, two bomb vessels armed mainly with heavy mortars, and two rocket vessels, one of which, *Erebus*, carried 32-pound Congreve rockets. On the evening of 27 August 1814, they bombarded Fort Washington, the only artillery fort guarding the Potomac river approach to Washington. It was armed with twenty-seven guns (including 52-pound monsters) and manned by a garrison of regulars. After two hours the garrison blew up the fort's magazine and retreated. The next day the British ships reached the prosperous river port of Alexandria. The Mayor, terrified that the naval rockets would burn down the whole town in short order, promptly surrendered, offering up 22 merchant ships and vast stores of tobacco, cotton and food to the British.

After the successes at Washington and Alexandria, the British commanders decided to raid the important port city of Baltimore. Michell told his wife; "We landed at the mouth of the Papsaco River on the 12th [September] and immediately marched on the road to Baltimore... as soon as the remainder of the Guns were ready to move on I rode forward to join the Army and you may conceive my feelings at meeting the Brave General Ross carrying to the rear mortally wounded – he had been riding in front of the whole Army reconnoitring when he was shot... after saying a few words to him I went forward..."

Michell's guns played an important part in enabling the British to win the battle of North Point later that day. During the night a torrential downpour soaked most of the British force; Michell decided to keep dry by sleeping inside a pigsty. Baltimore was well defended by 11,000 troops, 150 cannon, stone artillery forts and earthworks, as well as sunken blockships to prevent warships from entering the harbour. Probing attacks made some headway but showed how tough a target Baltimore was, and on 15 September the British re-embarked and withdrew.

Michell led a raid by 1,200 men to capture some American guns, but on 5 October he was still reflecting on "the Baltimore business" in a letter home. "We are now in full sail down the river [Potomac] and it is said to leave the Chesapeake but where we are to go is not yet made public." He was not aware that he had been specially promoted out of turn to Brevet Major on 29 September 1814, as a reward for his actions at the Battle of Bladensburg, and that he was bound for Jamaica, where Government was assembling a strong amphibious force to attack New Orleans. The Americans learned about this before the British ships sailed from Jamaica. They even knew that the plan was to attack the city from the south-east, approaching it along the east bank of the Mississippi.

### **The Battle of New Orleans**

Reinforcements arrived from Britain, including new and more senior commanders for the army and for the artillery. Michell reverted to his regimental duties as a battery commander, in charge of two 9-pounders (with 110 rounds per gun) and four 6-pounders (120 rounds each), which were landed on 23 December 1814. His first mission was to destroy the U.S.S. *Carolina*, a 14-gun schooner corvette which the Americans had sent down the Mississippi to bombard the British camp. On 27 December Michell engaged it with red hot shot from his 9-pounders. They had been positioned, together with a furnace, on the levee. The fourth round started a fire, the crew abandoned ship, and after two and a half hours the *Carolina* blew up.

The next day, the army advanced to probe the American defence line. Major-General Andrew Jackson had selected a strong position at Calmette, five miles from the city. It ran behind and parallel with the Rodriguez canal (four feet deep, 20 feet wide, and apparently free of alligators) which led from cypress swamps in the east to the Mississippi river in the west. These natural obstacles anchored its flanks. To cover the central obstacle of the canal itself, Jackson built a timber and earthwork rampart wall on which he mounted his infantry and cannons, and a second earthwork and rampart wall a little upstream on the opposite (west) bank of the Mississippi. This western wall and redoubt housed twenty cannons, which could fire across the river to support the main defence line on the east bank. Another, larger warship, the sloop U.S.S. *Louisiana*, which was armed with 24-pounders, was stationed on the river between the two positions, to provide additional artillery support and to prevent any British attack up the river itself. Having located these formidable and well-manned defences, the British pulled back. It was decided that much heavier cannon were needed, in order to thoroughly bombard the American wall and rampart before the next attack.

By great exertions, several 24- and 18-pounders were disembarked from Royal Navy warships. Gun emplacements and platforms were constructed at night from planks and sugar casks filled with loose soil. On New Year's Day 1815 a fierce artillery duel was fought. After about three hours the British batteries fell silent, having either used up all their ammunition or, as was the case with Michell's heavy howitzer, been damaged by American counter-battery fire. The flimsy and hastily built gun emplacements proved to be totally unfit for purpose, and it was clear that the British could not hope to win the artillery battle unless drastic steps were taken.

The force commander, Major-General Sir Edward Pakenham, developed an audacious and highly risky plan. Part of the army would cross the Mississippi in small open boats, capture the American position upstream on the west bank and turn its guns on to the rear of the main American wall on the east bank. Simultaneously, the east bank rampart would be attacked in a frontal assault by the main force of infantry and riflemen.

A canal was dug from a nearby bayou so that 42 ship's boats could be launched into the Mississippi after dark. Michell was given command of the artillery to be sent to the west bank. The ship's boats were not strong enough to transport cannon during an assault crossing, but they could carry a complete Rocket Brigade and enough gunners to man the American cannons once they had been captured. They would cross, under cover of darkness, before midnight on 7-8 January 1815.

Unfortunately, the plan began to unravel from the start. The new canal proved to be a nightmare, consisting of very little water but an enormous quantity of deep, sticky mud. By 3.15 a.m. on 8 January only 30 boats had been man-handled along it and launched into the Mississippi. At 5 a.m. the situation was not much improved, but General Pakenham was told that Michell's artillery group, an infantry battalion and some marines (about 560 men in total, one third of the number allocated to the west bank attack) could start to cross at once. He ordered them to set off, although the crossing would now begin eight hours late and they would land on the west bank in full daylight. The main frontal attack on the east bank wall would go ahead an hour after daybreak. This decision meant that the main assault force had to close right up to the American ramparts in daylight, instead of making their initial advance to the Rodriguez canal in the dark and early morning fog.

The Americans engaged the British assault columns when they were still 1,500 yards distant, as they slowly advanced towards the Rodriguez canal. One battalion commander at the head of a column had not checked that his men had bought the equipment needed to cross the water-filled ditch and climb the ramparts, and when he discovered that he could not surmount these obstacles he turned his command back to fetch their ladders, throwing the rest of the column into utter chaos. General Pakenham was hit three times by grape-shot and mortally wounded; many of the other Generals and Colonels were killed. The main attack had become a total disaster, with heavy casualties. A withdrawal was ordered.

Things went differently on the west bank. The naval boats made it across the mighty Mississippi in the teeth of a strong current, the assault force landed and at a cost of 85 casualties quickly captured the American position, although it was held by about 1,500 men. Michell set up his rockets and began firing volleys of Congreves at the American line on the east bank. Once this was well underway, he turned his attention to examining the captured artillery. In all it amounted to sixteen guns and howitzers, one of which was inscribed "Taken at the Surrender of Yorktown in 1781."

Andrew Jackson reported that the west bank guns were spiked before the American defenders fled. That may have been so, but an experienced officer like Michell would have ensured that his men had bought the sweet oil, screw-taps and other necessary items for withdrawing soft iron spikes from touchholes, and he "commenced cleaning enemy's guns to form a battery to enfilade their lines on the left [east] bank." It has been claimed that the Americans believed that the loss of the west bank battery so greatly weakened their defences that, if the British attack had been renewed, they would have evacuated New Orleans (*History of the Corps of Royal Engineers Vol I p 363* refers).

The new British Commander decided to break off the attack. By 21 January 1815, Michell was back aboard the flagship *Royal Oak*. He was present at the capture of Fort Bowyer in Mobile bay on 15 February 1815. The next day, news arrived that the negotiators had signed a peace treaty – on 24 December 1814.

**'The Man Who Burned Down the White House'**

Michell reached Portsmouth on 30 May 1815 but, together with all the artillery returning from North America, he was ordered to join the Duke of Wellington's Army in the Low Countries and sailed to Ostend on 9 June. He arrived too late to join the battle of Waterloo, although Michell could hear the gunfire. After the battle, as the Allied armies marched on Paris, six artillery Companies, including Michell's, were detached to serve with the Prussian army that had undertaken to capture Napoleon's fortresses that defended the north-east border of France. Each stronghold in succession was bombarded until it surrendered. Afterwards, in December 1815, Michell was appointed to a distinguished Commission with a mandate to study and report on Prussian fortresses.

He returned home in 1816 and was based at Woolwich to oversee the reduction of the Royal Artillery to its peacetime establishment. He served as Brigade-Major on the Artillery Staff and as Adjutant-General in Ireland. On 22 July 1830, Michell was promoted to become Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery. Sent out to Canada 1831-36, he was awarded a C.B. and promoted to Colonel on 23 November 1841. From 1844-45 he commanded the Royal Artillery in Gibraltar, becoming a Major-General in the Army and Colonel-Commandant in the Royal Artillery in 1854 and 1856 respectively. General Michell was advanced to K.C.B. in 1861. He died in London on 23 August 1866.

A full-length portrait depicting Michell against a background of the Burning of Washington was hung in the dining room of the Officers Mess at the Royal School of Artillery, Larkhill, Wiltshire. Many generations of Gunner officers have enjoyed pointing it out to visiting American guests, especially during the terms of particularly controversial Presidents!



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**Pair: Private Ephraim Carter, 40th Foot**

Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (Private Ephraim Carter H.M. 40th Regt.) fitted with steel clip and bar suspension, naming correctly engraved in running script; Maharajpooor Star 1843 (Private Ephraim Carter H.M. 40th Regt.) fitted with adapted 'clasped hand' bar suspension typical for this regiment, *considerable overall contact wear, therefore about good fine (2)* *£700-£900*

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**Five: Colour-Sergeant Isaac Orchard, 18th Royal Irish Regiment**

China 1842 (Isaac Orchard 18th R. Irish Reg. Infantry) fitted with contemporary replacement suspension; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Serjt. Isaac Orchard. 18th Rl. Irish Regt.); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (1196 +18th+) details regimentally impressed but no name; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1196. Serjt. Isaac Orchard. 18th R.I. Regt.); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed, *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine or better (5)* *£1,000-£1,200*

**Isaac Orchard** was born in the Parish of Godshell, Newport, Isle of Wight, and attested for the 18th Royal Irish Regiment at Portsmouth on 4 November 1839, aged 18 years 9 months. He was promoted to Corporal in January 1848, to Sergeant in January 1851, and to Colour-Sergeant in December 1857, being discharged in this rank on 11 December 1860, having completed 21 years service. His discharge papers state that 'He has never been tried by Court Martial nor entered in the Regimental Defaulter Book. He is in possession of Medals for China, Burmah & Crimea also a Turkish Medal and he has also a Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct with Gratuity of Ten Pounds. He was severely wounded in the right arm on the 18 June 1855 at the Siege of Sebastopol and he would be entitled but for his promotion to the rank of Serjeant to five Good Conduct Badges.' Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.





**Pair: Sergeant Silvester Parlon, 22nd Foot**

Meeanee Hyderabad 1843 (Silvester Parlon, 22nd Regt.) fitted with contemporary silver clip and silver bar suspension; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (1213. Sergt, S, Parlon, H.Ms. 1st Bn. 22nd Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, the first good fine, the second very fine* (2) **£800-£1,000**

**Silvester Parlon** was born at Birr, King's County, Ireland, and attested for the 22nd Foot at Parsonstown on 3 April 1838, aged 18. He served abroad in the East Indies for 14 years 2 months and 'served the campaign in Scinde in 1842 & 1843, present at the battles of Meeanee & Hyderabad; served with the force employed against the Afridis in the Boree Valley under Brigadier S. B. Boileau in November 1853.' He was granted the L.S. & G.C. with Gratuity of £15 on 3 March 1857, and was discharged on 10 May 1859. Sold with copied discharge papers.

**Pair: Private J. Mordecai, 1st Battalion, 60th Royal Rifles, late 43rd Light Infantry**

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (J. Mordecai, 1st Bn. 60th R. Rifles.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (2397, J. Mordecai, H.Ms. 1st Bn. 60th Regt.) *nearly very fine or better* (2) **£400-£500**

**John Mordecai** was born in the Parish of Barnwell, near Cambridge, and attested for the 43rd Light Infantry at Cambridge on 8 September 1842, aged 17. He volunteered to join the 1st Battalion, 60th Regiment on 1 July 1844, was appointed Bugler on 1 July 1852 but reverted to duty as Private on 24 August 1854. He was 'Present at the Siege and Capture of Mooltan 27 December 1848 to 23 January 1849; served in the campaign of the Punjab in 1849 including the battle of Gujerat, the surrender of the Rajah Shere Singh and Sikh Army, the occupation of Attock and Peshawur and the expulsion of the Ameer Dost Mahomed beyond the Khyber Pass. Medal conferred for services in the Punjab Campaign of 1848/49 and one Bar for the Capture of Mooltan and one Bar for the Battle of Goojerat. Served with the expedition to Kohat from 9 to 14 February 1850.' John Mordecai was discharged on 21 August 1855. Sold with copied discharge papers.



**Three: Colour-Sergeant George Alexander, 24th Foot**

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (G. Alexander, 24th Foot.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (...jt. G, Alexander. 1st Batn. 24th Regt.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (C. Sgt, G. Alexander. 24/Foot) *the first two with heavy edge bruising and contact marks with minor loss to naming, good fine, the last nearly extremely fine* (3) **£800-£1,000**

M.S.M. awarded 13 January 1897, with £10 Annuity.

**George Alexander** was born in the Parish of Fitcham, Dorking, Surrey, and attested for the 24th Foot at Westminster on 18 September 1844, aged 17 years 10 months. He served in the East Indies for 14 years 10 months, and was present at the battles of Chilianwala and Goojerat, and served at Jhelum in the Indian Mutiny. He was discharged as a Colour-Sergeant on 19 December 1865, was awarded the M.S.M. in January 1897, and died on 20 February 1899. His discharge papers note that he 'is entitled to the silver medal for long service and good conduct', but this is not on any roll and does not appear to have been awarded. Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.



**Four: Private George Sutherland, 42nd Royal Highlanders**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (Geoe. Sutherland 42nd Regt.) officially impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (G. Sutherland, 42nd Rl. Highlanders); Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (2942 Pte. G. Sutherland. 42nd Highrs. 1873-4); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, *the earlier awards with contact marks, good fine, the Ashantee good very fine (4)* *£1,000-£1,200*

**George Sutherland** was born at Calder, Dumbarton, and attested for the 42nd Royal Highlanders at Glasgow on 23 February 1853, aged 17 years 11 months, a baker by trade. He served in Turkey and the Crimea, 2 years 1 month, in the East Indies, 10 years 7 months, and in the Gold Coast, 3 months. He was twice tried by Court Martial and imprisoned for habitual drunkenness and he otherwise had 34 entries in the Regimental Defaulters Book. He was discharged on termination of his second term of limited engagement on 16 June 1874. Sold with confirmation of all medals and clasps and copied discharge papers.



**Three: Private Neil McLeod, 93rd Highlanders, one of the 'Thin Red Line' who was killed in action at the Relief of Lucknow**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (Neil McLeod 93rd Regt.) officially impressed naming, initial letter double-struck, top two clasps loose on ribbon; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Neil McLeod, 93rd Highlanders) only entitled to the first clasp but appears to be as issued; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (Neil McLeod, 93rd Regt.) fitted with replacement bar suspension, *the Crimean awards very fine, the Indian Mutiny nearly extremely fine (3)* *£1,000-£1,200*

**Neil McLeod** was killed in action at the Secunderabagh on 16 November 1857, during the relief of Lucknow and is not therefore entitled to the clasp for Lucknow. Sold with copied medal roll extracts and muster details.

**76 Six: Private Thomas Adams, 71st Highland Light Infantry, later 23rd and 26th Foot**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (No. 3494 Thomas Adams 71 H. Lt. Infy) contemporary engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Thos. Adams 71st Highd. L.I.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (3494, T. Adams, H.Ms. 71st Regt.); Abyssinia 1867, naming obliterated from the reverse and unlikely to be his original medal; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1467, T. Adams, 26th Foot.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (No. 3494 Thomas Adams 74th Hd. Lt. Infy.) contemporary engraved naming as the first, fitted with replacement scroll suspension, *heavy edge bruising and contact marks with partial losses to naming, fair to fine (6)*

*£400-£500*

**Thomas Adams** was born in the Parish of Newton, near New Battle, Midlothian, and attested for the 71st Highland Light Infantry at Dunfermline on 30 June 1852, aged 19. He served with the 71st in the Crimea, Central India and in the Umbeyla campaigns, and volunteered to join the 23rd Foot on 2 November 1864, at Agra. Following another three years service in India, he volunteered to join the 26th Foot on 1 November 1867, serving with that regiment in the Abyssinian campaign that immediately followed. He received his L.S. & G.C. medal with gratuity of £5 on 20 March 1871, and was discharged at Portsmouth on 2 March 1875. His discharge papers confirm that he was 'in possession of four good conduct badges & the medal for long service & good conduct & the medals for Crimea, clasp Sebastopol, Turkish medal, Indian medal & Clasp for Central India & N.W. Provinces medal & Clasp for Umbeyla & Abyssinian medal.' Sold with copied discharge papers, medal roll extracts and muster details.

**77****Four: Sergeant-Major Michael Dinneen, New Zealand Permanent Militia, late 70th Foot and 81st Foot**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (2632 M. Dinneen 81st Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (2632 M Dinneen, H.Ms. 81st Regt.); New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (532 Corpl. Michael Duicen 70th Foot); New Zealand Auxiliary Long Service Medal (84. Sgt.-Major Michael Dinneen. P.M.) all fitted with attractively engraved silver ribbon brooch buckles, *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better(4)*

*£1,600-£2,000*

**Michael Dalton Dinneen** was a native of Tipperary and enlisted at Templemore into the 81st Foot on 5 February 1852, aged 17 years 6 months. He served with the 81st in operations on the North West Frontier in April and May 1858, and in the latter stages of the Indian Mutiny. He transferred to the 70th Foot on 1 November 1858, and proceeded with the regiment from Calcutta to New Zealand in 1861 where he served throughout the Waikato and Taranaki wars as a Corporal. He was discharged at Auckland on 13 August 1864, having completed his period of limited engagement. In 1868 he joined the Armed Constabulary, serving in Auckland, Waikato, and Alexandra, retiring with the rank of Sergeant-Major when the force was disbanded, after which he settled in Kihikihi in 1887. His medal for the North West Frontier was sent to him in November 1872, care of 'New Zealand Armed Constabulary Force, Hamilton, New Zealand.' Examination of the N.Z. Medal roll, signed at Kinsale, 1869, reveals rather spidery handwriting and it can be seen that 'Dinneen' could easily be misread as 'Duicen'. Sold with research including a copied article from the Auckland Volume of the *Cyclopedia of New Zealand* with a photograph of Dinneen wearing three medals.

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**Three: Private G. Norman, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Geoe. Norman 3rd Bn. Pce. Cs. Rifle Brigade.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (1865 Pte. G. Norman. 3 Bn. Rif. Bde.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1865 Pte. G. Norman, 3rd Rifle Bde.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine or better* (3) £300-£360

**79 Pair: Private Joseph Plummer, 93rd Highlanders**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (2987 J, Plummer H.M. 93rd Highrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2987 J. Plummer 93rd Foot) *very fine* (2) £260-£300

**Joseph Plummer** was born in the Parish of Hunston, near Stowmarket, Suffolk, and enlisted into the 94th Foot at Thetford on 5 May 1852, aged 20. He transferred to the 93rd Highlanders, as a Volunteer, on 14 February 1854. He was discharged on 13 May 1873, on termination of his second period of limited engagement, and was then 'in possession of four good conduct badges, has the Crimean Medal & 3 Clasps, Turkish Medal, Indian Mutiny Medal & 2 Clasps, N.W. Frontier Medal & 1 Clasp, and Medal for Long Service & Good Conduct without gratuity.' Sold with copied discharge papers.

**80 Pair: Commissioned Boatswain R. Cobb, Royal Navy**

Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (1st Cl. Boy. R. Cobb. H.M.S. Aurora) engraved naming; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Rd. Cobb. Boatn. H.M. Coast Guard) *light contact marks, very fine* (2) £400-£500

**Richard Cobb** was born in Devonport on 2 July 1848. Enlisting in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* with service no. 26771A, he is confirmed on the Canada General Service medal roll with the clasp Fenian Raid 1866 (131 Medals with clasp awarded to H.M.S. *Aurora*). He transferred to H.M. Coastguard on 5 September 1875, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 March 1880. Advanced Commissioned Boatswain on 7 July 1886, he was Invalided to shore on 26 June 1890.

**81 Three: Quarter Master R. H. Robinson, Royal Navy**

Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (R. H. Robinson. A.B. H.M.S. Active 73-74); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (R. H. Robinson, Qr. Mr. H.M.S. [Tem]eraire), Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, heavy pitting and contact marks, generally nearly very fine* (3) £420-£460

Approximately 116 Ashantee Medals with clasp to British personnel in H.M.S. *Active*.

**Richard Henry Robinson** was born in Marylebone, London on 3 May 1848 and was engaged for Naval service on 3 May 1866. He was serving in H.M.S. *Active* as an Able Seaman during the Ashantee War, having been borne on that ship's books from 3 October 1871, remaining until 25 March 1874. Having served in H.M.S. *Temeraire* during the Egyptian operations, he was shore pensioned on 9 May 1886.

**82 Four: Ship's Steward J. Sperring, Royal Navy**

Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (J. Sperring. Ship's Stewd. H.M.S. Druid. 73-74.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (J. Sperring. S. Stewd. 1. Cl: H.M.S. "Humber"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (J. Sperring. Ship's Steward H.M.S. Duke of Wellington.) engraved naming; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, nearly very fine or better* (4) £340-£380

**James Sperring** was born at Woolwich on 11 December 1848 and entered naval service on 1 January 1873, serving in H.M.S. *Druid* from 12 August 1873 to 14 December 1876. He served in H.M.S. *Humber* from 18 June 1881 to 16 December 1882, seeing promotion to Ship's Steward 1st Class on 7 July 1882.

**83 Four: Chief Carpenter's Mate R. W. Lavers, Royal Navy**

Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (R. W. Lavers, Car. Mate. H.M.S. Rattlesnake. 73-74.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (R. W. Lavers. Ch. Carp's Mte. H.M.S. "Thalia"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Robt W. Lavers. Ch. Carp. Mte. H.M.S. Falcon) impressed naming; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, otherwise very fine* (3) £340-£380

**Robert William Lavers** was born in Stoke Damerel, Devon, on 9 January 1841 and was engaged for Naval service on 6 April 1870. Drafted to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* on 4 August 1873, he served in her during the Ashantee War and remained in her until 15 November 1873; subsequent ships included H.M.S. *Challenger*, *Hora*, *Rattlesnake* (10 December 1873 to 23 March 1874), *Indus* (1874) and *Narcissus* (1874-77). Serving in H.M.S. *Thalia* during the Egyptian operations, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in February 1884, while serving in H.M.S. *Falcon*, and was shore pensioned on 20 February 1888.

**84** *Pair: Petty Officer W. Flisher, Royal Navy*

Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (W. Flisher, Py. Offr. 1. Cl. H.M.S. Simoom. 73-74.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Wm. Flisher. Bos Mte. H.M.S. Simoom.), engraved naming, *light contact marks, very fine* (2) **£240-£280**

**85** *Pair: Private W. E. Doleman, 51st Foot*

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (157 Pte. Willm. Doleman. 51st Foot.); Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (8, Bde./157, Pte. W. E. Doleman, 51st Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2) **£300-£360**

**86** *Pair: Chief Yeoman of Signals P. Coughlan, Royal Navy*

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (P. Coughlan. Sign. 2. Cl. H.M.S. "Active"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (P. Coughlan, Ch. Yeo. Sig., H.M.S. Collingwood.) impressed naming, *nearly very fine* (2) **£600-£800**

**Patrick Coughlan** was born in Cork on 9 March 1860 and entered Naval service on 7 April 1875 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Boscawen*. Early training as a Signal Boy in H.M.S. *Touradine* (1876-77) laid the foundations for a career which was to last until the turn of the century in the signals branch. He was borne on the books of H.M.S. *Active* at the time of the Zulu War and formed part of that ship's Naval Brigade as a Signalman 2nd Class. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 10 March 1897, while Chief Yeoman of Signals on H.M.S. *Collingwood*, and was shore pensioned on 20 November 1898.

**87****Four: Chief Gunner's Mate W. W. Knowler, Royal Navy**

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 ("Shah" W. W. Knowler. Chf. P.O. H.M.S.) naming separated by suspension post; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (W. H. Knowler. Chf. Gunrs. Mte. H.M.S. "Euphrates"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Wm. W. Knowler. Bos. Mate H.M.S. Eclipse) impressed naming; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, generally very fine* (4) **£700-£900**

**William Woodland Knowler** was born in Dover, Kent, on 16 January 1846 and was engaged for Naval service on 16 January 1864. He was awarded his Long Service Medal in January 1878, while serving in H.M.S. *Eclipse*. He subsequently joined H.M.S. *Shah* on 4 December 1878 as acting Chief Petty Officer, aboard which ship he remained employed until October 1879. In that period the *Shah* took part in the engagement with the Peruvian iron-clad turret ship *Huascar* on 29 May 1877. In company with the corvette H.M.S. *Amethyst*, *Shah* engaged the rebel iron-clad for three hours but, owing to her heavy armour, the *Huascar* managed to escape to shallow waters at the close of day; a subsequent cutting out expedition also failed. Knowler was subsequently among those Bluejackets landed for service in the Zulu War in 1879.

Serving in H.M.S. *Euphrates* during the Egyptian operations, Knowler remained with the fleet until he was shore pensioned on 27 April 1888.

**88** *Pair: Lieutenant T. Broderick, Royal Navy*

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 ("Shah" T. Broderick. Ord. H.M.S.) naming separated by suspension post; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (T. Broderick, P.O. 1st. Cl. H.M.S. Shannon.) impressed naming, *toned, very fine* (2) **£600-£800**

**Thomas Broderick** was born in Queenstown, Cork, on 6 February 1857 and was engaged for Naval service on 29 November 1877, serving as an Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Revenge*. He subsequently joined H.M.S. *Shah* on 17 November 1878, aboard which ship he remained employed until October 1879, gaining advancement to Able Seaman. In that period the *Shah* took part in the engagement with the Peruvian iron-clad turret ship *Huascar* on 29 May 1877. In company with the corvette H.M.S. *Amethyst*, *Shah* engaged the rebel iron-clad for three hours but, owing to her heavy armour, the *Huascar* managed to escape to shallow waters at the close of day; a subsequent cutting out expedition also failed. Broderick was subsequently among those Bluejackets landed for service in the Zulu War in 1879.

Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, while serving in H.M.S. *Shannon* (1898-90), Broderick was appointed acting Botswain on 12 December 1890, Chief Botswain on 21 March 1911 and Lieutenant (Retired) on 1916, having been pensioned on 21 March 1912.

**89** *Pair: Captain of the Hold T. Neill, Royal Navy*

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp ("Himalaya" T. Neill. P.O. 2nd. Cl: H.M.S.) naming separated by suspension post; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Thos. Neill. Captn. of Hold H.M.S. Himalaya) impressed naming, *toned, minor contact marks, very fine (2)* *£400-£500*

**Thomas Neill** was born in Aghada, Cork, on 3 April 1851, and was engaged for Naval service on 3 April 1869. He served in H.M.S. *Himalaya*, initially as an Able Seaman, from 24 June 1875, and was advanced to Leading Seaman on 29 November 1877 and Captain of the Hold on 21 November 1878. He remained on *Himalaya* until 2 March 1881, when he was drafted to H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide*, from which ship he was invalided, after a further seven years service in the fleet, on 9 November 1888.

**90** *Four: Sergeant-Trumpeter A. Holloway, 10th Hussars, later 19th Hussars*

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (... Trumpr. A. Holloway, 10th Rl. Hussars); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, 1 clasp, El-Teb\_Tamaai (10... .. Holloway 10th Rl. H.....); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2776 ..... Trumpr. A. Holloway 1. ....rs.); Khedive's Star 1884 (1071 Tr. A. Holloway 10th Rl. Hussars) regimentally named on the reverse, mounted as worn on a contemporary silver brooch bar, *suspension post and claw re-fixed on the third, severe edge bruising and contact wear, heavily worn overall with some loss to naming, poor (4)* *£150-£200*

L.S. & G.C. medal recommended 1 April 1888. Sold with copied medal roll entries and two accounts of the 'Ford of Kabul River' when the 10th Hussars lost Lieutenant Harford, 46 N.C.Os. and men, and 13 horses drowned in an attempt to make a night crossing of the river.

**91** *Pair: Private W. McCormack, 10th Hussars*

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (837, Pte. W. McCormack, 10th Rl. Hussars); Khedive's Star 1884 (837 Pte. W. McCormack. 10th Rl. Hussars) regimentally named on the reverse, *the first with old lacquer, otherwise with light contact marks, very fine or better (2)* *£180-£220*

No service papers found but confirmed on the roll Egypt medal with clasp for El-Teb-Tamaai.

**92** *Pair: Gunner J. Coxon, Royal Artillery*

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (3156. Gunr. J. Coxon. 15/9th Bde R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (25660, Gun: J. Coxon. 9/1. Sco: Div: R.A.) mounted for display, *generally very fine or better (3)* *£140-£180*

**93** *Four: Sergeant-Cook R. Dillon, Royal Irish Regiment*

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1574, Sergt. R. Dillon, 1/18th Regt.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (1574. Sergt. Cook R. Dillion. 1/Rl. Ir: Regt.) note spelling of surname; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1574. Sgt. Cook. R. Dillion. Rl. Ir: R.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed, *edge bruising and light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (4)* *£280-£320*

**94**



*Pair: Private George Shaw, 72nd Highlanders*

Afghanistan 1878-80, 4 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (... Pte. G. Shaw, 72nd Highrs.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (1163 Private G. Shaw 72nd Highlanders) *considerable pitting from star, good fine (2)* *£500-£600*

95



**Pair: Corporal D. Bassett, 92nd Highlanders**

Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (1648 Pte. D. Bassett. 92nd Highrs.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (1648 Lce. Corpl. D. Bassett 92nd Highlanders) *fitting from star, nearly very fine (2)* £400-£500

**David Bassett** was born in the Parish of Claybrook, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, and enlisted at Coventry for 'General Service' on 23 October 1867, aged 17, and was posted to the 92nd Highlanders. He was promoted to Lance-Corporal on 6 September 1880, and to Corporal on 30 January 1882. He served in Afghanistan from March 1879 to October 1880, and in South Africa from January 1881 to January 1882. He was discharged at Edinburgh on 12 March 1883, 'in consequence of his having been reduced to the ranks from the rank of Corporal.' Sold with copied discharge papers.

96



**Pair: Engineer J. Brough, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (J. Brough. Engr. R.M. "H.M.S. Monarch") in named card box of issue; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *good extremely fine (2)* £280-£320

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- 97** *Pair: Boatswain J. Connolly, Royal Navy*  
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (J. Connolly, Bo'sn. R.N. H.M.S. "Temeraire."); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *polished, light contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* *£140-£180*
- 
- 98** *Three: Petty Officer J. J. Fisher, Royal Navy*  
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (J. J. Fisher. A.B., H.M.S. "Alexandra"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (J. J. Fisher, P.O. 1st Cl., H.M.S. Comus.) impressed naming; Khedive's Star 1882; together with an enamelled Royal Naval Temperance Society Medal, *usual light pitting from star, otherwise generally nearly very fine or better (4)* *£280-£320*  
**Joseph James Fisher** was born at Alverstoke, Southampton, on 5 May 1863, and joined the navy as a Boy 2nd class on 30 June 1878. He served aboard *Alexandra* from 12 March 1880, becoming Ordinary Seaman in May 1881 and Able Seaman in September 1881, serving in that ship until the end of January 1883. He received his L.S. & G.C. medal on 15 June 1891 whilst serving aboard *Comus* and was discharged to join the Royal Fleet Reserve on 9 May 1901, receiving his final discharge on 14 August 1910.  
Sold with copied medal roll and record of service.
- 
- 99** *Pair: Able Seaman A. J. Hutson, Royal Navy*  
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (A. J. Huston. A.B. H.M.S. "Invincible"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, worn, good fine (2)* *£140-£180*
- 
- 100** *Pair: Ordinary Seaman D. Andrew, Royal Navy*  
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (D. Andrew. Ord: H.M.S. "Alexandra"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, therefore nearly very fine (2)* *£160-£200*
- 
- 101** *Pair: Ordinary Seaman C. L. Cooper, Royal Navy*  
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (C. L. Cooper. Ord: 2 Cl: H.M.S. "Invincible."); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *polished, pitting from Star, nearly very fine (2)* *£140-£180*
- 
- 102** *Three: Captain G. M. Dolphin, Royal Navy, who served in the Naval Brigade drawn from H.M.S. Dragon in 1882*  
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Lieut. G. M. Dolphin. R.N. H.M.S. "Dragon"); British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. G. M. Dolphin. R.N.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *very fine or better (3)* *£220-£260*  
**George Manaton Dolphin**, who was born on 6 October 1856 in Bath, entered Naval service as a Naval Cadet at *Britannia* on 15 January 1870. Appointed Midshipman in H.M.S. *Endymion* in March 1872, he was advanced Sub-Lieutenant in December 1875, while serving in H.M.S. *Narcissus*; and was promoted Lieutenant on 25 August 1881. He witnessed active service in the Egypt operations of 1882 when he was landed with the Naval Brigade drawn from H.M.S. *Dragon*.  
He was promoted Commander on the Retired List in 6 October 1896, having been placed on the half pay list on June 1889 and on the retired list in June 1891, and lent valuable service during the Great War in the acting rank of Captain.
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- 103** *Pair: Petty Officer T. Wright, Royal Navy, who served in the Naval Brigade at Tel-El-Kebir*  
Egypt 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, Suakin 1885 (T. Wright. A.B. H.M.S. "Carysfort"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, nearly very fine and scarce (2)* *£300-£400*  
*Provenance:* Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 1996 (when sold without the Khedive's Star).  
Twenty-eight seamen and marines from H.M.S. *Carysfort* formed part of the Naval Brigade at the Battle of Tel-El-Kebir.  
**Thomas Wright** was born in Limehouse, Middlesex, on 7 November 1860. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M. *S. Fisgard* on 29 February 1876 and subsequently served aboard H.M. Ships *Boscawen* (1876-77), where he was advanced Boy 1st Class in March 1877; then to *Warrior* from 1877-78; to *Carysfort* as an Ordinary Seaman in November 1878, where advanced to Able Seaman in February 1881 and to Leading Seaman in March 1885 and paid off of 17 June 1886. He joined H.M.S. *Temeraire* as a Petty Officer 2nd Class (2nd Captain of the Forecastle) in November 1887 until October 1888. He was drafted to H.M.S. *Canada* as a Petty Officer 1st Class from 1889-92 and to *Caledonia* from 1894-96), and was invalided from the service with epilepsy on 10 April 1896, before reaching pensionable time.
- 
- 104** *Pair: Captain E. C. Moore, Royal Navy, who served in the Naval Brigade at Suakin*  
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1884 (Lieut: E. C. Moore. R.N. H.M.S. "Thalia"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *minor edge knocks otherwise good very fine (2)* *£300-£400*  
**Edward Courtney Moore**, who was born on 4 August 1849, entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet at *Britannia* on 9 September 1863, and was appointed Midshipman in H.M.S. *Princess Royal* on 19 May 1864; he was advanced Sub-Lieutenant on 24 November 1868 in H.M.S. *Defence*, and promoted Lieutenant in H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide* on 13 January 1874. Moore saw service in H.M.S. *Thalia* during the Egyptian War, when he was employed in the transport service, and in H.M.S. *Briton* during operations in Eastern Sudan in 1884, landing with the Naval Brigade for the protection of Suakin. Promoted Commander on 25 July 1886, he retired in 1893 and was appointed Captain (Retired) on 30 June 1901. He died in Brighton in January 1916.
- 
- 105** *Pair: Chief Quarter Master H. Taylor, Royal Navy*  
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (H. Taylor. Ch: Qr. Mr.: H.M.S. "Malabar"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine (2)* *£120-£160*





**Four: Chief Petty Officer A. C. Wray, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (A. C. Wray, Ordy. H.M.S. *Inconstant*; East and West Africa 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (A. C. Wray, C.P.O. H.M.S. *St George*.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (A. C. Wray, C.P.O., H.M.S. *Blake*.) impressed naming; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *edge bruising and contact marks but generally nearly very fine* (4) £400-£500

**Arthur Charles Wray** was born at Gillingham, Kent, on 6 February 1864, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on board *Boscawen* on 18 February 1879, being advanced to Boy 1st Class in March 1880. He joined *Inconstant* in August 1881, being advanced to Ordinary Seaman in February 1882 and serving in this ship during the Egyptian war of 1882. Whilst serving in *Blake*, February 1892 to May 1895, he gained Chief Petty Officer status and received his L.S. & G.C. medal. He joined *St George* in June 1895 and was present during the operations against Mwele in August 1895. He served in *Penelope* from August to November 1896 but then rejoined *St George* and was present in her during the operations in Benin in 1897, being actively engaged as part of the Flying Column in the operations against Benin City. He was shore Pensioned on 11 February 1902, joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth in July 1902, and continued serving as a Chief Petty Officer Pensioner until 31 March 1906. Recalled for service again on 2 August 1914 he was again discharged to Shore on 'Reduction of Pensioners' on 19 October 1914, this brief war service gaining entitlement to the British War Medal.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

**107 Pair: Ship's Cook 1st Class J. Loveys, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (J. Loveys. Sh: Cook. I. Cl: H.M.S. "*Thalia*"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, nearly very fine* (2) £120-£160

**James Loveys** was born in Hennock, Devon, on 19 August 1842, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker in H.M.S. *Fox* on 1 January 1873. He changed trade to be a Cook 2nd Class in January 1876 in H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, before returning below as a Stoker, serving as such in H.M.S. *Thalia* from 27 July to 19 December 1882. He was shore pensioned on 18 September 1888.

**108 Pair: Able Seaman R. Dingle, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (R. Dingle. A.B. H.M.S. "*Northumberland*"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *minor pitting and edge knocks, very fine* (2) £120-£160

**109 Three: Able Seaman J. J. Littleton, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (J. Littleton. A.B., H.M.S. *Woodlark*.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (J. J. Littleton, A.B. H.M.S. *Woodlark*.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, mounted as originally worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine or better* (3) £300-£400

62 'Burma 1885-7' clasps awarded to H.M.S. *Woodlark*.

**John Joseph Littleton** was born in Reading, Berkshire, on 23 May 1863 and entered naval service on 20 May 1879 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Boscawen*, in which he saw advancement to Boy 1st Class. Having been promoted to Able Seaman on 1 January 1883, in H.M.S. *London*, he was borne in *Woodlark* from 24 February 1884 to 25 March 1887, including during the Egyptian and Burmese operations. H.M.S. *Woodlark* was the only British ship at Rangoon in October 1885 when the troubles in Burma began. Men from the ship and others formed a Naval Brigade under the command of Captain Clutterbuck which, on 25 November 1885, marched to and took over King Thebaw's royal palace. Discharged in June 1898 to Plymouth Hospital, he rejoined for war service on 2 August 1914, serving on H.M.S. *Assistance* from 26 November 1915 to 28 March 1918.

**110 Pair: Able Seaman I. J. Weeks, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (I. J. Weeks. A.B. H.M.S. "*Wye*"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, better than good fine* (2) £120-£160

**Issac James Weeks** was born in Woolwich on 26 January 1860 and joined the Royal Navy on 28 September 1875 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Fisgard*. Having been advanced Able Seaman in May 1880 while in H.M.S. *Lord Warden*, he served as such in H.M.S. *Wye* during the Egyptian operations from April 1882 to March 1883. Granted the rank of Commissioned Boatswain on 4 January 1887 in H.M.S. *Weymouth*, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 8 February 1903. Pensioned in 1914 from coastguard service, he returned to service as an acting Chief Petty Officer during the Great War, and was finally demobilised in May 1919.

**111** *Pair: Stoker A. Warren, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (A. Warren. Stkr. H.M.S. "Agincourt"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruising and pitting from star, therefore very fine* (2) *£120-£160*

**112** *Pair: Private F. Poole, 4th Dragoon Guards*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (2076 Pte. F. Poole. 4th Dn. Gds.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, both fitted with contemporary matching silver ribbon buckles, *some pitting from star, otherwise very fine* (2) *£180-£220*

**113** *Four: Private P. Broderick, Royal Irish Regiment*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (2305. Pte. P. Broderick. 2/R. Ir. R.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (2305 Pte. P. Broderick 2d Bn. R. Ir. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (4285 Pte. P. Broderick. Rl. Ir. R.) note his new number; Khedive's Star 1882, impressed on the reverse '69B 2305 RIR', *generally nearly very fine* (4) *£400-£460*

**Patrick Broderick** was born at Coppaquin, County Waterford, and enlisted into the Royal Irish Regiment at Clonmel on 1 August 1879, aged 18, a groom by trade with previous service in the Waterford Artillery. He was married to Anne Jane Butler in Dublin on 9 March 1881, their first child being born just five months later. A further ten children and one death are recorded on his discharge papers, the last born in August 1905. His wife, however, was struck off the strength of the Married Establishment for misconduct on 8 November 1905. Broderick was discharged at Clonmel on 3 August 1908. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm all medals.

**114** *Pair: Private J. Lee, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1407. Pte. J. Lee. 2/D of C.L.I.) *suspension claw tightened*; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* (2) *£120-£160*

**115** *Pair: Private R. Neil, Seaforth Highlanders*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (496. Pte R. Neil, 1/Sea: Highrs.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* (2) *£120-£160*

**116**



*Pair: Private R. Bishop, 5th Lancers*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (2573 Pte. R. Bishop, 5th Lancers.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* (2) *£260-£300*

Only one squadron (102) of the 5th Lancers was present at Tofrek.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

**117** *Pair: Gunner J. Hynd, Royal Artillery*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (42664. Gun: J. Hynd. 5/1. Sco: Div: R.A.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* (2) *£140-£180*

**118** *Three: Private James Boyce, King's Own Scottish Borderers*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (2573 Pte. J. Boyce. 2/K.O. Sco: Bord.); India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (2573 Pte. J. Boyce 2nd Bn. K. O. Sco. Bord.); Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise about nearly very fine* (3) *£300-£360*

Sold with medal roll extracts and muster details.

119



**Three: Sub-Conductor W. Griffiths, Indian Ordnance Department, late Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (2764 Pte. W. Griffiths. 1st Bn. D.C.L. Infy.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (2764 Sergt. W. Griffiths. 1/D.C.L.I.) engraved in the usual running script associated with this Regiment; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Sub-Condtr. W. Griffiths Ordce. Dept.) *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (3) **£280-£320**

**William Griffiths** was born in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, and enlisted into the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Dudley on 16 August 1888, aged 19 years 10 months. He had previous service with the 4th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, amounting to 2 years and 50 days. He was promoted to Corporal in November 1892, and to Sergeant in April 1895. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment on 1 December 1900, and was promoted to Sub-Conductor in the Indian Ordnance Department on 13 January 1905. He served on the Wuntho Field Force Expedition of 1891 (India Medal & Clasp 1889-92); and on the North West Frontier of India 1897-98, and in Tirah 1897-98 (India Medal 1895, Clasps Punjab Frontier & Tirah 1897 & 98). Sold with copied service records and medal roll extracts.

120



**Three: Private F. Payne, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1889-92, N.E. Frontier 1891 (4894 Pte. F. Payne 4th Bn. K.R. Rif. C.); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (4894 Pte. F. Payne 1st Bn. K.R. Rifle Corps) official correction to surname; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (4894 Pte. F. Payne, K.R.R.C.) *very fine* (3) **£500-£550**

**Fred Payne** was born in the Parish of St Martins, Birmingham, and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Winchester on 21 December 1888. Posted to the 4th Battalion, he served in India and Burma from February 1890 to January 1897, serving with the 4th Battalion in Manipur in 1891, and in Burma in 1892, before being posted to the 1st Battalion in October 1892. He then served with the 1st Battalion at the Relief of Chitral in 1895, and throughout the Boer War 1899-1901. He was discharged on 1 January 1902. Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extracts.

**121 Pair: Colour-Sergeant A. Horan, King's Own Scottish Borderers**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (1896 Cr. Sergt. A. Horan 1st Bn. K.O. Sco. Bord); Army L. S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3684 Clr. Serjt. A. Horan. K.O. Scottish Bdrs:) *nearly extremely fine* (2) **£120-£160**

**122 Four: Lieutenant-Commander A. H. Goatley, Royal Navy, a veteran of the Witu 1890 operations who re-offered his services in the 1939-45 War, aged 73 years**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (A. Goatley, P.O. 1st Cl., H.M.S. *Boadicea*); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. H. Goatley. R.N.); Coronation 1911, *good very fine and better (4)* *£280-£320*

*Provenance:* Commander Ron Champion Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, 20 September 2002.

**Anthony Horace Goatley** was born in Chelsea, London in July 1867 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in November 1882. Clearly a talented seaman, he gained rapid advancement to Petty Officer 1st Class, joining H.M.S. *Boadicea* in that rate in April 1888. Subsequently employed in the Witu operations of 1890, he returned home in the following year to *Vernon* and was commissioned as a Boatswain.

Between then and the outbreak of hostilities, Goatley specialised in torpedoes and at one stage commanded torpedo boat 34, gaining advancement to Chief Boatswain in April 1912. Then in August 1914 he transferred to minesweeping duties, was promoted to Lieutenant in May 1916 and ended the War working for the Anti-Submarine Division.

As evidenced by his service record, the immediate post-war era saw him unsuccessfully recommended 'for an award in respect of proposals put forward for the protection of ships from mines', their Lordships opting instead to merely express their appreciation in writing. Placed on the Retired List shortly afterwards, Goatley was advanced to Lieutenant-Commander (Retired) in May 1924. After he retired, he served as a Technical Officer for the Naval Stores Department.

Remarkably, on the renewal of hostilities, he re-offered his services, aged 73 years, an offer which appears to have been provisionally accepted with his appointment as 'additional for D./G. Clarence Pier' in May 1940! However, a subsequent note on his records seems to suggest that while his offer was indeed noted, it was 'not anticipated' that it would be pursued.

**123 Three: Shipwright 1st Class S. H. Angear, Royal Navy**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (S. H. Angear, Car. Crew, H.M.S. *Conquest*); British War Medal 1914-20 (147345 S. H. Angear. Shpt. 1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (S. H. Angear, Div. Carp., H.M. Coast Guard) *nearly very fine or better (3)* *£200-£260*

**Samuel Harris Angear** was born at Devonport on 6 April 1869, and joined the Royal Navy as Carpenter's Crew on 26 January 1889; Shipwright July 1891; Leading Shipwright September 1896; Carpenter's Mate April 1898; Divisional Carpenter January 1901; Shipwright 1st Class July 1914; demobilised 8 January 1917.

Sold with copied record of service verification for all three awards.

**124 Pair: Private J. Shields, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Hazara 1891, Samana 1891 (5280 Pte. J. Shields. 1st bn. K.R. Rif. C.); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (5280 Pte. J. Shields 1st Bn. K.R. Rifle Corps) *good very fine (2)* *£240-£300*

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming all three clasps. Also entitled to Q.S.A., 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, the roll annotated 'Invalided 26/8/00.'

**125**



**Pair: Naick Basant Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers**

Central Africa 1891-98, ring suspension, no clasp (3121 Sepoy Basant Singh 23d Bl. Infy.); Indian Army L.S. & G.C., E. VII.R. (3121 Naick Basant Singh 23d Sikh Pioneers) *contact marks, otherwise good fine and better (2)* *£500-£700*

Sold with copied medal roll entry confirming service in the expeditions to Mlanje, July-August 1891, led by Captain C. M. MacGuire against the Yao slaver Chimkumbu in the area of the Mlanje Mountains; Makinjira, October-November 1891, led by Commissioner H. H. Johnston and Captain MacGuire against the Yao slaver Makinjira on Lake Nyassa; Kawinga, November 1891, led by Captain MacGuire against Chief Kawinga of the Yaos; and Zarafi, January-February 1892, led by Commissioner H. H. Johnston against Yao Chief Zarafi.

**126 Pair: Chief Petty Officer T. W. Deary, Royal Navy**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1891-2 (T. W. Deary, A.B., H.M.S. *Widgeon*.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (136796 T. W. Deary, C.P.O., H.M.S. *Europa*.) *very fine (2)* *£300-£360*

Approximately 50 clasps issued to H.M.S. *Widgeon* (out of approximately 232 to H.M. ships) for service in a series of expeditions in Gambia against Chief Fodeh Cabbah between 29 December 1891 and 5 February 1892.

127



**Pair: Lieutenant-Commander F. S. Gidley, Royal Navy, who was awarded the Russian medal of St Anne for services at the battle of Jutland as Chief Gunner in H.M.S. *Collingwood***

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1891-2 (F. S. Gidley P.O. 1st Cl., H.M.S. *Widgeon*.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (F. S. Gidley, Gnr., R.N., H.M.S. *Magpie*) last two letter of surname officially corrected, *good very fine or better* (2) £400-£500

**Frederick Samuel Gidley** was born in Torquay, Devon, on 26 November 1867, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 25 August 1883. Advancing steadily through the rates he became Petty Officer 1st Class in January 1891 whilst serving aboard H.M.S. *Widgeon*, and was promoted to Acting Gunner on 13 May 1897. He was Gunner aboard H.M.S. *Magpie* during operations at the Cape of Good Hope and on the West Coast of Africa, 1899-1903. He was promoted to Chief Gunner on 13 May 1912, having joined the battleship *Collingwood* two months earlier, in which ship he remained until May 1918, including the battle of Jutland. He was awarded the Russian Medal of St Anne for distinguished services in the Battle of Jutland (*London Gazette* 1 October 1917). Promoted to Lieutenant R.N. on 13 September 1918, he retired in the rank of Lieutenant-Commander on 13 September 1926.

128



**Five: Chief Stoker S. Avery, Royal Navy**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (S. Avery., Sto. H.M.S. *Magpie*); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (S. Avery, Ch. Sto. H.M.S. *Magicienne*); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (Silas Avery, Ch. Sto. H.M.S. *Magicienne*); British War Medal 1914-20 (133118 S. J. Avery. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E. VII.R.(133118 S. J. Avery, Ch. Sto., H.M.S. *Leander*.) *very fine and believed to be a unique combination of awards* (5) £800-£1,200

Approximately 46 East and West Africa Medals with clasp Gambia 1894 awarded to H.M.S. *Magpie*.

**Silas John Avery**, a labourer from Plymouth, was born on 9 March 1866. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 6 May 1885, he served in H.M. S. *Magpie* during operations on and off the West Coast of Africa in February 1894, landing as part of the Naval Brigade in operations against the slave raider Chief Silah, when *Magpie* suffered the loss of one officer and four men killed, and seven wounded, a 25% casualty rate, the highest of any ship present. He later joined H.M.S. *Magicienne*, and was present in South African waters during the Boer War. In early 1901 he was one of the 225 members of the Naval Brigade that landed in East Africa, at Kismayu, in support of army operations against the Ogaden Somalis. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 February 1906, and he was shore pensioned 25 May 1907. Joining the Royal Fleet Reserve three days later, he was recalled for service during the Great War, serving at home before being demobilised on 22 June 1916.

129

**Four: Stoker Petty Officer H. Trigg, Royal Navy**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (H. Trigg, Sto., H.M.S. *Satellite*.); 1914-15 Star (143108. H. Trigg, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (143108 H. Trigg., S.P.O. R.N.), *good very fine* (4) £240-£280

**Harry Trigg** was born in Kent on 23 May 1869 and entered naval service on 1 November 1887 as a Stoker 2nd Class, serving on H.M. S. *Satellite* from 9 January 1894 to 6 August 1897. Re-engaged for war service, he served during the Great War in M.F.A. *Peshawar*, *Revenge*, *Redoubtable* and M.F.A. *Riviera*.

130



**Pair: Quarter Master Sergeant R. J. Caulfield, Border Regiment**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (2467 Qr. Mr. Sergt. R. Caulfield 2d Bn. Border Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2467 Q:M:Sgt: R. J. Caulfield. Bord: R.) *extremely fine (2)* £200-£260

**131 Three: Domestic 1st Class W. Gaiger, Royal Navy, who was awarded a Royal Victorian Medal in Bronze and was Steward to Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, Commander-in-Chief, China Station**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Brass River 1895 (W. Gaiger, Dom. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Barrosa.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (W. Gaiger, Dom. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Highflyer.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E. VII.R. (William Gaiger, Dom. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Glory.) *good very fine (3)* £300-£360

**William Gaiger** was born in Arlesford, Hampshire, on 2 January 1862 and entered naval service as a Domestic 2nd Class on 2 October 1883. His service record notes he served in H.M.S. *President* from 15 January 1904 as Steward to Admiral Noel, Commander-in-Chief, China Station, with his flag in the battleship H.M.S. *Glory*, in January 1904. His service record also notes he was awarded a Royal Victorian Medal in Bronze on 28 April 1907 and his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 12 September 1904. He was shore pensioned on 12 December 1907.

**132 Three: Private T. Dodsworth, Seaforth Highlanders**

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3878 Pte. T. Dodsworth 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highrs.); Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3878 Pte. T. Dodsworth. 1/Sea Hrs); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3878 Pte T. Dodsworth. Sea: Highrs: M.I.) *contact marks, generally nearly very fine (3)* £340-£380

133



**Pair: Private D. Culleton, Royal Irish Regiment**

British South Africa Company Medal 1896, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (4803 Pte. D. Culleton, 1/R. Irish Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (4803 Pte. D. Culleton, 1st Rl: Irish Regt.) *the first with edge bruise, otherwise good very fine and scarce (2)* £600-£800

Only 30 medals for Rhodesia 1896 to the Royal Irish Regiment.



**Seven: Chief Stoker Charles Bayford, Royal Navy, late Sergeant, East Yorkshire Regiment**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Niger 1897 (3187 Sergt. C. Bayford. E: York R.); Royal Niger Company Medal 1886-97, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1886-1897 (Sergeant C. Bayford East Yorkshire Regiment); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (3187 Sgt. C. Bayford, 2nd E. Yorkshire Regt.); 1914-15 Star (308108, C. Bayford, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (308108 C. Bayford. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (308108 C. Bayford, Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Comus.) *the first three cleaned and with edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine, otherwise good very fine* (7) £2,000-£2,600

*Provenance:* Elson Collection, Glendining's, February 1963 (first three), and afterwards in the collection of Jane Kenworthy, Maine, U. S.A.; purchased from The Armoury of St James's, September 1992. The World War I and L.S. & G.C. medals purchased with all original documents at Glendining's, September 1990.

Brought to the notice of the Lieut-General, by their Commanding Officers in Special Divisional Order, dated Harrismith, 19 November 1900, for 'Good Service during the Campaign':- No. 3187 Sergeant C. Bayford, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.

The Royal Niger Company medal was awarded in silver to 36 British officers and N.C.O's., 46 Royal Niger Company officers, and 10 Royal Niger Constabulary.

**Charles Bayford** was born at Whitby, Yorkshire, on 12 January 1873, and attested at Beverley on 4 June 1891, for the East Yorkshire Regiment. He was appointed Lance-Corporal in August 1892, and promoted to Corporal in February 1893, and to Sergeant in February 1896. He served overseas in the Niger Territories from 21 November to 20 December 1896, and in South Africa from 14 March 1900 to 15 June 1901. He reverted to Private on 4 April 1902, and was discharged at Beverley on 3 June 1903.

Bayford joined the Royal Navy on 1 November 1904, as a Stoker 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Acheron*, advancing to Stoker in April 1905; Stoker 1st Class, April 1906; Leading Stoker, April 1908; Stoker Petty Officer, February 1910; Chief Stoker, 1 January 1918. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. whilst in *Comus* on 28 July 1921, and was shore pensioned on 12 June 1922.

Sold with both Army and Navy original documents, including parchment certificates of discharge, character and qualifications; printed Special Divisional Order for M.I.D., dated Harrismith 19 November 1900; letter from The Royal Niger Company, dated 28 December 1899, requesting details of Bayford's current address for delivery of the medal; Army Account Books (2); parchment certificate of service in the Royal Navy, and parchment certificate of Qualifications in Stoker Ratings; together with various copied medal roll extracts.



**Four: Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant J. E. Bolton, 5th Lancers**

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4642 Lce. Corpl. J. E. Bolton. 5th Ryl. Irish Lcprs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony (4642. Corpl. J. E. Bolton. 5/Lcprs.) unofficial rivets between top two clasps; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4642 Serjt: J. E. Bolton. 5th Lancers.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII. R. (4642 Sq. Q.M. Sjt: J. E. Bolton. 5/Lrs.) together with two regimental cap badges, *the first with slack suspension, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (6) £400-£500

4 officers and 10 men of the 5th Lancers entitled to the clasp for Tirah 1897-98, all attached to the Commissariat Transport Department.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming all medals and clasps and a copied 28pp typed account kept by Sergeant G. Burridge, also of the 5th Lancers, of his experiences in the Boer War.

136



**Pair: Private P. Howard, Royal Irish Regiment**

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (3393 Pte. P. Howard 2d Bn. Ryl. Ir. Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (3393 Pte. P. Howard, 1st Rl. Irish Regt.) *very fine* (2) *£180-£220*

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

**137 Pair: Private J. Day, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry**

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (2738. Pte. J. Day. 1/D.C.L.I.) engraved in the usual running script associated with this Regiment; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein (2738 Pte J. Day, 2nd D. Of C. Lt Infy) *edge bruising, very fine* (2) *£200-£240*

**J. Day** died of disease at Bloemfontein, 19 May 1900.

138



**Three: Private William Gardner, Shropshire Light Infantry, late Somerset Light Infantry, attached Government Telegraph Department**

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897 (3893 Pte. W. Gardner, 1st Somerset Lt. Infy.); Tibet 1903-04, no clasp (3893 Pte W. Gardner Tel Deptt); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (9030 Pte. W. Gardner. Shrops: L.I.) mounted as worn, *light contact wear, otherwise very fine and very rare* (3) *£1,200-£1,500*

**William Gardner** was born at Durston, near Taunton, Somerset, and attested for the Somerset Light Infantry at Taunton on 21 November 1892, aged 19, a farm labourer by trade. He served in India from 14 December 1893 to 14 November 1911. He gained his 'Certificate of Proficiency in Telegraphy' on 1 April 1896, and was attached to the Government Telegraph Department at Malakand and in Tibet. He received his L.S. & G.C. medal in 1911 and was discharged on 20 November 1913, after 21 years' service.

Sold with copied discharge papers and medal rolls confirming all campaign medals and clasps.



139



**Four: Sapper F. J. Lewis, Telegraph Battalion, Royal Engineers**

Ashanti Star 1896 (26206 Sapper F. J. Lewis R.E.); East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (26206 Sapper F. J. Lewis. R.E.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Cape Colony (26206 Corpl. F. J. Lewis R.E.) the last clasp a contemporary tailor's copy with unofficial rivets; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (26206 Sapr. F. J. Lewis. R.E.) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and rare (4)* **£800-£1,200**

**Sapper F. J. Lewis** was drawn from the 2nd Telegraph Battalion, London, for service with the Ashanti Expeditionary Force under Captain R. S. Curtis, R.E., Director of Telegraphs, from 19 December 1895 to 17 January 1896. Baden Powell described the men as 'half-stripped and laying the line at a phenomenal rate of two and a half miles an hour. Up to Mansu the lines were on poles. Afterwards on the ground.' The Ashanti Star was awarded to two officers and 32 men of the Telegraph Battalion. Lewis was also in West Africa during 1897-98 and was 'employed on the construction of telegraph lines from Lagos to Saki; Isayhin to Jebba; Jebba along the river Niger towards Lokoja from 29 December 1897 to January 1899, and on their working and maintenance.' His East and West Africa medal was issued to him on 10 October 1902 in South Africa where he had been serving in the Boer War, one of 12 clasps for '1897-98' issued to the men of the Telegraph Battalion.

Sold with copies of all relevant medal rolls.

**140 Three: Private H. Ogram, West Yorkshire Regiment**

Ashanti Star 1896, named on the reverse in the usual regimental style (3051 Pte. H. Ogram 2. W. Yorks R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Transvaal (8051 Pte. H. Ogram. W. Yorkshire Regt.) unofficial rivets in places; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (8051 Pte. H. Ogram. W. Yorkshire Regt.) *the KSA renamed, pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* **£600-£700**

**Private H. Ogram** was wounded in Natal on 24 February 1900 and invalided home on 9 November 1900.

141



**Pair: Private T. Jones, 21st Lancers, a member of "D" Squadron who charged at Omdurman**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3767. Pte. T. Jones, 21/Lcrrs.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3761 Pte. T. Jones 21st Lcrrs) *good very fine (2)* **£2,000-£2,600**

3767 **Private T. Jones** fulfils all criteria for being confirmed as a charger at Omdurman in *Forgotten Heroes: The Charge of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman* by Roy Dutton.



**Four: Private G. E. Paragreen, Grenadier Guards, who is believed to have fired the first rifle shot at the Battle of Omdurman, 2 September 1898**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (6030 Pte G. E. Paragreen 1/Gren: Gds.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (6030 Pte. G. E. Paragreen, Gren: Gds.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6030 Pte. G. Paragreen.Grenadier Guards.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (Pte. G. E. Paragreen. Gren. Gds.) last with Regimentally impressed naming, *minor edge bruising and contact marks, polished, good very fine* (4) £600-£800

**George Ebenezer Paragreen** was born at Blisworth, Northamptonshire, on 21 May 1871, and attested for the Grenadier Guards at Northampton on 5 October 1896. He served with the 1st Battalion in Egypt and the Sudan from 19 July to 7 October 1898, and, taking part in the advance on Khartoum, is believed to have fired the first rifle shot at the Battle of Omdurman, 2 September 1898:

'At 6:40 a.m. the shouts of the advancing Dervish army became audible, and a few minutes later their flags appeared over the rising ground, forming a semicircle round our left and front faces. The guns of the 32nd Field Battery opened fired at 6:45 am. at a range of 2,800 yards, and the Dervishes, continuing to advance rapidly, delivered their attack with all their accustomed dash and intrepidity. The Battle of Omdurman had finally begun.

The men of Gatacre's division - on the left-flank - had taken up positions behind a rough fence made of thorn bush. Before the battle had begun, these men were ordered to fix bayonets and line the fence in two ranks, the front of which were kneeling while the rear rank remained standing. Captain F. W. Earle, the adjutant of the Warwick's, galloped up to the officers of his regiment and shouted to them: "Get into your places please, Gentlemen, the show is starting!"

As the Ansar advanced on this section of the zariba, Kitchener rode over and positioned himself behind Lyttleton's 2nd Brigade. From here, he watched the warriors under Ibrahim al-Khali advance to within 2,000 yards of the British line, at which point a single shot rang out from the ranks of the Grenadier Guards. This ranging-shot, believed to have been fired by Private G. E. Paragreen, was then followed by an eruption of rifle fire from the Lee Metfords of the battalion. The rest of the 2nd Brigade then opened up, quickly followed by Wauchope's 1st Brigade.

Thousands of lethal .303 bullets were now hurtling towards the packed, massed ranks of the Ansar. Soon, the entire zariba, including the Egyptian and Sudanese troops, were pouring rifle and Maxim fire into their oncoming attackers' (*The Sirdar and the Khalifa: Kitchener's Reconquest of Sudan*, by Mark Simner refers).

Paragreen transferred to the Army Reserve on 5 October 1899, but was recalled to the Colours just four days later for service during the Boer War, and served with the 3rd Battalion in South Africa from 21 October 1899 to 21 July 1902. He re-transferred to the Army Reserve on 17 March 1903, and was discharged on 4 October 1908, after 12 years' service. He died at Daventry on 23 March 1951.

Sold with copied service papers, medal roll extracts, and other research.

**143 Pair: Private H. Barton, Royal Warwickshire Regiment**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (2609 Pte H. Barton 1/R. War: R.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, The Atbara (2609 Private H. Barton. 1st Roy. Warwickshire. Regt.) impressed naming, *edge bruising, therefore very fine* (2) £280-£320

**144 Pair: Private H. Childs, Royal Warwickshire Regiment**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (6157. Pte. H. Childs. 1/R: War: R.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (6157. Private. H. Childs. 1st Roy. Warwickshire Regt.) impressed naming, *last double-struck in places, contact marks, very fine* (2) £280-£320

**145 Pair: Private R. Hay, Cameron Highlanders**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3677. Pte. R. Hay. 1/Cam: Hdrs.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (3677 Pte Hay 1 Cam. Highrs.) *good very fine* (2) £280-£320

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**146** *Four: Petty Officer (Telegraphist) S. H. Dawe, Royal Navy, who was killed on 6 August 1914, when H.M.S. Amphion struck a mine off the Thames estuary and sank with the loss of 132 men killed; she was the first ship of the Royal Navy to be sunk in the Great War*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (185605 S. H. Dawe, Ord. Sig., H.M.S. Magicienne); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (185605 S. H. Dawe, Ord. Sig., H.M.S. Magicienne); Victory Medal 1914-19 ((185605 S. H. Dawe, P.O. Tel. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (185605 S. H. Dawe, P.O. (Tel) H.M.S. Amphion) *toned, extremely fine (4)* £300-£360

Duplicates of the Q.S.A. and A.G.S., and most likely the Naval L.S. & G.C., were issued to his widow on 26 March 1915.

**Samuel Henry Dawe** was born at Aubyn, Devonport, Devon, on 20 March 1880, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class from Greenwich School on 8 September 1895. He served as Ordinary Signalman aboard *Magicienne* from November 1897 to June 1901, seeing service off South Africa and Somaliland.

He became a Petty Officer (Telegraphist) in November 1907, and joined the newly commissioned scout cruiser *Amphion* on 2 April 1913. By the start of the War *Amphion* was leader of the 3rd Destroyer Flotilla in the 1st Light Cruiser Squadron, assigned to the Harwich Force, defending the eastern approaches to the English Channel, under the command of Captain Cecil H. Fox. In the morning of 5 August, *Amphion* and the 3rd Flotilla sortied into the North Sea to patrol the area between Harwich and the Dutch island of Terschelling for German activity. At 10:15 a ship in the black, buff, and yellow colours of the Great Eastern Railway's steamers that plied between Harwich and the Hook of Holland was spotted. Fox sent the destroyers *Lance* and *Landrail* to investigate and shortly afterwards another destroyer reported that a trawler had seen a suspicious ship, 'throwing things overboard, presumably mines'. *Amphion* led the flotilla to investigate and observed that the fleeing ship was deploying mines even then. At 10:45, *Lance* opened fire at a range of 4,400 yards (4,000 m).

The target was S.M.S. *Königin Luise*, a former Hamburg-Heligoland excursion boat that had been converted to an auxiliary minelayer by the Germans. They had planned to mount a pair of 8.8-centimetre (3.5 in) guns on board, but they did not have the time to do so; her only armament was a pair of lighter guns and 180 mines. On the night of 4 August, she had departed Emden and headed into the North Sea to lay mines off the Thames Estuary, which she began to do at dawn.

The fire from the destroyers was ineffective until *Amphion* closed to a range of 7,000 yards and began hitting the German ship at about 11:15. By noon, *Königin Luise* was sinking and the three British ships rescued 5 officers and 70 ratings. The flotilla proceeded onwards with their patrol until they reached the Dutch coast around 21:00 and turned for home. Fox was uncertain as to the locations of the mines laid by *Königin Luise* and laid a course that was seven nautical miles west of where he thought the mines were. He guessed wrongly and led his flotilla over the danger area.

At 06:35, *Amphion* struck a mine that detonated underneath her bridge. The explosion set her fore-castle on fire and broke the ship's keel. The destroyer *Linnet* attempted to tow the cruiser, but a deep crack across her upper deck showed that she was hogging badly and Fox ordered his crew to abandon ship. Shortly afterwards, her forward magazine exploded, throwing one 4-inch gun into the air that narrowly missed *Linnet*. One of *Amphion's* shells burst on the deck of the destroyer *Lark*, killing two of her men and the only German prisoner rescued from the cruiser. *Amphion* then rapidly sank within 15 minutes of the explosion losing 1 officer and 131 ratings killed in the sinking, plus an unknown number of the crew rescued from *Königin Luise*.

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**147** *Four: Able Seaman W. Kealy, Royal Navy*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (W. Kealy, Ord. H.M.S. Terrible); China 1900, no clasp (W. Kealey, Ord., H. M.S. Terrible); British War Medal (197853 W. Kealy, A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (197853 W. Kealy, A.B., H.M.S. Vivid) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine (4)* £300-£400

*Provenance:* Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.

Sold with copied record of service and various medal rolls. He is also entitled to 1914-15 Star and Victory Medal.

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**148** *Five: Stoker H. Jardine, Royal Navy*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (H. Jardine, Sto: H.M.S. Thetis); 1914-15 Star (284922 H. Jardine. Sto.1. R. N.); British War and Victory Medals (284922 H. Jardine. Sto.1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (284922 Henry Jardine. Sto. 1Cl. H.M.S. Pembroke) mounted for display in a leatherette book style display case, *very fine (5)* £240-£280

**Henry Jardine**, a postman from Edinburgh, was born on 27 August 1877. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 15 March 1897, he served in H.M.S. *Thetis* during the Boer War. Promoted Stoker 1st Class on 1 July 1906, he was discharged to shore 14 March 1909, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. Recalled for Great War service, he served in H.M.S. *Juno* off the Persian coast during the Bushire campaign and the Tangistani raids against the prominent Iranian nationalist Rais Ali Delvani. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 October 1917, and was shore demobilised on 27 February 1919.

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**149** *Four: Private G. T. Tombling, 3rd Hussars*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (3915 Pte G. Tombling. 3rd Hussars.); 1914-15 Star (29291 Pte. G. T. [sic] Tombling. 3rd. Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (29291 Pte. G. T. Tombling. 3-Hrs.) *worn, therefore good fine or better (4)* £100-£140

**George Tombling** served during the Great War with the 3rd Hussars in the French theatre of war from 18 October 1915.

**150 Three: Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant J. W. Kirby, 13th Hussars**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (2825 S.S. Farr. J. W. Kirby. 13/Hussars.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2825 S. Serjt-Far: J. M. Kirby. 13th Hussars.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2825 Far: Q.M. Sjt. J. W. Kirby. 13/Hussars) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* **£180-£220**

L.S. & G.C. 1 January 1906. Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

**151 Three: Squadron Quarter Master Sergeant J. Kimister, 18th Hussars**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, Orange Free State (3708. Corpl. J. Kimister. 18...); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (... Serjt: J. Kimister. 18th Hussars); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3708 Sq. Q.M. Sjt: J. Kimister. 18/Hrs.), together with an 18th Hussars Regimental Monthly Sports prize medal, bronze, engraved 'Won by Pte. James Kimister, "A" Squadron, The Best Man at Arms, Umballa, August 1895', and a damaged 18th Hussars cap badge, *medals and clasp facings extremely worn and polished, suspension loose on K.S.A., therefore fair only (5)* **£100-£140**

**James Kimister** was born in Liverpool and enlisted there for the 18th Hussars on 27 February 1891, aged 19 years 5 months, a groom by trade. Promoted Corporal in May 1899; Sergeant, April 1901; Squadron Quarter Master Sergeant, March 1909; discharged, 26 February 1912. Sold with copied medal roll extracts, Laing's Nek clasp not confirmed, and copied discharge papers.

**152****Five: Warrant Officer J. W. Allin, Buckinghamshire Yeomanry, later Leicestershire Yeomanry**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast (4817 Pte. J. Allen, Impl: Yeomanry) note incorrect spelling of surname; British War and Victory Medals (205004 W.O. Cl. 2. J. W. Allin. Leic. Yeo.); Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (814 Sjt: J. W. Allin. Bucks. (R.B.H.) I.Y.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (H -205004 W.O. Cl. II. J. W. Allin. Bucks. Yeo.) mounted as worn, *good very fine and a scarce group (5)* **£800-£1,000**

**John William Allin** served with the 37th Company (Buckinghamshire), 10th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, in South Africa. His Q.S.A. is confirmed on the roll of the Divisional Headquarters I.Y. where he is shown as servant to Captain W. de Winton. He was awarded the Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C. in AO of February 1908, and the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in AO 369 of 1920. He served during the Great War with the Buckinghamshire Yeomanry and later the Leicestershire Yeomanry.

**153 Pair: Private H. Smith, Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Staff**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Pte. H. Smith. I.Y. Hp. Staff); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (382. Pte H. Smith Birmingham Corps.) *minor edge bruise to the first, otherwise good very fine (2)* **£300-£360**

**Private H. Smith** was amongst ten members of the Birmingham Corps who served at the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital near De Aar, sited on a hillside adjacent to the railway between Cape Town and Kimberley.

**154 Three: Gunner T. R. Coombs, Royal Field Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (28265 Gnr T. R. Coombs. 66th Bty: R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (28265 Gnr: T. R. Coombs. R. F.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (28265 Gnr: T. R. Coombs. R.F.A.) *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine or better (3)* **£100-£140**

**Theodore Robert Coombs** enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery in June 1898.



**Three: Battery Quartermaster Sergeant K. F. Rich, Natal Field Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Elandslaagte, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Tugela Heights, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (18 Gnr: K. Rich. Natal F.A.) last three clasps loose as issued; Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Q:M:S: K. Roch, B. Battery N.F.A.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (B.Q.M. Sgt. K. Rich. N.F.A.) *some light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (3) £360-£400

*Provenance:* Christies, March 1987.

**Gunner K. F. Rich** was also part of the Coronation detachment and would be entitled to the 1902 Coronation medal. Sold with copied medal roll extracts for Q.S.A.

**156 Pair: Sapper J. Campbell, Royal Engineers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (23793. Spr. J. Campbell. R. E.) *last clasp attached by thread*; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (23793 Sapr J. Campbell. R.E.) *worn, good fine* (2) £60-£80

**157 Five: Corporal G. Hardie, Aberdeenshire Royal Engineer Volunteers, later Gordon Highlanders**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (6057, Sapr. G. Hardie, R.E.); 1914-15 Star (3-6843. Pte. G. Hardie, Gord. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (3-6843. Cpl. G. Hardie, Gord. Highrs.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (12 Sjt: G. Hardie. C. of Aberdeen (F.) R.E.) *good very fine* (5) £200-£260

*T.F.E.M. AO April 1910.*

**George Hardie**, 1st Aberdeenshire R.E. Volunteers, was attached 47th Company, Royal Engineers, during the Boer War, and served in France from 9 July 1915, with 10th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders. He was discharged on 19 June 1916, and is entitled to the Silver War Badge.

**158 Pair: Private David Robertson, Royal Scots**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (4155 Pte. D. Robertson, Royal Scots.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4155 Pte. D. Robertson. Rl: Scots.) *good very fine and scarce* £500-£600

Only 83 men of the 1st Battalion Royal Scots received the 'Wepener' clasp, the only Imperial troops present as a unit.

**David Robertson** was born in the Parish of St Cuthberts, Edinburgh, and attested for the Royal Scots at Glencorse on 18 August 1891, aged 18 years 4 months. He served abroad in the East Indies, September 1893 to March 1899, and in South Africa, 6 November 1899 to 8 September 1902. He was discharged at Glencorse on 17 August 1903. Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extracts.

**159 Six: Warrant Officer R. Howse, Royal Fusiliers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (7241 Pte. R. Howse, 2nd Royal Fus:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7241 Corpl: R. Howse. Rl: Fusiliers.); Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (7241 Corpl. R. Howse 1st Bn. Ryl. Fuslrs.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-5889 W.O. Cl. 2 R. Howse. R. Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7241 Sjt: R. Howse. R. Fus.) *contact marks, otherwise generally nearly very fine and better* (6) £600-£800

*Provenance:* Spink N.C., September 1981.

All medals and clasps confirmed; also entitled to 1914-15 Star and Silver War Badge. Sold with research.

**160** Four: **Private J. Gooderham, Norfolk Regiment, later Machine Gun Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4969 Pte. J. Gooderham. Norfolk Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4969 Pte. J. Gooderham. Norfolk Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (3490 Pte. J. Gooderham. M.G.C.) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine or better (4)* **£140-£180**

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

**161** Pair: **Corporal E. Carroll, West Riding Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (5504 Pte E. Carroll, W. Riding Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5504 Corpl: E. Carroll. W. Riding Regt) *nearly very fine (2)* **£100-£140**

**162**



Pair: **Sergeant-Drummer G. Stokes, South Staffordshire Regiment (Militia)**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2880 Serjt: Dmr: G. Stokes. S. Staff: Regt.); Militia L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2280 Serjt. Dmr. G. Stokes. 3rd Stafford Regt. Mil.) *very fine (2)* **£400-£500**

Provenance: Lovell Collection, Sotheby's, November 1978.

Sold with copied verification.

**163** Three: **Private R. Ayres, Royal Berkshire Regiment, later Yorkshire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3809 Pte R. Ayres, 2: R: Berks: Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3809 Pte R. Ayres. RI: Berks: Regt); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (266943 Pte R. Ayres. 18/York R.) mounted for wear, *number partially officially corrected on last, light contact marks, very fine (3)* **£140-£180**

**164**



Seven: **Private J. Richens, Wiltshire Regiment, later East Surrey Regiment and Northamptonshire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (7176 Pte. J. Richens, 2nd Wilts: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7176 Pte. J. Richens. Wiltshire Regt.); 1914-15 Star (21503 Pte. J. Richens. North'n Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (21503 Pte. J. Richens. North'n R.); Coronation 1911; Special Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3933 Pte. J. Richens, 3/E. Surrey Regt.) *contact marks, nearly very fine or better (7)* **£400-£500**

**165** *Four: Private W. Else, York and Lancaster Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (5240 Pte W. Else. York & Lanc: Regt) *last clasp loose on riband*; 1914 Star (5240 Pte W. Else. 2/York: & Lanc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (5240 Pte. W. Else. Y. & L. R.) mounted for wear, *light contact marks, generally very fine (4)* *£140-£180*

**166** *Pair: Private T. Harris, Rifle Brigade*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Orange Free State (6220 Pte. T. Harris Rifle Bde) *clasps in this order, unofficial rivets between 5th and 6th clasp, surname partially officially corrected*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6220 Pte T. Harris. Rifle Brigade.) *last with re-affixed BWM suspension mount, good fine (2)* *£60-£80*

**167** *Pair: Staff Sergeant J. Rae, Army Ordnance Corps*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (2364 S/Serjt. J. Rae, ..O.C.) *suspension slack*; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2364 St Sgt J. Rae. A.O.C.) *worn, fine (2)* *£50-£70*

**168**



*Pair: Leading Boatman S. J. Helson, H.M. Coast Guard, late Royal Navy*

China 1900, 2 clasps, Relief of Pekin, Taku Forts (S. J. Helson, Ord., H.M.S. Aurora.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (192587 S. J. Helson, Ldg. Boatn. H.M. Coast Guard) *small official correction to last two letters of 'Boatn.', very fine or better (2)* *£500-£700*

46 medals with 2 clasps issued to H.M.S. *Aurora* out of 299 in total issued to the Royal Navy. Clasps confirmed. Also entitled to British War Medal for service with the Coast Guard in the Great War.

**169** *Four: Captain A. H. Oldham, Royal Navy*

China 1900, no clasp (Lieut. Commr. A. H. Oldham, R.N., H.M.S. Snipe) *initials and part of surname officially corrected*; 1914-15 Star (Commr. A. H. Oldham. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. H. Oldham R.N.) *VM officially re-impressed, generally very fine and better (4)* *£500-£700*

*Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007.*

H.M.S. *Snipe* was a River Gunboat of 85 tons, built at Yarrow and launched in 1898. A total of 20 officers and other ranks were entitled to the China Medal without clasp to this vessel, the rarest of the entire series.

**Arthur Hugh Oldham** was born on 3 March 1871 and entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet on 15 January 1885. Appointed a Midshipman in February 1887, he was advanced to Sub-Lieutenant in May 1891, Lieutenant in June 1893 and Commander in June 1904. During the China War 1900 he was the officer in command of the gunboat *Snipe*. Oldham retired as a Captain on 5 August 1919 and died on 17 August 1928.



**Four: Chief Stoker J. Hayes, Royal Navy**

China 1900, no clasp (J. Hayes, Lg. Sto. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Aurora); British War Medal 1914-20 (156970 J. Hayes, Ch. Sto. R. N.); Coronation 1911; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (J. Hayes, Stoker, H.M.S. "Melita" Suakim 1896) contemporary engraved naming, *contact marks, therefore good fine or better* (4) £500-£600

*Provenance:* Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.

**Joseph Hayes** was born on 5 October 1869 at Devonport, and was a waterman before joining the service as a Domestic 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 19 July 1890. He was discharged to Shore on 31 October 1890, but re-enlisted on 5 November 1890 in the Engineering Department as a Stoker 2nd Class aboard *Indus*. He served next aboard *Vivid* (November 1890), *Indus* (March 1891), *Cambridge* (September 1891) being advanced to Stoker, *Vivid II* (November 1893), *Lapwing* (January 1894), *Tyne* (January 1895), *Pembroke* (March 1895), *Vivid I* (March 1895), *Jason* (April 1895), *Vivid II* (September 1895) and *Melita* (October 1895). Service in this vessel off the Sudanese coast earned him entitlement to the Khedive's Sudan Medal without clasp. He next joined *Dryad* (January 1898), *Hibernia* (January 1898), *Dryad* (February 1898), *Vivid II* (April 1898), and *Aurora* (February 1899) serving in the latter vessel in China. Whilst serving in *Aurora* he was advanced to Leading Stoker 2nd Class on 24 June 1899, and to Leading Stoker 1st Class on 1 March 1902. In this rate he next joined *Cambridge* (September 1902), *Vivid II* (October 1904), *Monmouth* (October 1904), *Vivid II* (April 1906), and *Hogue* (May 1906). He was advanced to Stoker Petty Officer on 1 July 1906, then served aboard *Vivid* (February 1908), *Leander* (February 1908), and *Vivid II* (December 1909) being advanced to Acting Chief Stoker 1 May 1910 and confirmed in this rate 1 May 1911. He next joined *Vivid* (May 1911), *Donegal* (May 1911), *Vivid II* (February 1912), *Victory II* (May 1912) and *Vivid II* (July 1912). Pensioned ashore on 24 July 1912, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Devonport on 16 November 1912. He was mobilised on 2 August 1914 aboard *Vivid II*, transferred to *Vivid III* on 1 April 1917, and returned to *Vivid II* on 10 October 1917, where he served until demobilised on 3 July 1919. Two character assessments of 'good' aboard *Dryad* in 1898 deprived him of his chance of a Long Service & Good Conduct Medal.

Amongst Royal Naval personnel the Khedive's Sudan Medal was only awarded to the crews of H.M. Ships *Melita* (139) and *Scout* (149). Those medals awarded to the crew of *Scout* were named up on the initiative of the ship's Captain, whilst those medals awarded to the crew of *Melita* were issued unnamed. Neither crew were entitled to the Queen's Sudan Medal.

**171 Three: Petty Officer H. Kenyon, Royal Navy**

China 1900, no clasp (H. Kenyon, A.B., H.M.S. Wallaroo.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (176509 H. Kenyon, Lg. Sean., H.M.S. Philomel.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (176509. H. Kenyon, P.O. H.M.S. Philomel.) *very fine* (3) £380-£420

**Harry Kenyon** was born at Eastbourne, Sussex, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 30 October 1893. He was shore demobilised on 15 December 1919. Sold with copied medal roll extracts and m.i.c. which shows entitlement to the 1914-15 Star trio. Also copied service papers which show that he did not get the Naval L.S. & G.C. medal, despite a request for an 'Alteration of Character' which was refused.

**172 Pair: Petty Officer Ernest Williams, Royal Navy, who was taken Prisoner of War at the battle of Jutland**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (W. Williams, A.B., H.M.S. Mohawk.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (192640 Ernest Williams, Boatman., H.M. Coast Guard.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2) £200-£260

**Ernest Williams** was born in Brighton on 15 April 1881, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 26 February 1897. He served aboard H.M.S. *Mohawk* as an Able Seaman from January 1903 to July 1904, including operations in Somaliland. He was promoted to Leading Seaman in July 1905, joined H.M. Coast Guard as Boatman on 11 July 1911, received his L.S. & G.C. medal in April 1914, and was advanced to Leading Boatman on 17 July 1914. On 28 September 1914 he joined H.M.S. *Hydra* and was in this destroyer at the battle of Jutland. Although there seems to be no record of any casualties aboard *Hydra* his record of service clearly states that he was 'Prisoner of War in Germany after the action on 31 May-1 June 1916; Transferred to Holland 30 April 1918; Returned to England 7 September 1918.' He returned to Coast Guard duties in November 1918.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts. Also entitled to 1914-15 Star trio.





**Six: Sub-Lieutenant A. T. Woods, Royal Navy, who was wounded in action in the Dubai Incident, 24 December 1910**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (236229 A. T. Woods, Sig. H.M.S. Hyacinth.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (236229. A. T. Woods, Lg. Sig., H.M.S. Hyacinth.); 1914-15 Star (236229 A. T. Woods. Y.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Mte. A. T. Woods. R.N.); Marine Society Reward of Merit, silver (Alfred T. Woods, March 17th 1914) *contact marks, very fine and better* (6) **£360-£440**

**Alfred Thomas Woods** was born in Regents Park, London on 4 July 1890. Formerly a Boy on the training ship *Warspite*, Woods entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 20 April 1906 and was advanced to Boy 1st Class in November 1906. He was rated as Signal Boy in October 1907 when in H.M.S. *Victorious*. Serving in H.M.S. *Dreadnought*, he was promoted to Ordinary Signalman in July 1908 and Signalman in December 1908. Serving next in H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, March 1909 to June 1911, he saw service along the Somali coast and in the Persian Gulf and on 2 December 1910 was promoted to Leading Signalman.

In early December 1910 information was received that arms were being illegally stored in certain houses on the seafront at Dubai. On 24 December a landing party from the *Hyacinth* was despatched to search for the weapons. The party, numbering 48 men, commanded by Captain J. D. Dick, proceeded ashore. A search revealed a cache of arms but as the search widened the locals became increasingly hostile and at length, shots were fired at the shore party. The men conducting the search retreated to the shore where they dug in. The *Hyacinth*, anchored a mile offshore, then used her 6 inch guns in active support. In the short action that followed, one marine and five seamen were killed and one officer, four marines and five seamen were wounded - amongst the latter was Signalman A. T. Woods. On the Arab side, some 37 were killed and many more wounded. Four days later Rear-Admiral Slade and Colonel Cox, the Political Resident in the Gulf, arrived at Dubai to deliver an ultimatum to the local sheikh who fully complied with their demands. As a result of the action a note was recorded on Wood's papers: 'To be specially advanced to Yeo. of Sigs. as soon as qualified by service & examination, for gallantry in the skirmish at Dibai [sic] in Persian Gulf'.

Following on from this Woods was promoted to Yeoman of Signals in May 1912 when serving on the battleship H.M.S. *King Edward VII*. His wartime service was mostly ashore, with the exception of service on the battleships H.M.S. *Swiftsure*, May 1916 to April 1917 and H.M.S. *Lord Nelson*, September 1917 to June 1918. In that month he was advanced to Acting Mate and subsequently was appointed a Sub-Lieutenant.

**174 Three: Able Seaman J. M. McLellan, Nelson Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (Cly5/2422. J. Mc.Lellan, AB. RNVR. Nelson Bttn. R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals (C.5-2422 J. M. [sic] McLellan. A.B. R.N.V.R.) mounted as originally worn, ribands very frayed, *generally very fine* (3) **£120-£160**

**James Morrison McLellan** transferred to the Nelson Battalion, Royal Naval Division, 22 August 1914.

**175 Three: Private G. W. Jones, Lincolnshire Regiment, later Army Cyclist Corps**

1914 Star, with clasp (8249 Pte G. W. Jones. 2/Linc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (1368 Pte. G. W. Jones. A. Cyc. Corps.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine* (3) **£100-£140**

**George William Jones** initially served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 5 November 1914. He subsequently served with the Military Foot Police and the Army Cyclist Corps.

**176 Three: Private S. Burston, Devonshire Regiment**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (7434 Pte S. Burston. 1/Devon: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7434 Pte. S. Burston. Devon. R.) *very fine* (3) **£80-£120**

**Sidney Burston** served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 22 August 1914 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

**177 Pair: Private H. T. Ash, Royal Sussex Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 30 October 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (6120 Pte H. T. Ash. 2/R. Suss: R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (L-6120 Pte. H. T. Ash. R. Suss. R.) with cap badge, *VM partially officially renamed, good very fine* (2) **£70-£90**

**Henry Thomas Ash** was born in Hounslow, Middlesex. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment in the French theatre of war from 20 September 1914. Ash died of wounds on the Western Front, 30 October 1914, and is buried in the Ypres Reservoir Cemetery, Belgium.

**178 Three: Private J. E. Watts, Wiltshire Regiment**

1914 Star, with clasp (3-530 Pte J. E. Watts. 2/Wilts: R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-530 Pte. J. E. Watts. Wilts. R.) mounted for display, *minor edge bruising, very fine* (3) **£100-£140**

**John E. Watts** served during the Great War with the Wiltshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 11 November 1914.



*Three: Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Smith, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., 28th Battalion, London Regiment (Artists Rifles), who was awarded a Military Cross while serving with 4th Battalion, Special Brigade R.E. and, over the course of a distinguished career as a geologist, added a C.B.E. to his accolades, in addition to being responsible for the study of rocks from the Terra Nova Expedition in 1913*

1914 Star, with clasp (2. Lieut. W. C. Smith. 28/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. W. C. Smith.) *traces of lacquer and polish, very fine* (3) £400-£500



C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1949: 'Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Campbell Smith, M.C., T.D., Sc.D., Keeper, Department of Mineralogy, British Museum (Natural History)'

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

The original citation, taken from *The Artists Rifles, Regimental Roll of Honour*, states: 'This officer was in command of a double company ("P" and "Q") operating on the 55th Divisional front. Throughout the enormous work involved in the preparations, he handled the difficult situations that arose with insight and resource, and by his careful attention to detail and indefatigable energy enabled the complicated operations to be carried through without a hitch. The services referred to were rendered on the Blairville-Ficheux front between 13th and 28th June 1916, culminating in the gas attack launched from that front on the latter date'

**Walter Campbell Smith** was born on 30 November 1887 in Birmingham and was educated at Solihull School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. After coming down from university he joined the mineralogy department of the British Museum (Natural History) on 1 December 1910, initially to work on minerals, but with the arrival in 1913 of geological specimens collected by the *Terra Nova* Antarctic Expedition, he became first and foremost a petrologist.

In 1910, Smith joined the Artists Rifles and was mobilised on the declaration of war in 1914, being commissioned Second Lieutenant on 17 October 1914. Serving mainly in France attached to 4th Battalion, Special Brigade of the Royal Engineers, for his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 24 December 1917), was awarded the Military Cross for his service on the Blaireville-Ficheux line, and was promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He was awarded the Territorial Decoration in 1929 (*London Gazette* 10 May 1929), before leaving the regiment in 1935. He later served during the Second War as Second-in-Command of the 163 (Artists Rifles) O.C.T.U. from 1939-41. The Regimental Collection retains Smith's dress uniform.

Smith became Deputy Keeper of the Mineralogy Department on 1 April 1931 and Keeper on 27 May 1937. He was appointed C.B.E. in 1949 and retired on 30 November 1952, but remained on the Museum's staff on a part-time basis. The Natural History Museum retain a large archive of Smith's diaries, letters and other papers, in addition to similar holdings at the Geological Society of London, of which Smith was Honorary Secretary, 1921-33 and President, 1955-56.

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**180** *Three: Private A. MacDonald, Army Service Corps*  
 1914 Star, with copy clasp (Cmt-1747 Pte A. MacDonald, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Cmt-1747 Pte. A. MacDonald. A.S.C.) *very fine (3)* *£60-£80*

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**181** *Four: Colour Sergeant W. S. Tucker, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who served at Dunkirk and the Defence of Antwerp, 19 September - 12 October 1914*  
 1914 Star, with rosette on riband (Ply.8189. Sergt. W. S. Tucker, R.M. Brigade.); British War and Victory Medals (Ply.8189. Sgt. W. S. Tucker. R.M.L.I.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (Ply. 8189. Sergt. W. S. Tucker. Sergt. R.M.L.I.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4)* *£200-£240*

**William Samuel Tucker** was born in Rush, Dublin, on 16 July 1877, and enlisted into the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 19 September 1896. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 3 March 1912, and served with the Royal Marine Brigade during the Great War at Dunkirk and the defence of Antwerp, 19 September to 12 October 1914. He was discharged on 18 September 1917, having completed 21 years' service. Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Discharge.

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**182** *Three: Sergeant J. Fraser, 10th Hussars*  
 1914 Star (1117 S. Sth: J. Fraser. 10/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (1117 A. Sjt. J. Fraser. 10-Hrs.) *generally very fine or better (3)* *£100-£140*

**James Fraser** served during the Great War with the 10th Hussars in the French theatre of war from 6 October 1914. He advanced to Sergeant, and subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry).

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**183** *Three: Private H. F. Chatfield, 18th Hussars*  
 1914 Star (2597 Pte H. F. Chatfield. 18/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (2597 Pte. F. [sic] Chatfield. 18-Hrs.) *generally nearly very fine or better (3)* *£100-£140*

**H. F. Chatfield** served during the Great War with the 18th Hussars in the French theatre of war from 15 August 1914. Served in the 2nd Cavalry Brigade in Allenby's Cavalry Division. On 24 August the regiment was involved in a fruitless attack on German infantry and guns near Queivrain. Took part in the retreat from Mons, making a stand on 26 August at Le Cateau. The regiment took part in a heavy clash on 7 September 1914 along the Petit Morin, west of La Ferre Gaucher and were engaged with the German 4th Dragoons near Moncel.

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**184** *Three: Private T. W. Hudson, 1/1st Leicestershire Yeomanry*  
 1914 Star (2165 Pte T. W. Hudson. Leic: Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (2165 Pte. T. W. Hudson Leic. Yeo.) *generally very fine or better (3)* *£120-£160*

**Tom W. Hudson** served during the Great War with the 1/1st Leicestershire Yeomanry in the French theatre of war from 2 November 1914. He was discharged, 19 February 1915 (entitled to a Silver War Badge).

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**185** *Three: Corporal T. G. Clifforth, 8th Field Survey Company, Royal Engineers, who died on active service whilst attached to GHQ Salonika, 3 November 1918*  
 1914 Star (18167 Spr. T. G. Clifforth. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (18167 A. Cpl. T. G. Clifforth. R.E.); Memorial Plaque (Thomas George Clifforth) *generally good very fine (4)* *£140-£180*

**Thomas George Clifforth** was born in Greenwich, Kent, and was the husband of Margaret Clifforth of 143 Brookdale Road, Catford, London. He served during the Great War with the 8th Field Survey Company, Royal Engineers in the French theatre of war from 7 October 1914. Clifforth advanced to Corporal, and died on active service whilst attached to GHQ Salonika, 3 November 1918. Corporal Clifforth is buried in Mikra British Cemetery, Kalamaria, Greece.

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**186** *Three: Private T. R. Cawkwell, Coldstream Guards*  
 1914 Star (9422 Pte T. R. Cawkwell C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (9422 Pte. T. R. Cawkwell. C. Gds.) *generally good very fine (3)* *£80-£120*

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**187** *Four: Private F. G. Newell, Coldstream Guards*  
 1914 Star (6974 Pte F. Newell. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (6974 Pte. F. Newell. C. Gds.); Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Frederick George Newell) *last officially renamed, good very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

**Frederick George Newell** served during the Great War with the Coldstream Guards in the French theatre of war from 12 August 1914.

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**188** Four: **Private P. C. Clements, Bedfordshire Regiment, later Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders**

1914 Star (8297 Pte P. C. Clements. 1/Bedf: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8297 Pte. P. C. Clements. Bedf. R.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (2968411 Pte. P. [sic] Clements. 8-A. & S.H.) *light contact marks, therefore nearly very fine or better* (4) *£120-£160*

**Percival Clements** served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment in the French theatre from 16 August 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and was awarded the T.E.M. in 1932.

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**189** Three: **Private P. T. A. A. Wilson, Lancashire Fusiliers**

1914 Star (2177 Pte P. T. A. A. Wilson. 2/Lan: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (2177 Pte. P. T. A. A. Wilson. Lan. Fus.) mounted as originally worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) *£80-£120*

**Percival T. A. A. Wilson** served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers in the French theatre from 22 August 1914 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

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**190** Pair: **Private J. Jones, South Wales Borderers, later Royal Welsh Fusiliers**

1914 Star (14268 Pte J. Jones. S. Wales. Bord.); British War Medal 1914-20 (14437 Pte. J. Jones. S. Wales. Bord.); Great War Trallwn Pontypridd Tribute Medal, 35mm, silver, the reverse engraved 'Pte. J. Jones.', with top '1914-1916' ribbon bar; together with the recipient's card identity tags '33757 J. Jones RWF Wes.', *very fine* (3) *£80-£120*

**J. Jones** attested for the South Wales Borderers, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 November 1914 with the regimental number 14268. Renumbered 14437 in the South Wales Borderers, he subsequently transferred to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and was given the third number 33757.

*Note:* The recipient has two Medal Index Cards, which between them confirm that they are one and the same recipient.

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**x191** Three: **Private G. A. Owen, Middlesex Regiment**

1914 Star (L-9982 Pte. G. A. Owen. 1/Middx: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9982 Pte. G. A. Owen. Midd'x R.); together with a 1935 Silver Jubilee Medallion, in card box of issue, *nearly very fine* (4) *£80-£120*

**George A. Owen** attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 September 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Army Service Corps.

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**192** Three: **Private J. W. Fielding, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 21 December 1914**

1914 Star (736 Pte J. W. Fielding. 1/Manch: R.); British War and Victory Medals (736 Pte. J. W. Fielding. Manch. R.) *BWM officially renamed, generally good very fine* (3) *£120-£160*

**John William Fielding** was born in Manchester. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment in the French theatre of war from 27 August 1914. Private Fielding was killed in action on the Western Front, 21 December 1914, and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

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**193** Three: **Private R. Davis, York and Lancaster Regiment**

1914 Star (7546 Pte R. Davis. 2/York: & Lanc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7546 Pte R. Davis. Y. & L. R.) *generally very fine* (3) *£80-£120*

**Richard Davis** served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment in the French theatre of war from 10 September 1914 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

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**194** Three: **Private C. M. Fuller, Seaforth Highlanders, who was killed in action at Neuve Chapelle on 11 March 1915**

1914 Star (2271 Pte. C. M. Fuller. 1/4 Sea: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (2271 Pte. C. M. Fuller. Seaforth.) together with Bronze Memorial Plaque (Colin Melville Fuller) and a Seaforth cap badge, *nearly extremely fine* (5) *£200-£240*

**Colin Melville Fuller** was born in Croydon on 13 September 1894, and educated locally. He was in the motor trade when he volunteered on the outbreak of war and enlisted in London in August 1914. He went to France on 7 November 1914, serving in "H" Company, 1/4th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (T.F.). He was killed in action at the battle of Neuve Chapelle on 11 March 1915, and is commemorated by name on Le Touret Memorial.

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**195** Three: **Lance Corporal R. Michael, 1/4th (Ross Highland) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, later 154th Company, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), who died of wounds on the Western Front on 10 April 1917**

1914 Star (1883 Pte R. Michael. 1/4 Sea: Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (1883 Pte. R. Michael. Seaforth.) *number partially officially corrected on BWM, generally good very fine* (3) *£100-£140*

**Robert Michael** was born in Kilmuir, Ross-shire. He served during the Great War with the the 1/4th (Ross Highland) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 7 November 1914. Michael subsequently transferred to the 154th Company, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), advanced to Lance Corporal, and died of wounds on the Western Front, 10 April 1917.

Lance Corporal Michael is buried in the Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais, France.

**196** *Three: Private J. Burden, Gordon Highlanders*  
 1914 Star (1030 Pte J. Burden. 1/Gord: Highrs) *scratch marks to reverse*; British War and Victory Medals (1030 Pte. J. H. Burden. Gord. Highrs.) *otherwise generally very fine or better (3)* *£80-£120*

**197** *Three: Sergeant A. Seaman, Rifle Brigade*  
 1914 Star (712 L. Sjt A. Seaman. 3/Rif: Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (712 Sjt. A. Seaman. Rif. Brig.) *generally very fine or better (3)* *£100-£140*

**Alfred Seaman** served during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade in the French theatre of war from 10 September 1914. He was the husband of Mrs A. E. Seaman, and resided at 51 Battery Hill, Stanmore, Winchester. Seaman was serving as a Sergeant with the Rifle Brigade Depot when he died, 15 March 1920, and is buried in the Norwich Cemetery, Norfolk.

**198** *Four: Warrant Officer Class II E. Crouch, Royal Army Service Corps*  
 1914 Star (S-29452 Pte E. Crouch. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (S-29452 Cpl. E. Crouch. A.S.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (S-2328 W.O. Cl. II. E. Crouch R.A.S.C.) mounted for wear, *numbers double-struck in places, generally nearly very fine or better (4)* *£80-£120*

**Edward Crouch** served during the Great War with the Army Service Corps in the French theatre of war from 10 August 1914. He subsequently served with the 15th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.

**199** *Four: Staff Sergeant P. Rice, Royal Army Service Corps*  
 1914 Star (T-19451 Dvr: Whlr. P. Rice. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (T-19451 A-S. Sjt. P. Rice. A.S.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (T-671 Whlr. Dvr. P. Rice. R.A.S.C.) *generally nearly very fine or better (4)* *£80-£120*

**Percy Rice** served during the Great War with the Army Service Corps in the French theatre of war from 17 August 1914.

**200** *Four: Engineer Lieutenant Commander H. S. Weale O.B.E, Royal Navy, who after serving in H.M.S. Marlborough at the battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, and Patrol boat P.35 on U-boat hunting operations, was awarded the O.B.E. for his services aboard the destroyer H.M.S. Watchman during the Baltic Campaign of 1919*  
 1914-15 Star (Art. Eng, H. S. Weale, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Eng. Lt. H. S. Weale. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. 1st issue (269245. H. S. Weale. C.E.R.A. 1Cl. H.M.S. Vivid) *very fine (4)* *£180-£220*

O.B.E *London Gazette* 8 March 1920:

'For valuable services as Engineer Officer of H.M.S. *Watchman* in the Baltic.'

**Henry Searle Weale** was born on 25 November 1875, his Officer service record noting that by January 1915, he was serving as Acting Artificer Engineer, aboard the battleship H.M.S. *Marlborough*. Confirmed to this rank on 28 July 1916, he continued to serve with this ship until 10 July 1917 and therefore would have taken part in the battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. After home service with Patrol Boat *P.35*, hunting U-boats, from July 1917 until January 1918, he was appointed Engineer Officer of the destroyer H.M.S. *Watchman* on 6 April 1918. With this ship, he took part in the 1919 Baltic campaign against Russian forces and for his service was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He was placed on the retired list at his own request on 5 August 1920, and was promoted Engineer Lieutenant Commander (retired) on 7 June 1926.

**201** *Four: Chief Petty Officer S. G. Aldridge, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (J.20157 S. G. Aldridge. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.20157 S. G. Aldridge. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.20157 S. G. Aldridge. L.S. H.M.S. *Revenge*.) *contact marks, good fine and better (4)* *£80-£120*

**Sidney George Aldridge**, a Greenwich school boy from Portsmouth, was born on 12 January 1897. Enlisting for Boy service in the Royal Navy on 12 September 1912, his Great War service included service afloat in H.M.S. *Essex*. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 6 April 1930, he was advanced Chief Petty Officer on 25 October 1931, before being shore pensioned on 11 January 1937. He was recalled for Second War service on 15 May 1940, serving ashore in the UK before being released on 28 September 1945.

**202** *Four: Chief Petty Officer G. H. Eaton, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (155012 G. H. Eaton. C.P.O. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (155012 G. H. Eaton. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (155012 G. H. Eaton. C.P.O. H.M.S. *Dædalus*.) *very fine (4)* *£80-£120*

**George Henry Eaton**, a labourer from Beckenham, Kent, was born on 29 November 1874. Enlisting in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 4 May 1890, he was advanced Chief Petty Officer on 26 November 1912, and served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Sutlej* and at the R.N.A.S. Station H.M.S. *Daedalus*, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 March 1919. He was discharged to service with the newly created Royal Air Force on 31 March 1919, with service no. A.313985.



**Eleven: Chief Petty Officer J. W. Watts, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in H.M.S. Exeter during her epic encounter with Graf Spee at the Battle of the River Plate, 13 December 1939**

1914-15 Star (L. 4759, J. W. Watts, O.S.3, R.N.; British War and Victory Medals (L.4759 J. W. Watts. O.S.1 R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1935; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Bar (L.4759 J. W. Watts O. S.1. H.M.S. Danae.) mounted as worn, the earlier awards heavily polished and the second with slack suspension thus fine, the rest good very fine (11) £800-£1,200

Provenance: Spink, September 2001.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 February 1940:

'In recognition of the gallant and successful action with the *Admiral Graf Spee*.'

**Joseph Westcott Watts** was born in Wellington, Somerset in 1897 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy Servant on 5 September 1913. Joining the Cruiser H.M.S. *Foresight* on 30 July 1914, he remained in her throughout the war, witnessing action at the Belgian Coast 1914 and Dardanelles 1915-16. Notably, during the latter campaign, she came to the assistance of survivors of the *Titanic*'s sister ship, H.M.H.S. *Brittanic*, which sank after being mined in the Kea Channel in October 1916.

Remaining in the Royal Navy between the wars, Watts was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal while aboard H.M.S. *Danae* in January 1931 and his Jubilee Medal while in the Heavy Cruiser H.M.S. *Exeter*, which ship he initially joined in August 1933. Advanced to Chief Petty Officer in 1934, he was due to be pensioned ashore in 1939 but the commencement of hostilities found him once more required aboard the *Exeter*, now part of Commodore Harwood's South America Cruiser Squadron, 'Force G' consisting of *Cumberland*, *Exeter*, *Ajax* and *Achilles*, which had been disposed by the Admiralty to locate and sink the commerce raiding German pocket battleship *Admiral Graf Spee*. Two of *Admiral Graf Spee*'s last victims, SS *Doric Star* (2 December 1939) and SS *Tairoa* (3 December 1939), had succeeded in transmitting wireless signals before being sunk and upon receipt of the report of the attack on *Tairoa*, Harwood correctly concluded that the *Admiral Graf Spee*'s next destination would be the River Plate.

At dawn on 13 December, *Admiral Graf Spee* sighted H.M.S. *Exeter* off the estuary of the River Plate and closed at full speed, opening fire on *Exeter* at 06.17 with her six 11 inch guns at a range of 19,000 yards, thus beginning the Battle of the River Plate. *Exeter*, also closing at full speed, got her 8-inch guns into action four minutes later at a range of nine miles. *Ajax* and *Achilles* meanwhile worked their way north east to split the German's fire but it was *Exeter* who bore the brunt:

'Just five minutes after the commencement of the action, an 11-inch shell burst alongside the British ship [*Exeter*], killing the Torpedo Tubes' Crews. A minute later she received a direct hit on 'B' turret which put its two 8-inch guns out of action. Splinters swept the Bridge, killing or wounding all but three of the Officers and Ratings there. The Captain escaped and, finding the Bridge out of action and the Wheel-house communications wrecked, he made his way aft to fight the ship from there. As he did so, *Exeter* received two more direct hits from 11-inch shells forward. Nevertheless, a few minutes later she fired her starboard torpedoes at the *Admiral Graf Spee*, but before they reached their mark the Pocket Battleship had turned away under cover of smoke ... Two more 11-inch shells hit the *Exeter*, causing further casualties and extensive damage. One entered the hull and started a fierce fire between the decks. The other put the fore-most turret and its two 8-inch guns out of action. It was on the occasion of these hits that the spotting aircraft reported, "She has completely disappeared in the smoke and flames, and it was feared that she had gone. However, she emerged and re-entered the action". In doing so the men of the *Exeter* proved again the indomitable spirit of the Royal Navy. Their ship was badly stricken. Two of the three turrets were out of action, leaving her no guns forward. She had a 7 degrees list and was down by the head. All her compasses had been smashed, and the Captain was handling the ship with the aid of a small boat's compass. In these circumstances she altered course towards the enemy and fired her port torpedoes ... The *Exeter*, gradually dropping astern, fought on until she had nothing left to fight with. At about 7.30 a.m. her sole remaining turret was flooded. Ten minutes later she turned to the South-East and slowly limped away, making necessary running repairs as she went' (*The King's Cruisers*, by Gordon Holman, refers).

Harried by its three smaller opponents and suffering damage, the *Admiral Graf Spee* was obliged to make for the port of Montevideo. Rather than renew the action, Captain Langsdorff scuttled the *Admiral Graf Spee* on 17 December 1939. The gallant *Exeter* having the largest calibre guns of the cruiser squadron had naturally been the *Admiral Graf Spee*'s primary target and suffered 61 killed and 23 wounded in the action. Chief Petty Officer Steward Watts was Mentioned in Despatches in part for assisting these wounded men during and after the action: 'Throughout the action and during the passage to the Falklands, C.P.O.S. Watts worked efficiently and tirelessly, and was of every encouragement to the wounded. He stayed below decks for a period of 48 hours on end without thinking of taking a brief respite. He had practically no sleep.'

Watts left the *Exeter* in April 1940. In September the following year he joined the Cruiser H.M.S. *Charybdis* and was aboard her during the period in which she won Battle Honours for "Malta Convoys 1942" and "North Africa 1942". He was then fortunate to be transferred to H.M.S. *Hannibal*, the Naval Base in Algiers in April 1943, and as a result avoided the fate of the 462 crew members of *Charybdis* who lost their lives six months later when their ship was torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel. Watts final wartime appointment, in May 1944, was aboard the newly commissioned aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Implacable*. With squadrons of Fairey Barracudas and Supermarine Seafires aboard, the carrier witnessed considerable action off Norway later that year, including sinking six ships and damaging a German submarine during Operation *Athletic*. She was then ordered to the Pacific in May 1945 where her first operation as part of the British Pacific Fleet was against Japanese airfields at Truk in the Caroline Islands. He was finally pensioned ashore in July 1947.



**Five: Chief Petty Officer Telegraphist F. J. Andrews, Royal Navy, who was awarded the M.S.M. in 1918 for service with H.M.S. Europa**

1914-15 Star (J.1543, F. J. Andrews. P.O. Tel., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.1543. F. J. Andrews. P.O. Tel. R. N.); Royal Navy Meritorious Service Medal G.V.R., 1st issue (J.1543. F. J. Andrews. P.O. Tel. "Europa" Mediterranean 1918.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.1543. F. J. Andrews. C.P.O. Tel. H.M.S. Victory.) court mounted, very fine and better (5) £400-£500

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 February 1919:

'For services in the Aegean on the Mediterranean Station between 1 January and 30 June 1918.'

**Frederick James Andrews** was born in Norwich on 3 October 1891 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in May 1908. By the Outbreak of the Great War he was serving as a Leading Telegraphist at H.M.S. *Victory I*. Appointed to the *Diadem*-class protected cruiser H.M.S. *Europa* in January 1915, and promoted Petty Officer Telegraphist in April that year, he served with this ship until 18 April 1918. H.M.S. *Europa* served in the Dardanelles campaign and was the flagship at Mudros from July 1915 to the cessation of hostilities. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. Promoted Chief Petty Officer Telegraphist on 1 September 1921, he was selected for Commission on 15 January 1925.

**205 Four: Chief Petty Officer Cook F. J. Bartholomew, Royal Navy, a veteran of the Battle of Jutland, who later served in H.M.Y. Alexandra**

1914-15 Star (347691. F. J. Bartholomew, Sh. Ck., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (347691. F. J. Bartholomew, Sh. Ck. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (347691. F. J. Bartholomew. C.P.O. Ck Act H.M.Y. Alexandra) polished, contact marks, nearly very fine, the last scarce to vessel (4) £100-£140

**Frederick James Bartholomew**, a boot packer from Rye, Sussex, was born on 6 April 1886. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 27 April 1907, he served throughout the entirety of the Great War in H.M.S. *Agincourt*, in which ship he was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving in H.M.Y. *Alexandra* on 4 May 1922. Promoted Chief Petty Officer Cook on 15 August 1927, he was shore pensioned 26 April 1929.

**206 Four: Chief Petty Officer Cook R. F. Duncan, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (M.1620 R. F. Duncan L. Ck. Mte., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.1620 R. F. Duncan L. Ck. Mte. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.1620 R. F. Duncan L. Ck. H.M.S. Dublin.) light contact marks, very fine (4) £80-£120

**Richard Ford Duncan**, a shop assistant from Brompton, London, was born on 11 October 1889. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 7 February 1910, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Hecla* and H.M.S. *Greenwich*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 April 1925, and was advanced chief Petty Officer Cook on 24 February 1929. Shore pensioned on 6 February 1932, he was recalled for Second War service ashore in the UK, before being Indefinitely Released on 13 December 1944.

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**207** *Four: Chief Petty Officer Cook J. S. Reed, Royal Navy, who served afloat in both World Wars, and was one of just twenty survivors of the 270 personnel in H.M.S. Pathfinder, when she was torpedoed and sunk by the German submarine U-21 on 5 September 1914*

1914-15 Star (M.7604 J. S. Reed Ck. Mte., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.7604 J. S. Reed L.Ck. Mte. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.7604 J. S. Reed P.O. Ck. H.M.S. Ramillies) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruising, polished, nearly very fine (4)* £140-£180

**John Samuel Reed**, a baker's assistant from Grays, Essex, was born on 23 January 1895. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 4 May 1914, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Pathfinder*, when he was one of just twenty survivors of the 270 personnel aboard when she was torpedoed and sunk by the German submarine *U-21* on 5 September 1914, after a torpedo caused an explosion of cordite bags in the forward magazine. Subsequent Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Repulse*, in which ship he was present at the Second Battle of Heligoland Bight. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 16 January 1929, he was advanced Chief Petty Officer Cook on 30 January 1933, and was shore pensioned 3 May 1936. Recalled for Second War service, he served afloat in H.M.S. *Colombo*, in the Home Fleet, during which time she captured a German Merchant Ship, off Iceland, before he was discharged on 9 March 1940.

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**208** *Four: Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer T. Hammett, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (351068 T. Hammett. S.B.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (351068 T. Hammett. S.B.S. R.N.) *BWM officially re-impressed*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (351068 Thomas Hammett. S.B.S. H.M.S. Isis.) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruise to last and light contact marks, very fine (4)* £70-£90

**Thomas Hammett**, a Locomotive Fireman from Plymouth, was born 2 February 1884. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 18 February 1902, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Isis*, as part of the 11th Cruiser Squadron. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 11 July 1917, and was promoted Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer on 7 July 1921, prior to being shore pensioned on 19 June 1924.

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**209** *Four: Chief Stoker A. S. Baird, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (K.8827 A. S. Baird, Sto.1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.8827 A. S. Baird, L.Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.8827 A.S. Baird, S.P.O. H.M.S. Herald.) *edge bruising, polished and worn throughout, therefore fair to fine, the LS&GC better (4)* £80-£120

**Andrew Struthers Baird**, a labourer from Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, was born on 28 April 1892. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 3 September 1910, his Great War service included service afloat in H.M.S. *Pactolus* and H.M.S. *Fearless*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 6 July 1930, and was advanced Chief Stoker on 25 October 1931, before being shore pensioned on 2 September 1932.

Recalled for Second War service on 16 July 1940, he served ashore in the UK and was released on 1 May 1945.

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**210** *Four: Chief Stoker T. Bate, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (132248 T. Bate Ch. Sto. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (132248 T. Bate Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Thos. Bate Ldg. Sto. 1Cl. H.M.S. Rupert) *good very fine (4)* £140-£180

**Thomas Bate**, a labourer from Landulph, Saltash, Cornwall, was born on 25 February 1866. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 7 April 1885, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1899, and was promoted Chief Stoker on 4 February 1906. Shore pensioned on 25 April 1907, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve two days later. Recalled for service during the Great War, he served in H.M.S. *Revenge* during the coastal bombardment of Neiuwpoort, Belgium in November 1914. The following month, *Revenge* was damaged by a German artillery shell. He afterwards served in H.M.S. *Redoubtable* on similar duties, until invalided, to pension, from the service with disease of the brain in 1917, and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. 13416.

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**211** *Four: Chief Stoker H. Clark, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (K.11456 H. J. Clark. S.P.O. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.11456 H. J. Clark. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.11456 H. J. Clark. S.P.O. H.M.S. Repulse) mounted as worn, *polished and worn, good fine (4)* £80-£120

**Henry John Clark**, a labourer from Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire, was born on 2 May 1883. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 5 April 1902, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Cyclops*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 10 May 1922, and was promoted Chief Stoker on 10 September 1924. He was shore pensioned on 4 April 1929.

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**212** *Four: Chief Stoker W. G. Smyth, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (K.5626 W. G. Smyth. Sto.1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.5626 W. G. Smyth. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.5626 W. G. Smyth. S.P.O. H.M.S. Laburnum) *surname partially officially corrected on last, contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£120

**William George Smyth**, an errand boy from Stonehouse, Devon, was born on 28 August 1891. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 14 February 1910, his Great War service included service afloat in H.M.S. *Argonaut*, H.M.S. *King Alfred*, and H.M.S. *Dido*. Promoted Stoker Petty Officer on 21 May 1916, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 16 May 1925, and was shore pensioned on 13 February 1932.





**Five: Chief Engine Room Artificer W. H. Vick, Royal Navy, who was awarded the Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal for services during the Great War in H.M.S. Assistance**

1914-15 Star (M. 413, W. H. Vick, E.R.A.2, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M. 413, W. H. Vick, C.E.R.A.2, R. N.); Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (M. 413, W. H. Vick, C.E.R.A.2Cl. "Assistance" Services During War.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M. 413, W. H. Vick, C.E.R.A.1 H.M.S. Bryony.) *edge bruising and light contact marks, very fine (5)* £400-£500

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 27 June 1919.

**William Harry Vick**, a fitter and turner from Portsmouth, was born on 30 March 1887. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 29 May 1908, he served throughout the Great War in the repair ship H.M.S. *Assistance* and was awarded the Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal for services during the Great War. Advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer 1st Class on 1 May 1923, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medals on 14 June 1923. He was recalled for Second War service ashore in the U.K., and served in H.M.S. *Cochrane*.

**214 Four: Chief Shipwright E. Reading, Royal Navy, who was serving in H.M.S. Russell when she was sunk in the Dardanelles on 27 April 1916**

1914-15 Star (344038, E. Reading, Shpt. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (344038, E. Reading, Ch. Shpt. 2. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (344038, Edward Reading, Shpt. 1Cl. H.M.S. Russell) *contact marks, nearly very fine or better (4)* £100-£140

**Edward Reading**, a carpenter from Walsall, Staffordshire, was born on 18 November 1880. He joined the Royal Navy on 19 March 1901, and at the outbreak of the Great War was serving as a Shipwright 1st Class aboard the battleship H.M.S. *Russell*. Taking part in the Dardanelles campaign, he was serving with this ship when it struck a mine and sunk on 27 April 1916. After a period on shore, he joined the battleship H.M.S. *Commonwealth* on 27 December 1916, serving aboard until 25 August 1917. His final service afloat, was aboard the battleship H.M.S. *Lord Nelson*, serving aboard this ship between September 1917 and May 1919. He was finally shore pensioned on 18 March 1923.

**215 Four: Chief Shipwright P. H. Williams, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (345536, P. H. Williams, Shpt.1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (345536 P. H. Williams, Ch. Shpt. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (345536, P. H. Williams, Ch. Shpt. H.M.S. Dunedin.) *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £80-£120

**Percy Henry Williams**, a Shipwright from Pembroke Dock, was born on 10 December 1886. Enlisting in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 12 July 1902, and employed as Shipwright at Pembroke Yard, he served during the Great War primarily in various shore based establishments, and was advanced Chief Shipwright on 14 June 1917. He joined H.M.S. *Dunedin* on 13 September 1919, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 29 December 1919. He was shore pensioned on 9 December 1926.

**216 Four: Chief Painter S. Cole, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (343785 S. J. Cole Ptr.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (343758 S. J. Cole Ptr.1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (343758 S. J. Cole Ptr 1. Cl. H.M.S. Cornwall) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £80-£120

**Samuel James Cole**, a decorator from Plymouth, Devon, enlisted in the Royal Navy on 13 November 1900, declaring his date of birth as 3 February 1880. His Great War service started in H.M.S. *Cornwall*, which was present at the First Battle of the Falklands in December 1914, before taking part in the naval blockade of S.M.S. *Kongsberg* in East Africa, and then seeing service in the Dardanelles campaign. He later served on the Submarine Depot Ship H.M.S. *Leander*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 18 August 1916, and was promoted Chief Painter 1st Class on 1 January 1919. Shore Pensioned 12 February 1922, his service record notes his true date of birth as 3 February 1882.

**217 Four: Chief Sick Berth Steward W. H. Haynes, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (132031 W. H. Haynes Ch.S.B.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (132031 W. H. Haynes Ch.S.B.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (W. H. Haynes S.B. Stewd. H.M.S. Majestic) *good very fine (4)* £140-£180

**William Henry Haynes**, a footman from Oxford, was born on 6 February 1867. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 12 March 1885, he was advanced Chief Sick Berth Steward on 17 May 1900, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in July of that year. He served during the Great War service in H.M.S. *Venus*, as part of the 11th Cruiser Squadron off Ireland, before he was invalided from the Service on 15 January 1916, and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. 550.

**218** *Six: Petty Officer W. S. Gealer, Royal Navy*  
1914-15 Star (J26427, W. S. Gealer. Ord. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J26427. W. S. Gealer. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J26427. W. S. Gealer. P.O. H.M.S. Vivid.) mounted as worn, with the indication that some additional Second War awards are missing, *contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (6) £80-£120

**William Simion Gealer** was born in Stroud on 23 July 1887 and joined the Royal Navy in 1913. During the Great War he served aboard the scout cruiser H.M.S. Adventurer and torpedo boat 3. He continued to serve post-War, having been promoted Petty Officer in 1928.

**219** *Four: Petty Officer A. Jones, Royal Navy*  
1914-15 Star (J.7815 A. Jones. A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.7815 A. Jones L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.7815 A. Jones. L.S. H.M.S. Sandhurst) *polished and worn, therefore fine* (4) £70-£90

**Arthur Jones** was born in Wellington, New Zealand, on 10 June 1892. Enlisting in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Woolwich*. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 30 April 1925, he was advanced Petty Officer on 2 April 1928, and was shore pensioned 9 June 1932.

**220** *Four: Petty Officer H. S. Smith, Royal Navy*  
1914-15 Star (216008 H. S. Smith P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (216008 H. S. Smith P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (216008 H. S. Smith P.O. 1Cl. H.M.S. Emperor of India) *nearly very fine* (4) £80-£120

**Henry Safford Smith**, a messenger from Bedford, was born on 4 November 1885, and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 14 November 1903. His Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Cochrane* and H.M.S. *Emperor of India*, in which latter ship he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 11 November 1918. He was shore pensioned on 29 September 1922.

**221** *Four: Stoker Petty Officer A. Issac, Royal Navy, who served at the Battle of Jutland in H.M.S. Gloucester*  
1914-15 Star (K.3048 A. Issac L.Sto. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.3048 A. Issac. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.3048 A. Issac S.P.O. H.M.S. Columbine) *polished and worn, therefore fine* (4) £80-£120

**Albert Issac**, a baker from Chelsea, London, was born on 21 March 1891. He enlisted in the Royal Navy on 10 June 1909 and, apart from a six week period ashore in early 1916, spent the entire Great War afloat in H.M.S. *Gloucester*, in which ship he was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, where she fired 37 shells. Promoted Stoker Petty Officer on 3 April 1917, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 June 1924, and was discharged on 13 December 1928.

**222** *Four: Yeoman of Signals E. E. W. Hodge, Royal Navy*  
1914-15 Star (223758 E. E. W. Hodge, L. Sig. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (223758 E. E. W. Hodge, Y.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (223758 E. E. W. Hodge. Yeo. Sigs. H.M.S. Vivid.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) £80-£120

**Ernest Edward William Hodge**, a school boy from Plymouth, was born on 19 September 1897. Enlisting in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in December 1901, his Great War service included service in many ships afloat and ashore. Promoted Yeoman of Signals on 9 August 1916, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 May 1921, and was shore pensioned on 16 September 1927.

**223** *Four: Leading Stoker L. A. Foster, Royal Navy*  
1914-15 Star (K.17575 L. A. Foster Sto.1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.17575 L. A. Foster L. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.17575 L. A. Foster L. Sto. H.M.S. Pembroke) mounted as worn, *edge bruise to last, contact marks, polished, nearly very fine* (4) £80-£120

**Lionel Albert Foster**, a farm labourer from Maidstone, Kent, was born on 7 May 1894. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 28 January 1913, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Nelson* and H.M.S. *Wallington*. Promoted Leading Stoker on 5 October 1916, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst borne on the books of H.M.S. *Pembroke*, and was shore pensioned on 27 January 1935.

**224** *Six: Leading Stoker H. Howlett, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Neptune at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, and subsequently aboard the Royal Yacht H.M.S. Victoria and Albert*  
1914-15 Star (K.14190, H. Howlett, Sto. 1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.14190 H. Howlett, L. Sto. 1. R.N.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. 1st issue (K.14190. H. Howlett. L. Sto. H.M.S. Furious.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, generally very fine* (6) £200-£240

**Henry Howlett** was born in Witham, Essex, on 13 October 1893. Joining the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 4 March 1912, at the outbreak of the Great War he was serving in the battleship H.M.S. *Neptune*. He served aboard this ship until 30 January 1918 and would have taken part in the battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. Continuing to serve post-War, having attained the rank of Leading Stoker in February 1917, by the outbreak of the Second War he was serving aboard the Royal Yacht H.M.S. *Victoria and Albert*, having volunteered to serve from pension in March 1934.

**225 Three: Leading Seaman R. J. Payne, Royal Navy, who was killed on 9 January 1918, when H.M.S. *Racoon* was wrecked off the Irish Coast**

1914-15 Star (J. 21979 R. J. Payne. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 21979 R. J. Payne. L.S. R.N.), *good very fine*

**Three: Chief Yeoman of Signals R. W. M. Thomas, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (184003, R. W. M. Thomas, C.Y.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (184003 R. W. M. Thomas. C.Y. S. R.N.); together with a Silver War Badge, numbered R.N. 29283, and a Jutland commemorative medallion, *good very fine (8)* £80-£120

**Robert James Payne**, who was born in Kennington, London, entered naval service at H.M.S. *Gagnes* in January 1913, and served during the Great War in H.M. Ships *Essex*, *Duncan* and *Racoon*. He was killed when H.M.S. *Racoon* was wrecked off the Irish Coast on 9 January 1918, and is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial. Sold with copied research and recent photographs of his entry on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

**Robert Wilie Matthew Thomas**, who was born in Kilburn, London, enlisted for service with the Royal Navy on 25 June 1897.

**226 Five: Leading Seaman F. E. Wright, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve**

1914-15 Star (J.848, F. E. Wright, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.848 F. E. Wright A.B. R.N.) the British War Medal officially re-impressed; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (J.848. F. E. Wright, Lg. Sea. H.M.S. Ark Royal.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (J.848 Dev. B. 11773 F. E. Wright. L.S. R.F.R.) *extremely fine (5)* £260-£300

R.F.R. L.S. & G.C. issued 15 September 1926. Sold with copied medal roll extracts for all awards.

**227 Nine: Leading Telegraphist F. Tones, Royal Navy, who served aboard H.M.S. *Attentive* in North Russia in 1918, as described in detail in his accompanying diary of the period, and who was recommended for an 'Immediate' mention in despatches following an explosion aboard H.M.S. *Fitzroy* in June 1942**

1914-15 Star (J.22539. F. Tones, Tel. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.22539. F. Tones. L. Tel. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. coinage head (J.22539 (CH.B, 16720) F, Tones. L. Tel. R.N.R.); Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Frederick Tones) in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, *very fine or better (9)* £280-£320

**Frederick Tones** was born at Battersea, London, on 8 December 1896, and joined the Navy as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Impregnable* in January 1913. He engaged for 12 years as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Russell* on his 18th birthday in 1914, advancing to Ordinary Telegraphist in July 1915, to Telegraphist in December 1915, and to Leading Telegraphist in November 1916. He joined H.M.S. *Attentive* on 18 May 1918, and was aboard throughout the voyage to North Russia from June to the end of October 1918, witnessing at first hand much fighting against the Bolsheviks which he describes in great detail in his accompanying diary of that period. He was discharged to shore on 5 February 1920, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 3 March 1921.

Tones saw subsequent service during the Second World War, and in May 1942 he was serving aboard H.M.S. *Fitzroy* when, while engaged in dan-laying operations, the ship hit a mine and sank. Tones was recommended for an 'Immediate' Mention in Despatches on this occasion in the following terms:

'Although badly shocked and suffering superficial cuts as a result of the explosion, carried out the disposal of the S.P.'s in his charge under great difficulties, with admirable efficiency and calmness. For cool and efficient devotion to duty.'  
Unfortunately for Tones the recommendation was not approved.

Sold together with three 'Battersea Schools' Sports Association' medals, silver and enamel, 'Junior League Champions 1908; Junior Team Champions 1909; Boy Champion 1910', all named 'F. Tones'; two 'H.M.S. *Impregnable*' bronze prize medals, 38mm, reverses inscribed 'Open Championship Second F. Tones. 15th Sept. 1913' and 'Fully Dressed Swimming 50 Yards Second F. Tones. 15th Sept. 1913'; an open-faced nickel-cased pocket watch, the outer case inscribed 'L. Tel Tones from 106 Class H.M.S. *Ganges* 1940', *relic condition only, lacking glass and hands, movement rusted*; a manuscript diary kept aboard H.M.S. *Attentive* during the ship's voyage to North Russia, 2 June to 26 October 1918, 66pp, lacking title page and first two pages detached and damaged at edges, otherwise easily legible and full of good detail of operations and fighting against the Bolsheviks; and copied record of service and official report of *Fitzroy's* sinking.

**228 Four: Shipwright 1st Class C. W. Bacon, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (345376 C. W. Bacon Shpt.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (345376 C. W. Bacon Shpt.1. R.N.) *naming on VM extremely faint and almost illegible*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (345376 C. W. Bacon Shipt. 1Cl. H.M.S. *Sapphire*.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £70-£90

**Charles William Bacon**, a Shipwright from Harleston, Suffolk, was born on 20 November 1879. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 14 July 1902, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Sapphire*, H.M.S. *Euryalus* and H.M.S. *Tamar* in Hong Kong. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 11 June 1918 and after further service was shore pensioned on 13 July 1924.

**229 Four: Shipwright 1st Class G. W. Goose, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (344255, G. W. Goose, Shpt. 2, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (344255 G. W. Goose, Shpt. 2, R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (344255 G. W. Goose, Shpt. 1.Cl. H.M.S. *Aquarius*) '1' *of rate officially corrected on last, contact marks, very fine (4)* £80-£120

**George William Goose**, a shipwright from Boston, Lincolnshire, was born on 29 January 1878. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 8 May 1901, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Aquarius* and H.M.S. *Tyne*. Advanced Shipwright 1st Class on 1 June 1916, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal three days later on 4 June 1916; presumably, his medal had already been been ordered with the rate of Shipwright 2nd Class, which would explain the official correction to the rate. He was shore pensioned on 7 May 1923.

- 230** *Three: Ship's Corporal G. C. Cubberley, Royal Navy*  
1914-15 Star (216448, G. C. Cubberley. L.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (216448 G. C. Cubberley. Sh. Cpl. R.N.), *mounted for wear, good very fine*
- Three: Able Seaman R. Foreman, Royal Navy, who was killed when H.M.S. Narbrough ran aground on 12 February 1918*  
1914-15 Star (J. 11434, R. Foreman. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 11434 R. Foreman. A.B. R.N.), *good very fine*
- Three: Engineman J. Soutar, Royal Naval Reserve, who was killed when H.M.T. Hawk was sunk by an enemy U-boat on 17 February 1917*  
1914-15 Star (ES. 1041, J. Soutrar, Engn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (1041 ES J. Soutar. Engn. R.N.R.), *good fine (9)* £120-£160

**George Charles Cubberley**, who was born in Haggerston, London, enlisted for service with the Royal Navy on 15 August 1903 and served on H.M.S. *Penelope*, *Pembroke*, *Hannibal*, *Grafton* and *Pembroke I*, during the Great War. He died on 2 March 1919 and was buried at Lambeth (Tooting) Cemetery. Sold with copied record of service.

**Reginald Foreman** was killed on 12 January 1918, when H.M.S. *Narbrough* was ran aground; only one sailor out of 188 survived. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

**James Soutar** was killed in action on 17 February 1917, when H.M. Trawler *Hawk* was sunk by the German submarine *U-64*, whilst on convoy duty. He is commemorated on Chatham Naval Memorial.

- 231** *Four: Able Seaman T. A. Evans, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve*  
1914-15 Star (233763, T. A. Evans, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (233763 T. A. Evans, A.B. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (233763 (Ch. B. 11164) T. A. Evans, A.B. R.F.R.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £70-£90
- Thomas Alfred Evans** was born in Kensington, London, on 12 November 1888 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 26 May 1905. Advanced Able Seaman on 17 October 1912, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Clio* and H.M.S. *Wallington*. Demobilised on 20 February 1919, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 21 July 1919, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 17 January 1929.

- 232** *Four: Able Seaman R. N. T. Fisher, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve*  
1914-15 Star (SS.5933 R. N. T. Fisher Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (SS.5933 R. N. T. Fisher A.B. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (SS.5933 R. N. T. Fisher A.B. R.F.R.) *very fine (4)* £70-£90
- Robert Nixon Tomlinson Fisher**, a brass moulder from Gateshead, co. Durham, was born on 22 September 1896. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 25 May 1915, his Great War Service included service in the Submarine Depot Ships H.M.S. *Hazard*, H.M.S. *Arrogant* and H.M.S. *Hecla*, as well as service in H.M.S. *Attentive*. Shore demobilised on 25 June 1920, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve four days later, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 October 1931. He died in Gateshead in 1956.

- 233** *Four: Able Seaman A. T. Harris, Royal Navy*  
1914-15 Star (184234, A. T. Harris, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (184234 A. T. Harris, A.B. R.N.) *BWM officially re-impressed*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (184234 A. T. Harris, A.B. H.M.S. Leander:) *very fine (4)* £80-£120
- Albert Thomas Harris**, a Quartermaster from Paddington, London, was born on 17 February 1880. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 17 February 1898, he was promoted Able Seaman on 4 November 1912, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 March 1913. He served throughout the entire Great War in H.M.S. *Leander*, a Depot Ship for destroyers in the Scarpa Flow, and was discharged on 11 March 1920.

- 234** *Four: Able Seaman W. R. Jones, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve*  
1914-15 Star (SS.2673 W. R. Jones A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (SS.2673 W. R. Jones A.B. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (SS.2673 Dev.B.-5633 W. R. Jones A.B. R.F.R.) *very fine (4)* £70-£90
- William Richard Jones**, a rope wire making labourer from Warrington, Lancashire, was born 21 February 1890. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 18 September 1909, he was promoted Able Seaman on 29 November 1910, and transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 22 February 1914. Recalled for service during the Great War, he served in H.M.S. *Ocean* and H.M.S. *Dido*. Demobilised from War Service on 13 December 1918, he was shore demobilised from the Royal Fleet Reserve on 4 June 1924.

- 235** *Four: Able Seaman H. S. Main, Royal Navy, who served afloat in both World Wars and was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, and at the sinking of the Scharnhorst at the Battle of North Cape, 26 December 1943*  
1914-15 Star (J.23295 H. S. Main. Ord. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.23295 H. S. Main. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.23295 H. S. Main. A.B. H.M.S. Tiger.) *minor edge bruising, polished and worn, therefore fine (4)* £100-£140
- Harry Scotson Main** was born in Liverpool on 10 October 1897, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 24 February 1913. He spent the majority of the Great War serving in H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh* and was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. Promoted Able Seaman on 1 November 1916, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 13 November 1930. Shore pensioned on 30 October 1937, he was recalled for Second War service, and after serving afloat in H.M.S. *Cardiff* in the Northern Patrol, he later served in H.M.S. *Duke of York*, which transported Winston Churchill across the Atlantic to the United States of America for the meeting with President F. D. Roosevelt in December 1941. After service in North Africa and Italy, *Duke of York* was actively engaged in the sinking of the German Battle Cruiser *Scharnhorst* at the Battle of the North Cape, off Norway, on 26 December 1943, in what was the last big-gun battle between capital ships in the War between Britain and Germany. Main was released to Class A Reserve on 9 August 1945.

- 236** *Four: Able Seaman T. F. Organ, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (218020, T. F. Organ, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (218020 T. F. Organ A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (218020 T. F. Organ A.B. H.M.S. Hercules.) *good very fine (4)* £80-£120
- Thomas Frederick Organ**, a gas fitter from Hackney, London, was born on 7 November 1887. Enlisting in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 7 November 1903, he was advanced Able Seaman on 31 October 1911, and his Great War service included service afloat in H.M.S. *Blenheim* and H.M.S. *Hercules*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 22 November 1918, and he was shore demobilised on 24 February 1919.

- 237** *Four: Able Seaman S. Proctor, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (211954, S. Proctor, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (211954. S. Proctor. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (211954. Samuel Proctor. A.B. H.M.S. Woolwich) *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £80-£120
- Samuel Proctor**, an errand boy from Paddington, London, was born on 17 March 1885. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 10 October 1900, and was advanced Able Seaman on 1 September 1904. He served during the majority of the Great War in H.M.S. *Zealandia*, was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 February 1918, and was shore demobilised on 18 February 1919.

- 238** *Four: Able Seaman E. C. Rundle, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Temeraire at the Battle of Jutland*  
 1914-15 Star (202546, E. C. Rundle, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (202546 E. C. Rundle. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (202546. E. C. Rundle. A.B. H.M.S. Defiance.) *very fine (4)* £80-£120
- Edwin Charles Rundle**, a labourer from Exeter, Devon, was born on 18 May 1883. Enlisting in the Royal Navy, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Temeraire* at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 March 1919, he was invalided from the Service on 31 December 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. 44855.

- 239** *Four: Able Seaman H. Spreadborough, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Canada at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916*  
 1914-15 Star (J,11248 H. Spreadborough, A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J,11248 H. Spreadborough, A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J,11248 H. Spreadborough, A.B. H.M.S. Dauntless) *edge bruise to last, polished, nearly very fine, the LS&GC better (4)* £80-£120
- Harry Spreadborough**, an errand boy from Farnham, Surrey, was born on 3 March 1895. Enlisting in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Albermarle* and H.M.S. *Canada*, and he served in the latter ship at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, when she fired 42 rounds. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 9 March 1932.

- 240** *Four: Able Seaman C. C. Strong, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve*  
 1914-15 Star (J.35982 C. C. Strong, Boy. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.35982 C. C. Strong, A.B. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (J.35982 (Po.B.17335) C. C. Strong, A.B. R.F.R) *polished, nearly very fine (4)* £70-£90
- Charles Cyril Strong**, a factory boy from Salisbury, Wiltshire, was born on 9 March 1899. Enlisting for Boy service in the Royal Navy on 9 March 1914, his Great War service included service afloat in H.M.S. *Duncan* and H.M.S. *Blenheim*. Shore pensioned on 8 March 1929, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 1 November 1929 and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 21 March 1933.

- 241** *Four: Ordnance Artificer J. Wallworth, Royal Navy, who served at the Battle of Jutland in H.M.S. Birkenhead*  
 1914-15 Star (M.11754 J. Wallworth Ar. Cr. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.11754 J. Wallworth Ar. Cr. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.11754 J. Wallworth O.A.2 H.M.S. Caradoc) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£120
- Joseph Wallworth**, a fitter and engineer from Sheffield, was born on 30 August 1897. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 3 February 1915, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Birkenhead* at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. His service record also notes 'service in land operations'. Advanced Ordnance Artificer, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 31 March 1930, and was shore pensioned on 31 March 1937.

- 242** *Four: Electrical Artificer H. Wilcox, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (M.8560 H. Wilcox, A.E.R.A.4. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.8560 H. Wilcox, E.A.3. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.8560 H. Wilcox, E.A. 1. H.M.S. Enterprise) *mounted as worn, light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£120
- Harold Wilcox**, a fitter and turner from Bristol, was born on 29 September 1889. He enlisted in the Royal Navy on 8 September 1914, and served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Pembroke*, H.M.S. *Tyne*, and H.M.S. *Wallington*. Advanced Electrical Artificer 1st Class on 8 September 1926, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving in H.M.S. *Enterprise* between January 1929 and September 1931. He was shore pensioned on 7 September 1936.

- 243** *Four: Engine Room Artificer N. S. Charlton, Royal Naval Reserve*  
 1914-15 Star (E.A.949 N. S. Charlton E.R.A. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (E.A.949 N. S. Charlton E.R.A. 1. R. N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (142 E.C. N. S. Charlton E.R.A. R.N.R.) *very fine (4)* £70-£90

- 244** *Four: Stoker R. James, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (K.22214. R. James. Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.22214. R. James. Sto.1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.22214. R. James. Sto.1. H.M.S. Pembroke.) *contact marks, polished, therefore fine, the LS&GC better (4)* £80-£120

**Robert James**, a brewer's labourer from Norwich, was born on 29 December 1893. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 20 March 1914, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Agamemnon* in the Dardanelles, where she supported the Gallipoli landings, before further service in the Mediterranean. He also served in H.M.S. *Cormorant* at Gibraltar. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 April 1929, he was shore pensioned on 19 March 1936, before being recalled for Second War service on 8 November 1939. He served during the Second War in H.M.S. *Delhi* in the Mediterranean, North Africa, and Italy, before further service in H.M.S. *Malaya* on convoy duty between Canada and the U.K.

- 245** *Four: Sub-Lieutenant J. H. Rutter, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine*  
 1914-15 Star (S. Lt. J. H. Rutter, R.N.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (S. Lt. J. H. Rutter, R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (John H. Rutter); Victory Medal 1914-19 (S. Lt. J. H. Rutter, R.N.R.) *mounted as worn, extremely fine (4)* £60-£80

- 246** *Four: Seaman D. Tarrel, Royal Naval Reserve, who was 'Noted' for war services in the Dardanelles operations*  
 1914-15 Star (C.2333, D. Tarrel, Smn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (2333C., D. Tarrel, Act. L.S. R.N.R.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (C.2333, D. Tarrel, Sea. R.N.R.) *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £100-£140

**David Tarrel** was born in 1880 and served during the Great War as a member of the Invergordon Division of the Royal Naval Reserve. He was noted for Great War services in the Dardanelles operations, 8 June 1917, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 16 June 1919.

- 247** *Four: Seaman W. Tibbs, Royal Naval Reserve*  
 1914-15 Star (C.2436 W. Tibbs. Smn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (2436C. W. Tibbs. Smn. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (C.2436 W. Tibbs. Sea. R.N.R.) *very fine (4)* £70-£90

- 248** *Three: Sub-Lieutenant A. R. Courtenay, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, later Captain, Duke of Westminster's Squadron Armoured Cars and Royal Army Service Corps*

1914-15 Star (S. Lt. A. R. Courtenay, R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. A. R. Courtenay.) *extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

**Ashley Reginald Courtenay** was born in Haywards Heath on 23 July 1888, the son of Rev. C. Courtenay, and was educated at Haileybury School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, graduating with a B.A. in 1910. Prior to the war he was employed in advertising. He was commissioned a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 25 May 1915, for service with the Royal Naval Air Service (Armoured Cars). An article on the man in the *Telegraph Sunday Magazine* reads: '... Then there was the First World War in which he served as a member of the Duke of Westminster's squadron of armoured Rolls-Royce cars. This consisted of driving up to the front, firing machine-guns and then reversing at 20mph, he recalled ("we were not popular").

Courtenay later served with the Army Service Corps, and was promoted Captain in January 1919. Following the cessation of hostilities he returned to advertising and worked for the General Electric Co. before launching his own agency. He then worked as a Hotelier, successively in Guildford, Devon, and Hertfordshire, and began to write a hotel column for the *Morning Post*. In 1933 he founded and authored the hotel and travel guide, *Lets Halt Awhile* which he published for over 50 years. He died on 7 October 1986, aged 98 years, whilst on a wine tasting cruise in the Mediterranean and Black Sea with his third wife.

Sold with a copy of the *Telegraph Sunday Magazine*, 5 August 1984, featuring an article on Courtenay; newspaper obituaries and copied research. His Medal Index Card shows that his medals were applied for and issued in 1927.

- 249** *Three: Private S. R. Jeans, Dorset Yeomanry, who was killed in action in Egypt on 24 September 1918*  
 1914-15 Star (1025 Pte. S. R. Jeanes. Dorset. Yeo); together with another similarly named 1914-15 Star (1028. Pte. S. R. Jeans. Dorset. Yeo.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (1028 Cpl. S. R. Jeans. Dorset. Yeo.) *very fine (3)* £50-£70

**Stanley Reginald Jeans**, who was born in Leigh, was killed in action in Egypt on 24 September 1918, while serving with the 1st/1st Dorset Yeomanry (Queen's Own). He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial. Sold with original transmittal slips.

**250** *Three: Corporal Frederick Gale, Berkshire Yeomanry, who was killed in action in Palestine during the advance on Jerusalem in November 1917*

1914-15 Star (1876. L-Cpl. F. Gale. Berks. Yeo); British War and Victory Medals (1876 Cpl. F. Gale. Berks. Yeo.) *extremely fine* (3) £200-£260

**Frederick Gale** was born at Chieveley, Berkshire, and enlisted at Newbury. He first entered the war in the Egyptian theatre on 21 April 1915, and was killed in action in Palestine on 20 November 1917, during the final advance on Jerusalem which had commenced the day before. He is commemorated by name on the Jerusalem Memorial.

At first, the Berkshire Yeomanry remained on Home Defence duties and training, but in April 1915 the Division, complete with horses, was sent to Egypt. Duties were largely to escort prisoners and guard government buildings. It was extremely hot and infested with mosquitoes and they longed for "a few English cold days". Though they trained as mounted troops, the decision was made August 1915 that they would fight dismounted. The Regiment sailed from Alexandria on 14 August and, after trans-shipment at Mudros, landed at Suvla on 18 August. The Regiment's first contact with the Turks at Gallipoli was a bloody affair. Over 50% of the Yeomanry were killed, wounded or taken prisoner. For the remaining three months of the Gallipoli campaign, the Regiment remained in defence, plagued by heat, disease, lack of shade and water and the continuous shell and rifle fire of the Turks. On 1 November 1915, the Second Mounted Division finally embarked for Mudros and Egypt.

In Egypt, a combined force, including the Berkshire Yeomanry, was formed in December 1915, to counter attacks from the Senussi on British troops and the Suez Canal. After further reorganisation, many yeomanry swapped horses for camels. The Yeomanry joined the advance on Jerusalem and the battles of Gaza through 1916 and 1917. In December 1917, General Sir Edmund Allenby reported of the Yeomanry Mounted Division, "They have done splendid work, in the pursuit and in the mountains fighting."

**251** *Three: Fitter C. R. J. Ellis, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds in Turkey on 31 October 1916*

1914-15 Star (5689 Ftr. C. R. J. Ellis. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (5689 Dvr. C. R. J. Ellis. R.A.), *very fine*

*Three: Sapper J. D. Wilkinson, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 22 July 1916*

1914-15 Star (8648 Spr. J. D. Wilkinson. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (8648 Spr. J. D. Wilkinson. R.E.), *very fine* (6) £80-£120

**Charles Robert James Ellis**, who was born in Battersea, died of wounds in Turkey on 31 October 1916, while serving with the 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and was buried at Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery, Iraq.

**James Duncan Wilkinson**, who was born in Glasgow, was killed in action on the Western Front on 22 July 1916, while serving with the 1st/1st (Highland) Field Company, Royal Engineers, and was buried at Norfolk Cemetery, Becordel-Bercourt, France.

**252** *Family Group:**Three: Gunner E. W. Anderson, Royal Field Artillery, who died on the Western Front on 10 November 1918*

1914-15 Star (54612 Gnr. E. W. Anderson. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (54612 Gnr. E. W. W. Anderson. R. A.) *very fine*

*Pair: Sergeant W. H. Anderson, Army Service Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (SS-10560 Sjt. W. H. Anderson. A.S.C.) *very fine* (5)

£70-£90

**Ernest William Walbridge Anderson**, who was from Wallington, Surrey, died on the Western Front on 10 November 1918, while serving with 117th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, and was buried at Ascq Communal Cemetery.

**William Henry Anderson** was the father of Gunner E. W. W. Anderson.

**253** *Four: Sergeant W. Mayhew, Royal Garrison Artillery*

1914-15 Star (24796, Gnr. W. Mayhew, R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (24796, Sjt. W. Mayhew, R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1402847. S. Sjt. W. Mayhew, R.A.) *rank partially officially corrected*, mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (4) £70-£90

**William Mayhew** attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 November 1915.

**254** *Three: Corporal D. A. Mardon, Royal Engineers, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 20 June 1917*

1914-15 Star (46424 L. Cpl D. A. Mardon. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (46424 2. Cpl. D. A. Mardon. R.E.); Memorial Plaque (Daniel Arthur Mardon), contained in a contemporary frame, *good very fine or better* (4) £80-£120

**Daniel Arthur Mardon**, who was born in Hale, Surrey, died of wounds on 20 June 1917, while serving with the 11th Signal Company, Royal Engineers, and was buried at Mendinghem Military Cemetery.

**255** *Three: Private L. H. McIntosh, Coldstream Guards, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 January 1917*

1914-15 Star (13822 Pte L. H. McIntosh. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (13822 Pte. L. H. Mc Intosh. C. Gds.), *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£120

**Londsdale Hall McIntosh**, who was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, attested for the Coldstream Guards, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 November 1915. He was killed in action by a shell on 27 January 1917, and was buried at Royal Irish Rifles Graveyard, Laventie.

Sold with comprehensive original documentation, including transmittal slips, boxes of issue and a letter of condolence from Lieutenant Lord Hugh Kennedy, who was McIntosh's platoon commander.

**256** Family group:**Three: Private E. Kershaw, Royal Lancashire Regiment**

1914-15 Star (13719 Pte. E. Kershaw. R. Lanc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (13719 Pte. E. Kershaw. R. Lanc. R.) *good very fine*

**Three: Private F. Kershaw, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

1914-15 Star (R-11071 Pte F. Kershaw. K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-11071 Pte. F. Kershaw. K.R. Rif. C.) *good very fine*

**Pair: Private R. Kershaw, Manchester Regiment and Machine Gun Corps, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 8 August 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (34866 Pte. R. Kershaw. M.G.C.); Memorial Plaque (Robert Kershaw) *good very fine* (9)  
*£140-£160*

**Robert Kershaw** was born in Royton, Lancashire, the son of Abraham and Elizabeth Kershaw. Having enlisted for service in the Manchester Regiment, was killed in action on 8 August 1918, while serving with 'B' Company, 61st Battalion, Machine Gun Corps, and was buried at Thiennes British Cemetery.

**257** Family group:**Three: Private G. Mitchell, Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 31 July 1917**

1914-15 Star (2543 Pte G. Mitchell. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (SR-2343 Pte. G. Mitchell. R. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (George Mitchell) *nearly extremely fine*

**Pair: Private F. Mitchell, Northamptonshire Regiment, late Bedfordshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 April 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (51581 Pte. F. Mitchell. Bedf. R.); Memorial Plaque (Frederick Mitchell) *good very fine*

**Pair: Private G. Mitchell, Gloucestershire Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (5446 Pte. G. Mitchell. Glouc. R.) with identity tag and crushed box of issue, *good very fine* (9)  
*£180-£220*

**George Mitchell**, who was born in Shepherd's Bush, London, attested for the Royal Fusiliers and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 December 1914. Transferring to the 12th Battalion, he was killed in action on 31 July 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**Frederick Mitchell** attested for the Bedfordshire Regiment, and served with them initially during the Great War, before transferring to the Northamptonshire Regiment. He was killed in action on 23 April 1918, whilst serving with "D" Company, 7th Battalion, and is buried in Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez, France.

**258** **Three: Private W. J. Hannah, Liverpool Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 5 May 1915**

1914-15 Star (25582 Pte W. G. Hannah. L'pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (25582 Pte. W. J. Hannah. L'pool R.), *with original identity tag, nearly extremely fine*

**Pair: Corporal T. E. Teague, Liverpool Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 29 September 1918**

1914-15 Star (1638 Pte T. E. Teague. L'pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (1638 A. Cpl T. E. Teague. L'pool R.), *good very fine* (6)  
*£140-£180*

**William James Hannah**, who was born in Liverpool, was killed in action on 29 September 1918, while serving with the 8th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, and is commemorated on the Ammieux British Cemetery.

**Thomas Every Teague**, who was born in Perran-Ar-Worthal, Cornwall, was killed in action on 5 May 1915, while serving with the 1st/6th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

**259** **Three: Sergeant M. Burton, Cheshire Regiment**

1914-15 Star (607 L.Cpl. M. Burton. Ches. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (607 Pte. M. Burton. Ches. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (240033 L. Sjt. M. Burton 4/Res: Bn: Ches. R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

**Three: Private G. T. Edwards, Royal Berkshire Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (25989 Pte. G. T. Edwards. R. Berks. R.), *with flattened and damaged named card box of issue, with outer envelope addressed to 'Mr. G. T. Edwards, 372 Cowley Road, Oxford'; Imperial Service Medal, G.VI. R., 1st issue (George Thomas Edwards) good very fine*

**Pair: Private S. C. Bell, London Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (653883 Pte. S. C. Bell 21-Lond. R.) *very fine* (8)  
*£100-£140*



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- 260** *Four: Corporal A. Joseph, Royal Highlanders*  
 1914-15 Star (9830. Cpl. A. J. Joseph, R. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (9830. Cpl. A. J. Joseph, R. Highrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2744874 A. Joseph. B. W.) *last with re-engraved naming, contact marks, nearly very fine*  
*Pair: Colour Sergeant E. W. Barber, Durham Light Infantry*  
 British War Medal 1914-20 (10601 Sgt. E. W. Barber. Durh. L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (4435204. C. Sgt. E. W. Barber, Durh. L.I.) *very fine (6)* *£80-£120*
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- 261** *Four: Corporal R. J. Fifield, Royal West Kent Regiment, later Conductor, Indian Army Ordnance Corps*  
 1914-15 Star (L-9704. Pte. R. J. Fifield. R.W. Kent. R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9704. Cpl. R. J. Fifield. R.W. Kent. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (S/Condr. R. J. Fifield. I.A.O.C.) *very fine (4)* *£70-£90*
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- 262** *Three: Lance-Corporal E. Knowles, Royal West Kent Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 26 March 1918*  
 1914-15 Star (L-10609. L-Cpl. E. Knowles, R. W. Kent. R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-10509 Pte. E. Knowles. R. W. Kent. R.), *good very fine*  
*Three: Private F. Roberson, Royal West Kent Regiment, who died in Mesopotamia on 31 December 1916*  
 1914-15 Star (L-9362. Pte. F. Roberson, R. W. Kent. R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9362 Pte. F. Roberson. R. W. Kent R.), *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£120-£160*  
**Edwin Knowles**, who was born in Accrington, Lancashire, was killed in action on 26 March 1918, while serving with the 8th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, and was buried at Roisel Communal Cemetery Extension.  
**Frank Roberson**, who was born in Tunbridge Wells, died on 31 December 1916 in Mesopotamia, while serving with the 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial.
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- 263** *Three: Private A. G. Mather, Royal West Kent Regiment, who was killed in action on 13 July 1916*  
 1914-15 Star (G. 5207. Pte. A. G. Mather. R. W. Kent. R.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-5207 Pte. A. G. Mather. R. W. Kent. R.), *very fine (3)* *£70-£90*  
**Alfred George Mather**, who was born in St Pancras, was killed in action on 13 July 1916, while serving in the 7th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.  
 Sold with copied record of service.
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- 264** *Three: Lance-Corporal S. R. Davis, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 6 May 1916*  
 1914-15 Star (R-8471 Pte S. R. Davis. K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (E-8471 Pte. S. R. Davis. K.R. Rif. C.) *very fine*  
*Three: Private W. Lucioni, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 22 August 1918*  
 1914-15 Star (S-8216 Pte W. Lucioni. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (S-8216 Pte. W. Lucioni. Rif. Brig.) *very fine (6)* *£100-£140*  
**Sidney Robert Davis**, who was born in Staplehurst, was killed in action on 6 May 1916, while serving with the 9th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps. He is buried at Agny Military Cemetery.  
**William Lucioni**, who was born in Bethnal Green, London, was killed in action on 22 August 1918, while serving with the 9th Battalion, Rifle Brigade. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
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- 265** *Three: Private J. Wood, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 July 1916*  
 1914-15 Star (11716 Pte. J. Wood. Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (11715 Pte. J. Wood. Manch. R.); Memorial Scroll, inscribed 'Pte. John Wood, Manchester Regiment', *very fine (3)* *£100-£140*  
**John Wood**, who was born in Hulme, attested for the Manchester Regiment and served with the 19th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 November 1915. He was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme on 23 July 1916, on which date the Battalion was involved in an attack on Guillemont and sustained heavy casualties. Wood has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.  
 Sold with original King's letter, transmittal slips and copied service record.
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- 266** *Three: Private A. Dunford, Royal Irish Fusiliers, who died of wounds at Gallipoli on 16 August 1915*  
 1914-15 Star (17186. Pte. A. Dunford, R. Ir. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (17186 Pte. A. Dunford. R. Ir. Fus.) *good very fine (3)* *£70-£90*  
**Albert Dunford**, who was born in Holloway, died of wounds at Gallipoli on 16 August 1915, while serving with the 6th Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.
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- 267** *Three: Gunner G. H. Maitland, Motor Machine Gun Service*  
 1914-15 Star (735 Gnr. G. H. Maitland, M.M.G.S.); British War and Victory Medals (735 A. Sgt. G. H. Maitland. M.M.G. S.- R.A.), mounted as worn, *very fine and scarce (3)* *£100-£140*  
 Sold with original photographs and certificate of physical and bayonet training.

**268** *Three: Corporal G. J. S. Capel, 4th Battalion, London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), who died on the Western Front on 7 June 1918*

1914-15 Star (3351, Pte. G. J. S. Capel, 2-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3351 Cpl. G. J. S. Capel. 4-Lond. R.) *good very fine*

*Three: Private J. W. Cooke, 1st/20th Battalion, London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich), who was killed in action on the Western Front on 25 September 1915*

1914-15 Star (2771, Pte. K. W. Cooke. 20-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2771 Pte. J. W. Cooke. 20-Lond. R.) *good very fine (6)* *£100-£140*

**George Joseph Smith Capel**, who was from Clapham, died on 7 June 1918, while serving with the 4th Battalion, London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), and was buried at Roye New British Cemetery.

**John William Cooke**, who was born in Deptford, was killed in action on 25 September 1915, while serving with the 1st/20th Battalion, London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich), and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial.

**269** *Three: Sergeant F. J. Cook, 6th Battalion, London Regiment*

1914-15 Star (1487, Cpl. F. V. [sic] Cook, 6-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1487 Sjt. F. J. Cook. 6-Lond. R.); mounted together with six London County Council School Attendance Medals named to 'S. Dunthorne', arranged around a photograph of the good attendee, *very fine (9)* *£40-£60*

**270** *Three: Captain G. D. Shann, Royal Army Medical Corps*

1914-15 Star (Lieut. G. D. Shann. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. D. Shann.), *mounted as worn, good very fine (3)* *£70-£90*

**Gerald Davenant Shann** was educated at King's College and St George's and was commissioned a temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 15 February 1915, serving during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 April 1915. In civil life, he was a member of the Oxford Medical Board; Medical Officer of Heath, Gipping, R.D., East Suffolk; Honorary Physician, Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea; and Resident Medical Officer, King's Lynn Hospital (*The Medical Directory*, refers).

**271** *Three: Staff Sergeant A. V. Waters, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his service on the Western Front*

1914-15 Star (45681, S-Sjt. A. V. Waters. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (45681 S. Sjt. A. V. Waters. R.A.M.C.), *traces of verdigris on last, otherwise very fine (3)* *£50-£70*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917.

**Albert V. Waters** attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 July 1915.

**272** *Three: Air Mechanic R. Gregg, Royal Flying Corps*

1914-15 Star (1771 2. A.M. R. Gregg. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (1771 1. A.M. R. Gregg. R.F.C.), mounted as worn, *good very fine*

*Three: Corporal W. J. Peacock, Royal Air Force, late County of London Yeomanry*

1914-15 Star (2922 Pte. W. J. Peacock. 1st. Co. of Lond. Y.); British War and Victory Medals (53304, Cpl. W. J. Peacock. R.A.F.), *traces of verdigris to Star, otherwise very fine (6)* *£80-£120*

**273** *Three: Captain A. W. J. Barclay, East African Supply Corps*

1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. W. J. Barclay. E. Afr. S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. W. J. Barclay.) *generally good very fine (3)* *£120-£160*

*Provenance:* A. M. Shaw Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2012.

**A. W. J. Barclay** was commissioned Lieutenant in the East African Supply Corps, 6 November 1914.

**274** *Three: Lieutenant J. G. Robertson, East African Road Corps, late Pioneer East African Pioneer Corps*

1914-15 Star (3088 Pnr. J. G. Robertson. E.A. Pnr. Coy.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. G. Robertson.) *very fine (3)* *£120-£160*

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

**275** *Seven: Chief Petty Officer Cook A. L. Pearcey, Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine*

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Arthur L. Pearcey); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (M. 36581. A. L. Pearcey. C.P.O. Ck. H.M.S. Pembroke.) mounted as worn, *generally very fine (7)* *£140-160*

**Arthur Leonard Pearcey**, from Camberwell, Surrey, was born on 2 February 1903. A Merchant Mariner (Seaman), with Great War service, he enlisted in the Royal Navy on 18 July 1921, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 September 1936, whilst holding the rate of Chief Petty Officer Cook.



**The interesting and unusual 1915 Mercantile Marine, 1916 Easter Rising Dublin G.P.O. Defender, Frongoch Internee, Irish War of Independence and Civil War Fighter group of six awarded to Section Leader P. J. Byrne, Irish Volunteers/Irish Republican Army, later Irish National Army**

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Patrick J. Byrne); **Ireland, Free State**, 1916 Medal, bronze, unnamed as issued to living survivors in 1941, with integral top riband bar; General Service Medal 1917-21, combatant's version with Comrac bar, bronze, unnamed as issued to living survivors in 1941, with integral top riband bar; Emergency Service Medal 1939-46, with Na Forsai Cosanta reverse, bronze, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar; **Ireland, Republic**, Commemorative Medal for the 50th Anniversary of the Easter Rising 1916-66, bronze, unnamed as issued to living survivors in 1966, with integral top riband bar, *nearly extremely fine or better* (6) **£3,000-£4,000**

**Patrick 'Paddy' Joseph Byrne** was born in Dublin on 10 October 1894, the eldest of twelve surviving children of Peter and Catherine Byrne. He worked as a silversmith, an electrician and a crewman in merchant ships. From 1 January – 30 June 1915, Byrne sailed on the *Ben Kingston* to Alexandria in Egypt, thus qualifying for his British medals. Soon after his return, he was present as a member of 'C' Company, 1st Dublin Battalion, Irish Volunteers, at a ceremonial lying-in-state at Dublin City Hall. His granddaughter told the *Irish Times* in 2016, 'I had in my possession a photograph of my grandfather Patrick Joseph Byrne standing in uniform at the lying-in-state of O'Donovan Rossa, in 1915... He fought in the G.P.O. and bore the stretcher that carried James Connolly.'

Rossa was a veteran Fenian extremist who had died in the United States. The Irish Republican Brotherhood, which was attempting to seize control of the Irish Volunteers, repatriated his body in order to stage a great republican show at a lying-in-state at City Hall, Dublin, and a funeral at Glasnevin on 1 August 1915, events which attracted huge crowds and enormous publicity from the national and international press. The members of 'C' Company, 1st Dublin Battalion, Irish Volunteers provided part of the Guard of Honour.

It seems that Byrne joined the Irish Volunteers early on, in 1913 or 1914. Catherine (Kate), his younger sister, joined Cumann na mBan 'early in 1915' (Mrs Catherine Rooney's (née Byrne) *Witness Statement 648*, hereafter referred to as 'Kate Byrne's *Witness Statement 648*', refers). His younger brother Peter Sylvester joined Fianna Eireann in 1913 and participated in the landing of smuggled rifles at Howth in 1914..

***The Easter Rising – carrying James Connolly on a stretcher to Dublin Castle***

During the Easter Rising, Byrne is recorded as having fought as an Irish Volunteer in the Cabra Bridge, General Post Office, O'Connell Street, Annesley Bridge, Fairview and Moore Street areas. This impressive list covers many of the places in north central Dublin where fighting took place. Byrne's service as a defender at Republican Headquarters at the General Post Office (G.P.O.) is confirmed by his signature on the Jubilee Roll of Honour in 1966 and the acceptance by other members of the G.P.O. garrison that he had been present. The witness statement of Sean Prendergast (*Witness Statement 755* refers) lists Byrne, Patrick J. and Flood, Sean as among 70 men from 'C' Company, 1st Dublin Battalion who served during Easter Week 1916 in the Four Courts Area, which would add a seventh area of service to the 'canonical six' listed above.

'C' Company trained at 41 Parnell Square. On Easter Monday, 24 April 1916, hundreds of men received their order to assemble too late; based on Kate Byrne's *Witness Statement*, Byrne's order arrived early enough for him to reach 'C' Company's mobilisation point. He would have marched out with his Company and occupied the Four Courts (unless he was assigned to detached duty by an officer who was concerned that other units or places needed reinforcements at once).

Kate Byrne's *Witness Statement 648* states: 'My eldest brother, Paddy, who had his volunteer equipment and gun in a back room of the house, had taken them away and left for the fight with his company – C. Coy... [Sean Flood, like Patrick a member of 'C' Company] kept his equipment in our house and he had come to dress there, helped by my mother, and was wearing his uniform when I met him. My mother told me to get my [Cumann na mBan] equipment and to follow them... I turned into O'Connell St... glancing back on hearing the sound of marching men, I saw a company of Volunteers led by Captain Michael Staines... when they came down to Nelson Pillar Staines gave the order: "Right turn" so I did the "Right turn" too. It was then 12 o'clock exactly... I went over to speak to Michael Staines. [Staines's first task at the G.P.O. was supervising the unloading of ammunition from a motor car and horse-drawn taxi (Staines' *Witness Statement 284* refers).] I asked him to let me in but he said No, I was to go home. He added: "I'll tell Paddy on you" (that was my brother).'

Kate entered the interior of the G.P.O. through a side window. Patrick and Kate's younger brothers Peter Sylvester and John also entered the G.P.O. as part of the Fianna Eireann contingent. Early on Tuesday, Kate was sent across the city centre to take a message to the Four Courts. Kate does not mention seeing Patrick or either of her other brothers inside the G.P.O. or the Four Courts. 'I went to the side gate of the Four Courts where, lucky enough, Sean Flood, a neighbour of ours, was on duty – I have mentioned him already as being in our house earlier on Monday. Before I had time to say anything, he asked me where Paddy, my brother was?'

If Byrne was initially at the Four Courts, why was it omitted from his record of service? The possible reason is that there was no fighting at Four Courts while he was there on Monday, he was soon sent away on a mission to another area and consequently was reluctant to state that he had actually fought at Four Courts.

If Byrne was present at Cabra Bridge early on Tuesday when the barricades were attacked by 18-pounder field guns and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, he may have joined the majority of the Cabra garrison who made their way to the G.P.O. Byrne's stated areas of service can be divided into places close to the North Circular road and places close to Republican Army Headquarters at the G.P.O. Once he arrived at the G.P.O., he may have been assigned by Headquarters staff to tasks that took him to a variety of different places during the fighting.

When the G.P.O. building was evacuated due to an encroaching fire, its personnel moved to a row of interconnected buildings on Moore Street, where the decision to surrender was taken. Michael Staines stated 'On Saturday I reported to the H.Q. ... Sean McDermott said Pearse was going to the Castle to arrange terms and that James Connolly had to be carried there on a stretcher [Connolly, commander of the Citizen Army, was wounded and unable to walk]. He asked me to select six stretcher bearers and that I was to remain with Connolly to witness the terms. The names of the stretcher bearers were: - [listed, fourth name is Paddy Byrne.] We carried Connolly through the houses until we reached Gore's Chemist's shop, No. 17, and then brought him down the stairs to the street. We were to be met by British military at the top of Moore St... we carried Connolly to the Castle. All down Great Britain St. to Capel St. we were booed by the crowd and would have been attacked in some places, only the Notts and Derbys, who lined the street, kept them back.' (Staines' *Witness Statement 284* refers).

### ***Kilmainham Gaol, Frongoch and beyond***

Byrne was locked up initially in the guardroom of Ship Street Barracks. Staines's account continues: 'Next day, on Sunday about 12 o'clock, we were marched to Kilmainham Gaol and put into cells, three to a cell... I tried to get into a cell with [two of the six stretcher bearers]. A warder prevented me joining them and I had to go into a cell with two looters. Their appearance was repulsive and I dreaded having to stay with them... On the 3rd May we heard the three volleys and we knew that there were three gone...Next morning we heard four volleys and knew four more were gone.' (*Witness Statement 284* refers)

Byrne was marched to Richmond Barracks and then sent to a prison in Britain, where he was incarcerated in solitary confinement under the harsh regime designed to punish convicted felons.

About three weeks later, Byrne was transferred to Frongoch internment camp and reunited with his old friends of 'C' Company. 'Of the many units of the Dublin brigade our own First Battalion and "C" Company were very well represented: [list of 38 names, including Patrick Byrne.]' (*Witness Statement 755* refers.) The internees were freed and repatriated by December 1916. During 1917, republicans reorganised their political organisations and the Irish Volunteers. Military training restarted covertly. The Volunteers had always elected their own officers and N.C.O.s, and any man could stand as a candidate. 'C' Company held two elections in 1917; in both, Byrne was elected as an N.C.O.

### ***Back to sea and back to war***

In February 1919 Byrne went back to sea, as a Fireman. He made six voyages in five merchant ships, the last one beginning in January 1920. During this time, he was given leave of absence from 'C' Company, retaining his rank and seniority. He had sworn a new oath, as the Irish Volunteers became the Irish Republican Army. While he had been at sea, the War of Independence had rapidly ramped up. The Byrne family home at 17 North Richmond Street became a safe house for 'the Squad' (an I.R.A. counter-intelligence and assassination unit) as described in Kate Byrne's *Witness Statement 648*.

By December 1920, twenty members of 'C' Company had been taken into custody. Sean Prendergast was now 'C' Company Commander, and he stated that 'our membership totalled the one hundred and thirty figure, a figure which, since our re-organisation in 1917, had been, we were proud to boast, maintained with few defections and many new entrants... Our N.C.O.'s consisted of [Sergeants] Patrick Byrne, [and three others], each of whom had charge of a section, four of which made up the Company, two a half-Company.' (*Witness Statement 755* refers.) Captain Sean Prendergast's 'C' Company nominal roll at the time of the Truce in 1921 shows Byrne still serving as a Section Leader/Sergeant.

When the Peace Treaty was announced in January 1922, the Irish provisional government needed a full-time regular army to take over the military installations of the British Army. Many of these were in Dublin, and the Dublin Guards were created as the force to which the British could hand over as they withdrew. Only a minority of I.R.A. personnel were employed and paid on a full-time basis, and these men, who had been under the control of Michael Collins, formed the initial cadre of the Dublin Guards. An appeal was made for men of the Dublin I.R.A. Companies to give up their civilian jobs and transfer into the Guards. Byrne and both his younger brothers, Peter (who had fought in the G.P.O. and had served Collins since April 1920) and John (who had also been in the G.P.O.), transferred, joining the National Army of the Irish Free State. Many I.R.A. members refused to accept the Treaty, as it did not establish an independent Republic which controlled the whole of Ireland. In rural areas, they were the majority. In Dublin, mass transfers to the Guards had turned the remnant I.R.A. hold-outs into an embittered minority. In April 1922, the I.R.A. seized and garrisoned the Four Courts. A general election in June showed majority support for the Treaty and Collins ordered that the I.R.A. be suppressed by military force. The Battle of Dublin, 27 June – 5 July 1922, was a decisive victory for the Pro-Treaty 'Staters'.

### ***Oriel House, the Garda and the Irish Defence Force***

In July 1922, Byrne transferred from the National Army into the Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D.) based in Oriel House, Westland Row, Dublin, becoming the Officer Commanding Transport. The C.I.D., an armed, plain-clothes para-military unit, had been formed by Michael Collins after the Truce, and its initial 1921 intake came from the Squad. C.I.D. had close links to the National Army's Military Intelligence arm. C.I.D. members were paid from Army funds until 21 August 1922, when it was transferred to the Minister for Home Affairs. During the Civil War, C.I.D. grew to a peak strength of 350. The remnant I.R.A. made several attempts to blow up Oriel House. C.I.D. arrested over 500 Anti-Treaty I.R.A. men, held files on 2,500 suspects and seized many weapons; it was ferocious, ruthless and unsuitable to become part of an unarmed police force. After the Civil War had ended, it was disbanded in October 1923. Thirty C.I.D. men, including Patrick Byrne, were retained and merged with the Dublin Metropolitan Police (D.M.P.). He became Constable 151A. In April 1925, the D.M.P. amalgamated with the Garda Síochána. Byrne was re-numbered as 12008. It is believed that he belonged to Garda Special Branch, which worked with the Directorate of Military Intelligence on domestic security, surveillance (chiefly of the I.R.A.) and counter-intelligence tasks.

Unusually, Byrne returned to the regular Irish Defence Forces at a mature age and was awarded the Emergency Service Medal 1939-46. Until 1942, Irish Military Intelligence was greatly stretched by multiple threats: invasion, increased I.R.A. activity and Abwehr agents who were landed in Ireland for infiltration into Britain. It is thought that, during the early part of the Emergency, some members of Garda Special Branch were seconded to assist with Military Intelligence work.

Byrne and his surviving siblings attended events marking the 50th Jubilee of the Easter Rising in 1966. He died on 9 December 1966. Sold with copied photographs of the recipient.

**277 Seven: Petty Officer T. J. G. McIntosh, Royal Navy**

British War and Victory Medals (J.87764 T. J. G. McIntosh. Ord. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.87764 T. J. G. McIntosh. A.B. H.M.S. Furious.) mounted as worn, *edge bruising and contact marks, the G.V.R. awards fair to fine, the Second War awards good very fine (7)* *£140-160*

**Thomas James George McIntosh**, a labourer at a cement works from Cinderford Gloucestershire, was born 13 July 1900. Enlisting as a Boy, 13 July 1918, his Great War service was in H.M.S. *Powerful*. His LSGC was traced 24 July 1933, and he was Advanced Petty Officer 8 July 1939. Pensioned 12 July 1940, he was recalled for Second War service the following day. He was invalided from the service 25 April 1945.

**278 Seven: Telegraphist G. J. Patrick, Royal Navy**

British War and Victory Medals (J.71338 G. J. Patrick. B. Tel. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.71338 G. J. Patrick. Tel. H.M.S. Bideford.) mounted as worn, *the first two heavily polished and worn, otherwise nearly very fine and better (7)* *£80-£120*

L.S. & G.C. medal awarded in June 1935. Sold with copied record of service.

**279 Four: Colour Sergeant F. J. Wren, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who took part in the Zeebrugge Raid, 23 April 1918- his name was subsequently included in the V.C. ballot for this action**

British War and Victory Medals (Ch. 19997 Pte. F. J. Wren. R.M.L.I.) *BWM suspension loose*; Jubilee 1935 (Ch. 19997. Cr. Sgt. F. J. Wren. R.M.) engraved naming; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (Ch. 19997 F. J. Wren. Sgt. R.M.) *contact marks, fine (4)* *£340-£380*

**Frank Joseph Wren** was born in Stratford, Essex in June 1898, and enlisted in the Royal Marine Light Infantry 23 June 1915. Posted to the Chatham Division, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Swiftsure* (battleship) from 13 May 1916. He subsequently took part in the Zeebrugge Raid on 23 April 1918, where he formed part of the naval and marine storming parties that landed on the Mole from H. M. Ships *Vindictive*, *Daffodil* and *Iris* to act as a diversion while block ships filled with concrete were sailed into the canal entrance and sunk.

Casualties during the Zeebrugge raid were heavy and such was the bravery of all those involved aboard the three vessels that Article 13 of the Victoria Cross warrant was invoked. This stipulates that, when a corps or unit so distinguishes itself as to make it impossible to single out individuals, crosses should be awarded by a ballot of those who survived. Two Victoria Crosses were awarded to the Royal Marines by this method and another two to the naval personnel. Under a further provision of Article 13, all those who did not receive the V.C. had their records of service annotated to the effect that they had participated in the ballot for the V.C., and Wren's service record is thus annotated.

Wren advanced to Corporal in February 1922, and to Sergeant in October 1928 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in August 1931). He was discharged to Pension as Colour Sergeant in June 1937, only to be mobilised in September the following year. Wren was found physically unfit for Royal Marine Service, and invalided, 4 February 1942. He died in July 1948.

Sold with copied research.

**280 Pair: Gunner J. C. Bold, 156th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 26 April 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (214913 Gnr. J. C. Bold. R.A.); Memorial Plaque (James Christopher Bold) *very fine (3)* *£60-£80*

**James Christopher Bold** was born in Wigan, Lancashire. He served during the Great War with 'D' Battery, 156th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery on the Western Front. Bold died of wounds on the Western Front, 26 April 1918, and is buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.



**Three: Captain H. P. Waterhouse, Royal Engineers, who was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Order of St. Anne for operations in Archangel in 1919**

British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt.); **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Anne, Military Division, Third Class breast badge with swords, by *Keibel, St. Petersburg*, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's mark and court stamp to reverse, gold mark and 1865-96 date stamp to suspension ring, *the last lacking loop suspension, good very fine and better (3)* *£1,000-£1,400*

**Hubert Preston Waterhouse** was born in January 1885 and was educated at the Royal Grammar School, Wolverhampton. Enlisting in the Worcestershire Regiment (T.F.) in September 1914, he transferred to the London Electrical Engineers in January 1915 and was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant into the latter unit in September 1916. Waterhouse was appointed an Acting Captain in June 1918 and went on to witness active service in North Russia in the following year, where, in addition to being mentioned in despatches for operations in Archangel (*London Gazette* 5 June 1919), he was awarded the Russian Order of St. Anne, 3rd Class, with swords, 'for gallant conduct in action against the enemies of Russia' (*London Gazette* 16 July 1921). He relinquished his commission in September 1921 but was allowed to retain the rank of Captain.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and photographs, the former including the recipient's M.I.D. certificate (Major-General W. E. Ironside's despatch dated 24 March 1919), a G.H.Q., Allied Forces of North Russia, communication forwarding the 'Order and Ribbon of the Russian Order which the Government of the Northern Region has awarded you for gallant conduct in action against the enemies of Russia', dated 18 June 1919, and his notebook from Home Guard days in the 1939-45 War; and the photographic archive, in addition to a quantity of unbound images - several of them portraits in uniform - a rare album of scenes from his days in North Russia (approximately 25 images), and including inserted Russian banknotes and an "Elope" Dinner menu, Archangel, 18 June 1919, with the signatures of a number of his fellow officers.

**282** *Pair: Sapper T. Hinchcliffe, Royal Engineers*

British War and Victory Medals (476851 Spr. T. Hinchcliffe. R.E.) *very fine*

*Three: Lieutenant M. L. Johnson, Machine Gun Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. M. L. Johnson.); War Medal 1939-45; together with a silver identity tag, engraved '1st Lieut. M. L. Johnson. C of E Machine Gun Corps', *good very fine*

*Three: Sergeant S. C. Hart, Army Service Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (M2-150961 Sgt. S. C. Hart. A.S.C.); **Romania, Kingdom**, Faithful Service Medal, Carol I, silver, mounted as worn on a French style suspension bar, *very fine (8)* *£70-£90*

**283** *Pair: Private H. Dean, The Queen's Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (44962 Pte H. Dean. The Queen's R.) *very fine*

*Pair: Private A. Crowther, The Queen's Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (48654 Pte. A. Crowther. The Queen's R.) *very fine or better*

*Pair: Private H. Mead, The Queen's Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (265573 Pte. H. Mead. The Queen's R.) *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine*

*Pair: Private W. H. Carter, The Queen's Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (46911 Pte. W. H. Carter. The Queen's R.) *light contact marks, therefore nearly very fine (8)* *£80-£100*

**284** *Pair: Private J. W. Jackson, The Queen's Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (33713 Pte. J. W. Jackson. The Queen's R.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine*

*Pair: Private T. H. Barry, The Queen's Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (43837 Pte. T. H. Barry. The Queen's R.) *generally very fine or better*

*Pair: Private H. C. Skinner, The Queen's Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (35784 Pte. H. C. Skinner. The Queen's R.) *very fine*

*Pair: Private C. V. W. Nairne, The Queen's Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (46470 Pte. C. V. W. Nairne. The Queen's R.) *very fine (8)* *£80-£100*

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**285** *Three: Private D. Duncan, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, late Highland Cyclist Battalion, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 8 July 1916*

British War and Victory Medals (5609 Pte. D. Duncan. R. War. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (5609 Pte. D. Duncan. R. War. R.) *generally good very fine (3)* *£180-£220*

**Donald Duncan** was born in Rescobie, Forfar. He initially served with the 1/1st Battalion, Highland Cyclist Battalion, before transferring to the 2/7th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Duncan died of wounds on the Western Front, 8 July 1916, and is buried in the Pont-Du-Hem Military Cemetery, La Gorgue, Nord, France.

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**286** *Pair: Lieutenant J. E. de M. Dunster, Somerset Light Infantry, late Devonshire Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. E. de M. Dunster.) *very fine*

*Four: Lieutenant F. Low, Gordon Highlanders*

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. Low.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *lacquered, good very fine*

*Three: Second Lieutenant J. Niven*

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. Niven) *Good very fine (8)* *£100-£140*

The Imperial War Museum holds the following Album belonging to **John Eugene de Mohun Dunster**:

'Album containing well-captioned photographs recording his training with the Public Schools Special Corps at Epsom in September 1914 and with the Inns of Court OTC at Berkhamsted, October - December 1914; commission into the 10th Battalion Devonshire Regiment (100th Brigade, 33rd Division) at Bath in February 1915; service with the 11th (Reserve) Battalion Devonshire Regiment (44th Training Reserve Battalion from September 1916, 10th Reserve Brigade) at Wareham, August 1915 - September 1917; service with the 6th Battalion Somerset Light Infantry (14th Division) in France, September 1917 - July 1918; and with 735th and 51st Labour Companies in France, July 1918 - October 1919. Also, a notebook detailing his movements 1914 - 1919, and official documents including his Officer's Record of Service, commission and a certificate of membership of the Ypres League of Officers.'

**Francis Low** was commissioned into the Gordon Highlanders, and served with them during the Great War in the Mesopotamian theatre of war from 2 November 1917.

Two men with the name J. Niven served as Second Lieutenants during the Great War: Second Lieutenant John Niven, Royal Field Artillery; and Second Lieutenant James Niven, Royal Engineers. Neither officer survived the War.

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**287** *Three: Private W. Dyer, Royal West Kent Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (S-66 Pte. W. Dyer. R. W. Kent. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (SR-66 Pte. W. Dyer. R. W. Kent. R.) court mounted, *contact marks and heavy edge bruising, nearly very fine (3)* *£50-£70*

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**288** *Pair: Lance-Corporal C. C. Smith, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 May 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (G-96849 Pte. C. C. Smith. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (Cecil Charles Smith) *minor official correction to unit on BWM, nearly extremely fine (3)* *£60-£80*

**Cecil Charles Smith** was born in Hitchin, Hertfordshire. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment on the Western Front. Smith advanced to Lance Corporal and was killed in action on the Western Front, 27 May 1918.

Lance Corporal Smith is buried in Jonchery-Sur-Vesle British Cemetery, Marne, France.

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**289** *Pair: Private S. Bradley, Middlesex Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (3139 Pte. S. Bradley. Midd'x R.) mounted for wear, *BWM officially renamed, generally very fine or better*

*Pair: Private E. Shanklin, Middlesex Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (G-84474 Pte. E. Shanklin. Midd'x R.) mounted for wear, *BWM officially renamed, generally very fine*

*Pair: Private B. J. Taylor, Middlesex Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (265501 Pte. B. J. Taylor. Midd'x R.) *very fine*

*Pair: Private W. F. Garth, Middlesex Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (G.40514 Pte. W. F. Garth. Midd'x R.) *generally very fine (8)* *£60-£80*

**290** *Pair: Captain A. D. Hamer, Northern Cyclist Battalion, attached 1/8th (Ardwick) Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action at the head of his company near Maubeuge on 6 November 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. D. Hamer) with *damaged* named card boxes of issue; Memorial Plaque (Arthur Derrick Hamer) *nearly extremely fine, scarce* (3) *£280-£320*

**Arthur Derrick Hamer** was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was the son of Canon C. J. Hamer of The Vicarage, Ilkley, Yorkshire, former Vicar of St. Paul's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was educated at the Royal Grammar School Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was reading Theology at Queens' College, Cambridge with the outbreak of the Great War. Hamer initially served with the Northern Cyclist Battalion, before being attached for service with the 1/8th (Ardwick) Battalion, Manchester Regiment in the French theatre of war from July 1918. He was killed in action whilst serving with the Battalion on the Western Front, 6 November 1918.

Hamer's school Memoriam gives his commanding officer as describing him thus:

'He was killed in an attack on the morning of November 6th, 1918, near Maubeuge, leading his company with unequalled bravery. He showed an absolute disregard for his own safety, his one thought being to lead his men and to gain his objective, and as a soldier and a Christian he was an example to all of us.'

Captain Hamer is buried in the Hargnies Communal Cemetery, Nord, France.

**291** *Three: Private W. Abbott, Highland Light Infantry and Machine Gun Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (242078 Pte. W. Abbott. H.L.I.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (144580 Pte. W. Abbott. M.G.C.) *very fine* (3) *£80-£100*

Sold with copied m.i.c. which confirms G.S.M. and that he also served in the Tank Corps.

**292** *Pair: Second Lieutenant J. S. Wilson, Machine Gun Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. J. S. Wilson.) *edge bruise to VM, very fine* (2) *£60-£80*

**John Seaver Wilson** was born in Liverpool on 26 August 1882, and joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps at Berkhamsted on 29 November 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps on 25 October 1916, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 April 1917. He was admitted to hospital sick on 1 June 1917, and proceeded to England on 26 July 1917. Advanced Acting Captain, he relinquished his commission on 11 April 1919.

Sold with copied service papers.

**293** *Pair: Doctor Ibrahim Farag, Medical Services, Egyptian Expeditionary Force*

British War and Victory Medals (Dr. I. Farag.) *good very fine, scarce* (2) *£80-£120*

**Ibrahim Farag** served during the Great War as a Doctor with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force's Medical Service. The address given on his Medal Index Card is '46 Rue de la Regence, Liege, Belgium:

**294** *Pair: Chief Officer W. Dyer, Royal Navy*

British War 1914-20 (Ch. Offr. W. Dyer. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Wm. Dyer, Comd. Boats. H.M.S. Coast Guard.) *very fine* (2) *£80-£120*

**295**



*Three: Petty Officer H. Dugmore, Royal Navy*

British War Medal (132688 H. Dugmore, P.O.2 R.N.); Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (132688 H. Dugmore, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Nymphe 1903. 5 In B.L.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (H. Dugmore, A.B. H.M.S. Scout. 1896) *impressed naming, good very fine* (3) *£500-£600*

**Henry Dugmore** was born in Birmingham on 25 May 1869, and joined the Royal Navy in April 1885. He served aboard the *Scout* from October 1895 until December 1898, and aboard the *Nymphe* from September 1900 until March 1904. Shore pensioned in May 1909, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following year and served during the Great War in *Victory II*, *Attentive II* (yacht *Diana*), *Victory I* and *Peel Castle*.

Sold with copied record of service, various medal roll extracts including Great War medal roll which shows entitlement to 1914-15 Star trio.



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- 296** Seven: **Engine Room Artificer E. C. German, Royal Navy, late Royal Engineers**  
British War Medal 1914-20 (M.20558 E. C. German. E.R.A.4. R.N.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (173. Cpl. E. C. German. R.E.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.20558 E. C. G. German. E.R.A.1. H.M.S. Caledon.); together with a Great War Territorial Imperial Service Overseas Badge; and a Wellington Terrace Boys School Medal, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1908), the reverse engraved 'Champion E C German 1908', *contact marks and edge bruising, good fine and better (9)*  
*£100-£140*
- 
- 297** Three: **Staff Sergeant S. Vickers, Corps of Military Staff Clerks, late Yorkshire Regiment**  
British War Medal 1914-20 (8003 Sjt. S. Vickers. York. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21 *unofficial retaining rod between clasps (S-Sgt. S. Vickers, C.M.S.C.) first letter of unit officially corrected*; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (Sergt. S. Vickers. C.M.S.C.) mounted as worn, *minor contact marks, good very fine (3)*  
*£140-£180*  
The recipient's Medal Index Card confirms that this is his full Great War entitlement, and that he was not entitled to, nor received, a Victory Medal.
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- 298** Four: **Acting Sergeant A. E. Sawkins, Hampshire Regiment**  
British War Medal 1914-20 (1146 A. Sjt. A. Sawkins. Hamps. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1146 Pte. A. Sawkins. Hamps. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (280159 Pte.-L. Cpl. A. Sawkins. 6-Hamps. R.) regiment officially corrected; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Arthur E. Sawkins) *good very fine (4)*  
*£100-£140*  
Sold with copied m.i.c.
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- 299** Pair: **Second Lieutenant F. E. Rayner, Middlesex Regiment, attached Royal Flying Corps**  
British War Medal 1914-20 (2/Lieut. F. E. Rayner.) named as issued through the Air Ministry; Defence Medal, mounted as worn, *good very fine*  
Three: **Aircraftman 2nd Class W. T. Coleman, Royal Air Force**  
British War and Victory Medals (408220 2. A.M. W. T. Coleman. R.A.F.); War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine (5)*  
*£70-£90*
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- 300** Three: **Conductor R. Challiss, Military Farms Department**  
British War Medal 1914-20 (402404 S-Sjt. R. Challiss. Mily. Farms. Dept.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Condr. R. Challiss. Mily. Farms. Dept.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (S-Condr. R. Challiss. I.M.L.) *very fine (3)*  
*£80-£120*
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- 301** Six: **Captain R. Daw, Royal Signals**  
India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (2316573 Cpl. R. Daw. R. Signals.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (2316573 Sjt. R. Daw. R. Sigs.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Capt. A. Daw. R. Sigs.) note incorrect initial; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (Capt. R. Daw. R. Sigs.) *test cut to edge of the last, otherwise nearly extremely fine (6)*  
*£300-£400*
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- 302** Seven: **Private A. Austin, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry**  
India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (3311180 Pte. A. Austin. H.L.I.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3311180 Pte. A. Austin. H.L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine (7)*  
*£180-£220*
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- 303** Seven: **Acting Petty Officer C. F. Burnett, Royal Navy**  
Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (JX. 135446 C. F. Burnett A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (JX. 135446 C.F. Burnett A./P.O. H.M.S. Vernon) *generally good very fine (7)*  
*£180-£220*
- 
- 304** Eight: **Telegraphist F. Williams, Royal Navy**  
Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.103921 F. Williams. Tel. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J.103921 F. Williams. Tel. H.M.S. Douglas) court mounted as worn, *good very fine (8)*  
*£160-£200*
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- 305** Seven: **Trooper G. Kelly, Royal Scots Greys**  
General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (321777 Tpr. G. Kelly. The Greys.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, together with a very worn Scots Greys cap badge, *nearly extremely fine (8)*  
*£180-£220*

**306 Six: Squadron Sergeant-Major R. H. Smedley, 11th Hussars**

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Malaya (552832 Cpl. R. H. Smedley. 11-H.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (552832 Sgt. R. H. Smedley. 11. H.) *good very fine* (6) £200-£260

**Raymond Harry Smedley** enlisted into Cavalry of the Line on 6 October 1932, and transferred to the Royal Armoured Corps on 11 April 1939. He served overseas in Egypt, Palestine, North West Europe, British Army of the Rhine, and Far East Land Forces (Malaya), and was discharged in the rank of Squadron Sergeant-Major on 5 October 1959. The following article appeared in the XI Hussars Journal of December 1958:

'Sergeant-Major Smedley joined the Regiment at Tidworth on 6th October, 1932, and was posted to "C" Squadron, which at that time was commanded by the Duke of Gloucester. After completing recruit's training, under the watchful eye of R.S.M. Bill Jerden (now Major (Retd.)), he was drafted to the 12th Royal Lancers in Egypt. It was with the 12th that he carried out trade training and was soon to prove himself a very capable Rolls-Royce driver.

In 1934 Smedley rejoined the Regiment and again was posted to "C" Squadron, as troop leader's driver. There he remained until his promotion to lance-corporal in 1937, and then to start a period as a drill instructor, during which he attended a ten-week drill cadre with the 2nd Bn. The Grenadier Guards at Alexandria.

L/Cpl. Smedley was returned to the U.K. in April 1938 to attend driving and maintenance and gunnery courses at Bovington and Lulworth. It was during this time that he met and married Miss Catherine Fieldwick, who was to follow him to Egypt on his return later in 1938. During the next five years Sgt. Smedley (as he now was) saw active service with "C" Squadron in Palestine and the Western Desert.

In 1943, after completing nine years in Egypt, he was posted home as an instructor at the Royal Military College, and assisted in training many of the officers who were to join the Regiment. On leaving Sandhurst he joined the instructors' staff of the 57th Training Regiment, where he stayed until rejoining the Regiment at Jever in 1946.

With his experience as and ability as an instructor he soon found himself as staff-sergeant i/c the Regimental Training Wing, an appointment he held for two years before joining "A" Squadron as S.Q.M.S. After two very happy and full years with "A" Squadron he realised his ambition and became S.S.M. of the Squadron he had joined nineteen years before.

Seeing the Squadron safely settled in Malaya S.S.M. Smedley returned home as P.S.I. to "D" Squadron, Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, where he soon became extremely popular with the T.A. soldiers. Rejoining the Regiment at Carlisle in October 1956, he was posted to H.Q. Squadron, an appointment he held for almost two years, before returning to the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, where all who knew him were delighted to see him back.'

Sold with M.O.D. confirmation of all medals and clasps.

**307 Six: Warrant Officer W. Etherington, East Yorkshire Regiment**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (4339905 Cpl. W. Etherington. E. York. R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (4339905 W.O. Cl. 2. W. Etherington. E. Yorks. R.) together with Dunkirk commemorative medal, *nearly very fine* (7) £140-£180

**308****Seven: Rifleman F. C. Burgess, Royal Ulster Rifles, late Worcestershire Regiment**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5251050 Pte. F. C. Burgess. Worc. R.) official corrections to naming; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (5251050 Rfn. F. C. Burgess. R.U.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *very fine* (7) £200-£260

**Private F. C. Burgess** was taken prisoner in North Africa and held at Stalag 8B at Teschen.



**Eight: Private R. J. Boyle, 2nd Battalion, Parachute Regiment, Army Air Corps, late Royal Ulster Rifles, who was taken Prisoner of War following his battalion's defence of the bridge at Arnhem**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3598564 Rfmn. R. J. Boyle, R.U. Rif.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (3598564 Rfmn. R. J. Boyle, R.U. Rif.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court style for wear, *very fine and better* (8) £500-£700

**R. J. Boyle** served with 2nd Battalion, Parachute Regiment during the Second World War and was taken Prisoner of War at Arnhem. During Operation *Market Garden* the 2nd Battalion, Parachute Regiment dropped at Arnhem on 17 September 1944 and, under Lieutenant-Colonel Johnny Frost, constituted the majority of the airborne contingent which captured the road bridge. The force was soon cut off but held its ground against incessant German tank and infantry attacks for three days and four nights. The division objective was to hold for 48 hours before being relieved by the advancing XXX Corps, which never arrived. By dusk on 20 September Lieutenant-Colonel Frost was wounded and his battalion reduced to a few survivors ordered to break out.

In response to a request for information on R. J. Boyle made in the March 1996 edition of the *Para 2 Club Newsletter*; the following was printed in the September 1996 edition:

'In the previous Newsletter a request was made for news or whereabouts of Paddy Boyle. I first met Paddy in North Africa and shared a few slit trenches with him. He was a member of the 2nd Bn. [Parachute Regiment], taken prisoner at Arnhem, and finished up in Stalag 11B along with lots of other lads. He was one of a working party sent to a Factory in Eastern Germany on several occasions by train, quite a luxury. As the Russians advanced we were forced marched for a week or so, and eventually reached a town I think called Annaburgh. The Russians arrived and instead of releasing us kept us locked up in a compound. We didn't like this at all, so Fred Warrender, Paddy Boyle, Bob Lygo and myself [Sid Blackmore] decided to make our own way home. We 'borrowed' a horse and carriage (a cart really) and set off into the sunset, stopping at houses and farms on the way. We were always made welcome by the Germans to sleep in their houses overnight, we acted as protection to their families and stopped the Russians from trying to rape the women. We had a lot of laughs on the way, once we tried to kill a pig, but did not possess a knife, only a hammer, we had a delicious pork supper that night! Eventually we met an American patrol and were taken to their Field Hospital for food and delousing.'

The Newsletter Editor further adds: 'I also received a letter from 'Bronco' Humphries who also served with Paddy Boyle in N. Africa, Sicily, Italy and Arnhem and is sure that he also went to Palestine.'

Sold with copied Newsletter extracts and three copies of "The Prisoner of War" magazine.

**310 Six: Acting Commissioned Engineer W. J. Broadmead, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (A/Cd. Engr. W. J. Broadmead. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (M.36691 W. J. Broadmead. E.R.A.2. H.M.S. Bittern) together with companion set of miniature medals, both sets mounted as worn, *good very fine* (12) £160-£200

**311 Five: Petty Officer Stoker Mechanician C. Bingham, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (KX.83117 C. Bingham. P.O. Sto. Mech. H.M.S. Fetlar) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £70-£90

**312 Seven: Leading Signaller W. Bolam, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX.129267 W. M. Bolam. L. Sig. H.M.S. Moreta) *minor official correction to surname, good very fine, the LS&GC rare to ship* (7) £120-£160

**William Murray Bolam**, a messenger from Birtley, Durham, was born on 8 December 1910. Enlisting in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 17 February 1927, his Second War service included service as a coder in communications in H.M.S. *Moreta*, a Naval Base at Haifa, Palestine.

Note: It is believed that only two L.S. & G.C. Medals were awarded named to H.M.S. *Moreta*, which was only in commission from September 1942 to July 1946.

**313 Six: Able Seaman R. Hatton, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in H.M.S. *Glasgow* during Operation *Neptune*, the D-Day landings**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J.114805 R. Hatton. A.B., H.M.S. Victory) *very fine* (6) **£160-£200**

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 November 1944.

The recommendation, originally for a D.S.M., states: 'For outstanding zeal and devotion to duty during the operation and in the many experiences prior to the operation. He was at his post almost continuously for the first three days of the operation without relief. During this time he showed great fortitude, willingness, was always cheerful and carried out his duties in a most efficient manner.'

**Richard Hatton**, a fitters boy from Warwick, was born on 6 October 1909. Enlisting in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 21 August 1925, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 February 1942, and served in H.M.S. *Glasgow* during Operation *Neptune*, the D-Day landings. Afterwards on 25 June, when in the company of several United States warships, *Glasgow* received hits from shore batteries during the naval bombardment of Cherbourg. For his gallantry during the landings he was recommended by Captain C. P. Clarke for an operational decoration (presumably the D.S.M.); this was subsequently downgraded to a Mention in Despatches. He was shore pensioned 30 November 1949.

**314 Four: Able Seaman R. W. G. Saunders, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX 804776. R. W. G. Saunders. A.B. H.M.S. Pembroke); together with a Royal Naval and Military Tournament bronze medallion, unnamed, and a cap tally for H.M.S. *Pembroke*, *nearly extremely fine* (5) **£50-£70**

**315 Five: Able Seaman D. W. Wheeler, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J.110994 D. W. Wheeler. A.B. H.M.S. Goshawk) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) **£50-£70**

**David Wilfred Wheeler**, a milkman from Deal, Kent, was born on 10 April 1909. Enlisting in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 18 July 1924, he was advanced Able Seaman on 10 October 1928, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 May 1942.

**316**



**Four: Leading Sick Berth Attendant J. Daghish, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (P/MX.798554 J. Daghish L.S.B.A. R.N.) *minor edge bruising to last, good very fine* (4) **£160-£200**

**317 Six: Corporal F. R. Hartley, 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (387972 Cpl. F. R. Hartley. 5/R. Innis. D.G.) together with cap badge and two collar dogs, *very fine* (9) **£80-£100**

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- 318** *Five: Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant W. M. L. Bell, 13/18 Hussars*  
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (744986 Sq. Q.M. Sjt. W. M. L. Bell. 13-18-H.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (5) **£80-£100**  
**Warrant Officer Bell** is listed in the regimental history as having received a Commander-in-Chief's Commendation for services in the Normandy-Germany campaign.  
 The 13/18 Hussars were part of the B.E.F. in 1940. They landed on D-Day on Sword Beach, "A" and "B" Squadrons in D-D Sherman 'swimming' tanks, whilst "C" and "HQ" Squadrons landed from L.C.Ts. 13/18 Hussars went on to fight around Caen and Mont Pincon, through Holland, at Geilenkirchen and the Rhine.
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- 319** *Six: Lance-Corporal J. H. M. Thompson, Irish Guards*  
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2612530 L/Cpl. J. Thompson. I.G.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (2612530 Gdsmn. J. H. M. Thompson. I.G.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) **£100-£120**  
 Sold with some service details.
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- 320** *Three: Second Lieutenant O. Holmes, Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), attached 6th Battalion Gold Coast Regiment, who was killed in action during the advance into Italian Somaliland, 22 February 1941*  
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *extremely fine* (3) **£100-£140**  
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 December 1941.  
**Osmond Holmes**, a native of Dulwich, London, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Queen's Royal Regiment, and served during the Second World War attached to the 6th Battalion, Gold Coast Regiment, Royal West Africa Frontier Force. He was killed in action on 22 February 1941, aged 22 years, and was buried in the Nairobi War Cemetery, Kenya.  
 Sold with original M.I.D. Certificate in glazed frame and unnamed Buckingham Palace condolence slip in envelope named to 'A. O. Holmes, Esq.'
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- 321** *Seven: Sergeant J. F. Marshall, Green Howards*  
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the last five all privately engraved (4391372 Sgt J. F. Marshall Green Howards); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4391372 Sjt. J. F. Marshall. Green Howards) mounted as worn, *very fine* (7) **£60-£80**  
 Sold with an Obituary notice from *The Green Howards' Gazette*.
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- 322** *Four: Attributed to Lance Corporal V. Sanders, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 4 October 1943*  
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine*  
 Africa Star, 1 copy clasp, 1st Army; Burma Star, *this a later issue*; Italy Star (3), *one a later issue*; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (4), one a Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with Overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45 (6); Africa Service Medal; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1953; together with a Great War Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'B234891', *generally nearly very fine or better* (26) **£60-£80**  
**Vincent Sanders** was born in Salford, Lancashire, on 3 April 1916, and attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers on 15 March 1940. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Second World War overseas in North Africa and Italy from 10 May 1943, was promoted Lance Corporal on 1 July 1943, and was killed in action on 4 October 1943.  
 Sold with copied Territorial Army Record of Service Paper, and a photographic image of the recipient.  
 Silver War Badge no. B234891 awarded to **37922 Private T. Wainwright**, Northumberland Fusiliers.
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- 323** *Six: Captain B. J. Hill, Monmouth Army Cadet Force, late Sergeant, South Wales Borderers*  
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (4075640Sjt. B. J. Hill. S.W.B.); Cadet Forces Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Capt. B. J. Hill ACF.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (6) **£140-£180**  
**Bernard James Hill** was born on 11 January 1914 and enlisted into the South Wales Borderers (T.F.) on 10 May 1939. He was a motor mechanic living in Abergavenny and served as a technical storeman and with the M.T. section, 2nd Battalion S.W.B. until his discharge. He was commissioned into the Monmouth A.C.F. in 1961, became Lieutenant in 1963, and Acting Captain in 1967. He was awarded the Cadet Forces Medal in 1973 and retired in 1975.  
 The 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers was the only Welsh Regiment to land on D-Day.  
 Sold with two original Army pay books giving details of service and other research.



**A fine Arnhem 'Prisoner of War' group of seven awarded to Lance-Corporal S. J. Wyatt, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshires, 1 Air-Landing Brigade, 1st Airborne Division - two members of his Battalion were awarded the V.C. for Operation Market Garden**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G. V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6204532. Pte. S. J. Wyatt. S. Staffords.) *minor official correction to surname, very fine and better (7)* £800-£1,200



**Sydney James Wyatt** was born in January 1921, and originally enlisted in the Middlesex Regiment at Uxbridge in April 1938, before later transferring to the South Staffordshire Regiment in August 1942.

A component of Brigadier P. H. W. Hicks' 1 Air-Landing Brigade, 1st Airborne Division, the men of the 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshires were dropped in Operation *Market Garden's* first wave on the 17 September 1944, their task being to protect the landing zones until the arrival of reinforcements on D + 1 Day, and thence to form a defensive perimeter on the western outskirts of Arnhem itself.

In the enforced absence of Major-General Robert Urquhart, Hicks took over as Acting Divisional Commander on the second day of the operation, and despatched the 2nd Staffordshires to reinforce the 1st and 3rd Parachute Battalions in their attempt to reach Major Frost and 2nd Parachute Battalion at the bridge. By the afternoon the Staffordshires had been held up about a quarter of a mile west of where the railway crosses the Utrecht-Arnhem road - they did in fact get as far as the heavily built up area between St. Elisabeth's Hospital and the town's museum but after several hours of relentless street fighting, actually alongside the 11th Parachute Battalion, were compelled to withdraw, but not before "relieving" Major-General Urquhart who had been holed-up for 39 hours in the attic of a Dutch house:

'It was not long before the South Staffordshires had exhausted all their P.I.A.T. ammunition and had been overrun by tanks which inflicted heavy casualties. The Battalion therefore withdrew up the road for about half a mile to the west, reorganised and immediately attacked the high ground of Den Brink to secure a pivot for an assault by 11th Parachute Battalion on to the line of the road running north from Den Brink. The South Staffordshires attack succeeded but they were heavily mortared before they could dig in and were again attacked by tanks and overrun. The 11th Parachute Battalion were also attacked by tanks with the result that their own attack never started. The two Battalions, which had suffered heavy casualties, then fell back to the area of Oosterbeek Church where they formed a composite force with what was left of the 1st and 3rd Parachute Battalion whose attempts to advance had also failed. This force, some 500 strong, became known as "Lonsdale Force" under the command of Major R. J. H. Lonsdale, second in command of the 11th Parachute Battalion ... So ended a gallant attempt to get reinforcements through to the 2nd Parachute Battalion at the bridge' (Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. H. Otway's *Airborne Forces* refers).

By the morning of 20 September, the Staffordshires were down to 100 men, most of them dispersed, as stated, in the Oosterbeek perimeter, most of them, too, dazed and shocked. And amidst scenes of bitter fighting and carnage, two of Wyatt's battalion comrades were awarded the Victoria Cross, namely Major Robert Cain, who survived, and Lance-Sergeant John Baskeyfield, who was killed, but between them they accounted for several enemy tanks and self-propelled guns. Colonel Otway continues:

'From the 22nd September until the morning of the 25th September, for those in the perimeter it was a question of withstanding continuous attacks of mortaring and shelling. The force was dwindling steadily in numbers and strength owing to casualties and it was becoming increasingly short of ammunition. Despite this, little or no ground was lost, and the general layout remained the same. From now on rations and water were very short and the evacuation of the wounded was always a problem, the main dressing station being in enemy hands for most of the time, though it changed on occasions. Movement became very restricted owing to the infiltration of enemy snipers and, latterly, medium machine-guns. The blocking of roads and tracks by fallen trees and branches and by damaged vehicles made the use of the few surviving jeeps almost impossible. The Germans did everything they could to lower morale of the troops, including the use of a tank fitted with a loud-speaker. It is best described in the words of one of our officers: "It used to come up, at night usually, very close, and after a burst of ghastly music give us the works over a loud speaker. It told us about our wives and children, the uselessness of further resistance, the hopelessness of relief from the Second Army and the imminence of attack from at least one armoured division. It was pretty depressing, but the way the boys gave it the bird was most heartening".'

Taken Prisoner of War, Wyatt was held at Stalag 11B at Fallingbomel. After being repatriated he served briefly in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps prior to being released from military service in May 1946

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's Soldiers' Service and Pay Book, which confirms his 1939-45 campaign medal entitlement; the covers from his Soldiers' Release Book, Class 'A', which confirm that he had been a P.O.W. for 6 months and that he had 'a good record with the Infantry and Airborne forces'; his Record of Service card, confirming his regimental appointments 1938-46; several newspaper cuttings which refer to the recipient as being an Arnhem veteran, including one referring to his attendance of the film, "The Red Beret", at which veterans were presented with a souvenir ticket 'made from metal from one of the crashed gliders which carried the British 1st Airborne Division into battle at Arnhem on September 17th 1944' - reverse of original example included in the Lot refers; an admission card for the 40th anniversary Arnhem memorial service at Airborne Cemetery, addressed to 'Mr. S. J. Wyatt'; his South Staffordshires' cap badge, "Pegasus" shoulder flash and a converted 1914-15 star, bearing central portrait photograph; a copied "Company Photograph" of the South Staffordshire Regiment taken at Cartel Barracks in 1942, including the C.O., Major Robert Cain, V.C. (for Arnhem); two photographic portrait images of the recipient in fatigues and beret; an image of the recipient in later life; and a quantity of copied research.



**Seven: Colonel W. H. Slack, Royal Army Service Corps Reserve of Officers, who was evacuated from Dunkirk in June 1940; served as Liaison Officer with the United States 4 Army Corps in North Africa, for which he was Commended and Mentioned in Despatches, and later served as Aide-de-Camp to H.M. The Queen, 1963-66**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Army Emergency Reserve Decoration, E.II.R., reverse officially dated '1954', with two Additional Award Bars, dated '1954' and '1960'; Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.II.R, British reverse, unnamed as issued, court mounted as worn, *generally good very fine or better* (7) *£240-£280*



M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 November 1943:  
'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North Africa.'

**William Henry Slack** was born in Sheffield on 7 February 1911, and was educated at the University of Sheffield. He was Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Army Service Corps Supplementary Reserve on 26 October 1932. At the outbreak of the Second War, he was serving with No. 4 Reserve Motor Transport Company and was immediately promoted Acting Captain. He served in France with the British Expeditionary Force until evacuated from Dunkirk in June 1940, and then for the next two years in the UK, having been promoted acting Major in August 1942. He further served in the Central Mediterranean, taking part in the Algiers landings and was successively Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, R.A.S.C. Transport Company; British Liaison Officer with the United States 4 Army Corps; and Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport 86 Army Area Venice. For his services in North Africa he was Mentioned in Despatches and was awarded a Certificate of Commendation from the General Commanding United States 4 Army Corps. Promoted Acting Lieutenant-Colonel on 14 August 1945, he was reduced to the substantive rank of Captain on 1 November 1947 (seniority dated 26 October 1942). Promoted Major on 7 October 1954 (seniority dating to 1 November 1947), he commanded 101 Transport Column R.A.S.C., A.E.R. between 1958 and 1961. Promoted Colonel that year, in 1962 he was appointed Deputy Inspector, Reserve Army Units, R.A.S.C. He was additionally appointed Aide-de-Camp to H.M. The Queen on 3 April 1963, serving in this position until 7 February 1966.

Sold with various items of insignia as A.D.C. to H.M. The Queen; a selection of military documents relating to the recipient's service and appointment as Aide-de-Camp; copy of record of service up until March 1948; cased enamel Chartered Institute of Transport, Past Chairman badge, named on reverse and dated 1966-67; Commission Document appointing the recipient Second Lieutenant; a photograph album containing mainly images of the recipient's service; four large group photographs of 'Normandy Company', dated 1949-50, three of these framed; newspaper cuttings; various family documents from the 19th Century; family photographs, some from the latter period; various magazines and booklets relating to the Queen's Coronation and marriage; and other ephemera.

**326 Four: Private R. W. Smith, Royal Army Service Corps**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, with named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. R. W. Smith, 69 Thornycroft Road, Liverpool, 15.'; together with the recipient's three identity tags, all impressed '229760 R. W. Smith CE', *extremely fine* (4) *£70-£90*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 November 1945:  
'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North-West Europe.'





**Four: Captain J. A. Carr, Royal Army Service Corps (Expeditionary Forces Institute), who was killed in the Jewish terrorist attack on the Goldsmith Officer's Club on 1 March 1947**

Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all neatly impressed 'Boots-style', 'Captain J. A. Carr, RASC EFI'; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Capt. J. A. Carr, R.A.S.C.) *good very fine and better* (4) £500-£700

**John Allison Carr** was born in Leyton, East London in August 1914 and was educated at Walthamstow Technical College. He enlisted into the Royal Army Service Corps in March 1940, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in December 1942. He served during the Second World War in North Africa from January to June 1943 and subsequently 'for three years in Ceylon and later transferred to the N.A.A.F.I. (the Expeditionary Forces Institute) and was promoted to Captain' (a local newspaper feature, refers).

It was in this latter capacity that Carr embarked for Palestine in March 1946, where he was killed in the terrorist attack on the Goldsmith Officer's Club in Jerusalem on 1 March 1947; some sources state that he died of wounds at the local British Military Hospital on the same date.

The following extract has been taken from the official report of H.Q. British Troops Palestine:

'Undoubtedly in reprisal for the incident when the S.S. *Ulna* carrying illegal immigrants ran aground at Haifa on 28 February 1947, IRGUN and STERN carried out a series of outrages throughout Palestine on the 1-2 March 1947. The most serious of these was the attack on the Officer's Club in Jerusalem.

At approximately 15:24 on 1 March 1947 light automatic fire was directed at the gardens on the Goldsmith Officer's Club in King George V Avenue. The fire was observed to be coming from the following areas - from behind the low wall of the house opposite the Yeshurum Synagogue, from the grounds of the Jewish Agency, from the porch of the Yeshurum Synagogue, the alley beside Pikovsky's Printing Press and an identified location east of the Goldsmith Club in the area of Bezalel Street. At about 15:25 a truck drove down Keren Kayemeth Street across King George V Avenue and drove straight through the entrance in the wire surrounding the Goldsmith Club. 1 South Lancashire Regiment guards challenged the truck and were fired on sustaining several casualties. As soon as the truck stopped, four thugs descended. One of the thugs placed a phosphorous bomb alongside the Guard Tent, another thug was seen to throw a suitcase through a side window of the club. Some unidentified objects were also placed against the side of the building. The thugs then ran off in the direction of the Mamillah Cemetery.

At about 15:30 there was a big explosion which destroyed the south end of the building, which collapsed burying a number of occupants. Whilst the truck was driving through the wire a Police truck was travelling north along King George V Avenue and was caught in the cross fire between 1 South Lancers and the attackers. One British Clerical Officer was killed and three British Police Officers injured. The attackers were estimated at 20 in number, including those giving covering fire. The truck used in the incident had been stolen in Tel Aviv that morning. Rescue operations started immediately and R.E. detachments under the command of 65 Field Company R.E. were called to help. The work proceeded all through the night and all casualties were evacuated. The casualties were as follows:

2 officers (Major G. T. Widgey, R.E. and Captain J. A. Carr, R.A.S.C.) and 1 other rank killed (Pte. A. Kenyon, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment), 1 British Clerical Officer killed and 9 non-British civilians killed. 5 British officers wounded, 1 British Police Officer wounded, 2 British other ranks wounded, 2 British Constables wounded 2 T.A.C. Constables wounded, 1 British and 5 non-British civilians wounded. At 19:00 a Curfew was imposed on the Jewish area of Jerusalem and at 08:00 on 2 March 1947 Martial Law was imposed on a part of the Jewish area in the North of the city.'

Carr, a useful cricketer and talented musician, left a widow, Joan, and a three year old son, David. He was buried in Ramleh War Cemetery.

Sold with the War Office G.S.M. forwarding letter addressed to the recipient's widow, and copied research.

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**Five: Sergeant L. D. Prime, Army Air Corps**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S.E. Asia 1945-46, Palestine 1945-48 (6924006 Sjt. L. D. Prime. A.A.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) **£340-£380**

**Leslie Douglas Prime** was born on 29 January 1924 and enlisted into the Rifle Brigade on 29 January 1942. After initial training was posted to 70th Young Soldiers Battalion (Norfolk Aerodrome Defences &c.).

In early 1943 Prime volunteered for the Parachute Regiment and after training was posted to the 7th Parachute Regiment as part of the 6th Airborne Division. He jumped into Normandy on the night of 5-6 June 1944 as part of the 3 inch Mortar Section, returning to U.K. in August 1944. He subsequently served in Belgium and Netherlands as infantry from Christmas Day 1944 to February 1945 in operations against the Ardennes Offensive, and was then posted to the Far East.

After the surrender of the Japanese Prime sailed to Singapore and was involved in the round up of 'stray' Japanese servicemen on the Malay-Siam border. In November and December 1945 he served in Java to help put down the Indonesian Rebellion, after which posted to Palestine until November 1947. He was discharged at Aldershot in January 1948.

Sold with photocopy of a letter written by Prime detailing his service history and additional notes; plus three related photographs.

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**Five: Corporal R. A. Watson, Army Air Corps, late 22nd Independent Parachute Company (Pathfinders), who was wounded in action in Normandy on 22 June 1944**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S.E. Asia 1945-46, Palestine 1945-48 (14619609 Cpl. R. A. Watson. AAC.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) **£300-£400**

The 22nd Independent Parachute Company (Pathfinders) jumped on 'D-Day', 6 June 1944, the unit concentrating at Le Bas Ranville and fighting around Breville. Private Watson was listed as being wounded and evacuated on 22 June.

Sold with copied War Diary extracts and other research.

- 330** *Five: Private P. J. Austin, Army Air Corps, late 5th Parachute Brigade, 6th Airborne Division*  
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia  
 1945-46 (14422605 Pte. P. J. Austin. A.A.C.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£120-£160*

- 331** *A scarce post-war Fleet Air Arm and R.A.F. pilot's campaign group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant J. Sloane, Royal Air Force, who flew Seafires off H.M.S. Ocean during operations off Palestine in 1948, prior to transferring to the R.A.F. and flying Hastings during the Suez Crisis of 1956, and Valettas over the jungle during the Malayan Emergency*

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Lieut. (P). J. Sloane. R.N.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Near East, Malaya (Flt. Lt. J. Sloane. R.A.F.) mounted as originally worn, *unofficial rivets to last, minor edge bruising, very fine (5)* *£340-£380*

**John Sloane** was born in May 1925, and enlisted in the Royal Navy in May 1943. He was commissioned Temporary Acting Sub Lieutenant (A) in October 1945, and advanced to Lieutenant (A) in November 1947. Sloane carried out pilot training with 766 Squadron, Fleet Air Arm in Harvards, Fireflies and Seafires at Rattray in 1946. He served with 805 Squadron off the carrier H.M.S. *Ocean* during operations off Palestine in 1948 - making a crash landing on deck in his Seafire, 10 May 1948.

Subsequent service included with 728 Squadron (Sea Vampires) whilst stationed at Malta from September 1951. Sloane was hospitalised after a serious motor accident and returned to the UK in 1954. After a year with 796 Squadron, Sloane completed his Short Service Commission with the Navy in January 1955. The following year he applied to join the Royal Air Force, and was appointed a Flight Lieutenant. Sloane was posted to 242 O.C.U. prior to being posted as a Varsity pilot to 99 Squadron in August 1956. He flew Hastings with the Squadron out of Cyprus during the Suez Crisis in 1956, dropping paratroopers on Port Said.

Sloane converted to Valettas in March 1957, and was then posted to 52 Squadron at Changi in November of the same year. The Squadron were employed in dropping supplies to troops in the jungle during the Malayan Emergency. The Squadron returned to the UK in September 1960, and Sloane resigned his commission in October 1961. He resided at The Stables, 39 Trumpington Street, Cambridge.

Sold with copied research, including a copy of service record.

- x332** *Four: Warrant Officer Air Navigator D. Jones, Royal Air Force, who served with 86 Squadron, Coastal Command, and flying Liberators, sunk an enemy U-Boat north of Shetland on 26 June 1944*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine (4)* *£300-£400*

**David Trevor Jones** was born on 1 April 1908, and joined the Royal Air Force on 4 December 1942. He undertook an Air Navigator's Course at Ancienne Lorette, Quebec, from 7 December 1942 to 30 April 1943, before being posted to 111 O.T.U., Nassau, Bahamas, in September 1943. His first operational posting was to 86 Squadron, Coastal Command, based at R.N.A.S. Maydown, Northern Ireland, at the end of February 1944, and served as a Navigator, flying Liberators.

At the start of April 1944 Jones's Squadron was transferred to Reykjavik, Iceland, from where over the next two months he carried out various anti-U-Boat searches. Relocating to Tain, Scotland, in early June 1944, his crew had their first (and only) 'kill' on the night of 26-27 June 1944, when north of Shetland they spotted, attacked twice, and, dropping three depth charges, sunk a German U-Boat with the loss of its entire crew.

Jones remained with 86 Squadron until the War in Europe was over, before transferring to Transport Command in August 1945. His final flight was on 28 March 1946.

Sold with the recipient's Royal Canadian Air Force non-Pilot's Flying Log Book, covering the period 22 October 1942 to 28 March 1946; the recipient's pre-War Pilot's Log Book, covering the period 5 October 1938 to 31 August 1939; various group photographs, including four taken at Nassau, Bahamas, featuring the Duke and Duchess of Windsor; R.A.F. cap badge, cloth Observer's brevet, and Warrant Officer's cloth rank badges; and copied research regarding the successful attack on an enemy U-Boat, 26 June 1944, including photographic images.

**x333 Three: Warrant Officer Air Gunner E. W. Samson, Royal Air Force**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with Air Council enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. E. W. Samson, Cranfield, Buckingham.', *nearly extremely fine* (3) £200-£240



**Ellis Warren Samson** was born in Muswell Hill, London, on 16 November 1909, and joined the Royal Air Force on 15 February 1943. He served during the Second World War as both a Rear Gunner and an Air Gunner overseas from 20 December 1943, initially with the British North African Forces in Egypt, before getting his first Squadron posting, to 70 Squadron, based at Tortorella, in March 1944. Flying Wellingtons, his first operational sortie was on 24 March 1944, on a raid to Sofia; further targets over the next five months included Milan, Budapest, and Bucharest, as well as raids on various docks, oil refineries, and marshalling yards in Italy, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia. He completed his tour on 19 August 1944, with a dual fighter and bomber attack on the Ploesti Oil Refinery in Romania. Returning to the U.K. on 6 January 1945, he was released on 2 April 1946.

Sold with the recipient's Royal Air Force Navigator's, Air Bomber's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book, covering the period 5 June 1943 to 19 August 1944; the recipient's Service and Release Book; three driving licences; a portrait photograph of the recipient; and cloth Air Gunner's brevet.

**334 Six: Flight Sergeant R. W. Barber, Royal Air Force**

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (651578 F. Sgt. R. W. Barber. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (651578 F. Sgt. R. W. Barber. R.A.F.) *very fine* (6) £220-£260

**x335 Three: Sergeant Air Gunner P. D. Webb, Royal Air Force, who flew 11 operational sorties with 103 Squadron, and then a further 8 operational sorties with 156 Squadron, Path Finder Force, February to April 1943**

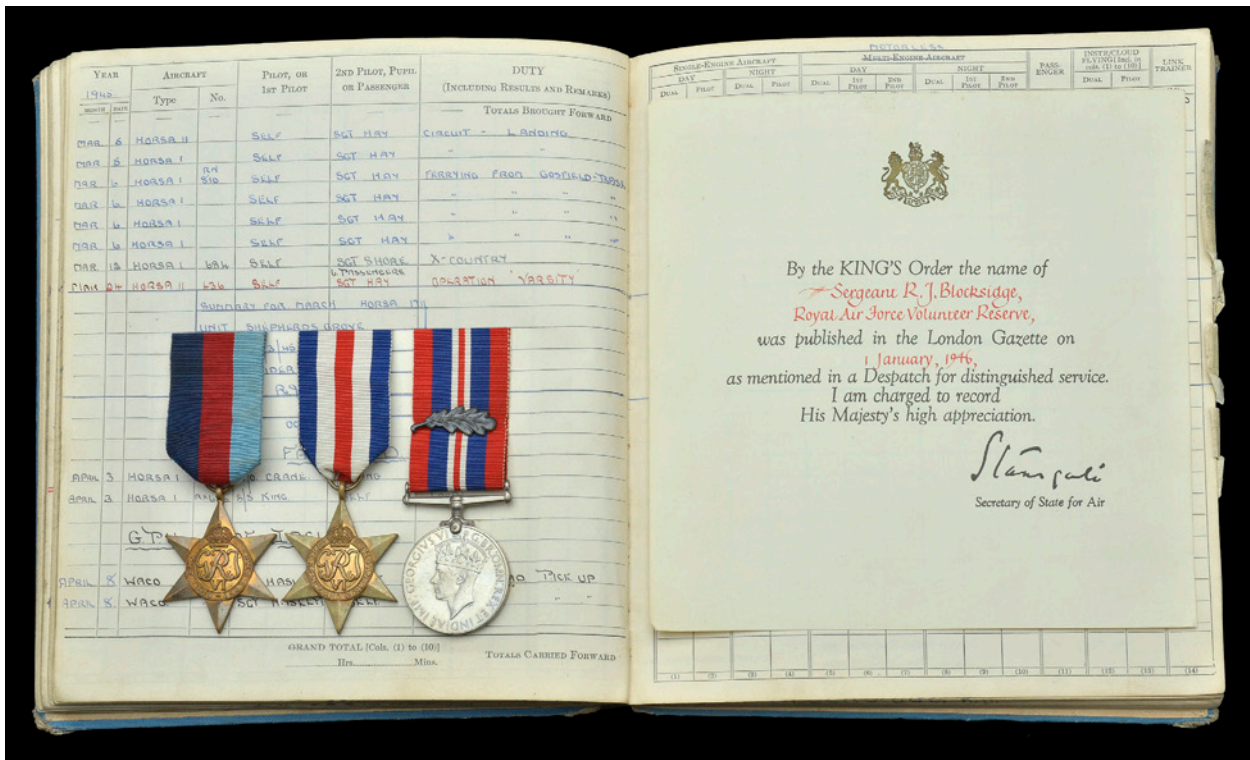
1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, with Air Council enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'P. D. Webb, Esq., Ravenfield, Rotherham, Yorks.', *extremely fine* (3) £380-£420

**Philip David Webb** was born on 27 June 1920, and attested for the Royal Air Force on 9 September 1942. Promoted Sergeant on 28 November 1942, he undertook a conversion course at 1656 Conversion Unit at R.A.F. Linholme in January 1943, before being posted as an Air Gunner to 103 Squadron, based at R.A.F. Elsham Wolds, in February 1943. Flying Lancasters, his first operational sortie was to Lorient on 7 February 1943; further operational sorties over the next 30 days included Wilhelmshaven, Bremen, Nuremberg (twice) Cologne, St Nazaire, Hamberg, Essen, Munich, and Berlin: '1 March 1943. Operation No. 7. Berlin. Air Opposition: Saw 3 fighters, 1 Ju.88 and 2 Me.210s. Ground Opposition: Bags of searchlights and light and heavy flak over target. On way back ran into a terrific barrage at 4,000 feet over Emden. Bomb Aimer hit in face by piece of shrapnel. Bombed target which was a mass of flames.' (the recipient's Log Book refers).

At the end of March 1943 Webb transferred with his crew to 156 Squadron, Path Finder Force, based at R.A.F. Warboys, and throughout April, again flying Lancasters, carried out a further 8 operations sorties. His first three were to St. Nazaire, Essen, and Dusiberg, before his crew had their first operational sortie as Markers, to Stuttgart: '14 April 1943. Operation No. 15. Stuttgart. Chased by Ju.88. Successful E.A. taken and fighter lost. Moon very bright. Target burning well. First trip as markers.' (*ibid*).

Webb carried out four further operational sorties in April 1943, to Pilsen, Spezia, Stettin, and Duisberg, enjoying the low level flying which he describes as 'Wizard'. However, after 19 operational sorties, and less than two thirds of the way through his tour, he transferred to Airfield Control, for reasons unknown.

Sold with the recipient's Royal Air Force Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book, covering the period 28 October 1942 to 3 February 1944, in which each operational sortie is well written-up; the recipient's Airman's Service and Pay Book; and cloth Air Gunner's brevet.



**A good Second War North-West Europe operations campaign group of three awarded to Warrant Officer R. J. Blocksidge, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, attached Glider Pilot Regiment, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his gallantry as a Horsa pilot in Operation Varsity**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *extremely fine* (3) **£400-£500**



M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

**R. J. Blocksidge**, a native of Illogan, Cornwall, commenced his pilot training in Canada in July 1943, where he gained his "Wings" in February 1944. Returning to the U.K., he attended a Glider Pilot's course at R.A.F. Fairford, where he qualified in Horsas, and it was in the same capacity that he was actively employed during the crossing of the Rhine - Operation "Varsity" - on 24 March 1945.

Describing his unhappy arrival over the Rhine at the controls of a Horsa during Operation Varsity in March 1945, and the hot reception afforded his Horsa on its approach and landing on that occasion, Blocksidge writes:

'During the glide-in we met heavy anti-aircraft fire and were hit on a few occasions, resulting in a large area of the starboard wing being blown off and damage to the fuselage. At about 500 feet we were the subject of small arms fire from the ground gunners. One 20mm. shell entered the cockpit to the left of my legs, the next between my legs - causing damage to the control column and myself - and the next one hit my co-pilot's ankle and caused him to collapse. Our Army Major, a Scot complete with kilt (Lady from Hell), a Sergeant and four Troopers were also injured. On arrival at the Landing Zone we were confronted by further small arms fire and mortars but I managed to apply a bandage to my co-pilot's injured ankle while taking refuge under the glider ... One of the Troopers drove the jeep forward in the glider but found that the ammo. trailer it should have been towing had been severed at the towing bar. The ammo. remained and we never saw the glider that was carrying the 6-pounder gun. Probably it was destroyed on the approach. Airborne medics attended to the co-pilot and we left him with them while we escaped with the jeep and proceeded to our objective. Later that day, we discovered a wireless set-up in a farm house cellar. We destroyed the radio and captured a senior Army Officer and his operators. This was a control point for the Panzer Division operating in the area, we later learned. A day to perhaps remember: 24 March 1945.'

Mentioned in Despatches, Blocksidge's final appointment was in 'K' Squadron of the Glider Pilot Regiment.

Sold with the recipient's original R.C.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Book, covering the period July 1943 to October 1945, *damage to spine and front cover*, together with a wartime group photograph of his glider unit's personnel and his later hand written account of events during Operation Varsity.

**337** *Four: Corporal E. R. Scratchley, Auxiliary Air Force*

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (819169 Cpl E R Scratchley Aux AF) a later issue with impressed naming, mounted as worn, together with a Dunkirk commemorative medal, *extremely fine (5)* *£80-£120*



Together with House of Lords letter of appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Croydon, 24 June 1963; two masonic lodge certificates; an invitation to attend a Mayoral dinner as Chairman, Petty Sessional Division of Croydon; and a portrait photograph in uniform.

His service number indicates a post 1936 enlistment with 612 (County of Aberdeen) Squadron.

**x338** *Five: Lieutenant W. B. Sutton, South African Air Force*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially named '99812 W. B. Sutton', with Union Defence Forces and named Record Office enclosures, in envelope of issue addressed to 'Mr. W. B. Sutton c/o Standard Bank, Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia', *good very fine (5)* *£300-£400*

**William Buckley Sutton** joined the South African Air Force on 11 September 1940, and originally trained as a Wireless Operator at No. 64 Air School, Bloemfontein, and then as an Air Gunner at No. 65 Air School, Cape Town. Sent to the Middle East on 6 November 1941, he did not fly any operations, before returning to South Africa on 19 November 1942 for Pilot training at No. 75 Air School, Pretoria. He qualified to wear his S.A.A.F. Flying Badge on 25 March 1944, and was then posted as a Pilot to 26 Squadron, flying Wellingtons for the rest of the War on various anti-submarine patrols off West Africa.

Sold with the recipient's South African Air Force Observers or Air Gunners Log Book, covering the period 20 February 1941 to 27 August 1941; the recipient's South African Air Force Pilot's Log Book, covering the period 24 August 1943 to 30 September 1945, *this re-bound in cloth covers*; cloth pilot's wings; the recipient's riband bar; 5 Wing S.A.A.F. badge; and three S.A.A.F. cap badges.

**339** *Three: Sergeant J. O. Haynes, 16th/5th Lancers, late 12th Lancers*

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (7961634 Sgt. J. O. Haynes. 12 L.) *surname partially officially corrected*; General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (7961634 Sgt. J. O. Haynes. 16/5 L.) mounted for wear, with mounted related miniature awards - 2nd medal being G.V.I.R. and order of clasps on last different, *generally nearly very fine or better, scarce (lot)* *£300-£400*

Only one Troop of Centurion tanks from the 16th/5th Lancers took part in Operation *Nutcracker* - the Radfan operations in 1964.

**340** *Four: Able Seaman D. Robson, Royal Navy*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (D/JX. 760197 D. Robson A.B. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (JX. 760197 D. Robson. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX 760197 D. Robson. A.B. H.M.S. Belfast.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* *£180-£220*

**341** *Three: Naval Airman T. Gandy, Royal Navy*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (L/SFX. 894868 T. Gandy. N.A. 1. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Fx. 894868. T. Gandy. A.M. (O). 1. H.M.S. Hermes), mounted as worn, *very fine* (3)  
*£120-£160*

**342**



*Pair: Gunner D. Boulton, 'C' Troop, 170 Independent Mortar Battery, Royal Artillery, who was taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Imjin*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22171172 Gnr. D. Boulton. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; together with the **United States of America**, Presidential Unit Citation, riband bar, *first with some edge bruising, very fine* (3) *£400-£500*

*Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.*

**D. Boulton** served in "C" Troop, 170 Mortar Battery, Royal Artillery in Korea. During the fighting on the Imjin River in April 1951, "C" Troop provided the close support with 4.2 inch mortars for the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment. During the latter stages of the battle they fought as infantry alongside the Glosters on Hill 235 (Gloster Hill). Of the one officer and 45 other ranks, one was killed and the remainder, including Gunner Boulton, were taken prisoner, with two members of the battery subsequently dying in captivity. Together with the Gloucestershire Regiment, the Troop were awarded the United States of America's Presidential Unit Citation.

Gunner Boulton was posted as 'missing' on 2 May 1951 and posted as a prisoner-of-war on 13 October 1951. Sold with some copied research.

**343** *Pair: Private C. Foote, Royal Fusiliers*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14184404 Pte. C. Foote. R.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, with recipient's Identity Discs, *very fine* (2)  
*£100-£140*

**344** *Pair: T. D. Hartigan, Canadian Forces*

Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SF 37102 T. D. Hartigan); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SF 37102 T. D. Hartigan) *last officially renamed, generally very fine* (2)  
*£60-£80*



**Six: Staff Sergeant C. K. Harrison, Special Air Service, who commanded 17 Troop, 'D' Squadron at the Battle of Jebal Akhdar (Green Mountain) in Oman, December 1958**

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula, E.I.I.R., *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (22829420 Tpr. C. K. Harrison. S.A.S.) *number partially officially corrected*; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (22829420 S. Sgt. C. K. Harrison. SAS.); **Oman, Sultanate**, Jebal Akhdar Campaign Medal 1958-59, bronze; General Service Medal, 1 clasp, Dhofar, gilt; As Samood Medal, gilt, these all unnamed as issued; **Malaysia**, Pingat Jasa Malaysia, silvered, in case of issue; together with the related miniature awards, *nearly extremely fine* (6) *£3,000-£4,000*



**Clifford Kenneth 'Ken' Harrison** was born on the Isle of Man on 19 July 1934, and attested for the Lancastrian Brigade at Liverpool on 31 October 1952. He was posted to the 'D' Squadron, 22 Special Air Service Regiment in January 1954, and as a trained Deep Sea Diver was allocated to the Boat Troop. He saw active service with the S.A.S. in Malaya, where he spent two years fighting bandits in the Malayan jungle. Whilst there he led a patrol that discovered a lost tribe living deep in the heart of the tangled forests: 'They were absolutely primitive, almost naked and had never seen any other people but their own before. To kill their meat they used blow pipes, which were not very effective.' (newspaper cutting included with lot refers).

Harrison saw subsequent service in the Middle East in 1958-59, fighting rebels against the Sultan of Oman on the Persian Gulf, and took part in the Jebel Akhdar (Green Mountain) operations as the Sergeant in command of 17 Troop, 27-28 December 1958. As he recounted: 'I was in Malaya as a Corporal where we got the request to go straight to the Oman at very short notice. The Sergeant didn't want to go and as there was not officer for 17 Troop I was promoted Sergeant and commanded it. At the Jebal Akhdar operation we attacked on the south side of the mountain alongside 16 Troop, under the command of Captain Walker. When it was over our troop stayed on the top and 16 Troop went down. Eventually we all made it back down and when together in the mess I was taken to one side and told that 17 Troop were going back up again, and as the Troop Commander, it was my job to give the men the "good news". I told the Officer that as he was the Officer he should tell the men, but in the end he persuaded me to do it.' (hand written notes of a telephone conversation with the recipient refers). For their gallantry during the attack on the Jebel Akhdar, Herbie Hawkins of 16 Troop was awarded the D.C.M., and 'Scouser' Cunningham, also of 16 Troop, the M.M. Harrison performed very similar actions, and it is possible that he too may have received some medallic recognition for his gallantry, had there been an officer present to witness and recommend him for an award.

Returning to the U.K., Harrison served as a P.S.I. and ran selection for 21 S.A.S. from 1961-62; he enjoyed the role whilst there were no active operations taking place, but was soon keen to return to the fray, and in August 1963 proceeded to the Far East for service in Borneo. Whilst there he ran the Jungle Warfare Training programme. Harrison retired from the Army at his own request on 1 February 1969, and subsequently served as a Contract Ranger Officer in the Oman from January 1975 to May 1980. He was involved in various attacks during his time there, and received the Omani Victory Medal in 1978. Returning to the Isle of Man, Harrison ran a diving company for many years until finally retiring in 1998.

Sold with copied Certificate of Service Red Book; various photographs of the recipient; and copied documentation and research notes.





**Three: Petty Officer M. J. 'Shiner' Brassington, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, B & M Clearance Mediterranean (C/JX.905322 M. J. Brassington. A.B. R.N.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (JX.905322 M. J. Brassington. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX.905322 M. J. Brassington. P.O. H.M.S. Vernon.) mounted for display, *generally very fine and very rare (3)* *£1,400-£1,800*

Approximately 60 'Bomb and Mine Clearance Mediterranean' clasps issued to men of the Fleet Clearance Diving Team and men of the seaman branch employed in the removal of recovered bombs and mines. The clasp was awarded for six months' consecutive work in the disposal of bombs and mines during the period of 1 January 1953 - 31 December 1960. The majority of the work centred around Malta and, in particular, the main harbour of Valletta where large quantities of bombs were recovered from a number of merchant vessels that had been sunk by air attack during the Second War, such as the motor vessels *Talbot* and *Pampas*.

**Michael John 'Shiner' Brassington** was born in West Ham in February 1936, 'his love of diving was formed at a very early age when, as a twelve year old, he worked with the British Diving Team during the 1948 London Olympics. They introduced him to his first pair of fins... At the tender age of 15 he joined the Royal Navy as a junior entrant for boy service, at H.M.S. *Ganges* based at Shotley, on 4 September 1951.' (Typed résumé included with lot refers)

Brassington nearly died during one of his first dives at the Naval Diving School, Chatham. He got stuck in three feet of mud, 30 foot down without a properly functioning oxygen supply. Having undertaken Clearance Diving training, Brassington was posted to the Mediterranean Fleet Clearance Diving (MFCD) Team based at Malta in April 1955:

'The MFCD Team were responsible not only for mines and unexploded ordnance in the water, but also any enemy aircraft bombs found on land. The largest bomb dealt with by Brassington and the other members of the team, was a 1,000 kg German aircraft bomb known as 'Herman'. This was the largest bomb made by the Germans in WWII. The explosive content was a staggering 600 kg (1,320 lbs) of high explosive. It was discovered outside the main entrance to St. John's Cathedral in Valetta. A statue now marks the spot.' (Ibid)

Brassington served as a diver with H.M.S. *Dingley*, 1957-58, and was subsequently posted as Petty Officer in charge of the carrier H.M. S. *Eagle's* Diving Team. He was subsequently stationed at H.M.S. *Vernon* where he was responsible for developing and teaching industrial radiography and adapting it to Bomb and Mine Disposal. As a consequence of his work, Brassington was made an Associate member of the Institute of Nuclear Engineers and a graduate of the NDT Society of Great Britain. He retired in 1976.

Sold with extensive copied research, including copies of service record, several photographic images of recipient, and a typed résumé of his career.

**347 Three: Warrant Officer W, Hynd, Camerons and Queen's Own Highlanders**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (23516714 Pte. W. Hynd. Camerons.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Northern Ireland (23516714 Cpl. W. Hynd. Q.O. Hldrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23516714 W.O. Cl. 2. W. Hynd. Q.O. Hldrs.) *good very fine* *£200-£260*

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**348** *Three: Rifleman R. N. 'Dick' Muskett, Green Jackets, who served as a Lead Scout with Recce Platoon, D Company, and was injured by being impaled on a sharpened bamboo stake during an incursion into Kalimantan, 7 September 1964*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (23915004 Rfn. R. N. Muskett. 1 Green Jackets.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (23915004 Rfn. R. N. Muskett. 1 Green Jackets.) 2nd clasp loose on riband; Pingat Jasa Malaysia Medal, mounted for display, *generally very fine or better* (3) *£400-£500*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2008 (when sold as pair only, and the second medal with clasp for 'Borneo' only - the current vendor subsequently got the recipient to apply for the 'Malay Peninsula' clasp and the Pingat Jasa Malaysia Medal).

**Richard Norman 'Dick' Muskett** was born in Bexhill on Sea, Sussex, in September 1942. He enlisted in the 2nd Battalion, Green Jackets in May 1962, and subsequently requested a transfer to the 1st Battalion in order to be able to serve with them in Malaya. Muskett served with the Battalion in Brunei:

'There were still villages in the interior where, what were said to be larger formations of rebels, were holding hostages. 42 Commando was sent to Limbang and B Company of the Green Jackets went to Bekenu, a village entirely surrounded by jungle; both groups travelling by boat. Muskett, who was in C Company, marched overland on a 15 mile trek through dense jungle swamps, to act as a cut-off group behind Bekenu.

The Green Jackets took the rebels in Bekenu completely by surprise. The rebels put up a slight resistance but they had no Bren guns; only shot guns and one or two carbines. Muskett's Company arrived at the back door on time and soon had 50 to 60 prisoners under guard in a godown (warehouse) on the river bank. Six rebels had been killed and two hostages were released.

Muskett remembers that shortly afterwards a large party of Iban (and possibly other Dyak) tribesmen arrived. The Green Jackets... although they had heard about these head-hunters, it was still an impressive sight - long hair with odd patches shaven at the temple, lots of ritual tattoos, lots of beads, loin cloths, long parangs with monkey (or human?) hair decorating the carved hilt, blowpipes and a variety of firearms of WW2 vintage and older. The Green Jackets handed the prisoners over to this little army and they were led away. Some Riflemen, Muskett included, had a sneaking suspicion that their heads were going to be adorning the rafters of a long-house before long.' (Typed file of research based on interviews and telephone conversations with the recipient refers)

Muskett subsequently served in Borneo, and gives the following detail on his service there:

'C Company, 1st Green Jackets went first to Sandakhan in North Borneo and from there, my platoon was detached and sent to Kudat, a small town at the northern tip of Borneo. Kudat at that time was not accessible by road transport, only by light plane or ship and we sailed on a coastal steamer that had probably been built in the 1890s.' (Ibid)

Whilst based a Kudat, the Green Jackets were employed to combat the pirates that plagued that part of the South China Sea:

'They sailed in purpose-built, streamlined wooden perahu, powered by large twin outboard engines, and were capable of easily outrunning the lumbering local trading vessels. With a crew of around a dozen or fifteen, armed with a range of rifles, handguns, the islands version of the Kris knife, and often with a .50 calibre machine gun mounted on the prow, the only predictable thing about them was that they would rob you. They often raped any women they came across in raids and appeared to target the Chinese families who ran the small shops on the bigger islands; they would sometimes torture and sometimes kill, and it was this unpredictability that fuelled the fear in which they were held.' (Ibid)

Muskett was placed as part of a small garrison on Banghi Island, tasked with patrolling the area undercover in a small local vessel called a kumpit. He records several contacts, including the capture of a pirate vessel. Muskett then transferred to the Recce Platoon of D Company and carried out two further tours in that capacity between 1963-1964. He was injured whilst serving as a lead scout during an incursion into Kalimantan, 7 September 1964. On the latter date he slipped into a trap of sharpened bamboo stakes and impaled his upper arm.

Muskett was posted to Berlin, and then purchased his release from the army in May 1968. In later life he was employed as Fireman in Devon, and then elected a local Councillor in Dorset.

Sold with a signed copy of *Recollections from Jungle Soldiers* by Scarf Jones, published by The Allied Special Forces Association, and including an extract by the recipient on his time in Malaya and Borneo; typed file of research based on interviews and telephone conversations with the recipient (in which it is recorded that a named copy set of medals were sent to recipient in exchange for the 'Malay Peninsula' clasp and the Pingat Jasa Malaysia Medal); a typed copy of service record and a photographic image of recipient in later life.

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**349** *Pair: Private A. K. Fraser, Queen's Own Highlanders*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (22800171 Pte. A. Fraser. Q.O. Hldrs.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (22800171 Pte. A. K. Fraser. Q.O. Hldrs.) court mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£200-£240*

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**350** *Pair: Sergeant H. J. Butler, Royal Air Force*

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (2419385 Sgt. H. J. Butler. R.A.F.; Royal Air Force L.S. & G. C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (C2419385 Sgt. H. J. Butler. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *extremely fine* (2) *£100-£120*

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**351** *Pair: Private G. C. Peters, Parachute Regiment*

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (23257560 Pte. G. C. Peters. Para.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, mounted for display, *edge bruising, nearly very fine or better* (2) *£300-£340*



**Pair: Lance Sergeant G. 'Scooter' Evans, Welsh Guards, who was wounded whilst on the *Sir Galahad*, 8 June 1982, and was recorded as having been previously wounded during a tour in Northern Ireland**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24414715 Gdsmn G Evans WG); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24414715 Cpl G Evans WG) mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine or better* (2) **£1,000-£1,400**

**Graham 'Scooter' Evans** enlisted in the Welsh Guards in February 1976. He served with 3 Company, Welsh Guards and received burns to his hands and face when the RFA troopship *Sir Galahad* was bombed at Bluff Cove, 8 June 1982. He was interviewed as part of an article that appeared in *The Independent*, 6 June 1998:

'As a former lance-sergeant in the Welsh Guards, he will again be reliving the moment at 5:00 p.m. on 8 June 1982 when a 500lb Argentinian bomb hit the troopship *Sir Galahad*. In that moment and its immediate aftermath, 51 of his comrades died in one of the most horrific and tragic incidents of the Falklands War.

"Air Warning Red! Air Warning Red! Then BOOM!" Graham says. We are sitting in his kitchen but he sounds a long way off. "Boom!... Boom!"

He was standing with the section he commanded on the main "tank deck" in the bowels of the ship, orders issued and fully loaded with kit and ammunition, still waiting after nine hours to be taken off by landing craft. He had just gone to talk to one of his officers, a captain and ex-regimental sergeant major known as "Chalky" White. "A very important man," says Graham. "I went up to Chalk and I said, "Scuse me sir, we've been on this ship too f\*\*\*ing long." Then we got the 'Air Warning Red'. I looked at Chalky, he looked at me, and we knew, we just knew, there was something going down. Crazy. I just went for my rifle and then 'Boom!' Hell on earth."

Graham was blown about 30 feet backwards through the air. "I remember thinking to myself, "F\*\*\*ing hell. I'm the best soldier in the world. How can anyone do this to me?" But he fared better than the mortar platoon which was assembled in front of his own section on the deck where the bomb struck. They were just blown apart or "fried" where they stood. "People don't understand what happens when a bomb hits like that. People don't just die, they are blown all over the place, smashed against bulkheads, just smashed, smashed," says Graham. "And the men screaming. God, Jesus Christ, you don't ever want to hear a man scream like that. And there were 30 men screaming. I'm not an uneducated man, but I just can't find a word for it. There was mayhem and total chaos, yes, but nothing can describe what it was there. It wasn't fear. It was something beyond fear."

He'd been around a lot before that, he says. He'd been wounded during his first tour in Northern Ireland, and another man had been killed. He'd done and felt lots of things. "But nothing, before or since, has moved me like that split second of just seeing those men die."

Evans was diagnosed with PTSD, and:

'Guilt was among the first wave of emotions that hit Graham when he was lying aboard the hospital ship with third-degree burns to his hands and face, on his way home. He knew then, he says, that his army career was effectively over.

Once back with the regiment he found himself able to carry on, initially with success, and he served for another five years. He was actually awarded the prize for being the best section commander in the battalion for two years running. But as his condition worsened he found himself increasingly in trouble for offences associated with drinking and insubordination. As his downward spiral gathered pace, he lost both his marriage and stage by stage, his position in the regiment... He spent his last 28 days of a distinguished 12 year army career in military prison, reduced to the rank of guardsman....

Back in 'civvy-street', he quickly picked up a conviction and two years in prison for robbing someone at knife-point. Once out again, he lived rough for two months under the arches at Charing Cross station and sold the *Big Issue* to keep him in drink. It was only after a friend from army days, also a diagnosed PTSD sufferer, found him that things started to look up. His disorder was finally recognised, and he spent six months in a psychiatric institution and managed to straighten himself out to some extent. He got married again last year, and now lives in a council house in Peterborough on a war pension and disability benefits. His troubles, however, are still far from over.'

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient talking to HM The Queen when she visited the wounded at the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot.

**353 Pair: Trooper J. Hayes, 16th/5th Lancers**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Lebanon (24476204 Tpr J Hayes 16/5L); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon, court mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (2) **£600-£800**

354

**Pair: Trooper G. C. Matthews, 16th/5th Lancers**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Lebanon (24373555 Tpr G C Matthrws 16/5L); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, mounted as worn, *minor edge nicks, very fine* (2) *£700-£900*

**G. C. Matthews** deployed in Lebanon, 2 December 1983 - 8 February 1984.

One squadron of the 16th/5th Lancers were present in Lebanon; comprising 7 officers and 56 other ranks (*British Battles and Medals* refers).

Sold with two photographic images of the recipient in uniform.

355

**Pair: Leading Cook D. Ayres, Royal Navy**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Gulf (LCK(CA) D Ayres D159244N RN); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (LCK(CA) D Ayres D159244N RN) with a named card box of issue, *generally very fine or better* (2) *£180-£220*

Sold with recipient's Kit Record Book for RM and RN Personnel and an annotated photograph of recipient in uniform receiving his L.S. & G.C. from the German Ambassador.

356

**Pair: Private M. S. Stokes, Staffords**

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24808985 Pte M S Stokes Staffords); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24808985 Pte M S Stokes Staffords) court mounted as worn, *extremely fine* (2) *£160-£200*

Sold with a copy of *The Gulf Knot*, giving a good illustrated account of the 1st Bn, Staffordshire Regiment's service during Operation Granby, September 1990- March 1991, together with extracts from *The Stafford Knot* giving details of their services in Northern Ireland the following year.

357

**Five: Sergeant J. D. Price, Royal Green Jackets**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (14748227 Rfn J D Price RGJ); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Jubilee 2002; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994 (14748227 Sgt J D Price RGJ); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (14748227 Sgt J D Price RGJ) court mounted as worn, with named card boxes of issue for the last three, *extremely fine* *£400-£500*

Sold with named certificate for NATO medal.

358



**Seven: Corporal C. E. Forsyth, Rifles, late Light Infantry**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25069159 Pte C E Forsyth LI) 'R' for Replacement possibly erased after naming; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Sierra Leone (25069159 Pte C E Forsyth LI); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (Cpl C E Forsyth Rifles 25069159); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, ISAF; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 2011 (LCpl C E Forsyth Rifles 25069159) mounted as worn, *generally extremely fine* (7)

£600-£800

**359 Pair: Guardsman M. J. Sheppard, Coldstream Guards**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24900627 Gdsm M J Sheppard Coldm Gds); U.N. Medal, on UNPROFOR ribbon; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia, unnamed, the first two court mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£100-£120

**360 Three: Guardsman S. C. Hayes, Grenadier Guards**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25113498 Gdsm S C Hayes Gren. Gds.); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Non-Article 5; European Security and Defence Policy Service Medal 2004, 1 clasp, Althea, with ribbon bar in case of issue, the first two court mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (3)

£70-£90

**361 Four: Corporal C. Bartholomew, Yorkshire Regiment, late Duke of Wellington's Regiment**

U.N. Medal, on UNPROFOR riband, with box of issue; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo, with case of issue; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25065014 Cpl C Bartholomew DWR) with named card box of issue; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (25065014 Cpl C Bartholomew Yorks) with named card box of issue, together with cap badge and pair of collar dogs, *nearly extremely fine* (7)

£240-£280

**362 Three: Private S. B. Elliott, Light Infantry**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25071911 Pte S B Elliott LI) officially re-impressed naming; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Sierra Leone (25071911 Pte S B Elliott LI) officially re-impressed naming; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo, *good very fine* (3)

£100-£140

**363 Three: Warrant Officer 1 K. Roy, Royal Logistic Corps**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24856548 Cpl K R Crosland [sic] RLC); Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (24856548 WO2 K J Roy RLC); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, first and last mounted together as originally worn, second and last with named card boxes of issue - named to 'WO1 K J Roy' and 'WO 2 K R Roy', *good very fine* (3)

£180-£220

**364 Pair: Lance Corporal D. Wilson, Coldstream Guards, was wounded by a roadside bomb whilst driving a Snatch Land Rover on an MNFI patrol in Basra City, 4 October 2005**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25113490 Gdsm D Wilson Coldm Gds); Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25113490 LCPL D Wilson Coldm Gds) mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine or better* (2)

£400-£500

**Dennis Wilson** was born in Newcastle, and enlisted in the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards in April 2000. He advanced to Lance Corporal and served for two years in Northern Ireland and did a tour of Iraq. Wilson was driving a Snatch Land Rover on an MNFI patrol in Basra City, 4 October 2005, when 'his vehicle was hit by a roadside bomb. Fragments of bomb penetrated the vehicle and hit the sole of his left foot, causing full thickness burns to the sole of his left foot, big toe and 2nd, 3rd and 4th toes.

He spent 6 days in Shaibah, Iraq and had 2 operations and was then casevaced back to Selly Oak Hospital, Burns Unit, Birmingham, here he underwent skin grafting' (Medical Board Record refers).

Wilson subsequently worked with the Regimental police, and was discharged in April 2011.

Sold with several photographic images of recipient during deployment to Iraq, including annotated picture of the vehicle the recipient was wounded in by a roadside bomb whilst on patrol in Basra, 4 October 2005; photocopies of recipient's Army Testimonial, Certificate of Service, Basic Sniper Course Certificate and Medical Board Record.

365



**Three: Private K. Stirzaker, 2nd Battalion, Parachute Regiment, who was wounded in action during a tour of operations in Iraq**

Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (25106110 Pte K Stirzaker Para); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25106110 Pte K Stirzaker Para); Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25106110 Pte K Stirzaker Para) mounted for display, with three named card boxes of issue, *generally good very fine* (3) £800-£1,000

**Kevin Stirzaker** was born in April 1982, and was a native of Liverpool. He enlisted in the Army in May 2001, and applied to join the Parachute Regiment. Stirzaker 'was posted to the Second Battalion The Parachute Regiment. During his career he has completed operational deployment to Northern Ireland, Afghanistan and Iraq, where he was wounded on operational service, as well as an overseas training exercise to Kenya.' (Certificate of Service included in the lot refers)

Stirzaker served with 2 Para in Afghanistan, 10 February 2002 - 7 April 2002; Northern Ireland, 15 September 2002 - 1 December 2002 and 14 December 2002 - 11 February 2003; and in Iraq, 2 December 2003 - 6 February 2004 and 12 February 2004 - 5 April 2004. He transferred to the Reserve in October 2005.

Sold with Army Certificate of Service; Army Certificate of Transfer to the Reserve and Army Certificate of Qualifications; and a number of annotated photographs from various stages of recipient's service career.

**366 Three: Private C. Gilbody, Adjutant-General's Corps**

Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (251445266 Pte C Gilbody AGC (SPS)); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (251445266 Pte C Gilbody AGC (SPS)); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, ISAF, mounted court style as worn, *extremely fine* (3) £240-£280

Adjutant-General's Corps, (Staff and Personnel Support) branch.

367



**Three: Senior Aircraftman B. R. Eustace, 34 Squadron, Royal Air Force Regiment**

Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (S8445113 RAF); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Air Operations Iraq (SAC B R Eustace (S8445113) RAF); Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (SAC B R Eustace (S8445113) RAF) mounted as originally worn, *good very fine* (3) £500-£600

**Brian Eustace** served with 34 Squadron, R.A.F. Regiment in Afghanistan and at Ali Al Salem airbase, Kuwait.

Sold with six photographs of recipient in uniform from various stages of service career, including one which was used for recruiting purposes by the R.A.F. Regiment; and a note which states that the recipient was attached to 45 Commando in Afghanistan and then with M Squadron SBS in Op TELIC 1.

## Single Campaign Medals

368



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, St. Vincent (**William Ward.**) *minor edge bruises, otherwise better than very fine* *£1,400-£1,800*

*Provenance:* Spink N.C., December 1971; Christie's, March 1988.

**William Ward** is confirmed as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Barfleur* at the battle of St Vincent. Seven other men of this name appear on the rolls for various clasps.

369



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Copenhagen 1801 (**William Watts.**) *suspension claw re-fixed and suspension rod re-fixed with solder, otherwise good very fine* *£1,600-£2,000*

*Provenance:* Sotheby, February 1879; W. E. Gray Collection 1898; Glendining's, May 1920.

**William Watts** is confirmed as a Boy 3rd Class aboard the 14-gun schooner H.M.S. *Eling* at Copenhagen, 2 April 1801. A unique name for Copenhagen but four others shown on the rolls, one for 1 June 1794 and Nile, one for Basque Roads, and two for Syria. Four medals only to H.M.S. *Eling* for Copenhagen. Sold with comprehensive research including copied muster lists and ship's log for *Eling*.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**Joseph Charles.**) *good very fine*

*£5,000-£6,000*

*Provenance:* Debenham's, February 1905; Glendining's, January 1910; bought Spink, February 1963.

**Joseph Charles** is confirmed on the roll as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Revenge*, Captain R. Moorsom, during the major fleet action off Cape Trafalgar between the British fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson and the Franco-Spanish fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral P.C. de Villeneuve, on 21 October 1805. At Trafalgar the *Revenge* 'was in the lee column. In attempting to pass through the enemy's line and secure an advantageous position athwart the hawser of the French *Aigle*, she fouled the latter's jib-boom, and while the ships were interlocked delivered a couple of broadsides into the Frenchman's bows. Then, standing on, she was in the act of hauling up on the port tack, when a tremendous fire was poured into her lee quarter by the Spanish *Principe de Asturias*. Three two-deckers also hemmed her in, and greatly punished her until they were driven off by the approach of other British vessels. Her injuries in the battle were in consequence severe and her losses heavy, the latter amounting to twenty-eight killed and fifty-one wounded, including her captain. Her bowsprit, three lower masts, maintop mast, and gaff, were badly injured. She received nine shots below the copper; her stern, transoms, and timbers, and several beams, knees, riders, and iron standards, were very much damaged, and so was her hull generally. She had several chain plates shot away, several of her lower deck ports destroyed, and three of her guns dismounted.' (*The Trafalgar Roll*, by Colonel R. H. Mackenzie refers).



371



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, St. Domingo (**George Bond.**) *nearly very fine*

*£1,000-£1,200*

*Provenance:* Sotheby, November 1907; Glendining's, February 1910 and June 1933; Christie's, November 1986.

**George Bond** is confirmed on the rolls as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Canopus* at St Domingo. Another man of this name appears on the roll for Navarino.

372



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, St. Domingo (**William Nelson.**) with good length of original but very faded ribbon, *edge bruising, otherwise very fine*

*£2,600-£3,000*

**William Nelson** is confirmed as a supernumerary aboard H.M.S. *Northumberland* at St Domingo.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Comus 15 Augt 1807 (**William Finley.**) *toned, nearly very fine and rare*  
*£14,000-£18,000*

*Provenance:* Hayward's Gazette, August 1973.

**William Finley** is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Comus*.

10 clasps were issued for this action with the Danish frigate *Frederiksværn* on 15 August 1807.

A Danish frigate having put to sea from Elsinour, on the night of August 12th, Admiral J. Gambier dispatched the *Defence* 74, Captain C., Ekins, and the *Comus* 22, Captain E. Heywood, in quest of her. On the 14th, the *Comus* having been ordered to make sail ahead, discovered the enemy, and about midnight got within hail of the frigate *Frederiksværn* 32, which refused to heave to. A warm action commenced and continued for forty-five minutes, when the Danish ship, from the disabled state of her rigging, fell on board the *Comus*. The moment the ships touched, a party from the *Comus* headed by Lieutenants Watt and Knight, boarded the *Frederiksværn*, and after a short resistance, carried her. Her loss was twelve men killed, and twenty wounded. The *Comus* received but little damage, and had but one man wounded.

Sold with extracts from *Hayward's Gazette* which give detailed research on William Finley carried out by the late Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, together with ship's musters.

374



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Basque Roads 1809 (**Richd. Copeland, Midshipman.**) fitted with contemporary silver ribbon brooch buckle, *brilliant extremely fine* £2,600-£3,200

Richard Copeland is confirmed as having served as Midshipman in H.M.S. *Revenge* 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, 11-12 April 1809.

**Richard Copeland** was born on 5 March 1792, the son of John Copeland, Surgeon of the 7th Fusiliers and Staff Surgeon to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent when Governor of Nova Scotia (who, together with his wife and youngest son, was lost in the *Frances* transport, off Sable Island, in December 1799). Richard Copeland entered the Royal Navy on 1 January 1805 (under the auspices of Queen Charlotte and the Princess Augusta) as a First Class Volunteer on board the *Medusa*, 36 guns, under Captain Sir John Gore, and was removed with the same captain to H.M.S. *Revenge*, and was serving in her (under the command of Captain the Hon. Charles Paget) when Sir Samuel Hood's squadron captured four French frigates off Rochefort, 25 September 1806, and as a Midshipman 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, 11-12 April 1809.

Copeland rejoined Sir John Gore, as Midshipman, in H.M.S. *Tonnant*, and was advanced Lieutenant in December 1811. He was serving in H.M.S. *Cygnets* when she was wrecked off the mouth of the Courantine River, before being appointed to the command of the surveying vessels H.M.S. *Mastiff*, from September 1825, and H.M.S. *Meteor*, from February 1830, both on the Mediterranean station. 'While at Gibraltar on one occasion he seized a notorious pirate; and, in 1834, he took captive, near Thasos, another famous marauder, Kara Mitzos, with 160 of his men, all of whom were delivered over to the Greek government. Being, however, liberated without trial, these plunderers resumed their former atrocities with redoubled zest, and falling again into the hands of Capt. Copleand, were sent to the Pacha of Thessalonica, by whom they were executed' (*O'Byrne* refers).

Copeland was placed on half-pay in February 1836, and was promoted to Post-rank in June 1838. He subsequently published '*An Introduction to the Practice of Nautical Surveying, and the Construction of Sea Charts, &c.*', translated from the French of C. F. Beautems Beaupre, Hydrographer of the French Marine.

375



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Basque Roads 1809 (**John Matthews.**) *scratching on Queen's cheek, polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,200-£1,500

**John Matthews** is confirmed on the roll as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Unicorn* at Basque Roads. Six other men of this name are shown on the rolls for various clasps, including one for Trafalgar and another with four clasps.

376



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Basque Roads 1809 (**John Stivey.**) *scratching in both obverse and reverse fields, otherwise very fine* *£1,600-£2,000*

**John Stivey** is confirmed on the roll as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Indefatigable*.

377



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 25 July Boat Service 1809 (**John Hayes.**) *clasp face slightly distorted, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£800-£1,000*

*Provenance:* Glendining's, December 1991.

Approximately 36 clasps issued for the Boat Service action of 25 July 1809.

**John Hayes** is confirmed on the rolls as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Minotaur*. Five other men of this name appear on the rolls for various clasps.

On 25 July 1809, Captain Charles Dudley Paten, commanding a British squadron, composed of his own ship the *Princess Caroline* 74, the *Minotaur* 74, Captain John Barrett, the 18-pounder 32-gun frigate *Cerberus*, Captain Henry Whitby, and the 18-gun ship-sloop *Prometheus*, Captain Thomas Forrest, permitted the latter to lead the boats of the squadron, 17 in number, to the attack of four Russian gun-boats and an armed brig, lying at Fredericksham, near Apso roads, in the gulf of Finland. After dark the boats, commanded by Captain Forrest, pushed off from the squadron, and at 10.30 p.m. commenced the attack. After a most desperate and sanguinary conflict, three of the gun-boats, mounting two long 38-pounders each, and having on board between them 137 men, besides an armed transport brig, with 23 men, were captured and brought off.

Costly, indeed, were the prizes. The British loss amounted to one lieutenant, one second lieutenant of marines, one midshipman, and six seamen and marines killed; Captain Forrest himself, one lieutenant, three midshipmen, and 46 seamen and marines wounded. The Russians, on their side, acknowledged a loss of 28 killed and 59 wounded, making a total of 47 men killed and 110 wounded, in obtaining possession of three gun-boats. One of these gun-boats, No. 62, was so obstinately defended, that every man of her 44-man crew was either killed or wounded before she surrendered, 24 of these being killed. The result of this enterprise was a defeat to the Russians certainly, but under circumstances that reflected the brightest honour upon the character of their navy. For the gallantry he had shown on the occasion, Captain Forrest was promoted to post-rank.

378



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 1 Nov Boat Service 1809 (**Joseph Priest.**) *very fine*

*£2,400-£3,000*

*Provenance:* J. B. Hayward 1971.

Approximately 110 clasps issued for this action.

**Joseph Priest** is confirmed on the roll as a Private 3rd Class in the Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Apollo* for the boat service action in the Bay of Rosas on 1 November 1809, when a French convoy of five warships and various merchant vessels was captured or destroyed.

Sold with copied muster roll entry.

379



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Java (**Thos. Nelence.**) small collector's number '1151' impressed by suspension claw, *good very fine*

*£1,200-£1,400*

*Provenance:* Sotheby, October 1957.

**Thomas Nelence** (also Nelance and Neelance) was born at Winchester and entered the Navy as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the *Akbar* on 27 March 1805, aged 21. He was advanced to Able Seaman on 1 August 1810, and took part in the combined Naval and Military operations in the capture of the island of Java, July to September 1811. He left *Akbar* for *Hasty* on 23 August 1812, serving in this ship until 22 November 1815, latterly as Captain of the Forecastle, and was then at Chatham Ordinary until 19 March 1819. He is afterwards, when aged 50, listed as a Guard on the *Unite* Hospital Convict Ship.

Sold with research.

380



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Java (**John B. Trayneir.**) *better than very fine*

*£1,200-£1,400*

**John B. Trayneir** is confirmed as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Hussar* in the combined Naval and Military operations in the capture of the island of Java, July to September 1811.

381



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 14 Dec Boat Service 1814 (**George Drapper.**) *some light edge bruising, otherwise very fine and better*

*£2,400-£3,000*

*Provenance:* Sotheby, July 1891; Major Tombs Collection, Glendining's, April 1918; Glendining's, May 1922 and March 1975.

**George Drapper** (Draper on roll) is confirmed as a Rope-maker aboard H.M.S. *Royal Oak* for this boat service action against the American flotilla on Lake Borgne, in preparation for the attack on New Orleans.

382



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Gaieta 24 July 1815 (**Charles Barclay.**) *good very fine* £1,800-£2,200

*Provenance:* Baldwin 1969.

**Charles Barclay** is confirmed on the roll as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Berwick* at the siege of Gaieta.

383



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Gaieta 24 July 1815 (**John Smith.**) *light surface marks, otherwise good very fine* £600-£800

**John Smith** is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Malta* at Gaieta. More than 50 other men of this name are shown on the rolls for various clasps.

384



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (**John Higman**.) *light pawn broker's mark on edge, otherwise good very fine* £900-£1,100

**John Higman** is confirmed on the roll as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Minden* at the battle of Algiers, 27 August 1816.

385



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**Henry Cooper**.) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £500-£600

**Henry Cooper** is confirmed as a unique name on the rolls and served as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Gorgon* at Syria.

386

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**Barnabas Newnham**) *naming unofficially re-impressed, good very fine* £200-£300

**Barnabas Newnham** is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte*. Please note that the naming on this medal has been unofficially re-impressed.



387



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 23 June 1795, Camperdown (**Thomas Simpson.**) *light contact marks to obverse, otherwise good very fine* *£1,600-£2,000*

*Provenance:* Lee Bishop Collection, Spink, July 2009.

**Thomas Simpson** is confirmed on the rolls as a Landsman aboard the gun-boat *Teaser* on 14 March 1795, and in the same rate aboard H.M.S. *Adamant* at the battle of Camperdown. He was the only man to claim the first clasp from *Teaser*. Two other men of this name appear on the rolls, one for Camperdown and one for Basque Roads 1809.

388



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Gut of Gibraltar 12 July 1801, St. Domingo (**John Purvis.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£4,000-£5,000*

*Provenance:* Whalley Collection 1877; Sotheby, February 1921; Spink, July 2000.

**John Purvis** is confirmed on the rolls as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the *Superb* at both actions.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Gluckstadt 5 Jan'y 1814, Algiers (**Thos. Saxton.**) *minor cabinet marks, nearly extremely fine* £4,000-£5,000

*Provenance:* Spink 1886; Glendining's, November 1987.

Approximately 42 clasps issued for Gluckstadt, only two in combination with Algiers.

**Thomas Saxton** is confirmed on the rolls as a Sergeant, Royal Marines, aboard H.M.S. *Desirée* at the capture of the fortress of Gluckstadt, near the mouth of the Elbe on 5 January 1814, and as a Colour-Sergeant, Royal Marines, aboard Lord Exmouth's flagship H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte* during the bombardment of Algiers in August 1816.

From late December 1813 a British Squadron under the command of Captain A. Farquhar, comprising H.M. Ships *Desirée*, *Hearty*, *Blazer*, *Piercer*, *Shamrock*, *Redbreast*, and eight gun-boats (the seven from Cuxhaven plus No. 12), supported Swedish forces under the command of General Baron de Boye against the Danes in the attack on the town and fortress of Glückstadt at the Elbe river during the War of the Sixth Coalition. The British arrived on 23 December and by 25 December had erected a battery of two 32-pounder guns (They had landed six but the poor quality of the roads meant that only two were in place). To support the bombardment on the next day, Farquhar sent in the gunboats and the brigs, whose armament he had reinforced with two 18-pounders each from *Desirée*. The bombardment continued to the 28th. Glückstadt having failed to surrender, Farquhar then established three more batteries, one of two 18-pounders, one of four 32-pounders, and one of the two 13" mortars captured at Cuxhaven. An English rocket brigade under Lieutenant Amherst Wright also contributed to the bombardment. These batteries commenced bombarding the town on 1 January 1814, keeping it up for the next two days. On 4 January Farquhar sent in a flag of truce and, after negotiations, the governor surrendered on 5 January.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 3 clasps, 1 June 1794, St. Vincent, Nile (**William Beadle**) with silver buckle brooch bar, *claw tightened, slight edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise dark toned, very fine* *£9,000-£12,000*

*Provenance:* Whitehead Collection, 1869; Glendining's, March 1992; Spink, April 1999 and November 2006.

**William Beadle**, from Plymouth, Devon, was born c.1781/82. He joined H.M.S. *Barfleur* on 15 January 1794 as Servant and as such was present aboard the ship at the battle of the 'Glorious First of June', 1794. He joined H.M.S. *Goliath* as a Boy 2nd Class, aged 14 years, in January 1797 and served on the ship until November 1799. As such he served at the battles of St. Vincent, 14 February 1797 and the Nile, 1 August 1798. In November 1799 he was discharged to Minorca Hospital. He is listed in the Greenwich Out-Patients Register dated November 1828, aged 46 years, listed as having lost his leg. William Beadle died in 1849.

H.M.S. *Barfleur* was a 90 gun, second-rate ship of the line; H.M.S. *Goliath* a 74 gun, third-rate ship of the line. One officer and 13 ratings from the *Barfleur* were awarded the clasp, '1 June 1794' from a total of 538 clasps awarded. Three officers and 17 ratings from the *Goliath* were awarded the clasp, 'St. Vincent' from a total of 346 clasps awarded, and six officers and 19 ratings from the same ship were awarded the clasp, 'Nile' from a total of 326 awarded. In the latter battle, it was *Goliath* under Captain Foley, having judged there was enough sea room, that led several of Nelson's ships on a course between the anchored line of French warships and the shore, a move which sealed the fate of the French squadron. William Beadle is a unique name in the published N.G.S. rolls.

With copied muster extracts and other research.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 3 clasps, 14 March 1795, St. Vincent, Nile (**Thomas Dench, Midshipman.**) carriage damaged and cracked between first two clasps and some impact damage to clasp facings, otherwise good very fine  
 £6,000-£8,000

Provenance: Spink 1930; bought Seaby, November 1971.

Confirmed as 'present and entitled' to clasp for '14 March 1795' but not shown in Admiralty Claimant's List. However, he is shown as having received the medal with three clasps in the *Navy List* for 1852 so must have made a late claim. His presence at this action is further confirmed by his entry in O'Byrne's *Naval Biography*, and by his services as shown in the aforementioned *Navy List* which read:

'T. Dench, Mid. of *Ardent* at St. Fiorenzo, and served on shore during the occupation of Toulon, in 1793; of *St. George* in Hotham's two actions, in 1795; of *Britannia* off Cape St. Vincent; of *Goliath* at the bombardment of Cadiz, and at the Nile; and commanded a boat, cutting out a gun vessel from under the Castle of Aboukir. Commander of *Nautilus* from 1808 to 1814 on the Lisbon and Mediterranean stations; and captured six privateers, and destroyed a seventh near Cape Bon

**Thomas Dench** entered the Navy in April 1793, as Midshipman, on board the *Ardent* 64, Captain Robert Manners Sutton; while in which ship he served on shore at the occupation of Toulon, and was in warm action with the batteries of St. Fiorenza during the siege of Corsica. In April 1794, when the *Ardent* took fire and blew up, with all hands on board, this officer had the good fortune to be absent in charge of a prize. We next find him, in the *St. George* 98, flag-ship of Sir Hyde Parker, taking part in Hotham's actions of 14 March and 13 July, 1795; and, on 14 February 1797, serving under the flag of Vice-Admiral Charles Thompson, in the *Britannia* 100, at the battle off Cape St. Vincent. Removing then, with Captain Thomas Foley, to the *Goliath* 74, he was present, in July following, at the bombardment of Cadiz; and on 1 August 1798, he further officiated at the battle of the Nile. A few days after that tremendous conflict he assisted, as a Volunteer, in cutting out a heavy gun-vessel from under the castle of Aboukir. On his return to England he was appointed, at the recommendation of Captain Foley, Master's Mate of the *Prince* 98, bearing the flag of Sir Charles Cotton, to whom he became Signal-Lieutenant, in the *Prince George*, 23 January 1801, and afterwards, for nearly four years, in the *San Josef*. From May to December 1807, Mr. Dench was next employed in a similar capacity under Rear-Admiral Thomas Wells in the *Zealand* 64, at the Nore. He then, as before, rejoined Sir C. Cotton in the *Hibernia* 110, off Lisbon; to which ship he continued attached until promoted, 24 April 1808, to the command of the *Nautilus* 18. In May 1809, Captain Dench brought home Sir Arthur Wellesley's despatches, announcing the defeat of Marshal Soult, and the capture of a fourth of his army, with all his artillery and baggage; after which he cruized with great success in the Mediterranean, where, among other vessels, he captured – 21 July 1812, *Le Brave* of 5 guns and 112 men – 7 February 1813, *La Léonilde* of 14 guns and 83 men – and, 24 May following, *La Colombe* of 4 guns and 40 men. For these and other services he received the public thanks of Sir Edward Pellew, the Commander-in-Chief. He was compelled to invalid home in November 1814, and has not since been afloat. He was promoted to Captain on 4 June 1828.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 3 clasps, 4 Novr 1805, Java, St. Sebastian (**Henry Jeffery.**) *light edge bruise and old repair to left hand side of carriage, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£3,400-£3,800*

*Provenance:* Glendining's, December 1901; Sotheby, June 1971; Dix Noonan Webb, June 2002.

Confirmed on the rolls as an Able Seaman aboard *Revolutionaire* for Strachan's action on 4th November 1805, and in the same rate aboard the *President* at the capture of Java and in the operations at St Sebastian. One of two medals issued with this combination of clasps.

**Henry Jeffery** was born at Torrington, Devon, in 1782, and joined the *Revolutionaire* at Plymouth on 1 December 1804, as an Able Seaman, aged 22. Sold with various copied muster lists and ships' log entries.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 3 clasps, 28 June Boat Service 1810, Lissa, Pelagosa 29 Novr. 1811 (**Richd. Bowen, Midshipman.**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* **£7,000-£9,000**

*Provenance:* Bought Spink 1974.

Confirmed on the rolls as a Midshipman aboard H.M.S. *Active* at all three actions. Five medals issued with this combination of clasps. Approximately 25 clasps issued for '28 June Boat Service 1810'; 124 for 'Lissa'; and 64 for 'Pelagosa 29 Novr. 1811'.

**Richard Bowen** entered the Navy in June 1806, as an Able Seaman on board the *Glutton* 50, Captains Thomas Seccombe, Henry Hope, and George Miller Bligh, employed in the Mediterranean, on which station he removed, as Midshipman, in Sept. 1809, to the *Active*, of 46 guns, Captain James Alexander Gordon. While belonging to that frigate he took part, 13 March 1811, in the brilliant action off Lissa, where a British squadron, carrying in the whole 156 guns and 879 men, completely routed, after a conflict of six hours, and a loss to the *Active* of 4 killed and 24 wounded, a Franco-Venetian armament, whose force amounted to 284 guns and 2655 men; and on 29 November in the same year he further shared in a hard-fought action of an hour and 40 minutes which, in rendering the *Active* captor of *La Pomone*, of 44 guns and 332 men, occasioned her a loss of 8 killed and 27 wounded.

From June to November 1812, Mr. Bowen next served in the *Namur* 74, Captain Charles John Austen, and *Seahorse* 38, commanded by Captain Gordon. He then joined the *Sceptre* and *Albion* 74's, bearing each the flag of Rear-Admiral George Cockburn, and was for 20 months very actively employed on the coast of North America. After acting for nearly five months as Lieutenant of the *Ruby* 64, Captain Andrew Fitzherbert Evans, Mr. Bowen was confirmed to that ship by commission dated 13 April 1815. He returned home from Bermuda on board the *Buffalo* in March, 1816, and has not since been afloat. In July 1851, his name was placed on the reserved list.

394



Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Martinique, Guadeloupe (**William Bird, 15th Foot.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* *£1,000-£1,200*

23 medals to the 15th Foot with these two clasps.

395



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Barrosa, Vittoria, St. Sebastian (**J. Hamer, 47th Foot.**) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* *£1,200-£1,600*

*Provenance:* Inman sale, Sotheby, July 1896; Gray Collection, Glendining's, May 1920; Spink, September 1976.

**James Hamer** applied for a late pension [WO 116/61] having been 'wounded & injured at St Sebastian'.

396



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Albuhera, Vittoria, Toulouse (**James Walter, 57th Foot.**) *light edge bruising, otherwise very fine* *£1,800-£2,200*

**James Walter** applied for a late pension having been 'wounded shoulder & arm at Albuhera' (WO 116/59 refers).

During the early part of its service in the Peninsula, the Regiment, which contained a number of turbulent characters in its ranks, received the nickname of the "Steelbacks", from the amount of flogging administered to its men and the way they bore their punishment; but, following its famous part at the battle of Albuhera in May 1811, they became known as the "Die Hards", their Colonel having called out on being carried wounded from the battlefield, "Die Hard, 57th! Die Hard!" And so they did, suffering terrible casualties in a close range "firefight" perhaps never equalled in military history - thus from an original strength of 31 officers and 616 men, two officers and 87 men were killed, and 21 officers and 318 men wounded. Marshal Beresford, not normally noted for his eloquence, paid this magnificent tribute to the British infantry under his command: "It is impossible by any description to do justice to the distinguished gallantry of the troops; but every individual nobly did his duty; and it is observed that our dead, particularly in the 57th Regiment, were lying as they fought, in ranks, and every wound was in front".

397



Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles (**James Mitchell, 6th Foot.**) *very fine* *£1,400-£1,800*

*Provenance:* Sotheby, November 1928; Sanderson Collection, Glendining's, June 1941; Elson Collection, Glendining's February 1963.

**James Mitchell** was admitted to an out-pension on 24 February 1852, then aged 63, 'states that he was wounded in left leg at Vimiera and in right thigh at the Pyrenees. Served 7 Years' (WO 97/283 refers).

Sold with muster research which confirms that Mitchell also served in the Walcheren Expedition in 1809, and in Upper Canada from June 1814 until his discharge at Chippawa, limited service being expired, on 24 February 1815, and was finally discharged in England on 22 July 1815. Also sold with further research including copied extracts from *The Antelope* giving a detailed account of the 6th Foot's part in the siege of Fort Erie, August-September 1814.



398



Military General Service 1793-1814, 10 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelles, Nive, Toulouse (**John Killeen, 88th Foot.**) heavy bruise over first 'e', suspension a little slack, generally good fine £2,400-£3,000

399



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Nepaul (**John Buchanan, 8th Lt. Dragns.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, some very light edge bruises, otherwise very fine £1,000-1,200

*Provenance:* Pennington Collection 1887; Chadwick Collection 1912; Coutts Collection 1921; Phillips Collection 1925; Hamilton-Smith Collection 1927; Needes Collection 1939; Elson Collection 1963. An impeccable provenance to some of the finest collections ever assembled.

One officer and 8 other ranks of the 8th Light Dragoons received the single clasp 'Nepaul', whilst three other ranks received it together with 'Capture of Deig', and two other ranks received it together with 'Laswarree' and 'Capture of Deig'.



Army of India 1799-1826, 2 clasps, Laswarree, Capture of Deig (**Serjt. J. Smyth. 29th Lt. Dragns.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* *£4,000-£5,000*

*Provenance:* Day Collection 1910; Palmer Collection 1919; Hamilton-Smith Collection 1927; Waite-Sanderson Collection 1941; Glendining's, September 1950 and December 1969.

Approximately 100 clasps issued to European recipients for the battle of Laswarree, and approximately 103 clasps issued for the capture of the fort at Deig. A total of 21 medals issued with these two clasps: 18 to the 8th Light Dragoons, 2 to the 29th Light Dragoons, and 1 to an H.E.I.C. recipient.

**John Smyth** (or Smith) was born at Ennis, County Clare. He first enlisted into the 13th Light Dragoons on 1 September 1791, and served as a Private in that regiment for 9 years 204 days before being transferred to the 29th Light Dragoons on 24 March 1801. 335 days after joining the 29th (re-designated the 25th Light Dragoons in 1802) he was promoted to Corporal, 33 days later to Sergeant, and after a further 9 years 28 days, to Troop Sergeant-Major, which latter rank he held for the remainder of his Army career.

He was discharged at Arcot cantonment, on 12 November 1816, in consequence of general decline in health through his long service, eventually being returned to England and passing through the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. The final date of his discharge was 6 September 1817, aged 44, and awarded a pension of 2/4d per day. According to various Chelsea pension registers, he afterwards lived at several places, including Birmingham, Jersey, C.I., and West London. He eventually died in the London area on 4 February 1855.

401



Army of India 1799-1826, 2 clasps, Nagpore, Ava (**J. Mulholland, 1st Foot.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine *£1,800-£2,200*

*Provenance:* Sotheby, October 1879 and February 1921; Mackenzie Collection 1934; Glendining's, September 1950 and September 1974.

147 clasps for Nagpore issued to Europeans, including 95 to the 1st Foot, of which 48 also had the clasp for Ava. The 1st Foot were the only British regiment present at Nagpore.

**John Mulholland** was born in the Parish of Aughall, County Antrim, and attested for the 1st Foot at Belfast on 10 July 1813, aged 15, a boot closer by trade. He was posted to the 1st Battalion but deserted on 28 March 1814. He reappeared on 11 April 1815 and was posted to the 2nd Battalion, with whom he remained for the rest of his service. He served during his adult time in the East Indies from 10 July 1816 to 26 October 1831, and was discharged at Beggars Bush Barracks, Dublin, on 29 August 1834, in consequence of fever and dysentery.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

402



Waterloo 1815 (**John Tinsel, 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds.**) fitted with original steel clip and later ring suspension, professional repair to obverse rim affecting lower part of letters of Christian name, otherwise a pleasing very fine *£2,400-£2,800*

**John Tinsel** served in Lieutenant-Colonel James Macdonell's Company at Waterloo and, more notably, at Hougoumont, where Macdonell held overall command.

Macdonell's gallant defence of Hougoumont is a matter of history. More than once was the place nearly taken by the French. "The French however," says Siborne, in his graphic account of the battle of Waterloo, "succeeded in forcing the gate; but the defenders betook themselves to the nearest cover, whence they poured a fire upon the intruders, and then rushing forward a struggle ensued which was distinguished by the most intrepid courage on both sides. At length Lt.-col. Macdonell, Capt. Wyndham, Ensigns Gooch and Hervey, and Sergt. Graham, of the Coldstream Guards, by dint of great personal strength and exertions, combined with extraordinary bravery and perseverance, succeeded in closing the gate against their intruders." The struggle for possession of Hougoumont went on the whole day until the French retreat set in late in the evening.



Waterloo 1815 (**Jeremiah Wyne, 2nd Batt. 3rd Reg. Guards.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£2,400-£2,800*

**Jeremiah Wyne** (or Wenn) was born in the Parish of Wymondham, Norfolk, and attested for the 3rd Foot Guards at Plymouth, Devon, on 14 December 1813, aged 30, a labourer by trade and a Volunteer from the East Norfolk Regiment of Militia. He served in France and Belgium from October 1814 until January 1816, and was present at Waterloo and at the occupation of Paris. He was discharged on 2 April 1840, in consequence of a 'chronic cough and rheumatism'. He received the L.S. & G.C. medal in June 1841, and died at Wymondham on 10 March 1861, aged 79.

Jeremiah Wyne served at Waterloo in Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dashwood's Company. Before the battle Wellington ordered Dashwood to move his company from the garden of Hougomont (which was now protected by troops in the wood) and take up a new position round the track junction at the south-west corner of the farm. This divided the defences at Hougomont into three sectors. The second French assault came at midday and fell upon the 100 or so men of Dashwood's company positioned in the lane. They had barely time to fire a volley or two before they were pushed steadily back towards the north-west angle of the buildings in fierce hand-to-hand fighting. At this point Dashwood fell wounded and his company fell back through the North Gate. Some 40 French soldiers of the Light Regiment rushed forward and made a determined effort to break in through the half-open gate. At their head was a giant of a man called Lieutenant Legros, appropriately known as L'Enfonceur, or the Smasher. Seizing an axe from one of the pioneers, he swung it against the panels of the gate and forced his way into the farmyard. Here, with the exception of a young drummer, they were slain to a man in the ensuing hand-to-hand fight.

Meanwhile nine officers and men greatly distinguished themselves in the very close affair of closing the gates against further French troops. Wellington later declared that 'The success of the Battle of Waterloo turned on the closing of the gates.'

Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll entry.

404



Honourable East India Company Medal for Burma 1824-26, silver, original steel clip and ring suspension, *very fine*  
*£600-£700*

405 Honourable East India Company Medal for Burma 1824-26, silver, unnamed as issued, with original steel clip and split ring suspension, *edge bruising, polished and worn in parts, good fine*  
*£300-£400*

406 Honourable East India Company Medal for the Coorg Rebellion 1837, silver, fitted with loop for suspension, *a slightly later striking with well developed obverse die flaw, good very fine*  
*£200-£300*

407 Ghuznee 1839, unnamed as issued, original silver hinged bar suspension, *very fine*  
*£300-£360*

408 Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, fitted with replacement silver loop and ring suspension, *worn*  
*£100-£140*

409



Ghuznee Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, original but rusted steel clip and bar suspension, *overall handling marks, otherwise good very fine*  
*£400-£500*

410



China 1842 (**Thomas Burch, H.M.S. Conway.**) original suspension, *better than very fine*

£400-£500

**Thomas Burch** is confirmed on the roll as a Boy 2nd Class.

143 Medals issued to R.N. personnel in *H.M.S. Conway*, in addition to 24 to R.M. officers and men. Sold with copied medal roll extract.

411



Meeanee 1843 (**Thos. Cannon, 22nd Regt.**) officially engraved naming, fitted with silver clip and bar suspension, *very fine and scarce*

£800-£1,000

**Thomas Cannon** was born in the Parish of Portumna, County Galway, and attested for the 22nd Foot at Galway on 18 July 1826, aged 20, a labourer by trade. He 'served the Campaign in Scinde in 1842 & 1843, present at the Battle of Meeanee 17th Feby. 1843. Served the campaign in Southern Mahratta Country in 1844 & 1845 under Major Gen. Delamotte C.B., present at the taking of the Forts Punella & Powanghur 1st Dec. 1844, present at the investment of Monahur, Southern Concan. Present at the incursion into the desert on camels at the destruction of Monghui (Fort). Received a Medal for the Battle of Meeanee.' He was discharged at Camp Poona on 3 November 1847, in consequence of his being unfit for further service.' (WO 97/419 refers).

412 Punniar Star 1843 (**Corpl. Patk. Walsh H.M. or 9th Queen's Royal Lancers**) fitted with adapted silver bar suspension, *good fine*

£300-£400

**Patrick Walsh** attested for the 7th Dragoon Guards at Newbridge, County Kildare on 1 April 1825, aged 19, and transferred to the 9th Lancers on 25 August 1826. He was promoted to Corporal in April 1843, to Sergeant in April 1845, and was discharged unfit for further service on 27 June 1848. He served 'in the campaigns of Gwalior and the Sutledge & was present in the actions of Punniar and Sobraon.' Sold with copied discharge papers.

413 Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, disc only, no suspension (**Serjt. Thos. Withers 16th Lancers**) *contact wear, better than good fine*

£100-£120

414 Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp (**Thomas Davies 10th Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine*

£200-£240

Two men of this name in the regiment, both entitled to the Sutlej medal for Sobraon, and the Punjab Medal with clasps for Mooltan and Goojerat. One of these died on 10 July 1850.

415



New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1845 to 1846 (**J. Bailey, A.B., H.M.S. Castor.**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine* *£800-£1,000*

69 medals with these dates issued to H.M.S. *Castor*, out of approximately 160 to the Royal Navy.

416 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1860 to 1864 (**4046 W McDonald, 40th Regt.**) *good very fine* *£340-£380*

417 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**215. Andrw. Sloan, 2nd bn. 14th Regt.**) *nearly very fine* *£300-£360*

**Andrew Sloan** was born at Ballybay, County Monaghan, and attested there for the 2/14th Regiment on 23 March 1858, aged 18 years 2 months. He transferred to the 2/18th Regiment (No. 2245) on 24 August 1869. He was discharged on 26 November 1878, after 5 years 11 months service in New Zealand, and 3 years 10 months in Australia. Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extract.

418 Punjab 1848-49, no clasp (**Phillip Andrews, 98th Foot.**) *suspension re-fixed, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* *£160-200*

Also entitled to I.G.S. North West Frontier and L.S. & G.C. medal. Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extracts.

419 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**W. Walker, 1st Bn. 60th R. Rifles.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* *£280-£320*

**William Walker** enlisted into the 43rd Foot on 2 February 1843, and volunteered to the 60th Regiment on 1 July 1844. He was discharged on 16 February 1864, being then 'In possession of 5 Good Conduct rings; a medal & two clasps for Punjab Campaign of 1848-9; a medal for Indian Mutiny of 1857-8-9 & clasp for Delhi; a medal for Good Conduct & Long Service.' His discharge papers also note two wounds that he received during the Indian Mutiny, 'On 1st Augt. 1857 before Delhi - gun shot right side of neck, slight; On the 2 Augt. '57 before Delhi - kick of rocket tube right knee, slight.' Sold with copied discharge papers.

420 South Africa 1834-53 (**A. R. Vize, 7th Dragn. Gds.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£300-£360*

**Private Alfred Richard Vize** received the medal for service in the Second Kaffir War 1846-47. Sold with copied medal roll extract.

421 South Africa 1834-53 (**David Hogg, 43rd Regt.**) *good very fine* *£300-£360*

Served in the 3rd Kaffir War of 1850-53.

422 South Africa 1834-53 (**D. Horan, 75th Regt.**) *suspension slack, several edge bruises, otherwise very fine* *£400-£500*

128 medals to this regiment, all of whom served in the 1st Kaffir War 1834-35. Fewer than 400 medals were issued to men of the 27th, 72nd, and 75th Regiments, who fought during the 1st Kaffir War.

**Daniel Horan** was born in the Parish of Birr, King's County, and attested there for the 75th Foot on 13 September 1824, aged 18. He served 21 years 57 days, including service abroad at the Cape of Good Hope for 13 years, and was discharged at Dublin on 6 November 1845, in consequence of being unfit for further service. Sold with copied discharge papers.

423 South Africa 1834-53 (**Saml. Benister, 90th Regt.**) *good very fine* *£300-£360*

For service in the Second Kaffir War 1846-47.

424 Baltic 1854-55 (**E. Snelling C.P.O. H.M.S. Majestic**) contemporary engraved naming, *suspension slack, polished, good fine* *£140-£180*

425



Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Azoff, Sebastopol (**J. Hibbs, Ord. H.M.S. Curlew.**) officially impressed naming but in a later style as for East and West Africa 1887-1900, *toned, extremely fine and rare* £300-£400

*Provenance:* Bought Baldwin's, May 1967.

Sold with copied roll for Azoff to H.M.S. Curlew.

426

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Serjt. W. Cox 47th Foot**) contemporary engraved naming, last clasp loose as issued, *dark toned, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* £200-£260

Sold with copied medal roll extracts, one entry marked 'D' for discharged.

427



Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Martin Kelly \* 1190 V D.G.**) contemporary engraved naming in cross-hatched serif capitals, *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* £500-£600

*Provenance:* Bought Baldwin's, August 1965 (sold with original invoice).

**Private Martin Kelly**, 5th Dragoon Guards, probably rode in the charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava. *Leaves from a Soldier's Notebook* by Henry Franks, p77, states he was in support with Franks during the Light Brigade Charge. His horse was killed along with six others by a single shell, none of the riders being injured. Three of the six men were brothers, Luke, Thomas, and Martin Kelly (*Forgotten Heroes: The Charge of the Heavy Brigade* by Roy Dutton refers).

428



Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**John Hannigan 3rd Compy. 11th Battn. .A**) contemporary engraved naming, *edge bruising and contact marks with partial loss of unit 'RA', therefore good fine* £300-£400

**John Hannigan** is confirmed on the rolls as a Gunner and Driver in "F" Battery, No. 3 Company, 11th Battalion, Royal Artillery, at all four actions. Sold with copied medal roll extracts with some variation in spelling of surname.



429



Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**J. Rodgers. 20th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* £600-£800

**3426 Private James Rodgers** was wounded at Inkermann on 5 November 1854, and slightly wounded at the first attack on the Redan on 18 June 1855.

430

Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, pierced with rings for suspension, *traces of brooch marks to the reverse, otherwise nearly very fine* £80-£100

431

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Jno. Horn. Ord. "Winchester"**) *some marks to Queen's cheek, otherwise good very fine* £180-£220

432



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**H. Tiller, 78th Highlanders**) *good very fine* £600-£800

**Henry Tiller** was killed in action at the first relief of Lucknow, 25 September 1857.

433

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**398 Pte. T. Boyd. 7th Hussars.**) *dark toned, extremely fine* £200-£260

155 medals with this clasp to the 7th Hussars for service in the Shabkadar campaign of 1863-64.

434

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**Cn, Sir, G, A, Robinson. H.Ms. 1st Bn. 22nd Regt.**) *very fine* £300-£360

**Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, Bt.**, was present with the 22nd Regiment at the taking and destruction of the villages in the Boree Valley under Brigadier Boileau in 1853. Commanded the flank companies of the 22nd Regiment with the force under Sir Sydney Cotton in August and September 1854 against the Mohmunds, and was present at the taking and destruction of the villages of Shahmooschkhyl, Sardeen, and Dubb, on the North West Frontier of India (Medal with Clasp). Major Sir George Robinson retired by sale of his commission on 25 September 1857.

435

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**3360. S Bryant H,M 32nd Regt.**) *good very fine* £200-£260

**Stephen Bryant** was an original defender at Lucknow and was disabled by a wound on 3 July 1857 (entitled to medal with clasp). The 32nd Foot took part in the expedition under Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., against the Ranizais in Turangai, 11-22 March 1852, and another in Shakot and Dargai, 15-24 May 1852. The medals were despatched in 1871, the roll indicating that Stephen Bryant was a pensioner, his medal being sent to the Adjutant, 1st West Yorkshire Militia, on 19 July. Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

- 436 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (1676, Corpl. T. Martin, H.Ms. 53rd Regt.) *toned, very fine*  
£200-£260

**Thomas Martin** was born at Killbeagh, County Down, and attested for the 53rd Foot at Greenock, Renfrew, on 15 November 1852, aged 17 years 9 months. He was promoted to Corporal in December 1850, and to Sergeant in December 1852, but was tried, confined and reduced to Private in March 1855. In 1858, he was again tried and imprisoned for two months, July to September. He regained the rank of Corporal in January 1863 and was promoted to Sergeant in January 1864, shortly before his discharge at Portsmouth on 26 July 1864. At the time of his discharge he was 'in possession of a Sutlej Medal and clasp [Aliwal, Sobraon], a Punjab Medal and a Medal for the Indian Mutiny with two clasps [Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow]', and was wounded by a musket shot in the thigh at the relief of Lucknow, 18 November 1857.

120 medals were issued to the 53rd Foot for the North West Frontier operations of March and May 1852 under Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., before it was later decided that the regiment was not entitled and further awards to the regiment were not approved. The issued medals, however, were never reclaimed. Sold with copied discharge papers.

- 437 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (1047. W. Owen. H.Ms. 98th. Regt.) *good very fine*  
£200-£260

Two Companies of the 98th Foot accompanied the punitive expedition under Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., 9-15 February 1850, to the Kohat Pass against some troublesome Afridis. Also entitled to China 1842, Punjab 1848-49, without clasp, and L. S. & G.C. medal.

438



The 'North West Frontier' campaign medal awarded to Major (later Lieutenant-General) Henry Milne, Bengal Army, who served as a Commissariat Officer throughout the campaigns of 1839-42 in Afghanistan, including the defence of Kelat-I-Ghilzie from August 1841 to June 1842 and commanded a party when the Afghans assaulted and were repulsed on 21 May, being mentioned in Garrison Orders by Major Craigie

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (Major H Milne, Bengl. Infy.) officially impressed naming, *toned, good very fine*  
£400-£500

**Henry Milne** was born in London on 15 February 1812, and was a Cadet for the Bengal Infantry in the season of 1827-28. He was appointed Ensign on 7 March 1829; Lieutenant, 8 October 1839; Brevet Captain, 7 March 1844; Captain, 1 May 1846; Brevet Major, 28 November 1854; Major, 28 February 1856; Lieutenant-Colonel, 25 August 1859; Colonel, 25 August 1864; Major-General, 11 January 1870; Lieutenant-General, 1 October 1877.

Lieutenant-General Milne served in Cabul in 1838, and served throughout the campaigns of 1839-42 in Afghanistan as a Commissariat Officer and was present at the assault and capture of Ghuznee, 23rd July 1839 (Medal). Present at the assault and capture of the Fort of Fouladie, near Bamean; at the defeat of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, near Bamean, in October 1840; and at Kelat-I-Ghilzie, from August 1841 to June 1842. Commanded a party when the Afghans assaulted and were repulsed, 21st May 1842. Mentioned in Garrison Orders by Major Craigie (Medal). Present at the action of Ghoin, 30th August; and re-occupation of Ghuznee, 6th September; action of Benez Badam, 16th September; re-occupation of Cabul, in September 1842; and in all the subsequent operations consequent on the evacuation of Afghanistan (Medal). Served at Chinglai, in the Eusuffzaie Country, in April 1848, with Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton. Received the thanks of the Major-General in his Despatch of 1858 (Medal with Clasp). Lieutenant-General Henry Milne died in London on 16 October 1879.

Sold with a silvered-bronze specimen Kelat-I-Ghilzie 1842 medal (ex Glendining's 16 November 1994) engraved in running script (Lieutt. H. Milne Comm. Dept.) fitted with silver clip and rectangular silver bar suspension. There has been some subsequent speculation that this might be an original silver medal, and after x-ray fluorescence spectrometry and specific gravity tests conducted at the Royal Mint in 1998, they cautiously concluded, 'the balance of probabilities accordingly shifted in favour of silver but I must repeat that this should not be regarded as a firm conclusion'. However, we remain convinced that it was correctly described when sold by Glendining's. Sold with relevant correspondence from the Royal Mint together with other research.

439



A scarce double-issue I.G.S. pair awarded to Private R. Feighnry, 80th Foot

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (677 R. Feighney H. M's. 80th Regt.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (677 Pte. R. Feighney. 80th Foot.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2)*  
£500-£600

Sold with copied medal roll extracts. Also entitled to South Africa 1877-79 with clasp '1878-9'.

- 440** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Looshai (**Asst. Surgn. E. R Johnson Medcl. Saff**) *very fine and scarce* £360-£420  
Confirmed on the roll of the Medical Staff, Indian Medical Department: 'Assistant Surgeon Johnson was attached to the Right, or Chittagong Column, Lushai Expeditionary Force.' Sold with copied medal roll extract and other research.
- 441** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**350 Pte J. Doyle 2d. Bn L'pool R.**) *very fine* £100-£140
- 442** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**1562 Drumr. J. Connell 2d. Bn. R. W: Surr. R.**) with contemporary top-riband suspension bar, *very fine* £100-£140
- 443** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**19587 Pte W. Wollins 2d Bn Ches. R.**) *officially renamed, edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine* £70-£90
- 444** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**1561 Pte W. Kelleher 2d Bn. R. Muns. Fus.**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £120-£160
- 445** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Sikkim 1888 (**892 Pte. W. Redfern 2nd Bn. Derby R.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise toned, nearly very fine* £240-£280
- 446** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Sikkim 1888, bronze issue (**178. Muleteer Mardansing Kalliansing Comt. Transport Dept.**) *nearly very fine* £70-£90
- 447** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**1772 Pte. J. Flixon 2d. Bn. North'd Fus.**) *surname partially officially corrected, and latter part of unit officially corrected as usual, very fine* £100-£140  
*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.
- 448** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (**Lieut. D. B. Thomas, 1st Bn. Ches. R.**) *good very fine* £400-£500  
**David Brodie Thomas** was born in Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, on 19 February 1862, and was educated at Epsom College. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Cheshire Regiment on 28 February 1885, having previously served in the Militia, and served with the 1st Battalion in India and Burma. For his services in the Chin-Lushai expedition he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 12 September 1890). During the Great War he was employed as Governor of Military Prisons in the Field, and served on the Western Front from 2 August 1915 to 17 April 1916, and again from 27 July 1916 to the cessation of hostilities. For his services during the Great War he was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel; was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 27 December 1918); and was awarded the O.B.E.
- 449** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Lushai 1889-92 (**6117 Pte. E. Randall 4th Bn. K. Rl. Rif. Corps**) *small edge bruise, otherwise toned, nearly extremely fine* £200-£260  
**Private E. Randall** is confirmed on the roll for the Lushai Expedition, 16 March to 18 May 1892, and is shown as 'Deceased'.
- 450** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (**3300 Dooly Bearer Bodhai Comst. Transport Deptt.**) *very fine* £70-£90
- 451** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Kachin Hills 1892-93 (**708 Sepoy Isar Singh 33d Burma Infy**) *test mark to edge and scratches to obverse field, therefore nearly very fine* £300-£400
- 452** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (**3746 Pte Mooneesawmy. 14th Madras. Infy.**) *rank partially officially corrected, very fine* £70-£90
- 453** India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (**1699 Pte J. Stacey 2d Bn Som L.I.**) clasps connected by wire as usual, *suspension claw loose, very fine* £110-£130
- 454** India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (**2276 Pte. J. Baker 1st Bn. Rif. Brig.**) *edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine* £140-£180
- 455** India General Service 1854-95, 3 clasps, Naga 1879-80, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (**Lieut. E. E. Taylor. 18th Bengal N.I.**) *unofficial rivets between clasps, nearly extremely fine and scarce* £500-£600  
**Ernest Edmund Taylor** was born on 3 July 1855, and was first commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 28 January 1875. He transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps on 6 October 1877, and was promoted to Captain on 28 January 1886. He served with the 18th Bengal Native Infantry in the Naga Hills Expedition of 1879-80 (Medal with clasp) and in the Burmese Expedition 1886-7 (Clasp). Third clasp is unconfirmed. Captain Taylor died in 1892.



**The Indian Mutiny medal awarded to Mr William Johnson, Uncovenanted Civil Service, attached to the Militia Battery at Agra Fort**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (W. Johnson,) mounted on contemporary pin brooch, *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

**William Johnson** was born in Calcutta circa 1808. He was an East Indian, born in India of European parentage. Little is known of his parents but in 1831 William was employed as the 2nd Draftsman in the Military Board, Calcutta. He worked alongside Mr Wale Byrne who became one of the leading lights in the Eurasian community. Wale Byrne was also the brother in law of Colonel John Byrne, C.B., who had been A.D.C. to Lords Dalhousie, Bentinck, Auckland, and Ellenborough. It was into this melange of cultures that William Johnson worked, met and married Mary, the daughter of Colonel Byrne and his native wife Kammo Christina, affectionately known as "Beebee Byrne" on 20 April 1831, at Calcutta Cathedral.

William Johnson left Calcutta in 1832 to take up the position of Writer at the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut Court at Allahabad. While en route his wife gave birth to a daughter, Mary Henrietta Janet, on the Ganges River, who died a year later. A second child, William, was born in 1833 but only survived a few months. Two sons, Walter John and William Byrne followed in 1834 and 1835. [see footnote] Mary tragically died on 16 August 1841, at Allahabad. Sometime after the death of his wife he transferred to Agra to take up the appointment of Assistant Register in the Sudder Court, a position he held until the outbreak of the mutiny. His transfer may have been instigated by Arthur D. Johnson who was the translator in the Agra Sudder Court and also editor of the N.I. Messenger and probably his brother. At the outbreak Johnson moved into the Agra Fort where he is recorded in the Census as being present with his wife and 2 children. His second marriage is unrecorded as are the names of the children at Agra and all subsequent births. From their military records we know that Cecil Willoughby was born at Agra on 11 October 1857, some months after the census, and Samuel Wellesley was born at Agra on 12 November 1859. The death administration of Samuel Johnson in 1901 shows that he had a sister in Simla named E. A. Baldwin and his estate was bequeathed to his brother Cecil Willoughby. It can be assumed that Miss E. A. Johnson was one of the children at Agra Fort.

William Johnson is listed on the medal roll as being attached to the Militia Battery as per Govt. of India Military Dept. No. 46 of 23 July 1858.

William Johnson continued employment with the Agra Sudder Court and in 1868 he is shown as Clerk to the chief Justice at Agra. Sometime between this date and 1875 he retired as by then he was working in Simla as the manager of the Simla Book Depot. In 1881 he is shown as a Government pensioner and died in Simla on 19 August 1886.

*Note:* Establishing the true chronological sequence of events with respect to the life of William Johnson rests on a document found in the India Office that was produced on his death. The Government of India, Home Department's "*Return of Death of a European Uncovenanted Pensioner in the Punjab for the month of August 1886*", originating from Simla, shows William Johnson was from Calcutta and died in Simla aged 77. The paper also advises he had four surviving children two of whom were living in India and named as Dr. S. Johnson [Staff Surgeon Samuel Wellesley Johnson, H.M.S *Ranger*] and W. J. Johnson [Walter John Johnson] of Agra. By tracing Walter John back through the records the above life story of William Johnson can be told.

**Colonel John Byrne, C.B.**, was instrumental in purchasing commissions in both the Indian and HM's armies for his grandchildren including Johnson's 4 boys and Wale Byrne's 3 boys. Upon the Colonel's death in 1851 his wife "Beebee" continued the practice. "Beebee" used her money wisely creating a large property portfolio in Simla including the Imperial property of Littlewood a large imposing property visible from the Tonga road. Suitably situated as she was also the owner of the Tonga Dak, the only means of transport from Simla down to Kalki on the plains. Money lending and loan sharking also came under her remit. She was also a great gossip renting out rooms to various army officers for assignations with the wives and daughters of absent husbands and fathers, although when dragged to the various divorce courts she was the essence of secrecy.

**Walter John Johnson** sailed for England in 1849 and attended Sandhurst. He was commissioned into the HM's 41st Regiment on 24 November 1854, and served in the Siege of Sebastopol. He died at Agra on 21 May 1887, where his occupation is stated as a "seaman".

**William Byrne Johnson** travelled with his brother in 1849 and he was commissioned on 6 June 1854, as Ensign with HM's 55th Regiment. He was severely wounded at the final assault on the Redan where he distinguished himself by his forward gallantry. He was permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission in 1857. The obituary of William Byrne Johnson taken from De-Rhe Phillips' *Soldiers of the Raj* states that "where and how he was employed during the next ten years is unknown but from 1867 onwards he was unemployed living with his grandmother "Beebee Byrne". He was in fact helping "Beebee" run the Tonga Dak. He died at Simla on 6 August 1876. The mysterious missing ten years can be explained by entries in the *London Gazettes* which show that both William Byrne Johnson and Walter John Johnson were incarcerated in Reading jail as unemployed insolvent debtors. What term of imprisonment was given or whether "Beebee" paid off their debts is unknown but it would seem clear that "Beebee" told them to 'disappear' for ten years and not return to India making Walter's occupation of sailor more understandable.

**Cecil Willoughby Johnson** was educated at Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, and joined the Royal Army Medical Corps, retiring on 11 October 1912 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He married in Bombay in 1904 naming his father as William Johnson. He served in the Soudan Frontier Force 1885-6.

**Samuel Wellesley Johnson** joined the Royal Navy and died in 1901, with the rank of Staff Surgeon RN. At the time of his father's death he was serving on HMS *Ranger* in India.

457



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**T. Setchell, 1st Bn. 60th Rifles**) *extremely fine* £300-£360

**Thomas Setchell** was slightly wounded at Delhi on 10 August 1857.

458



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Lucknow (**Josh. Senior, Sub-Cond. Comt. Dept.**) together with companion miniature medal mounted on a silver *E. & E. Emanuel* ribbon brooch, the clasps wired at one side on this, *extremely fine* (2) £300-£360

459

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Corpl. D. Greenwood, 78th Highlanders**) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* £400-£500

**David Greenwood** is also entitled to the medal for Persia.

460



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Jas. Morris, 9th Lancers**) *very fine* £800-£1,000

**James Morris** was born at Bloomsbury, London, and volunteered for the 2nd Middlesex Rifle Regiment of Militia on 17 September 1852, but deserted and enlisted into the 9th Lancers on 17 November 1853, aged 19. He served in India for 4 years 5 months, and was discharged medically unfit for further service at Brighton on 24 November 1863. His documents state that he 'has the Indian Mutiny Medal with clasps, for Delhi, Relief of Lucknow and Lucknow.' Sold with copied discharge papers.

461

China 1857-60, 3 clasps, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, unnamed as issued, *suspension claw loose and detached, otherwise very fine* £120-£140

462



Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Red River 1870 (**1472 Pte. W. Barker. 1/60. K.O.R.**) officially engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine* £2,000-£2,600

*Provenance:* Hamilton-Smith Collection 1927; bought J. B. Hayward, November 1971.

123 'Red River 1870' clasps to the 1/60th Rifles from a total issue of 355 medals with this clasp. Sold with copied medal roll extract.

463



Canada General Service 1866-70, 2 clasps, Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870 (**1396, Pte. E. Burke, 4/R.B.**) officially engraved naming, *extremely fine* £360-£400

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

464



Abyssinia 1867 (**191 W. Sherlock 33rd D.W. Regt.**) *very fine* £240-£280

465

Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**C. R. James, Engr. R.N., H.M.S. Amethyst, 73-74**) *very fine* £400-£500

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, April 2006.

**Charles Richard James** was born on 4 July 1840, and entered the Royal Navy as an Assistant Engineer 2nd Class on 30 December 1864, becoming Engineer in February 1871. He served as Engineer of *Amethyst* during the Ashantee expedition of 1873-74 (Medal); and during the engagement of *Amethyst* and *Shah* with the Peruvian rebel turret ship *Huascar* off Ylo, Peru, 29 April 1877. He was Engineer of *Inflexible* at the bombardment of Alexandria, 11 July 1882, and during the Egyptian War (Medal with clasp and Khedive's bronze star). He retired with the rank of Chief Engineer on 4 July 1890. Sold with copied record of service.

466



Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**A. Potter, Gunr. R.M.A. H.M.S. Active. 73-74**) *toned, nearly very fine* *£500-£600*

Only 21 Ashantee Medals with clasp Coomassie awarded to the Royal Marine Artillery, this being one of 9 to H.M.S. *Active*.

**Gunner Arthur Potter**, R.M.A., served with the Naval Brigade, 6 January to 4 February 1874, comprising 325 officers and men of the R.N., R.M. and R.M.A. The Coomassie clasp was issued to all those who were north of the River Prah between 31 January (the battle of Amoaful) and 4 February 1874. His medal was sent to H.M.S. *Active* on 21 July 1875.

467



Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**H. Wilkes, Gunr. R.M.A., H.M.S. S. Amethyst. 73-74.**) *nearly very fine* *£500-£600*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2010.

Only 21 Ashantee Medals with clasp Coomassie awarded to the Royal Marine Artillery, this example being unique to H.M.S. *Amethyst*.

**Gunner Henry Wilkes**, R.M.A., served with the Naval Brigade, 6 January to 4 February 1874, comprising 325 officers and men of the R.N., R.M. and R.M.A. The Coomassie clasp was issued to all those who were north of the River Prah between 31 January (the battle of Amoaful) and 4 February 1874. Wilkes suffered from fever on 31 January 1874. His medal was sent to H.M.S. *Endymion* on 16 July 1875.

468



Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**1809. Pte. J. Stone, 2 Bn. Rifle Bde. 1873-4**) *good very fine* *£300-£360*

469

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**29/809. Pte. G. Gillard. 58th Foot.**) *namings largely officially re-engraved, otherwise good very fine* *£200-£260*

470



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**1075. Pte. J. Hobson. 88/Foot**) *extremely fine* *£400-£500*

471



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**100. Pte. E. Pordage. 90th Foot**) *small edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine* £500-£600

472



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (**1901. Pte. T. Godden. 80th Foot.**) *extremely fine* £400-£500

473



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (**1932. Pte. G. Corps. 1/13th Foot.**) *edge bruise and lightly polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-£500

474

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (**1020. Pte. J. Winwood. 80th Foot.**) *very fine*

£400-£500

475

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**1969 Pte. H. Skinner. 17th DCO. Lrs.**) *nearly very fine*

£400-£500



476



**The Zulu War medal to Private James Hedges, 1/24th Foot, who was killed in action at the battle of Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879**

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (30. Pte. J. Hedges. 1/24th Foot.) *extremely fine*

*£6,000-£8,000*

*Provenance:* B. A. Seaby, Ltd, May 1963.

Sold with original receipt and ticket, together with copied medal roll extract. Clasp incorrectly recorded as '1877-8-9' in *The Noble 24th*.

477



**The Zulu War medal awarded to Private Edward McNulty, 3/60th Foot, who was afterwards killed in action during the First Boer War in the disaster at Ingogo River on 8 February 1881**

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (3361. Pte. E. McNulty. 3/60th Foot.) *nearly extremely fine*

*£1,800-£2,200*

**Private Edward McNulty** was killed in action at Ingogo River on 8 February 1881.

The following extract is taken from *Rifleman and Hussar*, by Colonel Sir Percival Marling, V.C., C.B.:

'About 2.30 p.m. Sir George Colley sent Captain McGregor, R.E., to Colonel Ashburnham with a message that he was to send a company of the 60th Rifles out to the left, as he thought the Boers were going to rush the position. Colonel Ashburnham pointed out to the Staff Officer that 'I' Company were the only reserve he had, and asked would not half a company be sufficient. The Staff Officer replied "My orders are, sir, from the General, that you are to send a company, and if you will let me have them I will show you where to go. This company, 'I', was commanded by Lieutenant Garrett, the other subaltern being Lieutenant Beaumont. The Staff Officer, Captain McGregor, went out with them, mounted. There is no doubt that he took them farther than he should have done. Captain McGregor, R.E., was himself killed. It was inevitable, considering the mark he presented. 'I' Company and the Boers were now only about 50 yards apart. Garrett was killed quite early, and every man in the company except 9 was either killed or wounded. Nothing could have been more gallant than their behaviour, many of them being quite young soldiers.'

Casualties in the 3/60th at Ingogo River amounted to 4 officers and 61 other ranks killed or died of wounds, a few of whom were drowned. A further 2 officers and 53 other ranks were wounded.

**x478** *Family Group:*  
South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (T/3519. Pte. A. Hedger. A.S. Corps) *edge bruise, toned nearly extremely fine*

*Pair: Private A. J. Hedger, Northamptonshire Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (204134 Pte. A. J. Hedger. North'n. R.); together with a small miniature portrait of the recipient, *good very fine (3)* *£500-£700*

**479**



**The Second Afghan War medal to Private Jesse Holmes, 66th Foot, who was killed in action at the battle of Maiwand on 27 July 1880**

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (B/665 Pte. J. Holmes. 66th Foot.) *good very fine*

*£2,000-£2,600*

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

**480** Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (**445. Pte. T. Wootten. 59th Foot.**) *nearly extremely fine*

*£140-£180*

**481**



Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 2 clasps, Transkei, Basutoland (**Sergt. R. J. Cogan. C.M. Yeo.**) *nearly extremely fine*

*£400-£500*

**482** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**10.. ... C. H. Bland. Rl. H. ..**) *heavy pitting from star with some loss of naming detail, fine* *£100-£140*

Confirmed on roll for Tel-el-Kebir as 1034 Private C. H. Bland, Royal Horse Guards. There is no other person of the same name and initials on the roll. Sold with copied medal roll extract.

**483** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**1346. Corpl. A. Poskitt. R. Highrs:**) *nearly extremely fine* *£200-£240*

484



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (**G. Aylmer, Lg. Stkr. H.M.S. "Invincible"**) nearly extremely fine and rare **£1,200-£1,600**

The small Naval Brigade at Abu Klea comprised just 4 officers and 56 ratings under the command of Captain Lord Charles Beresford. 28 of these recipients had these three clasps.

485



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb\_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka (**179. Pte. C. McDonald. 1/Gord: Highrs:**) light pitting from star, otherwise very fine **£600-£800**

486

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**A. Watson. Nl. Cadet, R.N. H.M.S. Euryalus**), pitting, nearly very fine **£120-£160**

**Arthur Watson** was born on 4 August 1868, the son of Colonel W. H. Watson, J.P., of Midhurst, Sussex, and entered the Royal Navy in January 1882 as a Cadet in H.M.S. *Britannia*. He served in H.M.S. *Euryalus* on operations in Egypt as a Naval Cadet and, from 15 June 1884, a Midshipman. From April to September 1885, he served in H.M.S. *Bacchante* in the East Indies, before he resigned from the Navy on 9 October 1885 'to enter the army'.

487

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**316, Pte. J. Boulding, 1/Yorks: R.**) pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine **£80-£100**

488



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb (**2342, Pte. S. Garside, 19th Hussars**) good very fine and rare **£500-£600**

**Private S. Garside** died of wounds received at the battle of El-Teb. Sold with copied medal roll extract.

489

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Tamaai (**J. Veitch, Pte. R.M.**) nearly extremely fine **£240-£280**

490



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 3 clasps, Suakin 1885, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889 (**2254 Pte. W. Close. 20th Husrs.**) *light pitting from star, otherwise very fine* *£300-£360*

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

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491 Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* *£50-£70*

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492 Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *very fine* *£50-£70*

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493 Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* *£50-£70*

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494 Khedive's Star 1884, unnamed as issued, *very fine* *£50-£70*

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495 Khedive's Star 1884, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine* *£50-£70*

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496 Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine* *£50-£70*

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497 Khedive's Star, undated, with Tokar clasp, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine* *£140-£180*

498



North West Canada 1885, 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (**Pte. R. Tipton, 10th Batt. R.G.**) *good very fine* *£500-£600*

**Richard Tipton** is confirmed on the roll of the 10th Royal Grenadiers for the medal and clasp, and served in No. 4 Company. Incorrectly shown as 'Tippin' on some rolls but Pay List and his own signature clearly give 'Tipton'. Sold with research and two letters from Barbara M. Wilson confirming name.

499 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1892, 1893-94 (**64. Pte. J. Wainwright. 1/W.I. Rgt.**) *some scratching in obverse field and staining to reverse, otherwise better than good fine* £200-£260

500



East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, Benin River 1894, Brass River 1895 (**G. E. Lewis, Chf. Sto., H.M.S. Widgeon.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £400-£500

**George Edwin Lewis** was born in Gloucester on 31 August 1857, and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 27 April 1878. He advanced to Stoker in June 1879, becoming Leading Stoker in October 1884, Acting Chief Stoker in June 1893, and Chief Stoker in July 1894. He received a L.S. & G.C. medal on 30 July 1890, whilst serving in *Speedwell*, and was aboard *Widgeon* from September 1893 to March 1896, including the Benin River and Brass River operations of 1894 and 1895 respectively. He was shore pensioned on 6 May 1898. Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

501



**An extremely rare 'Pioneer's' British South Africa Company's 1890-97 Medal awarded to Trooper C. G. MacPherson, Victoria Column, late British South Africa Company's Police**

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse undated, 2 clasps, Mashonaland 1890, Matabeleland 1893 (Tpr. C. G. MacPherson, B.S.A.C.P.) *a few light marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £2,800-£3,200

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009 and May 2017.

Only 11 medals issued with these two clasps. Just 30 Matabeleland 1893 clasps were issued in total.

**Charles Glenely MacPherson** was born in the Straits Settlements in 1861, the son of Ronald MacPherson, then the First Colonial Secretary but previously a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Madras Artillery and a veteran of the First Opium War (see Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008, Lot 270, for his China 1840-42 Medal). Charles was the youngest of nine children.

In 1885, he joined the Bechuanaland Border Police before entering Mashonaland as a Trooper in Captain E. C. Chamley-Turner's 'D' Troop, British South Africa Company's Police, in the 1890 Pioneer Column. During this time he is described in Hickman's *Men Who Made Rhodesia* as a 'remittance man'. He afterwards served in the Matabele Rebellion as a Troop Sergeant-Major in the Victoria Column, when he was present in the actions of Shangani on 25 October and Imbembesi on 1 November 1893.

Official records also confirm that he enrolled in the Natal Police in November 1898, in which capacity he was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps for 'South Africa 1901' and 'South Africa 1902', and the Natal Medal with clasp for the rebellion in 1906, latterly as an N.C.O.; accompanying research also indicates possible service in the Great War.

In March 1930, MacPherson contacted the authorities to obtain the necessary paperwork to claim 'the '93 Matabele Rebellion Medal', on account of him having lost his original award 'during my campaigning' - to which fact he added, on completing the relevant application form, 'lost at sea on the *Guildford Castle* when she was torpedoed'. And to support his claim of active service, he stated in his covering letter that he thought Captain Nesbitt, V.C., would remember him - 'We met at Fort Victoria about the time Lord Randolph Churchill was out there'. MacPherson duly signed for the safe receipt of his award on 15 August 1930, but now explained that he could not return his original award since he had left it 'with some people in Johannesburg' when he joined up in the Great War - 'I am trying to trace them now as they have five medals and trunk of personal belongings of mine. Directly I get in touch with them I will get the medal and return it to you.'

MacPherson settled in Durban, where he died in November 1937, aged 76 years, leaving a wife, Annie, and a daughter Sheila Mary MacPherson, his first wife, Harriett Mary, having pre-deceased him just prior to the Boer War; sold with original letter from the Department of Defence, Salisbury, dated 24 March 1930 [laminated], inviting the recipient to claim the above described Medal & clasps, together with a good quantity of research, including details from the National Archives of Zimbabwe.

502



British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (**.779 Corpl. F. Calloway, 2/Hamp....**) *edge bruising and contact marks with some loss to naming, therefore good fine and scarce* £400-£500

25 medals for Rhodesia 1896, all with clasp for Mashonaland 1897, awarded to one officer and 24 men of the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment for service with the Mounted Infantry Battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Alderson. Calloway is also entitled to the Q.S.A. with three clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Transvaal, and the K.S.A. with two clasps. Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

503 India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**3470 Pte. J. Holt 1st Bn. Gord: Highrs.**) *good very fine* £140-£180

Also entitled to Q.S.C., 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Belfast, and K.S.A., 2 clasps

504 India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**1237 Lce. Corpl. W. Capell 1st Bn. Northn Regt.**) *suspension a little slack, otherwise good very fine* £140-£180

505



East and Central Africa 1897-99, 2 clasps, Lubwa's, Uganda 1897-98 (**1658 P'te Fateh Khan. 29/Bom: I:**) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and rare* £400-£500

Sold with copied medal roll extract for 29th Bombay Infantry listing just one Naik and five Privates who 'formed part of Captain Barrett's Mombassa Contingent from 1895 to 1898'.

506 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Captain C. Gluyas. Rand Rif.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

507 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**4634 Pte T. McManus, W. Yorkshire Regt**) *initial officially corrected, edge cuts, nearly very fine* £60-£80

**T. McManus** served with the 4th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment during the Second Boer War. He died of injuries sustained during a railway accident at Kimberley, 4 July 1901.

508 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**2789 Pte M. Mc'Lean, 2: Sea: Highrs:**) *toned, good very fine* £240-£280

**Murdoch McLean** served with the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders during the Second Boer War. He was initially listed as 'Missing' later confirmed as killed in action at Magersfontein, 11 December 1899.

509 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Talana (**Pte. G. Hamilton. Dundee Tn: Gd:**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £240-£280

510 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Talana (**P. H. Marshall. Dundee Rifle Assctn.**) *edge bruising and worn in parts, good fine and rare* £300-£400

Talana clasp confirmed, one of 47 issued to Members of the Dundee Rifle Association.

- 511** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Elandslaagte (**203 Gnr: E. H. Hutchins. Natal F. Arty:**) *very fine, scarce to unit* *£260-£300*

*Provenance:* Spink, December 1983.

**E. H. Hutchins** initially served with the Natal Field Artillery during the Boer War, before transferring to the Natal Mounted Rifles and Border Horse (additionally entitled to the King's South Africa Medal with two clasps). He subsequently served during the Great War as a Quarter Master Sergeant in Botha's Scouts (entitled to a 1914-15 Star trio).

**512**



- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**3088 Pte. A. Donachy, Scottish Rifles**) *extremely fine* *£500-£700*

**Private A. Donachy** was killed in action at Spion Kop, 24 January 1900.

- 513** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**5216 Pte. H. Russell, Scot: Rifles.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£400-£500*

**Private H. Russell** was one of two men of the Scottish Rifles killed in action at Colenso on 23 January 1900, the day before the fateful attack on Spion Kop.

- 514** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg (**6750 Pte W. Bryce, 1st Highland Lt Infy**) *suspension claw badly pinned during production, edge bruising, otherwise very fine* *£50-£70*

- 515** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**2216 Pte. W. Berry, 7th Coy. 4th Imp: Yeo:**) *toned, extremely fine* *£260-£300*

**William Berry** was born at Slawston, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, and attested for the Leicestershire Yeomanry at Leicester on 8 January 1900, aged 21 years 9 months, a research chemist by trade. He served in South Africa from 7 February 1900, and was killed in action at Biddulphsburg on 29 May 1900.

Sold with copied Short Service attestation papers, marked 'Killed in Action', and other research.

- 516** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**1719 Pte W. E. Sale, 2nd E. Yorkshire Regt**) *nearly extremely fine* *£70-£90*

**William E. Sale** died of disease at Bloemfontein, 20 June 1900, and is commemorated on the memorial at President Avenue Cemetery, Bloemfontein.

- 517** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**3890 Pte A. Prescott. 1st Cam'n: Highrs:**) *minor edge bruising, therefore very fine* *£80-£100*

**A. Prescott** served with the 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders during the Second Boer War and died of disease at Kroonstad, 28 December 1900.

- 518** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**5798 Pte W. Skipton. Worc: Regt**) *edge bruising, very fine* *£50-£70*

**519**



- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith (**5976 Pte. J. Donohoe, Rl. Irish Fus:**) *small cut to rim and light marks, otherwise good very fine* *£280-£320*

**Private J. Donohoe** was wounded at Farquhar's Farm, on Nicholson's Nek, on 30 October 1899, and died of his wounds on Nicholson's Nek on 5 November 1899.

- 
- 520** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State (**4028 Pte E. Whitehead, 1: L.N. Lanc: Regt**) *edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine* £140-£180
- 
- 521** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Belfast (**6127 Pte. W. Ley, Devon: Regt.**) *extremely fine* £80-£120  
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
- 
- 522** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg (**4782 Pte W. Jones, Welsh Regt**) *very fine* £140-£180  
**W. Jones** served with the 1st Battalion, Welsh Regiment during the Second Boer War, and was wounded in action at Paardeberg, 18 February 1900.
- 
- 523** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**Major J. A. Moggridge. S. Lanc: Regt**) together with a cast silver regimental badge with pin fitting to reverse, *the medal toned, good very fine (2)* £300-£360  
**John Antill Moggridge** was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the 40th South Lancashire Regiment on 13 August 1879; Lieutenant, 4 October 1879; Captain, 23 April 1887; Major, 27 March 1897; served in the South African War 1902; took part in operations in the Transvaal March to 31 May 1902 (Queen's Medal with 2 clasps). Brevet Colonel, retired.
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- 524** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**3158 Pte W. Smith, L'Pool: Regt**) *very fine* £160-£200  
**W. Smith** served with the 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment during the Second Boer War and was wounded in action at Helvetia, 21 December 1900.
- 
- 525** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**6579 Pte. G. Rosher, A. & S. Highrs.**) *some official corrections to impressed naming, nearly very fine* £80-£120
- 
- 526** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**3197 Pte. C. Mc'Kenna, Rl. Dub: Fus:**) *good very fine* £100-£140  
**Private C. Mc'Kenna** was reported missing at Colenso on 15 December 1899, and later released.  
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
- 
- 527** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (**Lieut. G. Berry. C.I. V.**) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280  
**Lieutenant G. Berry** served in the Mounted Infantry section of the City Imperial Volunteers.
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- 528** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**7040 Pte W. F. Huff. Lanc: Fus:**) *unofficial rivets between State and Date clasps, good fine* £60-£80
- 
- 529** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**4181 Pte. W. Ireland. 19th Hussars.**) together with 19th P.W.O. Hussars cap badge, *very fine (2)* £120-£160
- 
- 530** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Capt: A. E. Lloyd, Imp: Yeo:**) *nearly very fine* £160-£200  
Served with 21st (Cheshire) Company, 2nd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry.  
The two date clasps are not confirmed.



531



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**189321 A-B: A. Bowie, H.M.S: Doris**) *some unofficial rivets, overall contact wear and polishing, therefore good fine* £800-£1,000

The clasp for 'Wepener' was originally issued in error to 18 men from H.M.S. Doris, including Bowie whose original medal had 8 clasps. All these medals were recalled to have the 'Wepener' clasp removed and with one exception this was done, in Bowie's case on 16 December 1902 [coinciding with unofficial rivets]. Sold with copied medal roll extracts. Also entitled to 1914-15 Star trio.

532



**The Q.S.A. awarded to Sergeant W. J. Darling, 'Q' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, who fought in the famous action at Sannah's Post in which 'Q' Battery won no fewer than 4 Victoria Crosses**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (78913 Sgt. W. J. Darling, Q, B., R.H.A.) *suspension claw tightened, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £800-£1,000

*Provenance:* Jack Wadey Collection and with his typed label; Buckland Dix & Wood, September 1994.

**Sergeant William John Darling** fought in the famous action at Sannah's Post in which 'Q' Battery won no fewer than 4 Victoria Crosses. Darling, then a Bombardier, was second in command of 'B' Gun and, when his sergeant was wounded, is likely to have taken over command of his gun. In *The Times* of 14 January 1902, Darling is mentioned as being among those whose medal was presented by Lord Roberts at a special parade of 'Q' Battery in London.

Darling was born at Barrackpore, East India, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Woolwich on 19 April 1890. Appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery, he served abroad in India from January 1893 to November 1895. He was posted to "Q" Battery as a Gunner on 20 March 1896, was appointed acting Bombardier in September 1896, and confirmed in that rank on 7 October 1899. He served with "Q" Battery in South Africa from 9 December 1899 to 6 January 1902, having been promoted to Corporal in April 1900 and to Sergeant the following month. He was discharged as a Sergeant, having been found medically unfit for further service, on 7 December 1909.

Sold with copied discharge papers, medal roll extracts, roll of "Q" Battery officers and men present at Sannah's Post, and copy of *The Times* article of 14 January 1902.

533 Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (**7646 Pte. A. E. Pridmore, Yorks. L.I.**) *suspension claw re-pinned, good fine*

£100-£140

534



Transport 1899-1902, 2 clasps, S. Africa 1899-1902, China 1900 (**W. J. Nicholls.**) *nearly extremely fine* £800-£1,000

Confirmed on the roll as 3rd Engineer on board the S.S. *Formosa* for both clasps.

535 China 1900, no clasp (**Art. Engr. S. House, R.N., H.M.S. Rosario**) *minor edge bruising, file marks to surname, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

Approximately 109 medals, all without clasp, awarded to the Sloop H.M.S. *Rosario*, of which 9 were to Officers. The latest published transcript of the medal roll gives his name as 'S. Howse'.

536



China 1900, 1 clasp, Defence of Legations (**Pvte. C. Baker, R.M.L.I.**) *good very fine*

*£5,000-£7,000*

*Provenance:* Bought J. B. Hayward, March 1972.

78 clasps awarded to the Royal Marine Guard for the Defence of the Legations during the siege of Peking, 20 June to 14 August, 1900. Sold with copied medal roll extract and photocopy of the Royal Marines Legation Guard group photograph taken at Peking in 1900 and published in *The Globe and Laurel* with identification

537



Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia (**Lieut. F. J. C. Heffernan, R.A.M.C.**) high relief bust, officially engraved naming, *good very fine*

*£400-£500*

**Lieutenant Colonel Francis Joseph Christopher Heffernan, R.A.M.C.**, died from heat stroke, on July 16, 1917, on active service, in Mesopotamia. He entered the service in 1898, was promoted Captain in 1901, Major in 1910 and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1914. He had previously served in Mauritius, Central Africa, and India, and received a medal for active service on the Gambia, West Africa. He was severely wounded in November, 1916, on board a transport, by a Mohammedan Sepoy, who ran amok. At the time of his fatal illness he was in command of No. 2 British General Hospital at Kut-el- Amara. He was the eldest son of Mr. Mortimer Heffernan, Lowes Green, and is buried in Amara War Cemetery, Iraq.

Sold with copied m.i.c. which shows first service in Mesopotamia from 13 April 1917, and entitlement to British War and Victory Medals.

538



Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Aro 1901-1902 (**196751 A.B. W. Beddard, H.M.S. Thrush.**) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and rare*

*£400-£500*

*Provenance:* Spink N.C., February 1989.

Only 46 clasps for 'Aro 1901-1902' issued to the Royal Navy, all to the screw-gunboat *Thrush*.

**William Beddard** (alias Johnson) was born at Sculcoates, York, on 23 August 1882, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 27 November 1897, O. N. 196751. His record of service names him as 'Beddard alias Johnson'. He served aboard *Thrush*, successively as Boy 1st Class, Ordinary Seaman and Able Seaman, from December 1899 to May 1903, seeing service at the Cape of Good Hope (entitled to Q.S.A. without clasp, for which he also received a duplicate medal) and with the Aro Expeditionary Force. He died on 10 March 1905, on board H.M.S. *Triumph* whilst at sea from 'abscess of liver'. Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

539



Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1918 (**351471 Sjt. C. I. Richards, R. Fus.**) *good very fine and rare*

*£400-£500*

Sold with copied medal roll extract and m.i.c. which confirms A.G.S. and also 1914-15 Star trio for service in France from 27 October 1915.

540



Africa General Service 1902-56, 3 clasps, Gambia, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (**591 Pte. Faroma. 2nd C.A.R.**) high relief bust, *good very fine* £400-£500

541 Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Pte. E. E. Wyer, Lancs. & Yorks. Contg.**) *nearly very fine* £120-£160

542 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**8790 Pte. F. Barr 1st R. War. R.**) *small edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine* £80-£100

543



India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12 (**999 Pte. W. Shaw 1st Bn. Manchester Regt.**) *two edge bruises, otherwise good very fine and very rare* £400-£500

Approximately 40 clasps for Abor 1911-12 issued to British troops, including two to the Manchester Regiment, both men attached to the Indian Telegraph Department. Sold with confirmation.

544 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**9408 Sgt. E. Russell, 1-York R.**) *good very fine* £60-£80

545 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**391986 Tpr. J. Hunter, The Bays.**) *very fine* £100-£140  
Approximately 114 clasps issued to the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) for the Malabar operations.

546 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**3521741 Pte. T. McCarthy. Manch. R.**) *extremely fine* £80-£100

547 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (**800405 Gnr. F. Culley. R.A.**) *small official correction to regimental number, edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine* £120-£160

**F. Culley** served with the section of 58th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, that was attached to the Mohmand Blockhouse Line at Fort Shabkadr.

Approximately 83 single clasp 'Mohmand 1933' clasps awarded to the 58th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

548 India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Mahsud 1919-20 (**M-24648 C.Q.M.S. C. Gee, R.A.S.C.**) *nearly very fine* £120-£160

**C. Gee** served with 8 Motor Transport Company and is one of only 3 medals to the R.A.S.C. with these two clasps and is one of only 13 Mahsud clasps to the Corps.

**549 The 1914-15 Star awarded to Gunner T. Burke, Royal Marine Artillery, a veteran of the Battle of Dogger Bank, who was killed in action whilst serving with H.M.S. *Lion* at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916**1914-15 Star (R.M.A. 8487 Gr. T. Burke.) *extremely fine**£60-£80*

**Thomas Burke** was born in Oxford in May 1880. He enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery at Hull in October 1899. Burke advanced to Gunner in October 1900, and served with H.M.S. *Lion*, from 13 December 1913. He was present at the Battle of Dogger Bank, 24 January 1915; and the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, where the *Lion* served as the flagship of Admiral Beatty's Battlecruiser Fleet - she was hit a total of 14 times during the battle, including sustaining near-catastrophic damage to Q-turret, and suffered 99 dead and 51 wounded. Although mortally wounded, Major Francis Harvey, Royal Marines, the Q-turret gun commander, ordered the magazine and turret to be flooded, which although costing him his life saved the magazine from exploding, which would undoubtedly have sunk the ship; for his bravery and self sacrifice he was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross. Gunner Burke was killed in action at Jutland, and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied research.

**550**1914-15 Star (**1259 Pte. T. W. Horne. Ceylon Plr. R.C.**) *very fine, scarce to unit**£100-£140*

**Thomas Wardlaw Horne** was born in May 1886 and was educated at Harrow. He served during the Great War with the Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps in the Egyptian theatre of War from 17 November 1914, before being commissioned into the Seaforth Highlanders. The Harrow School Roll of Honour states: 'Second Lieutenant T. W. Horne, the only surviving son of Thomas Horne, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, and a cousin of General Lord Horne, was rubber planting in Ceylon when the War broke out. He was a member of the Ceylon Planters' Rifles and immediately volunteered for active service, and accompanied his Regiment to Egypt, where he was present at the attack on the Suez Canal. In April 1915 he was sent to Gallipoli, landing at Anzac Cove, and serving in the Peninsula till he was severely wounded in the following August. In 1916 he was given a Commission in the Seaforth Highlanders and served with them in Flanders, until fever caused his return to England. He then acted for some time as Musketry Instructor in Ireland, but returned to France in August 1917, and had only been a few days with his Regiment when he fell, leading his Platoon in the first wave of than attack near Ypres, on 22 August 1917. There were no survivors of his Company, which got to the enemy second line and was then surrounded.'

Horne was attached to the 8th Battalion when he was killed in action. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial.

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

**551 1914-15 Star (7401 Sjt. G. Sharp. E. Afr. P. Guard.) very fine, rare to unit***£80-£120*

**George Sharp** enlisted as a Sergeant in the East African Prison Guards on 28 August 1914 and served during the Great War in the East African theatre of War from that date. Subsequently transferring to the East African Unattached List, he was advanced Warrant Officer Class II.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and full medal roll for the East African Prison Guards, which confirms that only 19 1914-15 Stars were awarded to this unit.

**552 1914-15 Star (Sagh George Eff Ekmekjian. Med: Corps E.A.) minor official corrections, very fine, rare to unit***£80-£120*M.C. *London Gazette* 23 November 1916.

**George Effendi Ekmekjian** served during the Great War as a Saghkolaghasi (the equivalent of a Captain) in the Egyptian Army's Medical Corps, attached to the Intelligence Branch, in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 21 May 1915. For his services with the Intelligence Branch he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 25 September 1916) and was awarded the Military Cross.

Sold with copied research.

Note: The name 'Effendi' is more of an honorific, and means a man of high education and social standing.

**553 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (40424 Pte. J. Borland. E. York. R.; T2-12440 Dvr. J. Brush. A.S.C); Memorial Plaque (Alfred Albert Willard), with remnants of nail on reverse, generally good very fine or better (3)***£70-£90*

**James Borland** died on 23 February 1919, while serving with the 204th Field Company Royal Engineers; he was buried in the Glasgow Western Necropolis.

**John Brush** served during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 September 1915, and was awarded the Military Medal (*London Gazette* 27 October 1916).

**Alfred Albert Willard**, who was from St Peter's, Kent, enlisted in Maidstone, and served during the Great War with the Army Service Corps. He died on 3 July 1917 in the Balkan theatre of war, while serving with the 20th Stationery Hospital, and is buried in the Salonika (Lembet Road) Military Cemetery.

**554 British War Medal 1914-20 (B-549 W.O. Cl.II. J. C. R. Whiddington. S. of M.) nearly extremely fine, rare to unit***£80-£120*

**John Chilvers Reginald Whiddington** was born on 19 November 1876 and served during the Great War as Company Sergeant Major (Instructor) in the Corps of the School of Musketry. He proceeded to France on an Inspecting Tour in June 1918, for which he was entitled only to the British War Medal (not entitled to the Victory Medal). He died in London in 1953.

Sold with copied research including Medal Index card which confirms that this is his sole entitlement.

- 
- 555** British War Medal 1914-20 (**Dr. Naguib Bey Mahfouz.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £100-£140
- Naguib Bey Mahfouz** served during the Great War with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force's Medical Service, as a Doctor at the Kasr el Aini Hospital, Cairo. His Medal Index Card confirms that this is his full entitlement; he did not qualify for a Victory Medal.
- Although unconfirmed, it is probable that this man was Professor Naguib Bey (later Pasha) Mahfouz (1882-1974), who founded the first department of obstetrics and gynaecology in Egypt at the Kasr el Aini Hospital in 1904, and served as obstetrician and gynaecologist to the Egyptian Royal Family. Throughout the course of a distinguished career he was awarded numerous honours and Honorary Fellowships.
- Sold with copied Medal Index Card and other research.
- 
- 556** **The Victory Medal awarded to Lieutenant Colonel E. Darling, D Battery, 250th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry on the Western Front, wounded in action on four occasions, and taken prisoner of war, all during the Great War. He served during the Second War as Camp Commandant of Bridgend POW Camp - from which at least 70 German officers staged their 'great escape', 11 March 1945**
- Victory Medal 1914-19 (Capt. E. Darling.) *very fine* £60-£80
- M.C. *London Gazette* 11 May 1917:  
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He carried out a dangerous reconnaissance under very difficult conditions, and obtained most valuable information. He set a fine example of courage and determination.'
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 18 May 1917.
- Edwin Darling** was the son of R. A. Darling, a Master Mariner and Harbour Master at Tweedmouth and then at Amble. He resided at Gordon House, Amble, Northumberland, and served during the Great War as a Second Lieutenant with 1st Northumbrian Brigade, Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war from 14 April 1915. Darling's unit was re-designated the 250th Brigade, R.F.A. in May 1916, and he served with D Battery - the Howitzer Battery for the Brigade.
- Darling was presented with an illuminated scroll by the people of Amble in recognition of his gallantry on the Western Front. The presentation of which, as well as the details behind the award of his M.C., featured several times in *The Newcastle Journal* throughout May 1917:
- 'The Military Cross has been conferred upon Lieutenant Darling of Amble for carrying out a successful reconnaissance on the German retreat. He and one of his men crossed the Somme ahead of the infantry, and reconnoitred a large tract of country which was supposed to be occupied by the enemy. Lieutenant Darling has been three times wounded and is now in hospital in England.'
- Having fully recuperated (he is recorded as being wounded in action on four occasions during the Great War), Darling returned to the front only to be taken prisoner of war during the Third Battle of the Aisne, 27 May 1918. He was repatriated, 31 December 1918, and having advanced to Captain went on to serve in Russia, 3 July 1919 - 4 October 1919 and in India (entitled to India General Service 1908-35, with 'Waziristan 1921-24' clasp).
- Darling advanced to Major in March 1936, and served as a Senior Instructor at the Military College of Science up until September 1940. He advanced to Lieutenant Colonel in January 1943, and served as Camp Commandant at Bridgend POW Camp. Darling was present in this capacity when a 'Great Escape' of German POWs took place, 11 March 1945. On the latter date at least 70 German officers tunneled out of the camp, and whilst they were all recaptured some were recorded as making it as far as Birmingham and Southampton. The escape has featured in TV documentaries and several publications.
- Colonel Darling died in May 1949.
- Sold with extensive copied research.
- 
- 557** Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1936-1939, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**K.55404 A. J. Cox. Ch. Mech. 2, R. N.**) *light contact marks from star and a little polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £160-£200
- 
- 558** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (**10639 Pte. H. N. Phyll. L'pool R.**) *very fine, extremely rare to unit* £240-£280
- Harry N. Phyll** served with the Liverpool Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914 (entitled to a 1914 Star trio), and subsequently in South Persia.
- Sold with copied Medal Index Card which confirms entitlement to the above medal and clasp.
- 
- 559** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (**3234110 Pte. A. Stranachan Cameronians.**) *very fine* £60-£80
- 
- 560** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**410693. Tpr. C. V. McGregor. 5-Innis D.G.**) *small official correction to 'D. G.', very fine* £100-£120
- Only one squadron served in Palestine, attached to the 1st Royal Dragoons. Sold with copied medal roll extract and an article on their service in Palestine from the regimental journal.
- 
- 561** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**3052967 Tpr. G. O. Morell. The Greys**) *good very fine* £70-£90
- Sold with copied medal roll extract.
- 
- 562** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**4538105 Pte. J. A. Wilson. W. York. R.**) *good very fine* £60-£80
- 
- 563** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14449424 Cpl. G. Larkins. 4/7 D.G.**) *nearly very fine* £60-£80
- 
- 564** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14466210 L. Cpl. R. Lovell. 17/21 L.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
- Sold with copied nominal rolls from the regimental journal.

- 
- 565** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**7936867 Tpr. J. Kenny. 17/21 L.**) *good very fine* £100-£120  
**Trooper J. Kenny** was taken ill when serving with the regiment at Tiberias. He was taken to Haifa Military Hospital, where he died on 16 April 1948. His funeral took place at Haifa Military Cemetery with full military honours.
- 
- 566** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14967968 Rfn. R. T. Morrison. R.U.R.**) *minor edge nick, extremely fine* £70-£90  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.
- 
- 567** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**19055077 Rfn. W. E. Turner. R.U.R.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£120  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.
- 
- 568** General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**5181892 Rfn. R. Woodman. R.U.R.**); 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**22524805 Tpr. A. C. A. Prescott. R.A.C.**) *first good very fine, last nearly very fine (2)* £120-£160  
**Ronald Woodman** was born in Kingswood, Bristol in March 1912. He attested for the Worcestershire Regiment in May 1933, and served with the Regiment in China, 1934-36. Woodman served in India and then transferred to the Royal Armoured Corps in March 1941. He received parachute training and transferred to the Army Air Corps in September 1943, and served with the Royal Ulster Rifles in North West Europe, 15 June 1944 - 16 November 1945 (entitled to 1939-45 Star, France and Germany Star and Defence and War Medals). Woodman served with the Regiment in post-war Palestine.  
**Albert Charles Prescott** was born in Darjeeling, India in November 1927. He spent two years training as a Fitter with the R.A.F. from the age of 16, prior to subsequent service with the 15/19th Hussars, Northumberland Hussars, King's Dragoon Guards, Queen's Dragoon Guards, Shropshire Yeomanry, Pembrokeshire Yeomanry and the Army Air Corps. Prescott was discharged in July 1972. Both medals sold with copied service records.
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- 569** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**Lt. J. McM. Y. Mc.Colm R.A.M.C.**) *edge nicks, very fine* £70-£90
- 
- 570** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14490508 Sgt. D. A. H. Kettlewell RAEC.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £60-£80  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2007.
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- 571** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14108849 Pte. J. L. Fenton. A.C.C.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £40-£50
- 
- 572** *Family Group:*  
General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2) (**1901979 Sjt. F. Vasey. M.P.S.C.; Miss M. I. Vasey.**) latter in named card box of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £120-£160
- 
- 573** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14087233 Pte. D. P. James, Int. Corps**) *nearly extremely fine, scarce to unit* £200-£240  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, March 2011.  
**D. P. James** transferred to the Intelligence Corps in October 1946 from the General Service Corps. He was posted to Middle East Land Forces and served in the Headquarters Special Wireless Group. This unit operated Wireless Intercept Stations, which worked to the Middle East Central Bureau and Heliopolis just outside Cairo, which had the nickname "Little Bletchley." The Intelligence Corps soldiers were selected for their language qualifications and were limited in number.
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- 574** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**W.331326 Pte. H. M. Bathgate. A.T.S.**) *unit officially corrected, nearly extremely fine and scarce to a female recipient* £60-£80
- 
- 575** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**TJFF/7709 Pte. Hasan Z. Ali. TJFF**) *very fine* £80-£120
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- 576** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**TJFF/5514 Pte. Haigas. Misak Parseghian TJFF**) *polished, very fine* £80-£120
- 
- 577** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**5204. Jundi Awal Mohd. Ameen Yousef Arab Legion**) *number and 'Legion' re-impressed, edge bruise, good very fine* £60-£80
- 
- 578** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**23470231 Pte. J. Pentecost. Para.**) *very fine* £140-£180  
Served with the 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment for the Suez Crisis of 1956. Sold with copy medal roll.
- 
- 579** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (**4737077 Pte. C. W. Cook. Y. & L.R.**) *nearly very fine* £100-£120  
Sold with copied m.i.c. confirming both clasps and not entitled to W.W.I medals.

**580** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Cyprus, G.V.I.R. (**3062233 Rfn. A. Morris. Cameronians.**) *very fine* £80-£100

**581**



General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula, E.II.R. (**22288596 Sgt. M. B. Burgess, S.A.S.**) *initial 'B' corrected, edge bruising, very fine* £400-£500

**Mick B. Burgess** was a native of Warrington. He served in 17 Troop, D Squadron, 22 SAS. After service Burgess ran a pub in Warrington, and died in 2001.

Sold with photographic images of recipient.

**582** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Brunei, E.II.R. (**23301509 Gnr. E. Meyers. R.A.**) *second clasp loose on riband, very fine* £80-£120

**Ernest Meyers** was born in Marylebone in 1936, and enlisted in the Royal Artillery in 1956. He is believed to have served with the Malayan Scouts, 22 Special Air Service Regiment in Malaya before advancing to Warrant Officer and transferring to the Royal Corps of Transport. With the latter he served in an Air Despatch role before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in 1977, and advancing to Lieutenant in the same year.

**583** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Canal Zone (**3513573 L.A.C. G. A. V. McKernon R.A.F.**) with named card box of issue for 'Clasp to the GSM "Cyprus"', *nearly extremely fine* £200-£260

Leading Aircraftsman McKernon served in the 51st Motor Transport Squadron, Royal Air Force, during his Suez service from October 1951 to October 1954.

**584** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Near East (**23060455 Pte. D. Sutherland. R.S.**) *extremely fine* £80-£100

**585**



General Service 1918-62, 3 clasps, Malaya, Cyprus, Near East, E.II.R. (**23210694 Pte. E. Gallagher, Para**) *nearly extremely fine* £700-£900

Only a volunteer force of approximately 80 members of the Parachute Regiment served in Malaya with the S.A.S.

When serving in Egypt, it was reported in the July 1954 edition of *Pegasus*, that '... Ptes. Gallagher and Whiteside, also of "C" Company, shot and captured a native who was attempting to break into Pegasus Village.'

Sold with a photographic image of recipient, copied extracts from *Pegasus* and a listing of the Parachute Regiment Squadron in Malaya, 1955-57.

**586** India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**4387 Pte. A. J. Huntley. Green Howards.**) *edge bruises, otherwise very fine* £100-£120

**587** 1939-45 Star (3); Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star (2); Pacific Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (2); Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45 (3); War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, all unnamed, *good very fine or better* (16) £80-£120

**588** 1939-45 Star (2); Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (2); War Medal 1939-45 (3), all unnamed, *generally extremely fine* (12) £60-£80

**589** Air Crew Europe Star, *good very fine* £180-£220

590 Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany, *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

591



General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**838757 Tpr. Shaw A. G. NZSAS**) *polished, good very fine, rare to unit* £800-£1,000

**Alan Gordon Shaw** was recruited into the New Zealand Special Air Service and in February 1965 he was one of 40 men from the Regiment deployed to Borneo under the command of Major W. J. D. Meldrum to undertake reconnaissance missions, for which he received the General Service Medal.

592 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**22982958 Pte. D. J. Jones Para.**) *edge cut, very fine* £80-£100

Sold with hand-written note which states that the recipient was born in July 1939, and enlisted in the Army in May 1956. He was appointed a Bandsman in the Parachute Regiment the following year, and was discharged in June 1972.

593 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**Lt G W Reeve Int Corps**) *very fine* £140-£180

**Guy Walford Reeve** was born in December 1960, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Intelligence Corps in December 1978. He advanced to Lieutenant in December 1980, and retired as Major in November 1994.

594



General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Mine Clearance - Gulf of Suez (**Ck E T Talbot D155855E RN**) *good very fine, rare* £1,000-£1,200

250 clasps were awarded to the Royal Navy for 'Operation Harling' - mine clearance from the Gulf of Suez, 15 August-15 October 1984.

**E. T. Talbot** served with H.M.S. *Kirkliston* (Mine Counters Vessel).

595 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Kuwait (**24849984 Pte A J Mulholland KOSB**) *officially renamed, very fine* £120-£160

596 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, N. Iraq & S. Turkey (**24803312 Spr G Poulter RE**) *good very fine* £300-£400

597 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, N. Iraq & S. Turkey (**24102998 L/Bdr. A. Smith RA**) *mounted as worn, good very fine* £120-£160

598 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Kuwait, Northern Ireland (**24872342 Tpr T Wilkinson 5 Innis DG**) *good very fine* £280-£320

**Timothy Wilkinson** was born in August 1966, and enlisted in the 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards in April 1989. He served as a tank driver, and was deployed as one of 5 officers and 70 other ranks of the Regiment during Operation *Granby*, April - June 1991. Wilkinson then served on a three month tour of Northern Ireland, from January 1992. He was discharged in July of the same year.

Sold with copied research.





**The rare and significant Sea Harrier pilot's South Atlantic Medal awarded to Lieutenant Commander R. V. Frederiksen, Fleet Air Arm, Royal Navy, who was mentioned in despatches for his services with 800 Naval Air Squadron during the Falklands War: launching from H.M.S. *Hermes* early on 1 May 1982, the opening day of British operations on the Islands, he led the surprise raid on Goose Green airfield, destroying or damaging at least three Argentine planes; later, on 21 May, he shot down a Dagger single-seat fighter over West Falkland with a Sidewinder missile and the following day strafed and wrecked an enemy patrol boat. Described as the 'epitome of professionalism', he was twice awarded the Queen's Commendation for Services in the Air and went on to enjoy a distinguished career as a squadron commander and test pilot**

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette and M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt Cdr R V Frederiksen RN HMS *Hermes*) with the recipient's two awards to denote Queen's Commendations for Valuable Service in the Air (1 bronze oak leaf and 1 spray of silver oak leaves), *one edge bruise otherwise nearly extremely fine* **£12,000-£15,000**

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 October 1982:

'In recognition of service during the operations in the South Atlantic'

The original recommendation states: 'Lieutenant Commander Fredericksen has played a key role in the battle of the Falkland Isles. On 1st May 1982, he led an attack on the airstrip at Goose Green settlement, which was fiercely defended by heavy anti-aircraft ground fire and subsequently resulted in the loss of two Harriers. He flew over 50 operational missions and a greater number of hours on air defence than any other pilot on H.M.S. *Hermes*. In one sortie he destroyed one Skyhawk and aggressively engaged the second aircraft until his missiles and guns were expended. Lieutenant Commander Fredericksen's courage and cheerful determination in conditions of great stress have been an excellent example to all the aircrew and are in the highest traditions of the Service. He is highly commended for his contribution to Operation Corporate.'

Q.C.V.S.A. *London Gazette*s 31 December 1977 and 11 June 1994.

**Rodney Vincent Frederiksen** was born in South Shields on 7 April 1947, the son of a Wireless Officer in the Danish Merchant Navy who had moved to England. He was educated at St. Aidan's Grammar School, Sunderland, and joined the Royal Navy in 1966, beginning his operational career in 1970 as a Sea Vixen pilot with 893 Naval Air Squadron in H.M.S. *Hermes*. Transferring to 899 Squadron, he flew the Phantom jet fighter-bomber from the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Eagle* in the early 1970s before attending the central flying school at R.A.F. Little Rissington in 1973, the following year becoming a Qualified Flying Instructor. In 1977, having been described in his flying assessment as the 'epitome of professionalism', Frederiksen was selected for No. 36 Fixed Wing Course at the Empire Test Pilot's School, and for the next five years he was a Test Pilot at R.A.F. Boscombe Down. During this period his logbook records hundreds of hours flown on a wide variety of aircraft including the Hunter, Jaguar, Lightning and Hawk to name but a few, and he was awarded his first Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air in connection with this work in 1977. Notably, his first Harrier flight came on 25 September 1978 and he logs a solo pre-view flight in a Sea Harrier on 2 May 1979. Flying Sea Harriers exclusively from June 1980 as part of 800 Naval Air Squadron, he was still testing at Boscombe Down when jump jets of his squadron were landing on H.M.S. *Hermes* on 4 April 1982 in preparation for the journey to the Falkland Islands. Inveigling himself aboard, Frederiksen was welcomed by his fellow 800 Squadron pilots under Lieutenant-Commander Andy Auld and a month later was in the thick of war.

On 1 May 1982 *Hermes* entered the 200 nautical mile Total Exclusion Zone which Britain had declared around the Falkland Islands and moved into a position 95 miles east-north-east of the capital Port Stanley, ready to launch all 12 of her Sea Harrier aircraft for attacks on Stanley Airport (nine aircraft) and Goose Green (three aircraft). Frederiksen, in Sea Harrier ZA191, led the latter group of three (Tartan Section) off the *Hermes* 'ski-jump' at 10.56, a mission later recounted by Jeffrey Ethell and Alfred Price in *Air War South Atlantic*:

'While the attack on Port Stanley airfield was in progress, Lieutenant Commander 'Fred' Frederiksen led his three Harriers southwards down Falkland Sound before running in to attack Goose Green airfield from north-west. Approaching fast and very low, the raiders achieved almost complete surprise at their target. As the aircraft pulled up to begin their bombing runs one of the pilots saw the muzzle flashes of small arms fire aimed at them, but that was the sole reaction from the ground. The Sea Harriers released their bombs and were clear before the defenders could bring heavier weapons to bear. As they swept in one of the Pucarás had been preparing to take off, and the exploding cluster bombs wrecked the aircraft, killing the pilot and six ground crew.'

By 11.55 'Tartan Section' had landed on *Hermes* unscathed. The safe return of all the Harriers of 800 Squadron giving rise to BBC Reporter Brian Hanrahan's oft-quoted phrase "I counted them all out and I counted them all back". Overall the two attacks were considered very successful with no losses on the British side, while a Sea Harrier photo-reconnaissance flight later the same day revealed five damaged Pucarás on the Goose Green airfield in addition to the one destroyed.

Over the next 18 days, Frederiksen flew a further 13 Combat Air Patrols from *Hermes* before the British landings in San Carlos Water on 21 May. Provoking a strong reaction from the Argentine Airforce, this was a day of fierce aerial combat with an estimated nine enemy aircraft shot down; unsurprisingly it was also Frederiksen's busiest day of the war. On his first sortie that day, Frederiksen and Lieutenant M. Hale of 800 Squadron gave chase to six Argentine Daggars (the Israeli version of the French Dassault Mirage 5 multirole fighter) which had just attacked H.M. ships *Broadside*, *Argonaut* and *Antrim* in San Carlos Sound with 1,000lb bombs.



Catching sight of their faster adversaries they gave chase, Hale recalled 'we picked them up visually as they were coming down the Lafonia side of the Sound, just over land at low level and running out at high speed. I was the nearer to them. I dropped in behind the left hand man in their formation and got a good missile lock. The range was a bit on the high side but I decided to give it a try and launched a Sidewinder.' His missile exploded short of its intended victim and the two Sea Harriers, unable to close the range and short of fuel, broke off the chase and returned to the carrier. That afternoon, however, on his second Combat Air Patrol of the day, Frederiksen had more success:

'Lieutenant Commander 'Fred' Frederiksen and Lieutenant Andy George of No. 800 Squadron were on patrol when one of the first of the new raiding forces came in: four Daggers of Gruppo 6 led by Captain Horacio Gonzalez. The raiders had been seen on radar before they descended to low altitude west of the Falklands, however, and directed by *Brilliant* Frederickson and George headed west to intercept them. Meanwhile the low-flying raiders had headed south-east from Jason Island, and after making a landfall at King George Bay on West Falkland they swung on to a north-easterly heading to take them through a gap in the high ground towards their target.

As the Daggers crossed the coast Frederiksen, by then over Chartres Settlement at 2,500 feet, caught sight of them three miles away to the right; at the time he thought the aircraft to be Skyhawks. 'I put Andy George into one mile trail on me to keep an eye open for any escorts that might be behind them as we accelerated and I went in behind the left-hand element. Having checked there were no escorts, Andy went for the right-hand element. I went for the tail man in the left element; there was no sign that they had seen me...' The tail man in the left element was Lieutenant Hector Luna, who recalled: 'We were about four minutes from the target and flying very low; I could see the peaks of the mountains covered by cloud as we flew down the valley between them. And at that moment I saw a Sea Harrier turning above me. I tried to advise my leader but my radio malfunctioned. Then I looked in my mirror and saw a second Harrier behind me fire a missile - I could see the flame clearly.' The Sidewinder, fired by Frederiksen, struck the Dagger at the rear and Luna started to lose control. Instinctively he pulled on the stick to gain height before ejecting but, probably because the control surfaces on the rear of one of the wings had been damaged by the explosion, the fighter-bomber immediately lurched into a violent roll. Luna had no time to consider the matter further, he pulled the ejection-seat handle. A split second after the pilot emerged from his aircraft the Dagger smashed into the ground, and Luna could feel the blast of the impact. Immediately afterwards he was dumped on the ground hard, pieces of flaming wreckage falling around him. He had a dislocated arm and a sprained knee and so, after releasing his parachute, had to crawl clear of what, not many seconds earlier, had been a fighter-bomber.

Frederiksen saw the aircraft smash into the ground in front of him, and as it did so he came within gun range of the element leader and opened fire with his 30mm cannon, though without seeing any hits. Meanwhile the Daggers, hugging the ground as their pilots endeavoured to avoid the cloud-covered mountains, went into a turn to the left. Frederiksen immediately pulled right, away from the fighter-bomber he had been following: if he continued his attack he knew the right-hand element of the enemy force would swing round on to his tail. Once out of the potential trap he pulled left again and loosed off the rest of his cannon shells at the right-hand element. 'I was in a high G turn at very low altitude and I couldn't claim any hits. The last I saw of them they were continuing their turn to the left, going into cloud.' As the rest of the Daggers let down beneath cloud on the other side of the high ground it was clear one of their comrades was missing; at the time they thought Luna had flown into a hillside. Surprisingly, none of their pilots had seen the Sea Harriers. Shaken by the apparent sudden death of one of their number, the remainder pressed on grimly towards the target area.' (*ibid*)

The following day Frederiksen, once again paired with Lieutenant Mike Hale, launched from *Hermes* at dawn for the first air patrol of the day. Approaching Goose Green, they sighted the Coast Guard patrol boat *Rio Iguazu* on its way up Choiseul Sound, carrying field guns and ammunition to reinforce the Argentine defences. The pair dived on the boat, strafed it with 30mm cannon, and left it burning. Later it was seen aground among the kelp in Button Bay, still burning, having been abandoned by its crew.

Completing more hours on air defence than any other pilot flying from H.M.S. *Hermes*, Frederiksen undertook 55 Combat Air Patrols during the conflict, as well as bombing missions over Goose Green and Port Stanley. For his services in the South Atlantic he was Mentioned in Despatches.

After the Falklands War, Frederiksen returned to Boscombe Down, flight testing an updated Sea Harrier, armed with the Sea Eagle air-to-surface missile. From 1985 until 1988 he commanded 800 Naval Air Squadron himself, flying from the carrier H.M.S. *Illustrious*. On one occasion being reprimanded after faulty navigation equipment took him close to Murmansk, a scrape which earned him the nickname 'Red Fred'. In 1988 he passed the Naval Staff course, but disliked the desk-bound environment and the following year he joined B.A.E., in order to continue flying, serving as a Test Pilot at Dunsfold. There he test-flew improved marks of Harrier, until, when armed with the latest AMRAAM, it became Britain's most effective air defence fighter. Remaining in the role until 1994, his second Q.C.V.S.A. was gazetted in June of that year (Rodney Vincent Frederiksen, Sea Harrier Project Pilot, British Aerospace Defence Limited). Between 1995 and 1997 he was based in Dabolim, Goa, where he helped to train Indian naval pilots to fly their Harriers and later he also trained Indonesian pilots to fly the Hawk, before his last job in 2003, teaching on the simulator at 208 Squadron at R.A.F. Valley, Wales. He was a popular leader who commanded respect, was 'as fun to fly with as to crash in the bar' who showed concern for his men and who passed on his love of flying to all his students.

Frederiksen died on 27 September 2009, and fittingly his last 'take off' was marked by a flypast. As one mourner at his funeral remarked:

'Good weather did allow the flypasts. At the precise moment Fred's coffin arrived outside his house, with family and friends gathered in the street to meet him, a GR9 Tornado fighter-bomber from 800 Sqn (NSW) passed directly overhead. The timing was perfect to the second - as you would no doubt expect. A few moments later a Typhoon Eurofighter from Warton, with two hawks from NFSF(FW) in Vic, also flew over. Once overhead the Hawks peeled off smartly into echelon as the typhoon plugged in the carrots and pulled into the vertical. The Hawks, resplendent in their Fly Navy 100 livery, then returned for a final slow pass before departing. It was a most fitting tribute, and all who were present were incredibly moved.'

Sold with the following original items and documents:

The recipient's three Flying Log Books covering the period March 1968 (training flights in Chipmunks) to December 1987 (Sea Harriers); his riband bar in original box of issue and related miniature South Atlantic 1982 medal and cloth wings; his original Mentioned in Despatches certificate; his Q.C.V.S.A. certificate, dated 31 December 1977; his officer's cap with cloth and metal badge; two Royal Navy Lieutenant Commander (Air Branch) epaulettes; Royal Navy cloth and metal peaked cap badge; metal tankard engraved 'Lt Cdr Rod Frederiksen 809 Squadron July - December 1982; two hard back books - 'Falklands the Air War' by Burden, Draper, Rough and Smith, and 'Air War South Atlantic' by Ethell and Price; and an album containing a quantity of high quality original photographs of the recipient at various stages of his career, including during and shortly after the Falklands conflict, a copy of the *London Gazette*, 11 October 1982, containing the recipient's M.I.D. announcement, various certificates relating to flying and other qualifications, and a quantity of invitations, articles and ephemera.

Sold also with a print of an original painting, oil on canvas, by the artist Jack Froelich, of Petersfield, depicting the moment Frederiksen launched his Sidewinder air-to-air missile to bring down the Argentinean jet, San Carlos Water, 21 May 1982, entitled 'Is this a Dagger which I see before me?', mounted in a glazed display frame.

600



South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**Mne S Jacques P040796F RM**) nearly extremely fine *£700-£900*

**Stephen Jacques** was a native of Hull. He served with K Company, 42 Commando during the Falklands War, and the Operation *Corporate* Field Record Office Casualty list states 'Shell Shock' in reference to his service there. K Company were engaged in the Battle for Mount Harriet, 11/12 June 1982. Jacques died six months later, aged 18, whilst on ski exercise in Norway - one of a number of 42 Commando men caught in a freak blizzard.

Sold with photographic images of recipient, copied research - including a copy of a letter sent to the recipient's widow from Lieutenant General Sir Stuart Pringle, Commandant General Royal Marines.

# A Collection of Queen's South Africa Medals to the Royal Navy

- 
- 601** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**H. Lane. A.B. H.M.S. Barracouta**) small impressed naming, *good very fine*  
*£80-£120*
- 
- 602** *Pair: Stoker G. H. Lamble, Royal Navy*  
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (G. H. Lamble, Sto: H.M.S. Barrosa) small impressed naming; British War Medal 1914-20 (278269 G. H. Lamble. Mech. R.N.) *light contact marks, very fine (2)*  
*£120-£160*  
Approximately 158 medals awarded to H.M.S. Barrosa.  
**George Henry Lamble** was born in Marlborough on 4 February 1874, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker on 29 October 1894. He served in H.M.S. Barrosa from 31 July 1897 to 14 May 1901, and was advanced Mechanician on 1 January 1909, being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 12 November of that year. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. Orion and Vivid II, and was shore pensioned on 21 February 1919.
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- 603** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**E. J. Richards, A.B., H.M.S. Beagle.**) large impressed naming, *second letter of ship double struck, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine*  
*£100-£140*  
Approximately 127 medals awarded to H.M.S. Beagle.
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- 604** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**180874 Ql: Sig: J. Mc'Elligott, H.M.S. Doris**) large impressed naming, *edge bruising, nearly very fine*  
*£140-£180*  
**John McElligott** was born in Plymouth on 21 January 1879 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 25 July 1894. Advanced Signalmen on 21 January 1897, he served in H.M.S. Doris from 18 November 1897 to 31 May 1901. He served during the Great War mainly on the books of various shore based establishments, and was shore pensioned on 14 August 1919.
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- 605** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**J. Ford. Pte. R.M., H.M.S. Dwarf.**) large impressed naming, *very fine*  
*£100-£140*  
*Provenance:* Buckland, Dix & Wood, December 1992.  
Approximately 176 medals awarded to H.M.S. Dwarf.
- 
- 606** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**H. R. Sanderson, Writer. H.M.S. Fearless**) small impressed naming, *edge nicks, very fine*  
*£100-£140*  
Approximately 145 medals awarded to H.M.S. Fearless.
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- 607** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**W. D. Taylerson, Sig. Boy., H.M.S. Forte.**) large impressed naming, *edge bruise, light pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine*  
*£80-£120*  
**William Dan Coningsby Taylerson** was born in Hackney, London, on 28 November 1884, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 29 January 1900. He served in H.M.S. Forte from 9 April 1902 to 16 February 1905, and was advanced Signalmen on 29 November 1902. Advanced Petty Officer Telegraphist on 17 January 1908, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. Lowestoft, was advanced Chief Petty Officer on 19 January 1917, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 13 December of that year. He was shore pensioned on 9 January 1922.
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- 608** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**J. H. Duncan, E.R.A. 3Cl., H.M.S. Gibraltar.**) large impressed naming, *polished and worn, good fine*  
*£80-£120*
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- 609** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**J. Foster, Pte. R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Magicienne**) small impressed naming, *light contact marks, very fine*  
*£100-£140*
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- 610** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**J. Hunter, E.R.A., 4Cl., H.M.S. Magpie.**) large impressed naming, *edge nicks, good very fine*  
*£140-£180*  
Just 89 Queen's South Africa Medals were awarded to the ship's company of H.M.S. Magpie, 75 of them without clasp.

611



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein (143807. A.B. T. Fido. H.M.S. "Monarch") engraved naming, *good fine* £300-£400

**Thomas Fido** was born at Langport, Somerset, on 4 July 1872, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 20 December 1887. Advanced Able Seaman on 1 August 1892, he joined H.M.S. *Monarch* on 26 January 1897, and served in her during the Boer War. He died from enteric fever at Bloemfontein on 17 May 1900.

612 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (J. L. Maxwell, Ch. E.R.A., 2Cl., H.M.S. *Naiad*.) large impressed naming, *surname partially officially corrected, contact marks, nearly very fine* £80-£120  
Provenance: Buckland, Dix & Wood, June 1991.

613 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (W. H. Cecil, Ord. H.M.S. *Niobe*) small impressed naming, *good very fine* £80-£120

614 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (E. Lyons, Sto., H.M.S. *Partridge*) small impressed naming, *minor edge bruising and light scratches to obverse field, otherwise very fine* £100-£140  
Approximately 161 medals awarded to H.M.S. *Partridge*.

615 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (C. A. Sneyd, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. *Pearl*.) large impressed naming, *very fine* £140-£180

Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.

Approximately 203 medals awarded to H.M.S. *Pearl*.

**C. Albert Sneyd** was born in Hackney, London, on 18 January 1881, and was a doll maker before joining the Royal Marines on 28 December 1898. He was discharged on 20 January 1911 on completion of his 12 year engagement, and enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve at Chatham on 21 January 1911. He was mobilised in August 1914 to serve at the Chatham Headquarters until joining the S.S. *Channel Queen* in April 1915. He transferred to H.M.S. *President III* in November 1915 for service with defensively armed merchant ships, and continued to serve in this capacity until demobilised on 26 March 1919.

616 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (T. Rowe, Sto., H.M.S. *Pelorus*) small impressed naming, *light contact marks, very fine* £100-£140  
Approximately 229 medals awarded to H.M.S. *Pelorus*.

617



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein (174407. Sto: G. West. H.M.S. *Powerful*.) engraved naming, *extremely fine* £500-£700

Only 28 four-clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Powerful*, all but one with this combination of clasps.

**George West** was born in Gravesend, Kent, on 11 December 1871, and joined the Royal Navy on 1 July 1893. He served in H.M.S. *Powerful* from 15 September 1899 to 8 June 1900, before purchasing his discharge on 30 May 1901.

618 *Pair: Chief Engine Room Artificer J. Wright, Royal Navy*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (J. Wright, Ch: E.R.A. H.M.S. *Racoon*) small impressed naming; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (132385 John Wright, Ch. E.R.A., H.M.S. *Pembroke*.) *good very fine (2)* £160-£200

Approximately 178 medals awarded to H.M.S. *Racoon*.

**John Wright** was born in Ipswich, Suffolk, on 28 April 1859, and joined the Royal Navy on 28 April 1885. Advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer on 1 February 1897, he served in H.M.S. *Racoon* from 1 February 1898 to 6 July 1901. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 April 1906, and was shore pensioned on 8 May 1907.

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- 619** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**A. G. Rowland. Lg. Sean. H.M.S. Rambler.**) small impressed naming, *minor edge bruise, good very fine* *£100-£140*  
 Approximately 110 medals awarded to H.M.S. *Rambler*.
- 
- 620** *Three: Leading Seaman H. T. Phillips, Royal Navy*  
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (W. [sic] T. Phillips, A.B., H.M.S. *Rattler*.) large impressed naming; British War and Victory Medals (182412 H. T. Phillips. L.S. R.N.) *one digit of number on BWM officially corrected, good very fine (3)* *£200-£240*  
*Provenance:* Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.  
 Just 76 Queen's South Africa Medals were awarded to the ship's company of H.M.S. *Rattler*, all of them without clasp.  
**Harry Thomas Phillips** was born in Godalming, Surrey, on 13 December 1878, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 25 January 1895. Promoted Able Seaman on 16 May 1899, he served in H.M.S. *Rattler* from 27 February 1901 to 18 September 1903, and was promoted Leading Seaman on 15 November 1904. He was shore discharged on 24 June 1905, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. He was recalled for Great War service on 14 December 1915, and was shore demobilised on 15 May 1919.
- 
- 621** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**193643 J. E. Wallis, A.B., H.M.S. Redbreast**) small impressed naming, *contact marks, nearly very fine* *£100-£140*  
*Provenance:* Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 1996.  
 Just 83 Queen's South Africa Medals were awarded to the ship's company of H.M.S. *Redbreast*, all of them without clasp.  
**James Edward Wallis** was born in Madron, Cornwall, on 1 July 1881, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 13 May 1897. Advanced Able Seaman on 17 September 1899, he served in H.M.S. *Redbreast* from 19 March 1900 to 22 August 1903, and was promoted Leading Seaman on 6 December 1901. Advanced Petty Officer 1st Class on 1 April 1904, he was promoted to Acting Boatswain on 18 August 1914.
- 
- 622** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**T. Sellen, Ch: Sto: H.M.S. Sappho**) small impressed naming, *good very fine* *£100-£140*  
**Thomas Sellen** was born in Rochester, Kent, on 11 May 1862, and joined the Royal Navy on 13 January 1883. Advanced Chief Stoker on 28 October 1895, he served in H.M.S. *Sappho* from 18 August to 18 September 1900. Shore pensioned on 15 June 1903, he was recalled for Great War service on 2 August 1914, and served in various shore based establishments, until being shore demobilised on 22 April 1919.
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- 623** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**W. Long. Siglmn: H.M.S. Sybille**) small impressed naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* *£80-£120*
- 
- 624** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**W. Wingate, Ch: Sto: H.M.S. Tartar**) small impressed naming, *good very fine* *£100-£140*  
 Approximately 195 medals awarded to H.M.S. *Tartar*.  
**William Wingate** was born in Barking, London, on 10 July 1860, and joined the Royal Navy on 20 August 1878. Advanced Leading Stoker on 1 January 1895, he served in H.M.S. *Tartar* from 19 May 1898 to 7 March 1901, and was promoted Chief Stoker on 3 March 1899. He was shore pensioned on 16 July 1901, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. He was recalled for Great War service on 2 August 1914, and served in H.M.S. *Brilliant* from 1 April to 23 September 1915, with the rest of the War spent borne on the books of H.M.S. *Pembroke II*. He was shore demobilised on 4 March 1919.
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- 625** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**W. H. Fitch, Sto., H.M.S. Terpsichore.**) large impressed naming, *very fine* *£120-£160*  
**William Henry Fitch** was born in London on 15 January 1874, and joined the Royal Navy on 2 February 1893. He served in H.M.S. *Terpsichore* from 6 February 1901 to 7 February 1905, and was advanced Stoker 1st Class on 1 July 1906. He died of septic poisoning in the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, on 5 January 1916, whilst still in service, and is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone in Plymouth (Ford Park) Cemetery.
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- 626** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**J. Caleiro, Dom., H.M.S. Thetis**) small impressed naming, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* *£80-£120*

# A Collection of Queen's South Africa Medals for the Defence of Kimberley, Ladysmith and Mafeking

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- 627** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Paardeberg (**6 Tpr: J. Bevan. Kimberley Lt. Horse**) *good very fine and a scarce combination of clasps* £240-£280
- James Bevan** served in the Bechuanaland Rebellion in 1897 (entitled to a Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal with clasp), and subsequently during the Boer War with the Kimberley Light Horse.
- 
- 628** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (**77147 Bomb: F. G. J. W. Marshall, 23rd. W.D., R.G. A.**) *edge nicks, good very fine* £200-£240
- Provenance:* Glendining's, March 1989; Dix Noonan Webb, September 2013.
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- 629** *Pair: Private J. S. Robertson, Diamond Field Artillery, who was killed in action at Klip Drift on 7 March 1902*  
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (195 Gnr: J. S. Robertson [sic]. Diamond Fields Art.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', unnamed as issued, *lacking integral top riband bar, traces of lacquer, good very fine (2)* £400-£500
- Provenance:* Christie's, July 1988.
- John Samuel Robertson**, an Overseer at De Beers, served in the Cape Mounted Rifles from 1875 to 1887 (entitled to a Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal with clasp Basutoland), and in the Umtali Rifles from 1896-97. He attested for the Diamond Field Artillery on 25 September 1899, and was killed in action at Klip Drift on 7 March 1902.
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- 630** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**4788 Pte. A. Hedger, 1st. L.N. Lanc. Regt.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £180-£220
- Provenance:* Glendining's, May 1980.
- 
- 631** *Pair: Private W. J. Spence, Kimberley Volunteer Regiment, who was taken Prisoner of War at Zoutlief on 16 September 1901*  
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (397 Pte. W. J. Spence. Kimberley Vol: Regt.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', unnamed as issued, *lacking integral top riband bar, good very fine (2)* £400-£500
- W. J. Spence** attested for the Kimberley Volunteer Regiment and served with them during the Boer War at the Defence of Kimberley. Discharged on 4 July 1901, he subsequently joined the Cape Police Special Contingent, and was taken Prisoner of War at Zoutlief on 16 September 1901.
- 
- 632** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (**Pte. T. Hopper. Kimberley Town Gd:**) *edge bruise, nearly very fine* £200-£240
- Provenance:* Spink, December 1983.
- T. Hopper** served during the Defence of Kimberley in No. 1 Section, Kimberley Town Guard, at Mandy Fort.
- 
- 633** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (**613 Pte. W. G. J. Wardle. Cape Police.**) *edge nicks, nearly very fine* £200-£240
- William George James Wardle** served with the Cape Police in the Bechuanaland Rebellion in 1897 (entitled to a Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal with clasp), and then with the Cape Police Dismounted Branch during the Defence of Kimberley, on barrier and redoubt duties.
- 
- 634** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**D. G. Winton, Gnr. Natal Naval Vols:**) *good very fine* £200-£240
- 
- 635** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**3591 Pte. J. Connor. 4th. Dgn: Gds:**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, rare to unit* £400-£500
- J. Connor** attested for the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, and served during the Boer War attached to the 5th Dragoon Guards.  
*Note:* The 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards were not present as a unit at the Defence of Ladysmith.
- 
- 636** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**3949 Pte. J. Baird, 5th. Dragoon Guards**) *light contact marks, good very fine* £300-£400

637



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith (**2854 Serjt. H. Webb. 4th. Hussars.**) *nearly extremely fine, rare to unit* £400-£500

**H. Webb** served with the 4th Hussars in South Africa during the Boer War, and was one of three men of the regiment attached to the hospital for nursing duties. He died of dysentery at Ladysmith on 24 January 1900.

*Note:* The 4th Hussars were not present as a unit at the Defence of Ladysmith.

638 *Pair:* **Private C. Crosby, 5th Lancers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4864. Pte. Crosby. 5/Lcprs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4864 Pte. C. Crosby. 5th. Lancers.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £300-£400

639 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**3928 Pte. R. Tustin. 11th. Hussars**) *good very fine, rare to unit* £240-£280

**F. Tustin** attested for the 11th Hussars and served in South Africa during the Boer War attached to the 5th Dragoon Guards. He was taken Prisoner of War near Wolmaranstad on 24 July 1901, and was subsequently released.

*Note:* The 11th Hussars were not present as a unit at the Defence of Ladysmith.

640 *Pair:* **Private H. Quick, 18th Hussars**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (4699, Pte. C. [sic] Quick, 18/Hrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4699 Pte. H. Quick. 18th. Hussars) £240-£280

641 *Four:* **Private F. Holder, 19th Hussars**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (3981 Pte. F. Holder. 19/Hrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3981 Pte. F. Holder. 19th. Hussars.) *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine (2)* £240-£280

642 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**552 Tpr: P. P. Lang. Natal Carbnrs:**) *very fine* £140-£180

**P. P. Lang** served with the Natal Carbineers during the Boer War from 29 September 1899 to 31 May 1902.

643 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**336 Tpr: W. S. Alborough. Border M.R.**) *edge nick, good very fine* £140-£180

**W. S. Alborough** subsequently served with the Border Mounted Rifles as a Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant during the Natal Rebellion 1906 (entitled to Medal and clasp).

644 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between fourth and fifth clasps* (**Lieut. A. Brockie. Johan. M.R.**) *officially re-impressed naming, suspension claw tightened/ possibly re-riveted, edge bruising, fine* £120-£160

645 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek (**318 Tpr: J. Donaldson. Natal M.R.**) *small test cut to edge, good very fine* £300-£400

646 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith (**527 Serjt: H. C. Benson. Imp: Lt. Horse**) *extremely fine* £160-£200

**Hawtry Cecil Benson** served with the 1st Battalion, Imperial Light Horse in South Africa during the Boer War, and died of wounds at Elandslaagte on 7 December 1899.



647



*Pair: Trooper A. J. S. Boyle, Natal Police, later Captain, Royston's Horse*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (1788 Tpr: A. J. S. Boyle. Natal Police); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Capt. A. J. S. Boyle. Roystons Horse) engraved naming, edge nick to latter, light contact marks, good very fine (2) £300-£400

648 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between fourth and fifth clasps (30578 Gnr: J. Reason, 13/Bty: R.F.A.) unit partially officially corrected as usual to this Battery, nearly very fine* £200-£240

649 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith (92599 Dvr: A. Bennett, 21st. Bty: R.F.A.) *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

650 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (87455 Dvr: A. Jones, 42nd. Bty: R.F.A.) *good very fine* £200-£240

651 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (99991 Gnr: P. Smith, 53rd. Bty: R.F.A.) *traces of lacquer, worn in parts, good fine* £140-£180

**P. Smith** attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with the 53rd Battery in South Africa during the Boer War. He died of enteric fever at Ladysmith on 20 March 1900.

652 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith (20561 Gnr. E. Driver. 67th. Bty., R.F.A.) *recipient's first initial obliterated, edge bruising and traces of acid cleaning, nearly very fine* £100-£140

**R. E. Driver** attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with the 67th Battery in South Africa during the Boer War. He died of dysentery at Ladysmith on 1 March 1900.

653 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between fifth and sixth clasps (13896 Dr: M. Cheney, 69: B, R.F.A.) minor edge bruising, very fine* £120-£160

654 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (96350 Bomb. Cr. Mr. F. Leigh, R.F.A.) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

**F. Leigh** attested for the Royal Field Artillery, and served as a Bombardier Collarmaker with the Ammunition Column in South Africa during the Boer War. He died of enteric fever at Ladysmith on 10 March 1900.

655 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (95110 Gnr: P. Fay, 10th. M.B., R.G.A.) *pawn broker's mark to obverse field, nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

**P. Fay** attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery, and served with the 10th Mountain Battery in South Africa during the Boer War. He died of enteric fever at Ladysmith on 31 January 1900.

656 *Pair: Lance-Corporal H. J. Medley, Royal Engineers*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Belfast, Laing's Nek (1992 Sapr. H. J. Medley. R.E.) *minor official correction to surname; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1992 L. Cpl. H. J. Medley. R.E.) contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £180-£220

657 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (28172 Corp: T. Lewis. R.E.) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

**T. Lewis** attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the Balloon and Telegraph Section in South Africa during the Boer War.

658 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (4840 Pte. W. Hawksey. Liverpool Regt.) *very fine* £160-£200

**W. Hawksey** attested for the King's Liverpool Regiment, and served with the 1st Battalion, as part of the 19th Mounted Infantry in South Africa during the Boer War. He was slightly wounded at Lydenburg on 9 December 1901.

**659** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Belfast (**4556 Pte. W. Bayley, Devon: Regt.**) *very fine* **£300-£400**

**660**



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**4759 Pte. J. Nottingham, Bedford Regt.**) *initial double-struck, good very fine, rare to unit* **£240-£280**

**H. Webb** attested for the Bedfordshire Regiment, and served on attachment to the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders at the Defence of Ladysmith, one of only 24 men from his parent unit to receive the clasp.

*Note:* The Bedfordshire Regiment were not present as a unit at the Defence of Ladysmith.

**661** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**4488 Pte. R. Hinchcliffe, 1: Leic: Regt.**) *surname partially officially corrected, extremely fine* **£180-£220**

**662** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State (**4387 Pte. J. Robinson, Glouc: Regt.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* **£120-£160**

**663**



*Three: Private W. Trenholm, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (675. Pte. W. Trenholm. 1/ D.C.L.I.) engraved in the usual running script associated with this Regiment; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (675 Pte. W. Trenholm. 1st. D. of C. Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (674 [sic] Pte. W. Trenholm. D. of C.L.I.) mounted from a silver ribband bar, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) **£340-£380**

**664** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith (**7450 Pte. J. Greenhalgh. K.R.R.C.**) *good very fine* **£180-£220**

**J. Greenhalgh** attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War.

**665** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Belfast (**5923 Pte. J. Benns. K.R.R.C.**) *good very fine* **£120-£160**

**J. Benns** attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War.

**666** *Pair: Corporal J. Gandy, Manchester Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (4689 Cpl. J. Gandy, Manchester Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4689 Serjt: J. Gandy. Manch: Regt.) *surname partially officially corrected on KSA, contact marks and worn in parts, good fine* (2) **£360-£440**

**667** *Pair: Private J. Abernethy, Royal Irish Fusiliers*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith (4762 Pte. J. Abernethy, Rl. Irish Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4762 Pte. J. Abernethy. R. Irish Fus.) *nearly very fine, the LS&GC better (2)* £280-£320

**668** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith (**6376 Pte. J. May, Gordon Highrs:**) *edge bruising, good fine* £240-£280

**J. May** attested for the Gordon Highlanders, and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War.

**669** *Pair: Private J. Kelly, Royal Dublin Fusiliers*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5612 Pte. J. Kelly, Rl. Dublin Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5612 Pte. J. Kelly. Rl: Dublin Fus:) *good very fine, scarce to unit (2)* £400-£500

One of only 45 'Defence of Ladysmith' clasps awarded to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

**670** *Family Group:*

*Pair: Private E. Pearce, Rifle Brigade*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal (5511 Pte. E. Pearce. Rifle Brigade.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5511 Pte. E. Pearce. Rifle Bde.) *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**30833 Pte. E. C. Pearce. Glouc. R.**) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£240

**671** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**14036. Pte. J. Calder. A.S.C.**) *edge nicks, very fine* £100-£140

**672**



*Three: Sub-Conductor B. T. Harding, Supply and Transport Corps*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (S. Serjt: B. T. Harding. S. & T. Cps.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (S. Serjt: B. T. Harding. Ind: Con: S.A.F.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Sub Condtr. B. T. Harding S. & T. Corps) *minor edge bruising and light contact marks, very fine (3)* £300-£400

**673** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**2612. Pte. J. Barnes. A.O.C.**) *very fine* £100-£140

**674**



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**217 L. Corpl: F. Carter. Menne's Scouts**) *minor edge bruising, very fine, rare to unit* £240-£280

**675** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**Mr. E. Lydie.**) *edge nicks, very fine* £140-£180

676



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal (**227 Tpr: L. West. Prot: Rgt:**) *good very fine*

*£1,200-£1,600*

**Lionel West** enlisted in the Protectorate Regiment Frontier Force on 23 October 1900, aged 19, and served during the Boer War in D Squadron. He was discharged on 20 October 1900, and later served as a Trooper in Gorrings's Flying Column from 12 January to 31 March 1901.

677

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal (**219 Pte. A. J. Brown. Cape Police**) *edge bruise and contact marks, nearly very fine*

*£1,200-£1,600*

**Alexander John Brown** was born in Middlesex on 23 November 1873 and enlisted in the Cape Police at Kimberley on 21 April 1896. He served in District 2 during the Bechuanaland Rebellion (Medal and clasp), and during the Boer War from 11 October 1899 to 31 May 1902 (also entitled to the King's South Africa Medal with two clasps).

678



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (**A. Thomas. Mafeking Town Gd:**) *nearly extremely fine*

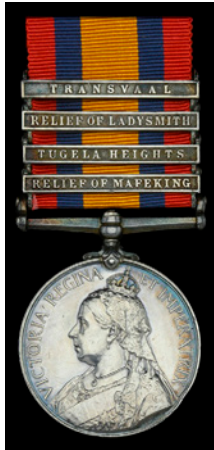
*£1,000-£1,400*

# A Collection of Queen's South Africa Medals for the Relief of Mafeking and Kimberley

- 679** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between fifth and sixth clasps (2321 Pte. W. Graham, 2: R. Scots Fus:)* edge bruising, nearly very fine £400-£500

**W. Graham** served in South Africa during the Boer War as one of 'Barton's Fusilier Brigade' which comprised 2nd Royal Fusiliers (2 officers and 27 men), 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers (1 officer and 20 men), 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers (1 officer and 25 men), and the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers (1 officer and 25 men). With the exception of a very few 'odd men' in other units, these were the only Imperial infantry troops present at the relief of Mafeking.

**680**



- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**5754 Pte. J. Harris, R. Welsh Fus:)** edge bruising, slight damage to right hand side clasp carriage, otherwise good very fine £400-£500

**J. Harris** served in South Africa during the Boer War as one of 'Barton's Fusilier Brigade' which comprised 2nd Royal Fusiliers (2 officers and 27 men), 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers (1 officer and 20 men), 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers (1 officer and 25 men), and the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers (1 officer and 25 men). With the exception of a very few 'odd men' in other units, these were the only Imperial infantry troops present at the relief of Mafeking.

**681**



- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**3615 Pte. B. Moore, Rl. Irish Fus:)** edge bruising and contact marks, good fine, scarce to unit £400-£500

**B. Moore** served in South Africa during the Boer War as one of 'Barton's Fusilier Brigade' which comprised 2nd Royal Fusiliers (2 officers and 27 men), 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers (1 officer and 20 men), 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers (1 officer and 25 men), and the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers (1 officer and 25 men). With the exception of a very few 'odd men' in other units, these were the only Imperial infantry troops present at the relief of Mafeking.

- 682** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (**2026. Tr. F. S. Baker. 1/L. Gds.)** suspension claw loose, polished, nearly very fine £140-£180

**683** Pair: **Corporal A. C. Godfrey, 2nd Life Guards**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (1985, Cpl. A. C. Godfrey, 2/L. Gds.); Coronation 1902, bronze, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruising, very fine (2)* £180-£220

- 684** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Belfast (**660 Tpr: J. Frisby, R.H. Gds:)** edge bruising, very fine £140-£180

- 685** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg (**2372. Serjt: G. Tinker. 6/Dn: Gds:)** edge nicks, good very fine £100-£140

- 686** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (**3763 Pte. P. Nodwell. 2nd Dragoons)** edge bruise and suspension bar slightly bent, otherwise nearly extremely fine £100-£140

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 1998.

- 687** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (**3846 Pte. R. Pugh, 10th. Hussars**) *minor damage to backstrap of first clasp, otherwise good very fine* *£100-£140*

*Provenance:* Buckland, Dix & Wood, July 1992.

- 688** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg (**3832 Pte. H. Vincent. 12/R. Lrs.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£140-£180*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 1996.

**H. Vincent** attested for the 12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War. He died of enteric fever at Kimberley on 12 March 1900.

- 689** *Pair: Private F. Platt, 14th Hussars*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (3310. Pte. F. Platt. 14/Hrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3310 Pte. F. Platt. 14th. Hussars.) *edge bruise to QSA, very fine (2)* *£200-£240*

- 690** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (**4074 Pte. T. P. Unwin, 16th. Lancers**) *partially officially corrected, contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£80-£120*

**691**



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Transvaal (**2105 Tpr: W. C. Wynne, Roberts Horse**) *edge nicks, good very fine* *£160-£200*

**William Charles Wynne** attested for Roberts' Horse, and served with them during the Boer War, being wounded at Paardeberg on 7 February 1900.

- 692** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**75984 Gnr: P. Duff. G Bty: R. H.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*

*Provenance:* Peter Wardrop Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2000.

- 693** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**82205 Gnr: F. Davis, O Bty., R.H.A.**) *partially officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* *£80-£120*

*Provenance:* Peter Wardrop Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2000.

- 694** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (**82180 Bomb: Whlr: H. Blissett. 'P' Bty: R.H.A.**) *lacquered, otherwise extremely fine* *£160-£200*

*Provenance:* Peter Wardrop Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2000.

**H. Blissett** attested for the Royal Horse Artillery and served with P Battery in South Africa during the Boer War. He was wounded at Nootgedacht on 13 December 1900, when the Boers attacked General Clements' position and forced a British withdrawal.

- 695** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Wittebergen (**90779 Dvr: F. Humber, R Bty., R.H.A.**) *toned, extremely fine* *£140-£180*

**F. Humber** attested for the Royal Horse Artillery and served with R Battery in South Africa during the Boer War.

He died of disease at Bloemfontein on 12 December 1900.

- 696** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Orange Free State (**25038 Gnr: I. W. Greenough, T Bty: R.H.A.**) *good very fine* *£100-£140*

- 697** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Wittebergen (**93682 Gnr: J. King, 81st. Bty., R.F.A.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* *£100-£140*

*Provenance:* Peter Wardrop Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2000.

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- 698** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**5713 Pte. J. F. Itzinger. 1st. Yorks: Regt.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* *£100-£140*  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2007.
- 
- 699** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**2731. Pte. H. G. McLennon. Glouc. Regt.**) *minor edge bruise, extremely fine* *£160-£200*  
**H. G. McLennon** attested for the Gloucestershire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. He died of disease at Bloemfontein on 23 March 1902.
- 
- 700** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**6304 Pte. J. Connors, Welsh Regt.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* *£160-£200*  
**J. Connors** attested for the Welsh Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. He died of disease at Bloemfontein on 1 May 1900.
- 
- 701** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**3782. Pte. S. J. Devoisey. 1/Oxford. L.I.**) *minor official correction to rank, light scratch to obverse field, nearly extremely fine* *£160-£200*  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2007.  
**S. J. Devoisey** attested for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. He died of disease at Bloemfontein on 6 June 1900.
- 
- 702** *Pair: Private W. Ember, Essex Regiment*  
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (5094 Pte. W. Ember, 1st. Essex Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5094 Pte. W. Ember. Essex Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* *£160-£200*  
*Provenance:* Dix & Webb, March 1996.  
**W. Ember** attested for the Essex Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. He was reported missing in action at the Battle of Paardeberg on 18 February 1900.

## A Small Collection of Medals to War Correspondents

703



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Mr. W. Martindale. "Central News"**) *good very fine* £800-£1,200

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2010.

**Mr W. Martindale**, one of 4 war correspondents from the *Central News*, is known to have suffered and recovered from enteric fever whilst covering events during the war in South Africa.

704



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Mr. S. J. Pryor. "Daily Mail"**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

705



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Mr. F. Ireland. "Daily News."**) *officially re-impressed naming, good very fine* £600-£800

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2002.

**Mr. Frank Ireland**, a former Editor of the *Coventry Standard*, went to South Africa before the Boer War and became one of the *Daily News* correspondents at its outbreak. Afterwards he joined the staff of the *Diamond Fields Advertiser* and became its Editor in 1910. The *Daily News* was amalgamated, in 1930, with the *Daily Chronicle* to form the *News Chronicle*.



706



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Mr. L. C. Duncombe-Jewell "Morning Post"**) *good very fine* £1,200-£1,600

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, July 2001.

**Louis Charles Richard Jewell** was born at Liskeard, Cornwall, on 10 September 1866, and assumed the additional surname of Duncombe in accordance with his Grandmother's will in 1895. Formerly a Lieutenant in the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, he represented *The Times* in Spain during the rumours of an impending Carlist rising in 1898-99, and served as a Special War Correspondent for the *Morning Post* newspaper in South Africa, the same paper that also employed Winston Churchill, with the 3rd Division South African Field Force.

Duncombe-Jewell was a noted historian, novelist and verse-writer, and made numerous contributions to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Black and White Budget*, and many other publications of the period. He was editor of *Armorial Cornwall*, founder and Hon. Sec. Celtic-Cornish Society, and leader of the Cornish Language Movement.

707



*Three:* **Captain A. Hutton, Nesbitt's Light Horse**, who served as a War Correspondent for Reuter's Agency in South Africa during the Boer War

Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 2 clasps, Transkei, Basutoland (Capt. A. Hutton. Nesbitt's L. Hse.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Mr. A. Hutton. "Reuter."); British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. A. Hutton) the last with impressed naming as issued in South Africa, *minor edge bruising to first, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (3)

£1,400-£1,800

708



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Mr. H. Mockford. "Reuter."**) *nearly extremely fine*

£800-£1,200

- 709** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Mr. S. Salaman. "Reuter."**) *officially re-impressed naming, heavy edge bruising and traces of fire damage, suspension loose, therefore fair to fine* *£260-£300*  
*Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 1998.*

**710**



**The rare 'double issue' pair of Queen's South Africa Medals awarded to Captain J. N. Greenlees, Colonial Defence Force, who also served as a War Correspondent for *The Times* in South Africa during the Boer War**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (Capt. J. N. Greenlees. Col: Defence Force.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Mr. J. N. Greenlees. "Times.") *officially re-impressed naming to latter, nearly extremely fine and a rare pair (2)* *£2,000-£2,400*

**James Neilson Greenlees** was born in Glasgow on June 1852 at Glasgow, and was educated at Blair Lodge School and Edinburgh University. He arrived in South Africa 1871, and developed various business interests, including diamond prospecting, stockbroking, and running a wholesale mercantile business in Newcastle, Natal, where he was head of Municipality in 1883. Prior to the outbreak of the Boer War he was residing in Johannesburg, where he was a Director of several companies and was on the committee of the Stock Exchange.

Following the outbreak of the Boer War Greenlees was appointed War Correspondent to *The Times* and was with General French in the Colesberg District. He also joined the Colonial Defence Force under General Brabant in December 1899, serving as the General's Aide de Camp, and went through all the division's fighting, including the siege of Wepener, until January 1902, when, on the re-organisation of the Colonial Defence Force, he retired and returned to Johannesburg.

**711**



**The unique Boxer campaign medal for the relief of Peking awarded to Mr. W. Whittall, War Correspondent for Reuter's Agency**

China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (W. Whittall, War Correspondent) *the clasp a contemporary tailor's copy, good very fine* *£1,200-£1,600*

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

**William Whittall** represented Reuter's Agency during the Boxer Rebellion, and was the only one of the ten War Correspondents in China to receive a clasp to his medal.

# A Collection of South Atlantic Medals

- 
- 712** Pair: **Acting Leading Steward T. J. Perry, Royal Navy**  
South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Std T J Perry D177167F HMS Hermes); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (ALStd T J Perry D177167F RN) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £500-£700  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2009.
- The 28,000-ton aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Hermes* was launched in 1953 and served during the Falklands War as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sandy Woodward, under the command of Captain L. E. Middleton, D.S.O. *Hermes* shared in the provision, alongside H.M.S. *Invincible*, of almost all the air power of the campaign, her operational capacity amounting to 15 Sea Harriers and six Harrier GR3's, in addition to assorted helicopter types.
- 
- 713** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**MEM(M)1 S F Hastings D162453K HMS Invincible**) *extremely fine* £500-£700  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, March 2014.
- The 19,000-ton aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Invincible* was launched in 1977 and served during the Falklands War under the command of Captain J. J. Black, D.S.O., O.B.E. *Invincible* shared in the provision, alongside H.M.S. *Hermes*, of almost all the air power of the campaign from start to finish. Ordered to remain behind in the South Atlantic following the cessation of hostilities, she was therefore at sea longer than any other Royal Navy ship before her.
- 
- 714** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**RO2 (T) S D Harvey D181594L HMS Alacrity**) *nearly extremely fine* £460-£550  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2008.
- H.M.S. *Alacrity*, a Type 21-class Frigate launched in 1977, served during the Falklands War under the command of Commander C. J. S. Craig, D.S.C. The ship saw extensive service, participating in several bombardments and clandestine operations, often in the face of return fire. On one occasion she detected, engaged and sank an Argentine supply ship. *Alacrity* was also instrumental in the rescue of survivors from the container ship *Atlantic Conveyor* when it was hit by an exocet.
- 
- 715** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**ASA P W Barker D187632K HMS Ambuscade**) *good very fine* £460-£550
- H.M.S. *Ambuscade*, a Type 21-class Frigate launched in 1973, served during the Falklands War as an Electronic Warfare picket ship to the Task Force, and she participated in many bombardments - including those in support of the assaults on Mount Harriet and Wireless Ridge. On 26 May she found herself in the unfortunate position of acting as a 'screen' for the *Atlantic Conveyor*. Although she managed to fire 'chaff' before two incoming exocets arrived, one of them ducked below to deliver a fatal blow to the aircraft transport's port quarter.
- 
- 716** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**ALStd S F Burgess D116451C HMS Andromeda**) *good very fine* £400-£500
- H.M.S. *Andromeda*, a *Leander*-class Frigate launched in 1967, served during the Falklands War as a close-escort ship for the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Invincible*, receiving no damage during the war.
- 
- 717** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**(S(S) S W Marriott D188208B HMS Antrim**) *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700
- H.M.S. *Antrim*, a County-class Destroyer launched in 1967, served during the Falklands War under the command of Captain B. G. Young, D.S.O. As part of the advance-guard sent South, she served as flag-ship and played a prominent role in Operation *Paraquet*, the recapture of South Georgia in April 1982, and assisted in the movement of S.A.S. troops.
- Between 20-21 May *Antrim* led the Naval Forces in the Falkland Sound during the amphibious landings. At this time she was hit by a 1,000lb bomb delivered by a Dagger fighter-bomber. The bomb struck the flight deck, gashed two missiles in the magazine and came to rest in the Seaman's After Heads, without exploding. In further attacks by Daggers she was sprayed with 30mm. shells causing two serious casualties. After 10 fraught hours the unexploded bomb was dealt with by C.P.O. Michael Fellows of the Fleet Clearance Diving Team - an action that was to earn him the D.S.C.
- As a result of the damage sustained the *Antrim* reverted to escort duties for the remainder of the campaign.
- 
- 718** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette, *this loose* (**MEM(M)2 C. Heeley D185187W HMS Arrow**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £500-£700  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009.
- H.M.S. *Arrow*, a Type 21-class Frigate launched in 1974, served during the Falklands War under the command of Commander P. J. Boothstone. On 1 May 1982 she was part of the force that bombarded Stanley Airport. As she withdrew with H.M. Ships *Alacrity* and *Glamorgan* they were attacked by three 'Daggers', with the *Arrow* receiving minor damage from cannon fire. She was next in action on 4 May when she helped rescue men from the stricken H.M.S. *Sheffield*.
- The *Arrow* was then ordered into San Carlos Water on 25 May for an indefinite period due to cracks in her superstructure - surviving two weeks in 'Bomb Alley'. On 8 June she helped extinguish the fire on H.M.S. *Plymouth*. She departed the Falklands for the U.K. on 18 June, arriving at Devonport on 7 July.
- 
- 719** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**RO1(G) R C Brown D162197P HMS Brilliant**) *extremely fine* £460-£550
- H.M.S. *Brilliant*, a Type 22-class Frigate launched in 1978, served during the Falklands War under the command of Captain J. Coward. On 12 May she was the first Royal Navy warship to fire the Sea Wolf missile in action, when she shot down three A-4 Skyhawks. On 21 May she came under Argentinean air attack outside San Carlos Water and was slightly damaged by cannon fire.
- On 23 May she took part in the only ship-to-ship engagement of the Falklands War, when she and H.M.S. *Yarmouth* chased the Argentinean supply ship *Monsunen* in the Battle of Seal Cove. On 25 May she rescued 24 survivors from the *Atlantic Conveyor*.

**720** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (AB(R) C J Packer D174990H HMS Cardiff) *edge bruising, good very fine* £460-£550

*Provenance:* Fred Rockwood Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 2014.

H.M.S. *Cardiff*, a Type 42-class Destroyer launched in 1974, served during the Falklands War under the command of Captain M. Harris. On 13 June 1982 H.M.S. *Cardiff* shot down what proved to be the last Argentine aircraft to be lost in the Falklands War, and the following day she accepted the surrender of the 700-strong Argentine garrison at Port Howard on West Falkland island.

**721**



South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (AB (R) R S Webb D190009U HMS Coventry) *extremely fine* £500-£700

H.M.S. *Coventry*, a Type 42-class Destroyer launched in 1974, served during the Falklands War under the command of Captain D. H. Dyke, initially as part of the air defence vanguard for the two aircraft carriers, H.M.S. *Hermes* and H.M.S. *Invincible*. On 25 May 1982 *Coventry* was attacked and hit by 3 Argentinean bombs, and sank in less than 30 minutes, with the loss of 19 killed and 30 injured. The majority of the surviving crew were rescued by H.M.S. *Broadsword*.

**722** *Pair: Weapon Electrical Artificer 1st Class L. M. Harper, Royal Navy*

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (WEA1 L M Harper D069530K HMS Exeter); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (REA1 L M Harper D069530K HMS Centurion) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruising, good very fine (2)* £500-£700

H.M.S. *Exeter*, a Type 42-class Destroyer launched in 1978, served during the Falklands War, deploying from the Caribbean after the loss of H.M.S. *Sheffield*. During the conflict she shot down three Argentinean aircraft, all with Sea Dart missiles.

**723** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (MEM(L)1 S. E. Green D172922E HMS Fearless) *nearly extremely fine* £460-£550

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2010.

H.M.S. *Fearless*, an amphibious assault ship launched in 1963, served during the Falklands War under the command of Captain E. J. S. Larken, D.S.O. In her capacity as a key command ship, she was frequently the target of enemy aircraft. Although hit by cannon fire on at least one occasion, she did not suffer any serious damage, and was able to carry out various sorties from the anchorage at San Carlos, including the insertion and recovery of landing craft at San Salvador and Fitzroy.

**724**



*Pair: Able Seaman T. Pryor, Royal Navy*

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (AB(S) D157672S H.M.S. Glamorgan); General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Gulf (AB(S) D157672S RN) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £700-£900

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

H.M.S. *Glamorgan*, a County-class Destroyer launched in 1964, served throughout the Falklands War, when she fired 1,450 4.5 inch rounds, more than any other vessel in the conflict. She was slightly damaged by bombs on 1 May 1982, and was hit by a land launched exocet missile on 12 June 1982, with the loss of 14 men killed. The fires from this attack were brought under control and she was back in service 36 hours later.

**725** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (WEM(O)2 P A Lee D184416U HMS Intrepid) *nearly extremely fine* £460-£550

H.M.S. *Intrepid*, an amphibious assault ship launched in 1964, was undergoing decommissioning at the time of the outbreak of the Falklands War, and had been due to be sold to the Argentine Navy. She was hastily brought back into commission, and served during the Falklands War under the command of Captain P. Dingemans. She came under attack in San Carlos Water on 25 May, and was the main participant in the landings at Bluff Cove on 6 June. She was later used to house Argentinean prisoners-of-war. The surrender ending the war was signed on her deck.

**726** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (AB T J Neil D197764J HMS Minerva) *extremely fine* £400-£500

H.M.S. *Minerva*, a *Leander*-class Frigate launched in 1964, served during the Falklands War as a close-escort ship, receiving no damage during the war.

727



South Atlantic 1982, with rosette, *this loose* (AAB (SSM) A Fitzpatrick D165923J HMS Valiant) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine*  
£800-£1,200

H.M.S. *Valiant*, the second of Britain's nuclear-powered submarines, was launched in December 1963, and served throughout the Falklands War, spending 101 days on patrol off the Argentinean coast, and transmitting more than 300 early air-warning alerts. She suffered minor damage while submerged when an Argentine aircraft returning from a mission unwittingly jettisoned its bombs near the submarine.

728

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (MA K S McCarry D184458W NP 1710) *nearly extremely fine*

£500-£700

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, March 2010.

Medical Assistant K. S. McCarry served with Naval Party 1710 aboard the S.S. *Canberra*.

The S.S. *Canberra* was requisitioned by the M.O.D. for use as a troopship after the Argentinean invasion of the Falkland Islands in 1982. Nicknamed the Great White Whale, the *Canberra* proved vital in transporting the Parachute Regiment and Royal Marines to the islands more than 9,000 miles from the UK. *Canberra* anchored in San Carlos Water on 21 May as part of the landings by British forces to retake the islands. Although her size and white colour made her an unmissable target for the Argentine Air Force, the *Canberra*, if sunk, would not have been completely submerged in the shallow waters at San Carlos. However, the liner was not badly hit during the landings as the Argentine pilots tended to attack the Royal Navy frigates and destroyers instead of the supply and troop ships. After the war, Argentine pilots claimed they were told not to hit the *Canberra*, as they mistook her for a Hospital Ship. When the war ended the *Canberra* was used to repatriate captured Argentine soldiers, before returning to Southampton to a rapturous welcome. After a lengthy refit, *Canberra* returned to civilian service as a cruise ship, before finally being withdrawn from service in 1997.

729



*Pair:* Naval Aircraftman S. McDermott, 848 Squadron, Royal Navy

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (NA(AH)1 S Mc.Dermott D174947K 848 Sqdn); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (LA(AH) S Mc.Dermott D174947K RN) *good very fine* (2)  
£700-£900

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009.

S. McDermott served in 'B' Flight, 848 Squadron, on R.F.A. *Olna*.

730

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Stwd B W Beresford RFA Appleleaf) *extremely fine*

£380-£420

R.F.A. *Appleleaf* served during the Falklands War as a support tanker

731

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (QM G T Staddon RFA Fort Austin) *extremely fine*

£380-£420

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

R.F.A. *Fort Austin* served during the Falklands War as an ammunition ship, taking part in the landings at San Carlos Water

732

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Motorman S J Hird RFA Olna) *extremely fine*

£380-£420

*Provenance:* Donald G. Mellen Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2015.

R.F.A. *Olna* served during the Falklands War as a fleet oiler. Based in Falkland Sound, she acted as a flight deck for Sea King helicopters from Nos. 820, 824, and 826 Squadrons.

Sold with recipient's U.K. Military Services identity card bearing small photograph

733

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Stwd T Jones RFA Regent) *minor edge bruising, good very fine*

£380-£420

R.F.A. *Regent* served during the Falklands War as an ammunition, explosives, and stores supply ship, and survived at least one exocet attack.

**734** South Atlantic 1982, without rosette (**J. O'Connell**) large engraved naming, *extremely fine* £200-£240

The style of naming on this medal indicates that this is a post-2014 issue, awarded after the qualifying period for the medal without rosette had been extended from 14 June 1982 to 21 October 1982. The recipient is believed to have served in the Hospital Ship S.S. *Uganda*, but this is not confirmed.

**735** South Atlantic 1982, without rosette (**A. J. Doyle**) large engraved naming, *extremely fine* £200-£240

The style of naming on this medal indicates that this is a post-2014 issue, awarded after the qualifying period for the medal without rosette had been extended from 14 June 1982 to 21 October 1982. The recipient is believed to have served in the Merchant Vessel *Elk*, but this is not confirmed.

**736** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**MA D. M. Wilson, D160502L 40 Cdo RM**) with named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £700-£900

*Provenance:* Tony Sabell Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2013.

**D. M. Wilson**, a Royal Navy Medical Assistant, served with 40 Commando, Royal Marines during the Falklands War. Men from 40 Commando were amongst the first to land at San Carlos Bay, 21 May 1982.

**737** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**Mne1 P J Sinclair P040189B RM**) *good very fine* £600-£800

**P. J. Sinclair** served with 40 Commando, 3 Commando Brigade, Royal Marines, during the Falklands War, where he was assigned to the Air Defence Troop, and also provided G.P.M.G. support to the Infantry.

Sold with an Argentinean Soldier's ID Card, named to Edgardo Esteban, believed to have been captured and taken Prisoner of War by Marine Sinclair; Argentinean 5,000 and 500 Pesto banknotes; and a large quantity of photographs taken during the conflict.

**738** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**Mne1 G P Evans P040381H RM**) *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

**G. P. Evans** served with 42 Commando, 3 Commando Brigade, Royal Marines, during the Falklands War.

**739**



*Pair: Guardsman M. S. Barrett, Scots Guards*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24428960 Gdsm M S Barrett SG); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24428960 Gdsm M S Barrett SG) *good very fine (2)* £700-£900

**740** *Pair: Corporal I. W. Gwilym, Welsh Guards*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24220019 LCpl I W Gwilym WG); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24220019 Cpl I W Gwilym WG) mounted court-style as worn, *the obverse of the GSM polished and worn therefore fine, the SA good very fine (2)* £700-£900

## Coronation and Jubilee Medals

741



Empress of India 1877, 58mm, silver, the edge named **(Presented to Regl. Sgt. Maj. T. Stuart, 10th Hussars. Delhi 1st Janry. '77)** with replacement straight bar suspension, contact marks in reverse fields and a few edge bruises, otherwise very fine £400-£500

**Thomas Stuart** was born in the Parish of St Mary's, Leicester, and enlisted into the 10th Hussars on 8 December 1859, aged 18, an apprentice millwright. As Regimental Sergeant Major he was selected to receive the Empress of India Medal in January 1877. He was slightly wounded by a knife wound at the battle of Fatehabad on 2 April 1879, during the war in Afghanistan (Medal with clasp for Ali Masjid). When he was discharged at Lucknow on 15 March 1881, he was also in possession of the L.S. & G.C. medal. He was afterwards awarded the Meritorious Service Medal with an Annuity of £15 on 14 July 1889. He died on 17 January 1910.

# Long Service Medals

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- 742** The Army L.S. & G.C. awarded Troop Sergeant-Major Patrick Nugent, 9th Lancers, a veteran of the battles of Punnier, Sobraon, Chilianwala, Goojerat, the siege of Delhi, Lucknow and relief of Lucknow; he was promoted for gallantry at Sobraon and severely wounded at Badli-ke-Serai in June 1857, and afterwards served as a Yeoman of the Body Guard

Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (610 Tp. Serjt. Major Patk. Nugent, 9th Lancers) *namings rubbed having been removed from a mount and with partial loss to namings of rank and first name, re-fitted suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore fine* £120-£160

*Provenance:* Paul Denny Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, May 2019.

**Patrick Nugent** was born in the Parish of Keady, near Newton Hamilton, Armagh, and attested for the 9th Lancers at Newry, County Down, on 10 August 1838, aged 18. He deserted on 9 September 1838, rejoined on 12 June 1840, but was pardoned by Lord Hill and not tried. He deserted again on 29 October 1840, rejoining on 6 May 1841, but this time was tried and imprisoned for two months. After this shaky start, Nugent went on to have a distinguished career. He was present at the battle of Punnier (Bronze Star), and distinguished himself at the battle of Sobraon in the following terms:

‘At least one man of the Regiment had taken a more active personal part in the battle than fell to the lot of his comrades. Private Patrick Nugent, at the moment when the infantry attack went in, had his horse shot under him. He at once joined the 50th Regiment, proceeding to the attack and gallantly entered the enemy entrenchment with the regiment, thus rendering much good service, and showing an example well worth of being followed in the circumstances in which he was placed. He was later promoted to Corporal for his gallantry.’ He went on to serve at the battles of Chilianwala and Goojerat (Medal with 2 clasps, and in the Indian Mutiny (Medal with 3 clasps) during which he was wounded severely above the right hip on the 8th June 1857, at the battle of Badli-ke-Serai. He was discharged at Dublin in April 1865, and was appointed to the Yeomen of the Guard in 1866. He died on 23 May 1892, having added the Jubilee Medal of 1887 to his group. Sold with copied discharge papers.

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- 743** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1186 Paymr. Sergt. Mjr. Robt. Sexton 14th Hussars**) *suspension post damaged and a little slack, otherwise good very fine* £120-£160

**Robert Sexton** was born near Ipswich. A clerk by occupation, he attested for the 14th Light Dragoons at Westminster on 1 April 1842, aged 22 years, 3 months. He served in the East Indies for over 17 years. Awarded the Punjab Medal with clasps for Chilianwala and Goojerat; I.G.S. with the clasp for Persia; and the Indian Mutiny Medal with clasp for Central India - served at Koonch, Gollowlie, Calpee, Morer and Gwalior. Paymaster Sergeant-Major Sexton was discharged at his own request with a pension on 24 February 1869. His three campaign medals were offered in Spink's *Numismatic Circular* in October 1979. Sold with copied discharge papers.

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- 744** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**653 Sgt. Maj: G. W. Thompson, 14th Hussars**) in its named card box of issue, *this flattened and incomplete, otherwise extremely fine* £100-£120

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- 745** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1377. Andw. Alexander, 1st Bn. 2nd Foot.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £80-£120

**Andrew Alexander** was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire, and enlisted into the 2nd Foot at Rochester, Kent on 16 December 1839, aged 15 years 6 months. He served in the 3rd Kaffir War of 1850-53 (Medal), and in China 1860 (Medal with 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860). He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1860, and was discharged at Devonport on 7 July 1863. Sold with copied discharge papers.

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- 746** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**785. Drummer F. Golding, 2-7th Foot**) *minor edge nick, otherwise very fine* £140-£180

**Frederick Golding** was born at Cookham, Berkshire, and enlisted into the 2/7th Royal Fusiliers on 9 November 1857. He was appointed Drummer in September 1864, and served with the regiment in Canada during the Fenian uprisings in 1866. Awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in March 1876, he was discharged on 15 July 1878, after 20 years 249 days, of which 13 years were spent abroad, in the Mediterranean, Canada, and India. Sold with copied discharge papers which are later annotated ‘Awarded a Canadian General Service Medal, with clasp for “Fenian Raid 1866”. War Office S.W.3 28.6.’09’.

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- 747** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**3219 Pte. F. Boyle 1st Bn. 18th Foot**) *light contact marks, very fine* £80-£100

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- 748** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**2221, Q.M. Sergt. R. Peffers, Rl. Sc: Fus:**) *very fine* £80-£120

**Richard Peffers** was born in Wantage, Berkshire, and enlisted into the 15th Foot at Dublin on 31 May 1867, aged 14, a shoemaker by trade. Promoted to Corporal in June 1871 and to Sergeant in January 1875, he transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 21st Foot (Royal Scots Fusiliers) in February 1879 and served with the regiment in South Africa in the Zulu and Transvaal wars from February 1879 to January 1882 (Medal with Clasp ‘1879’). He was promoted to Quarter Master Sergeant in September 1882 and was discharged on 20 February 1895. Sold with copied discharge papers.

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- 749** Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (**544614 W.O. Cl. 2. J. Astley, 26 H.**) *extremely fine* £60-£80

L.S. & G.C. announced in *Army Order* 148 of August 1945. One of only three such awards to the 26th Hussars.

This regiment was raised in January 1941 and disbanded in June 1948. It was raised in India and became part of the 255 Indian Tank Brigade in 1942, the Brigade belonging, originally, to the 32 Indian Armoured Division until early 1943, when on amalgamation with the 43 Indian Armoured Division, it became the 44 Indian Armoured Division. By December 1943 the 26th Hussars had become unbrigaded, having been transferred to the Central India Command for special training.



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- 750** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**146316 W. J. Jacobs, Stoker 1Cl., H.M.S. Amethyst**); together with a British War Medal 1914-20 (**R.M.A. 2528 - Gr. W. H. Byles.**) *the first with contact marks, nearly very fine, the second good very fine (2)* **£60-£80**
- W. J. Jacobs** also entitled to Q.S.A. (H.M.S. *Powerful*) and single British War Medal.  
Sold with copied medal roll extract for Byles confirming sole entitlement.
- 
- 751** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (3), G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (**R.M.B. 3052 F. Collins. Mus.**); G.VI.R., 1st issue (**KX.77231 F. Pollitt. S.P.O. H.M.S. Sardonyx.**) official correction to 'S.P.O. H.M.S.'; G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**MX.49975. W. G. Denham. C.O.A. H.M.S. Comus.**) *good very fine (3)* **£100-£120**
- 
- 752** Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India (2) (**L-Cpl. A. Francis, 2 - M. & S. M. Ry. Rif., A.F.I.; Rfm. S. Stuart. 1/M. & S. M. Ry. Rif., A.F.I.**) *edge bruising, generally very fine (2)* **£70-£90**
- 
- 753** Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India (3) (**Pte. C. E. Oatley, 2 - E. I. Ry. R., A.F.I.; Pte. R. E. H. Clarke, 2 - E. I. Ry. R., A.F.I.; Cpl. C. E. Renton, 2 E. I. Ry. R., A.F.I.**) *first two with official corrections, generally very fine (3)* **£80-£120**
- 
- 754** Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India (2) (**L-Cpl. J. N. Balsara, Bombay Bn., A.F.I.; Pte. S. Wood, 1 G. I. P. Ry. R., A.F.I.**) *last with official corrections, edge bruising, very fine (2)* **£60-£80**
- 
- 755** Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Militia (3) (**2327253 Cpl. R. Graham. R. Signals.; 2311945 Sgln. W. F. Southgate. R. Signals.; 2309273 Sgln. J. Taylor. R. Signals.**) *generally very fine or better (3)* **£80-£120**
- 
- 756** Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, India (2) (**Gnr. R. Hall. Ben. Arty., A.F.I.; Pte. A. J. Snaize. 1 - E. I. Ry. R., A.F.I.**) *first good very fine, last good fine (2)* **£60-£80**
- 
- 757** Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, India (2) (**Private P. Williams, Delhi Contgt., A.F.I.; Cpl. W. F. Roberts, Bo. Bn., A. F.I.**) *first generally good very fine, last cleaned and good fine (2)* **£60-£80**

## Life Saving Awards

758



### A scarce Board of Trade Medal for Humanity in Saving Life at Sea awarded to Richard Firman, Master of the S.S. *Whitehall*

Board of Trade Medal for Humanity in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large, silver (Richard Firman Wreck of the “*Moel Rhiwan*” on the 13th February 1884) in (scuffed) maroon leather case of issue, edge *bruising*, very fine £600-£800

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2011.

‘The Board of Trade have awarded their Silver Medal to Mr R. Firman, Master of the steamship *Whitehall*, of London, in recognition of his humanity in standing by the barque *Moel Rhiwan* of Carnarvon, which was in a sinking state and sending a small boat in a heavy sea to the rescue of the shipwrecked crew. The Board have also awarded their Bronze Medal to the two men who manned the boat in acknowledgement of their gallant conduct.’ (*The Sea Gallantry Medal*, by R. J. Scarlett refers).

In addition to the above, Mr James Leys Henderson, 2nd Mate of steamship *Rydall Hall*, was awarded the Silver Medal for Gallantry for rescuing a man from the *Moel Rhiwan* on 12 February, when the vessel was in difficulties off The Smalls - 20 miles west of St. David’s Peninsula, Pembrokeshire.

A total of 37 ‘Humanity’ Medals in Silver were awarded.

759

Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large, bronze (**Edward Cooper. Abandonment of the “*Lerry*” and “*Elizabeth Ann*” on the 8th November - 1878.**) edge *bruising*, very fine £280-£320

**Edward Cooper** was born in Littleport, Cambridgeshire in February 1850. He joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in February 1868. Cooper was employed as a Boatman in the Coast Guard from December 1877, and was one of five men of H.M. Coast Guard, Goodwick, Milford Haven, who assisted in rescue of the crews of the smack *Lerry*, of Aberdovey and the *Elizabeth Ann* of Cardigan, both of which were in distress near Goodwick, 8 November 1878. The Chief Officer was awarded a silver Board of Trade Medal, whilst the remainder were awarded bronze medals. Cooper was Shore Pensioned in July 1884.

Sold with copied research.

760

Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large, bronze (**Peter Gibbons Wreck of the “*Woodman*” on the 12th December 1883**) with eyelet suspension, *nearly very fine* £280-£320

**Peter Gibbons** was born in Innislyre, County Mayo, Ireland in January 1847. He joined the Royal Navy as Ordinary Seaman in September 1865. Gibbons was employed as a Boatman in the Coast Guard from November 1875, and was one of two men (the other being named Morris) of H.M. Coast Guard, St. Dogmells Station, who assisted in the rescue of the four crew of the Schooner *Woodman*, of Waterford, that was wrecked near Aberporth, Cardigan Bay, 12 December 1883:

‘On the recommendation of the Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, the medal was also awarded to Peter Gibbons, boatman at the coastguard station, St. Dogmells, Liverpool district, for saving J. Roach, of the schooner *Woodman*, and being also instrumental in saving the lives of the remainder of the crew of the same vessel. In this case it appears that at about half-past 12 on the night of the 12th of December, during a strong gale from the north-west, the schooner stranded on a reef of rocks at Aberporth, over which the sea was breaking with terrific force. Roach was lowered over the vessel’s side with the evident intention of swimming if possible to the shore with a line. Unfortunately, however, owing to the strong current and the force of the wind, he immediately disappeared. Gibbons’ determination to effect a rescue was attended with numerous dangers, not the least of which was the probability of his being dashed to pieces against the rocks, but he persisted and, plunging into the sea, struck out boldly, and at last clutched the drowning man, rose with him to the surface, and landed him safely on the shore, both being very much exhausted. The remainder of the crew were subsequently rescued by means of the rocket apparatus.’ (*Western Daily Press*, 22 January 1884 refers)

Gibbons advanced to Commissioned Boatman, and was Shore Pensioned in August 1886.

Sold with copied research.

761



Royal Humane Society, large silver medal (**Presented to Captn. Geo. Price for rescuing Mary Litchfield from a Watery Grave on Good Friday 1808**) held in a silver frame and previously enclosed within lunettes, *good very fine* £400-£500

A George Price was advanced Captain in the 46th Regiment of Foot in March 1800.

762 Royal Humane Society, large bronze medal (successful) (**H. K. Balstona [sic] vit. ob. Serv. D.D. Soc. Reg. Hvm. 16 July 1865**) fitted with a ring suspension, *minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* £140-£180

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2010.

R.H.S. Case no. 17,540: 'Awarded for a successful rescue at Llandudno on 16 July 1865.'

**Henry Kenneth Balston** resided at 24 York Street, Manchester. He rescued William Thomas of Bath Road, Manchester at Llandudno, 16 July 1865:

'Two gentlemen were bathing a few days ago in Llandudno bay, near Little Ormeshead, when suddenly one of them found himself being carried away by the tide. He raised an alarm, and a number of persons soon flocked to the shore, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to reach the drowning man. At length Mr. Balston, a Manchester merchant, dashed into the waves with a cord round his body, the other end being held on shore. At length he reached the exhausted bather, but found that the man who had charge of the cord had let the shore end go, and no help therefore was to be looked for from that quarter. Mr. Balston, holding the bather by one arm, struck out boldly for the shore, but had not made much progress when his charge clutched him with the grip of a drowning man, and both went down. Mr. Balston got free with some difficulty, and both rose to the surface, but his subsequent efforts to serve the unfortunate man were attended with similar results - the grip on the one side, and the struggle to get released on the other. At length the shore was reached, but Mr. Balston was in such a condition from exhaustion that for a few minutes it appeared as if life were extinct. He was, however, restored to consciousness, and, with the man whose life he had so gallantly saved, conveyed to a hotel, where they gradually recovered from the effects of the terrible struggle in which they had been engaged.' (*Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, 6 August 1865 refers)

Sold with copied research.

763 Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**John Martin, Coast Guard, 8 December 1886.**) with integral top riband buckle, *suspension claw slack, minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £100-£140

Case No 23376:

'The fishing boat *Polly* in attempting to reach the shore was capsized in the heavy surf. Martin fastened a rope round his waist, rushed into the sea, and succeeded in rescuing Joseph Garnon, other two men were drowned. The sea was heavy as the lifeboat got upset.'

**John Martin/Martyn** was born in Minehead, Somerset in September 1837. He joined the Coast Guard as an Ordinary Seaman, and advanced to Commissioned Boatman in May 1877 (awarded the L.S. & G.C. in June 1875). He was stationed at Dinas Cross, Pembrokeshire at the time of the above incident. The rescue occurred in Fishguard Bay, 8 December 1886. Martin retired, 28 September 1887, having reached the compulsory retirement age of fifty and was Shore Pensioned having completed nearly 30 years service.

Sold with copied research.

764 Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**Elijah Cox. 1st May. 1892.**) with integral top riband buckle, *good very fine* £100-£140

Case No 25888:

'At great personal risk, rescued William Goldsworthy from drowning in the Bristol Channel, on the 1st May, 1892.

Cox was an expert swimmer, and went to the assistance of Goldsworthy and another, and was the means of getting some wreckage for them to hold on to until they were taken into a boat.'

**Elijah Cox** was born in Newport, Monmouthshire in 1855, the son of Charles Cox, a Bristol Channel pilot. Cox became a licensed Bristol Channel pilot himself (as well as his two brothers), and was Master of the steam tug *Queen of the Usk* out of Newport in 1883. He was subsequently appointed Master of the *Templar* and the *Leda*, the latter owned by his brother and both out of Newport.

At 11am on 1 May 1892 the *Leda* was run down by the steamship *Radyr*, in Morfa Bay, Pendine, in the Bristol Channel. The three men who comprised the crew of the *Leda* were thrown into the water by the force of the impact. Both Cox and Goldsworthy were taken to Newport Infirmary, with Cox suffering from 'concussion of the spine.' The event, as well as the rest of the Cox family life, received considerable coverage in the local press over the coming years. A history of brawling at Newport Pilots' meetings and inter-family problems played out in the local press.

Cox died in Newport in June 1934.

Sold with copied research.

- 765 Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**Albert. V. Marriott. 26th Jany. 1909.**) with integral top riband buckle, *suspension slack, good very fine* £100-£140

Case No. 36518:

'The boy [W. Bowen] fell through the ice on the pond 20 yds from the side 12 ft deep... Crawled along the ice which again broke but he caught the boy and got him out alive but he died.'

**Albert Victor Marriott** was born in Leicester, and was the son of Colour Sergeant J. W. Marriott, Royal Marines. He was a baker in Dowlais, South Wales, and was the Chairman of the Merthyr Swimming Club. The above rescue took place at 1.50pm, 26 January 1909, and is recorded in *The Merthyr Express*:

'On Tuesday during the dinner hour Willis Bowen, aged six years, whose father, a collier, resides at No. 1 Penywern-court, Penywern, ventured onto the thin ice of the 'Fish Pond' in the neighbourhood, which is drawn upon for the purposes of the Dowlais Works, and fell in. Josiah Morgan, an elder boy, raised an alarm, and one of the first to reach the pond was a baker, an expert swimmer, named Albert Marriott of Vaughan Street, Dowlais. He plunged into the water, and succeeded in bringing the lad to the surface. Despite attempts for more than half an hour to restore animation, by Dr. H. L. Hughes, Mr. Isaac Davies, and P.S. Jones and P.S. Davies, death supervened....'

Marriott died in Merthyr in 1949.

Sold with copied research.

- 766 Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (unsuccessful) (**John Foley. 14th Aug. 1911.**) with integral top riband buckle, *suspension claw tightened, very fine* £100-£140

Case No. 38630:

'At 1.10pm on the 14th August, 1911, a boy named [Timothy] Sweeney was bathing in the Usk at Newport when he was carried away by the tide. John Foley, aged 15, went in, but was clutched and also got in danger. John Sullivan then plunged in and brought them out one at a time.'

**John Foley** was born in Newport in 1896, and resided with his family at 19 Granville Street. John Sullivan was awarded a Royal Humane Society, small bronze (successful).

Sold with copied research.

- 767 Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**Griffith Pugh. 16th Oct. 1917.**) with integral top riband buckle, *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £100-£140

Case No. 43856:

'At 1.30am on the 16th October, 1917, Mrs B. A. Pockock fell into a dangerous gully on Cader Idris. John F. Evans, P.S., and Griffith Pugh went to her help, and with much difficulty succeeded in saving her.'

**Griffith Pugh** was a farmer, whose Penrhungwyn Farm was at the foot of the mountain Cader Idris, Gwynedd. Several copied articles from local press included with the lot, show that he was often called upon to aid climbers in distress. The rescue of Captain and Mrs B. A. Pockock is recorded thus in the *Liverpool Echo*, 4 March 1918:

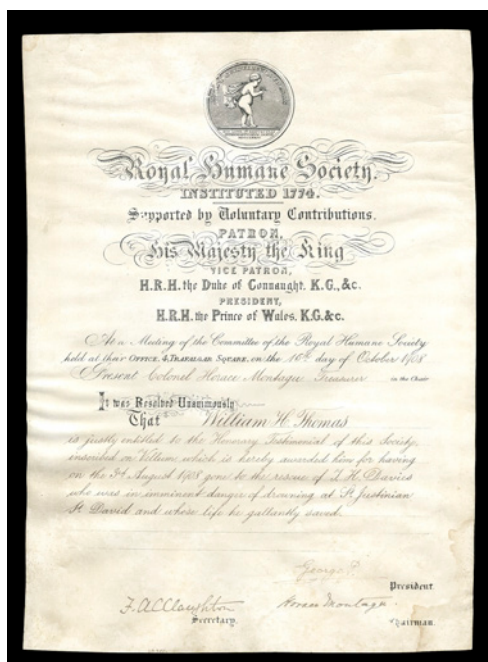
'As a result of representations made by Mr. R. Llewellyn Own, assistant clerk to the Barmouth Council to the Trustees of the Carnegie Hero Fund, the trustees have awarded the sum of £25 to Police Sergeant J. Francis Evans, £15 to P.C. Barnard, members of the Merionethshire Police Force, £15 to Griffith Pugh, £10 to John Lewis, farmers residing on the slopes of Cader Idris range, for their heroic rescue of Captain Pockock and his wife, who had got into a perilous position close to the summit of Cader Idris, on October 16 last.

They were rescued under great difficulties, after having been kept prisoners on a narrow ledge over a dangerous precipice for two nights, during a heavy thunderstorm.

When extricated they were in an exhausted condition, necessitating medical attendance at the farmhouse, where they had to remain for several days.'

Sold with copied research.

768



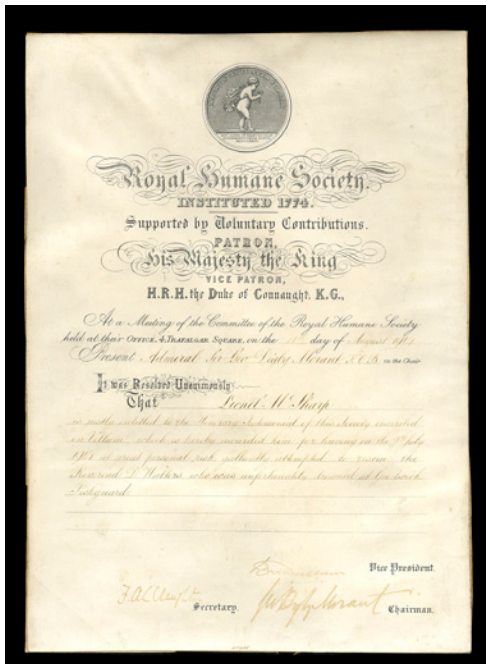
Royal Humane Society, Testimonial on Vellum, inscribed '**William H. Thomas is justly entitled to the Honorary Testimonial of this society, inscribed on Vellum, which is hereby awarded him for having on the 3rd August 1908 gone to the rescue of T. H. Davies who was in imminent danger of drowning at St. Justinian St. David and whose life he gallantly saved**', with signature of George V as President of the Society, *slight water damage, otherwise good condition* £80-£100

Case No. 36388: '3.30pm 3 Aug 1908 Sea. St. Justinian. The men were bathing and Davies became exhausted 12 yards out 10 to 15 feet deep. Thomas went to his help and took him to a rock whence they were taken by a boat.'

**W. H. Thomas** was a farmer from St. David, Pembroke.

Sold with copied research.

769



Royal Humane Society, Testimonial on Vellum, inscribed '**Lionel M. Sharp is justly entitled to the Honorary Testimonial of this society inscribed on Vellum which is hereby awarded him for having on the 9th July 1914 at great personal risk gallantly attempted to rescue the Reverend D. Walters who was unfortunately drowned at Goodwick, Fishguard**', mounted on card, generally good condition £80-£100

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 21 June 1916:

'For consistent good work with a Signal Section. He has set a fine example to those under him when carrying out difficult and dangerous work.'

The following article from *The Western Mail*, 11 July 1914, gives further detail behind Sharp's rescue attempt:

'Assistant-scoutmaster Leo Sharp's plucky deed in trying to save the Rev. D. Walters from drowning at Goodwick has excited much admiration. He had just finished dressing after a long swim with two other scouts, Exon and Creece, when he heard Mr. Walters call for help. Clad in heavy nailed boots and knickers, Sharp swam out to the distressed clergyman, who had gone down. He dived, and seizing him by the hair hauled him up. Sharp was dragged under twice, but got underneath and pushed Mr. Walters forward, calling on his two scouts to bring a punt. This was brought at once, and within two or three minutes the body was landed. While the other boys went for the doctor and appliances Sharp commenced artificial respiration but without avail.

Scoutmaster Sharp is the second son of Captain R. Sharp, Fishguard Harbour, and efforts to secure recognition of his deed are being made in the proper quarter.'

**Lionel 'Leo' Meredith Sharp** was born in Newhaven, Sussex in February 1894. At the time of the rescue he was employed as a Fitters Apprentice, and lived in Goodwick, Pembrokeshire. The Reverend David Walters was 32 and of St. Peter's Church, Goodwick. Sharp enlisted in the Royal Engineers in September 1914, and served with the 14th Signal Company as a Sergeant in the French theatre of war from 19 May 1915. He distinguished himself on the Western Front in 1916, and was gassed in October the following year. After the war he joined the Merchant navy and was employed as an engineer.

Sold with copied research, including photographic images of recipient.

770



Plym, Tamar, Lynher, and Tavy Humane Society, silver (**To James Tos, who risked his own to save another's life, 1873.**) unmounted, edge bruising, very fine £260-£300

771

County Borough of Swansea Certificate of Bravery, inscribed to **Owen Edwards, 8 Bryn Terrace, Fforestfach, for his courage in saving Raymond Tucker, aged 13, of 9 Berw Raod, Maryhill, from drowning in a pond at Cwmdru, on 2nd July 1927**', illuminated and mounted on card, signed by both the Mayor and Town Clerk of Swansea, dated 21 September 1927, good condition £60-£80

The incident for which the certificate was awarded is recorded in the *South Wales Daily Post*, 4 July 1927:

'Only the promptitude and bravery of Cwmbwria man averted a tragedy in the pond known locally as 'The Bounds' on Saturday afternoon. The man, Mr. Owen Edwards, of 8 Bryn Terrace, dived, fully dressed, into the pond and rescued a 13 year old boy, named Tucker, of Town Hill. 'The Bounds' are the reservoirs for the Cwmbwria Works, and after recent heavy rains were at least 10 feet deep.

It appears that several boys, amongst them being Tucker, had gone to the pond to swim, when suddenly the cry was raised that a boy was drowning. Mr. Owen Edwards was sitting near an allotment 70 or 80 yards away.

Hearing the cries, he ran to the bank, and, pulling off his coat, dived in after the boy, who had, by that time gone under, and succeeded in bringing the lad to the bank of the pond. Describing the incident to a *Post* reporter, an eye-witness said, "Owen came to the surface about fifteen yards from the bank, with the boy struggling in his arms. At times, it seemed that the boy would pull him under in his frantic struggles, but at last Owen got him near the bank, where he received assistance from Mr. D. Reynolds, of the Cwmbwria Inn, who went out up to his waist to help. The boy had by now become unconscious." After artificial respiration had been employed, he recovered, and was able to proceed home. This plucky effort is all the more commendable, as Mr. Owen is still suffering from the effects of another self-sacrificing incident. Less than two months ago he answered an urgent call from Swansea Hospital for a volunteer for a transfusion of blood. He gave a pint in a futile effort to save a patient.'

Sold with copied research.



### An attractive and impressively large Fenian-Era Presentation Medal awarded to James Varley, relating to the Struggle for Irish Independence

A high-quality, pleasantly toned Presentation Medal, 65mm, silver, the obverse featuring a Strung Hibernian Harp within two shamrock stems, the reverse engraved 'Presented to James Varley, by the Irishmen of Leeds, as a slight token of their esteem and respect for him as an Englishman who has labored zealously for Irelands Independence July 9, 1867.' within an oak and laurel wreath, with swivelling scroll suspension, and housed in contemporary fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* **£400-£500**

*Provenance:* American Numismatic Society Collection 2006.

Presentation medals in silver were commissioned by retail jewellers during the Victorian period, normally using a stock design that was die-struck and would then be customised for specific events, most frequently as sporting, acknowledgement of services, academic or similar awards. This specific design was clearly targeted at awards connected to Ireland, with two commonly accepted symbolic apotheosis of Ireland on the obverse and strong overtones of classical style throughout. It would have cost around five guineas wholesale and perhaps double this amount when fully engraved and cased by a retailer.

Twenty years after the height of emigration from Ireland following the Great Famine, an estimated 30,000 first generation Irish immigrants lived in Leeds in 1867, and even greater numbers were found close by, in Manchester and Liverpool. They were overwhelmingly working-class labourers or factory workers, but many were merchants. Although English society was generally contemptuous and fearful of poor Irish immigrants, a minority, often on the fringes of English life, believed that the Irish were unfairly oppressed and exploited. Some of these few Englishmen were lawyers, who defended Irishmen accused of political crimes, or people who gave time and money to aid various Irish causes. These sympathisers often had past connections to Chartism, Franchise Reform or other radical political causes. Both Marx and Engels (whose life-long Irish partner Mary Burns had recently died, aged 41) were active in England at this time. Varley is a common surname in the Manchester-Leeds area, and genealogical studies suggest that it originated in this area.

The aim of an Independent Ireland was pursued by a wide range of organisations, some using constitutional means, others eager to use force. Extremist organisations such as the secret Irish Republican Brotherhood (I.R.B.), founded in 1858, hoped to avoid attention from the authorities by using Irish social or cultural causes or celebrations as cover. The date on which the medal was presented to James Varley, Tuesday 9 July 1867, is strongly suggestive of a link with Fenian plans for the uprisings that had taken place earlier in 1867.

The Fenians were a transatlantic organisation linked to the I.R.B. and dedicated to the establishment of an independent Irish Republic by armed rebellion, specifically by recruiting Irishmen who had fought in the American Civil War. They collected about 6,000 firearms, mostly in the United States of America, and reckoned that 50,000 men were ready to fight. Some were sent on raids into Canada, others to Ireland or England to plan and lead uprisings. An ex-Captain of the 10th Ohio Infantry, Thomas J. Kelly, became Deputy Central Organiser of the Irish Republic. He launched an insurrection in Ireland in February and March 1867, proclaiming a Provisional Republican Government. Due to a lack of arms and organisation, the Rising failed. The Fenian organisation was riddled with informers, and as a result mass arrests were made across Ireland and the main industrial cities of England. Kelly himself was amongst those seized, and later in the year an attempt was made to free him while he was being transported in a secure wagon to prison in Manchester. A policeman was shot dead, and three Fenians were hanged for his murder. The Irishmen of Leeds called for a rally on 15 December 1867 to protest the execution of the three "Manchester Martyrs". The city authorities banned it and deployed the entire military garrison of Leeds plus a huge force of armed police and special constables to ensure that it did not go ahead.

Both the Irish and the British authorities put much effort into penetrating Fenian Circles. The Royal Irish Constabulary (R.I.C.) based some of its officers in British industrial cities such as Leeds to keep tabs on the Irish immigrant communities, and to liaise with local British police forces and with the Home Office. The R.I.C. preferred to use paid informers in Ireland and Britain rather than mount surveillance operations to gather intelligence. Their informer reports, together with those made to the Leeds Watch Committee and the Home Office, may shed more light on James Varley, and local newspapers such as the *Leeds Express* and the *Leeds Mercury* may contain accounts of the occasion on which this medal was presented to him.

Certainly, the dedication itself ("who has labored zealously") suggests that Varley's contribution to the Cause went beyond financial donations. Various discoveries by the police show that the Fenians had amassed a limited but interesting assortment of munitions to be used during their Uprising, including highly volatile manufactured solutions of phosphorous in bisulphide of carbon and sticks of pure phosphorous. Although no firm connection has so far been proven, at this time a James Varley operated a retail chemist shop and pharmacy in Manchester. The Irishmen arrested in possession of these incendiary chemicals were acquitted by the jury who heard the case, but the police consoled themselves by selling the impounded phosphorous back to the manufacturer for £18!

- 773 2nd Foot Meritorious Service Cross for 10 Years' Service, silver, X incised on obverse, reverse engraved (**Queens Royals For Ten Years Meritorious Service to Patrick Smith**) fitted with replacement ring suspension, *nearly very fine* £300-£400

Ref: Balmer R150a.

Provenance: N. E. C. Molyneux Collection.

**Patrick Smith** was born in County Kildare in 1806 and enlisted into the 2nd Foot in February 1825. He was promoted to Corporal in January 1827 and to Sergeant one year later. He served in India and Afghanistan and was present at the capture of the fortress at Ghuznee in July 1839, and at Khelat in November 1839, where he was severely wounded in the left thigh, being discharged as a result of his wound in June 1841, after 16 years 131 days with the colours. Sold with copied discharge papers

- 774 Derby Boer War Tribute Medal, S. Africa 1901-2, silver, six pointed star, 43 x 30mm, Garter inscribed 'S. Africa 1901-2' around gilt central medallion bearing a stag encircled by a fence, and the points of the arms decorated with a fleur de lis, the reverse inscribed, '**Lc. Cpl. .. Malle..**', but partly obscured by brooch fitting affixed to the reverse, lacking usual rings for suspension, *nearly very fine and rare* £200-£260

Ref: Hibbard A10.

Recipient identified as 7466 Lance-Corporal A. W. Mallett, 1st Volunteer Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment. Sold with copied discharge papers and extract from contemporary newspapers

- 775 Memorial Plaque (**The Hon. Arthur Cameron Corbett**) *extremely fine* £300-£400

**The Hon. Arthur Cameron Corbett** was the son of 1st Baron Rowallan, of Rowallan, Ayrshire. A Flight Lieutenant in No. 8 Squadron, Royal Naval Air Service, he was killed flying a Nieuport Scout in combat with an enemy aircraft and was shot down near Flers on 4 December 1916. He is buried in Heilly Station Cemetery, Mericourt L'abbe.

See Lot 12 for the medals awarded to his brother

776



A Polar Exploration Medal commemorating the death of Jean-Baptiste Charcot, 1936, by *P. Richer* and *E. Lindauer*, 68mm, bronze, the obverse featuring a bust of the subject facing right in high relief, the reverse featuring a starboard ship-portrait of the *Pourquoi-Pas?*, *good very fine* £280-£320

Charcot's Antarctic expedition in the *Pourquoi-Pas?* lasted from 1909-1911. He went on to command a Q-Ship in the Royal Navy during the Great War, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Charcot lost his life on the night of 15 September 1936 when the *Pourquoi-Pas?* sank during a storm off Iceland

777



A Portrait Miniature of a Field Officer of the Peninsula War

A good quality oval portrait miniature on ivory of an officer in uniform, wearing a Field Officer's Army Gold Medal, unsigned, contained in glazed gilt frame with plaited hair in reverse inset, *slight cracking to reverse of frame, otherwise very fine condition* £200-£300

778



A Silver Cigarette Case attributed to Commander H. Hook D.S.O., Royal Navy

A silver cigarette case, hallmarked Birmingham 1918, the front engraved with the names of various ships and submarines, recording the recipient's service, as follows: 'R.N.C. Osborne, R.N.C. Dartmouth, H. M.S. Hogue, H.M.S. Orion, H.M.S. Ribble, H.M.S. Temeraire, Trinity Coll. Cambridge, H.M.S. Vesper, H.M.S. Excellent, H.M.S. Vernon, H. M.S. Dryad, H.M.S. Raleigh, H.M.S. Dolphin, H.M. Submarine H.22, H. M. Submarine L.56', *some minor dents, otherwise good condition*

£80-£120

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 11 November 1941

'For gallantry and distinguished services in operations in Greek waters.'

**Hereward Hook** was born in 1899 and as a 15-year old survived the U-Boat attack that sank H.M.S. *Hogue* on 22 September 1914. He later served in H.M.S. *Orion* at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, and was awarded the D.S.O. during the Second World War.

Sold with the recipient's original Sub-Lieutenant's Commission Document, dated 19 March 1918; Bestowal Document for the D.S.O., dated 11 November 1941; Record of Certificates of Service; and various letters.

779



An H.M.S. *Vindictive* brass boiler plate, 230mm x 120mm, inscribed, 'Vindictive. Makers Maudslay Son & Field. Tested to 450 lbs per square inch. Boilers new July 1897. After thorough repair at Chatham Yard tested to 450 lbs per square inch November 1904. After renewing 16 upper thin tubes in each element & thorough repair at Chatham Yard tested to 450 lbs per square inch February 1910.', mounted on a wooden base, *good condition and a rare relic from one of the most celebrated ships of the Great War*

£1,000-£1,500

*Provenance:* Sold by order of the family of a member of H.M.S. *Vindictive's* crew, who was awarded the D.S.M. for the Second Ostend Raid, 10 May 1918.

H.M.S. *Vindictive*, a 5,750 ton *Arrogant*-class cruiser, was built at Chatham Dockyard and was launched on 9 December 1897. She was refitted in 1909-10, and in 1912 she became a tender to the training establishment H.M.S. *Vernon*. Already obsolete by 1914, she played a limited role for the majority of the Great War, before being fitted out in early 1918 for the Zeebrugge Raid. She played a celebrated role during the raid on 23 April 1918 and, although badly damaged, successfully landed the shore party: her Captain, Alfred Carpenter, was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry during the raid, and a famous painting of the action hangs in the Royal Naval College Britannia.

*Vindictive* was again in action during the Second Ostend Raid on 10 May 1918, where she was deliberately sunk as a blockship. She was raised on 16 August 1920, and was subsequently broken up: her bow section has been preserved in Ostend harbour as a memorial to those of her crew who lost their lives, and one of her guns is in the collection of the Imperial War Museum.



780



Colonial Fire Brigade Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, for Gallantry, unnamed specimen, *about extremely fine* *£300-£400*

781



Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 2 Aug 1990, edge stamped 'Specimen', *extremely fine, rare* *£300-£400*

782 Operational Service Medal 2000, for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1 clasp, DROC, edge stamped 'Specimen', *extremely fine, rare* *£300-£400*

Approximately 105 medals with the clasp 'DROC' (Democratic Republic of Congo) were awarded. The clasp is one of the rarest ever awarded by the British Government.

783 A Selection of Miscellaneous Clasps, comprising: South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, Mohmand 1933; 1st Army (2); Minesweeping 1945-51, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-53; Cyprus, Near East, Brunei (2); Northern Ireland, Dhofar; Kuwait (4), *generally very fine* (17) *£60-£80*

784 Great War Memorial Plaques card envelopes (4), *one inscribed 'Dad's Dad', some wear and scuffing, generally good condition* (4) *£20-£30*

785 Defective Medals (5): Maharajpooor Star 1843 (**Serjt. Charles Purcell H.M. 39th Regt.**) *copy*; Punniar Star 1843 (**Private Thomas Hughes H.M 3rd Regt.**) *copy with heavy script engraving*; China 1857-60, no clasp, *naming erased*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902, *naming erased, very fine* (4) *£80-£100*

## Miniature Medals

786



**The mounted group of eleven miniature medals worn by Major The Lord Rowallan, K.T., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Grenadier Guards, late Ayrshire Yeomanry, Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth and Empire 1945-59, Governor of Tasmania 1959-63**

The Most Excellent Order of The British Empire (Civil) silver-gilt and enamels; Military Cross, G.V.R.; Order of St John of Jerusalem, silver and enamels; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, *very fine* (11) *£200-£300*

M.C. *London Gazette* 22 June 1918: Lt. the Hon. Thomas Geoffrey [sic] Polson Corbett, G. Gds., Spec. Res.

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a strong enemy attack a party of about fifty of the enemy succeeded in entering the front line. In conjunction with a frontal bombing attack he led a party over the open and attacked the enemy from the rear, with the result that the enemy were driven back, leaving nineteen of their dead in the trench. Later, under very heavy fire, and in full view of the enemy, he dug out some men who had been buried by enemy trench-mortar fire. He showed magnificent courage and resource.'

**Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett** was born at Hans Place, Chelsea, London, on 19 December 1895, and was educated at Eton. The First World War broke out when he was 18 and he went straight from school to the Army, serving with the Ayrshire Yeomanry at Gallipoli from late September 1915, and afterwards in Egypt and Palestine. After the second battle of Gaza, he was transferred to the Grenadier Guards, who he joined on the Western Front. On 30 March 1918, near Boyelles, France, he was badly wounded in his left leg when, under 'heavy fire and in full view of the enemy', he dug out wounded soldiers. For his deeds he was awarded the Military Cross. He uncomplainingly endured pain in his leg for the rest of his life.

The injury interrupted his military career. In 1933, he succeeded to his father's peerage. Just before the outbreak of the Second World War, the Territorial Army was being expanded and Lord Rowallan was asked to raise a new battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers which he trained on Scout lines and took to France in April 1940. At Dunkirk, he extricated his men and arms and brought them off from St Valery with the remnants of the 51st Division. Back in Scotland he was given command of a Young Soldiers' Battalion and later he was made responsible for training potential officers.

Lord Rowallan joined the Scout Movement in 1922 as a District Commissioner. In 1944, he became Scottish Headquarters Commissioner for the training of Scout Leaders and in the following year was appointed Chief Scout of the Commonwealth and Empire. Appointed K.B.E. in 1951 and a Knight of the Thistle in 1957, he was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by the universities of McGill, Canada (1948), Glasgow, Scotland (1952), and Birmingham, England (1957). Soon after his retirement as Chief Scout in 1959, Lord Rowallan was appointed Governor of Tasmania, holding this post until he retired in 1963 to his home at Rowallan Castle, Kilmarnock. He was also a Knight of the Order of St John of Jerusalem. In 1976 he published his autobiography, *Rowallan*, in Edinburgh. He died on 30 November 1977 at Glasgow, survived by his daughter and four of his five sons; his other son, John, a member of the Grenadier Guards, had been killed in action in Europe in 1944.

See Lot 12 for the recipient's full size awards.

## World Orders and Decorations

787



The rare silver medal presented to Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel-in-Chief 21st Foot, Governor of the Ionian Islands, to commemorate the 50th Anniversary Jubilee Celebrations of his Imperial Highness Archduke Carl Ludwig as a Grand Cross of the Military Order of Maria Theresa in 1843; this medal was presented to all living holders of Order, of which Adam was made a Knight for his services at Waterloo where the rout of the Old Guard by his Brigade was the turning-point of the battle and ensured victory

**Austria, Empire**, Order of Maria Theresa, Jubilee Medal 1843, Karl Ludwig Erzherzog von Oesterreich, silver, by I. D. Boehm, 52mm, officially impressed on the edge (Sir Friedrich Adam) *dark toned, nearly extremely fine and very rare*  
*£1,500-£2,000*

The Order of Maria Theresa Jubilee Medal was presented in 1843 to all living holders of this rare military order. Each medal was officially impressed to the individual recipient, some of whom chose to adapt them to be worn. At the time of the Jubilee there were five holders of the Grand Cross, including the Duke of Wellington, 17 holders of the Commander's Cross, and approximately 140 holders of the Knight's Cross. The silver medal presented to the Duke of Wellington was sold in these rooms on 1 December 1993, and that to General Sir James MacDonnell on 12 May 2015.

**Frederick Adam** was born in 1781, 4th son of Rt. Hon. William Adam, of Blair Adam, Lord Lieutenant for County Kinross, by the 2nd daughter of the 10th Lord Elphinstone. He received an ensigns commission in 1795, but continued his education and studied 'the art of war' at the Military Academy, Woolwich. He was made Lieutenant in the 26th Foot in 1796, and Captain in 1799. He served with the 27th Foot in Holland from July to October 1799, and was present in several actions. He served four months in the 9th Foot, as Captain, and then exchanged into the Coldstream Guards. Served in Egypt, and was promoted Major in 1803, and in 1805, at the age of 24, purchased command of the 21st Foot. Served in Sicily, and at the battle of Maida. He was appointed A.D.C. to the Prince Regent in 1811, and, in 1813, obtained command of a brigade in the army, and was sent to Spain. His command lay on the eastern side of the Peninsula, where there was a great lack of good commanders, but Adam maintained his good reputation, despite several reverses. When the French stormed and took Ordal on 12 September 1813, he had his left arm broken and his left hand shattered. He was made Major-General in 1814. The rout of the Old Guard at Waterloo by General Adam's Brigade was the turning-point of the battle, and ensured victory. He died on 17 August 1853, very suddenly at Greenwich railway station.

788

**Bahrain, Kingdom**, Liberation of Kuwait Medal, bronze, *good very fine*

**Belgium, Kingdom**, War Commemorative Medal 1914-18 (2), bronze, *very fine*

**France, Second Empire**, St. Helena Medal, bronze; together with two Dunkirk Commemorative Medals, *good very fine*

**Germany, Empire**, South West Africa Medal 1904-06, bronze, *lacking ring suspension, nearly very fine*

**Poland, Republic**, Concentration Camp Survivor's Cross, silvered and enamel; together with the award booklet named to Henryk s.Antoniego Sacinski, *nearly extremely fine*

**Serbia, Kingdom**, Medal for the Retreat from Albania 1915, silvered and bronze; War Commemorative Medal 1914-18, bronze, *very fine*

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Medal for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1985, gilt, *good very fine (11)*  
*£50-£70*

789



**Bhutan, Kingdom,** Order of Druk Khorlo, Star, 80mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, *extremely fine, scarce*

*£400-£500*

The Order of Druk Khorlo (Wheel of the Thunder Dragon) is a single class Order that was instituted in February 1967 and re-organised in January 2008 as an award for distinguished national services.

790



**China, Republic,** Order of the Brilliant Jade, Third Class Star, 75mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with red Jade at centre, Chinese inscribed cartouche on reverse, the reverse officially numbered '157', *minor red enamel damage to band around central medallion, very fine, scarce*

*£1,000-£1,400*

791



**China, Republic,** Order of Merit, First Class breast badge, 56mm x 54mm, silver and enamel, with 'normal' width script at centre, *minor enamel damage to tip of one arm, very fine, scarce*

*£300-£400*

The Order of Merit of the Chinese Republic comes in two versions, with the script in the central medallion either 'normal' width size or, as more commonly encountered, elongated in width so as to fill the entire central medallion roundall.

792



**China, Republic**, Order of Extreme Bravery, Star, 83mm, bronze-gilt and enamel, with retaining pin and two additional support hooks, *gilding ribbed in places, with excess solder deposit to reverse, nearly very fine, scarce* £400-£500

The Order of Extreme Bravery was instituted by Tsang Tso-Lin (1875-1928), Generalissimo; Supreme Commander of Manchuria and the 3 Eastern States.

**793** **Czechoslovakia, Republic**, Victory Medal 1914-18, bronze, with oak leaves emblem on riband; Commemorative Medal for 10 Years of the Czech Republic 1918-28, gilt; National Guard Cross 1938, bronze; War Cross 1939, bronze, in case of issue; War Commemorative Medal 1939-45, bronze, with silvered lion (2), 1 bar, Strednivychod, in case of issue; another, 1 bar, SSSR., in case of issue; Cross for Liberated Political Prisoners 1939-45, bronze, *good very fine* (7) £100-£140

**794** **Czechoslovakia, Socialist Republic**, Decoration for Loyal Work, silvered; Medal of Merit to the Fatherland (2), silvered; bronze; Medal of Merit for the People's Militia, silvered; Medal for Outstanding Work Performance, bronze; Medal of Merit in Building the Country, silvered; Medal for Devoted Work for Socialism, bronze; Friendship with Russia Medal silvered; Commemorative Medal for the 25th Anniversary of Communist Government 1945-73, bronze; Commemorative Medal of Freedom 1945-85, bronze; Commemorative Medal 1944-94, bronze; Medal for Exemplary Work, gilt and enamel, *good very fine*

**Hungary, People's Republic**, Long Service Medals (2), for 15 years' service, gilt and enamel; for 10 years' service, gilt and enamel, both with award certificates named to Karoly Hiczko, and dated 1 April 1973 and 1 April 1968 respectively, and both in boxes of issue, *good very fine* (14) £80-£120

**795** **France, Second Empire**, Italy Campaign Medal 1859 (2), by *Barre*, silver, *nearly very fine*

**France, Third Republic**, Madagascar Medal 1883-86, silver; Madagascar Medal 1895, silver, with oak and laurel leaf spray clasp 1895, silver; China Medal 1900-01, silver, 1 clasp, 1900 Chine 1901, *very fine* (5) £140-£180

**796** **France, Second Empire**, Mexican Campaign Medal 1863-63, by *Barre*, silver, with original embroidered riband, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£120

**797** **France, Third Republic**, Tonkin Medal 1883-85 (4), Army issue (2), silver; Navy issue (2), silver' bronze, *small test cut to edge of last, generally very fine or better, scarce in bronze* (4) £80-£120

**798** **Germany, Anhalt**, Friedrich Cross 1914, bronze, *good very fine*

**Germany, Brunswick**, War Merit Cross 1914, 2nd Class, bronze (2), one with combat service emblem on riband, *good very fine*

**Germany, Lippe-Detmold**, War Merit Cross, 2nd Class, gilt, on combatant's riband, *good very fine*

**Germany, Lippe-Schaumburg**, Loyal Service Cross 1914, gilt, on combatant's riband, *gilding slightly rubbed, good very fine*

**Germany, Oldenburg**, Friedrich August Cross, Second Class, blackened iron, *very fine* (6) £100-£140

**799** **Germany, Baden**, Order of the Zähringen Lion, Knight's 2nd Class breast badge, with crossed swords, 39mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with green crystal arms, *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

**800** **Germany, Baden**, Order of the Zähringen Lion, Merit Cross, gilt; Civil Merit Medal, Friedrich II (2), silver; zinc; Cross for War Aid Volunteers 1870-71, bronze-gilt; Cross for War Aid Volunteers 1914-16, bronze-gilt, *good very fine* (5) £80-£120

- 
- 801** **Germany, Bavaria**, Military Merit Cross, 3rd type, Third Class, with crossed swords, silvered iron; Campaign Cross 1813-14, bronze; Campaign Cross 1866, bronze; King Ludwig Cross 1916, blackened bronze (3), one mounted as worn from Continental-style riband bar; War Commemorative Cross 1914-1918, gilt and enamel; Military Long Service Medal, Third Class, for 9 years' service, silver; Landwehr Reserve Long Service Cross, for 20 years' service, silver; Landwehr Reserve Long Service Medal, bronze; Leopold Cross for State Service, for 40 years' service, gilt; Decoration of the Bavarian State Association of the Red Cross, Second Class, gilt and enamel; Commemorative Service Cross, bronze; Old Comrades' Long Service Cross, for 40 years, silvered and enamel, *generally very fine and better* (14) £180-£220
- 
- 802** **Germany, Hanseatic States**, A complete set of the three Hanseatic Crosses, 40mm, silver and enamel, with key central medallion for Bremen; tower central medallion for Hamburg; and double eagle central medallion for Lübeck, *generally good very fine* (3) £100-£140
- The Hanseatic Cross was a decoration of the three Hanseatic Cities of Bremen, Hamburg and Lübeck, who were member states of the German Empire during the Great War. Each city-state established its own version of the cross, but the design and award criteria were similar for each. It was jointly instituted by agreement of the senates of the three cities, with each senate ratifying the award on different days.
- The Lübeck version was established first, on 21 August 1915; the Hamburg version on 10 September 1915; and the Bremen version on 14 September 1915. The cross was awarded for merit in war, and could be awarded to civilians as well as military personnel. When awarded for bravery or combat merit, it was the three cities' equivalent of the Prussian Iron Cross.
- The Bremen version was awarded approximately 20,000 times; Hamburg, the largest of the Hanseatic cities, awarded its version approximately 50,000 times; and Lübeck, the smallest of the Hanseatic cities, awarded its version approximately 10,000 times.
- 
- 803** **Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin**, Order of the Griffin, Knight's breast badge, 43mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
- 
- 804** **Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin**, Military Merit Cross, Second Class, 1914, bronze-gilt, on combatant's riband; Friedrich Franz Cross, Second Class, gilt and enamel; Reserve Long Service Medal, Second Class, bronze, *good very fine*
- Germany, Mecklenburg-Strelitz**, Bravery Cross, Second Class, 1914, silvered, on combatant's riband; Long Service Cross, Officers' Gold Cross for 25 Years' service, bronze-gilt, *silver plating partially rubbed on first, therefore nearly very fine* (5) £100-£140
- 
- 805** **Germany, Prussia**, Hohenzollern House Order (3), *copy* Knight's breast badge, with crossed swords, 57mm x 39mm, bronze-gilt and enamel; Inhaber's Eagle breast badge, silver and enamel (2), *good very fine* (3) £200-£240
- 
- 806** **Germany, Prussia**, Order of the Crown, 2nd type, Third Class breast badge, with crossed swords, 40mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, *obverse central medallion re-affixed, very fine* £140-£180
- 
- 807** **Germany, Prussia**, Order of the Red Eagle, 4th type, Fourth Class breast badge, silver and enamel, unmarked; Order of the Crown, 2nd type, Fourth Class breast badge, bronze-gilt and enamel, unmarked; together with a *copy* Order of the Crown breast badge, gilt, *good very fine* (3) £140-£180
- 
- 808** **Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge (2), silver with iron centre, *one with replacement ring suspension*; Cross of Merit for War Aid, zinc; Military Long Service Cross (2), 1st type, for 25 years' service, gilt; 2nd type, for 15 years' service, bronze; Landwehr Reserve Long Service Cross, for 20 years' service, silver and gilt; Military Long Service Medal (2), for 12 years' service, gilt; for 9 years' service, silvered; Red Cross Medal, Third Class (2), bronze; iron, latter on lady's bow riband, *generally very fine and better* (10) £140-£180
- 
- 809** **Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; Wound Badge in black, *good very fine*
- Germany, Third Reich**, Luftwaffe Flak Badge, silver, the reverse marked 'GB', *swastika removed, as usual post-War, otherwise very fine* (3) £50-£70
- Sold together with a group photograph of various Bavarian soldier, housed in an attractive frame with Bavarian motto 'In Treue Fest'.
- 
- 810** **Germany, Saxony**, Order of Albert, 2nd type, Knight's 2nd Class breast badge, with crossed swords, 45mm x 34mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked, *enamel damage to one reverse arm, very fine* £70-£90
- 
- 811** **Germany, Saxony**, War Commemorative Cross 1866, bronze-gilt; General Honour Cross 1876-1918, bronze-gilt; War Merit Cross 1915, bronze; Military Long Service Cross, 2nd type, for 25 years' service, gilt; Military Long Service Medal, for 21 years' service, gilt; Friedrich August Medal, bronze; Saxon Military Veterans League (S.M.V.B.) Long Service Cross, for 25 years' service, silver and silver-gilt; Commemorative Medal for the Consecration of the War Memorial at Heldensohnen 1923, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the Consecration of the War Memorial to the 26th Reserve Regiment 1926, bronze, *generally good very fine*
- Germany, Saxon Duchies**, Ernestine House Order, Merit Cross, silvered bronze, *much of the silver worn away, therefore good fine*
- Germany, Saxe-Meiningen**, Cross for Merit in War 1914-15, bronze, *good very fine* (11) £140-£180

- 812** **Germany, Württemberg**, Military Merit Medal, Wilhelm II, silver; Wilhelm Cross 1915, bronze; Charlotte Cross 1916, silvered; Long Service Medal, for 9 years' service, silvered, *the Wilhelm Cross in relic condition and possibly a cast copy, therefore fair to fine, the rest very fine and better* (4) *£50-£70*

- 813** **Germany, Empire**, South Africa Campaign Medal 1904-06, silvered; Cross of Honour 1914-18 (2), combatants' cross with swords, bronze, the reverse stamped 'St. & L.'; non-combatants' cross without swords, bronze, unmarked; Naval Corps Flanders Cross 1914-18, bronze, with crossed swords; Kyffhauser War Veterans Commemorative Medal 1914-18, bronze-gilt; Old Comrades' Long Service Cross (3), for 50 years, gilt and enamel; for 25 years, silvered, gilt, and enamel; for 15 years, gilt and enamel, all on Bavarian ribands; Old Comrades' Long Service Cross, for 25 years, silvered and enamel, on Prussian riband; War Widow's Association Cross, bronze, *generally nearly very fine or better*

**Germany, Weimar Republic**, Baltic Cross of the National Baltic Congress 1919-21, gilt cross on zinc base, *nearly extremely fine*

**Germany, Federal Republic**, Order of Merit, Knight's breast badge, 54mm, gilt and enamel, unmarked, *very fine* (12) *£80-£120*

**814**



**Germany, Third Reich**, German Cross in Gold, 62mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, with manufacturer's mark '134' for Otto Klein & Company to reverse, with original pin, hook, hinge and four hollow rivets, *minor surface scratching to central swastika, otherwise good very fine*

*£600-£800*

**815**



**Germany, Third Reich**, Luftwaffe Pilot's Badge, silver with black patination, two delicate rivets, with original hook, pin and hinge, reverse of eagle marked 'OM', *good very fine*

*£300-£400*

**816**



**Germany, Third Reich**, Luftwaffe Observer's Badge, silver with black patination, with two typical Assmann & Son flat rivets on the reverse side and with original pin, hook and hinge, maker marked in raised relief with the letter 'A', *good very fine*

*£300-£400*

- 817** **Germany, Third Reich**, Faithful Service Decoration, 3rd Class Bronze Medal, for 8 Years' Service in the S.S.; together with an Azad Hind Medal, bronze, with crossed swords suspension, *good very fine* (2) *£300-£400*

- 818** **Germany, Third Reich**, a selection of Miscellaneous Second World War Tinnies, Badges, and other Insignia, including a SA Gruppe Nord See, maker marked with pin attachment; Work Arbeit Day 1934 with pin attachment; SA Nord See 1939 in grey; SA Nord See with Viking ship with pin attachment; 1st May 1936 with pin attachment; Reich Party Day 1938 with pin attachment; NSKK Motorsturm Lingen with pin attachment; Large swastika Kreiss (area) Day Lingen with pin attachment; Cap eagle Landwacht with pin attachment; Two political gilded eagles with all pins; War Merit Cross Second Class with swords; NSKK drivers badge for the sleeve on cloth with all pins; DJ celluloid day badge; 1st May 1938 tinny, *pin missing*; 1st May 1939 complete with pin; Reich Party Day 1936 with pin; Gau Day Wefer-Ems in Oldenburg with Viking ship with pin back; Landwacht cap badge with pin attachment; Hitler head tinny with pin; Day of Work 1935, *pin missing*; Two Winter Help Work badges; A shield badge for a shooting award; Fire Police arm badge for the town of Rees; Matched pair of British 8th Army Italian made battledress patches; and Winter Help Work badge outlining the town hall of Munich, *generally very fine and better* (lot) *£80-£120*

- 819** **Greece, Kingdom**, Order of Charity, 1st type, 5th Class badge, 55mm including crown suspension x 35mm, silver and enamel, silver marks on reverse, in *Huguenin, le Locle*, case of issue, *minor enamel damage to top green ray, therefore good very fine* £180-£220
- 820** **Greece, Kingdom**, War Medal 1940-41, for Land Operations, bronze (5), *generally very fine or better* (5) £30-£40
- 821** **Iraq, Kingdom**, Faisal II Coronation Medal 1953, 32mm, silver, *good very fine, scarce* £80-£120
- 822** **Jamaica, Kingdom**, Reserve Forces Efficiency Medal, silver-gilt (**JCA/2071 Maj Clifton Benjamin Foster**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
- 823** **Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom**, Order of Military Merit, First Class set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 61mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, unmarked; Star, 98mm, silver, gilt and enamel, with retaining pin and two additional support hooks, unmarked, with full sash riband, *extremely fine, scarce* (2) £300-£400
- 824** **Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom**, Order of Independence, Fifth Class breast badge, by *Garrard, London*, 65mm including wreath suspension x 37mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with maker's mark and hallmarks for Birmingham 1961 on reverse, *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
- 825** **Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom**, Order of the Star, miniature badge (5), a complete run of the miniature badges of all five classes, silver, gold, and enamel, the reverses stamped '1' to '5', with the rosette and flashes on riband as appropriate, *extremely fine*
- Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom**, Order of Independence, miniature badge (4), the badges of the first, second, fourth, and fifth classes, silver, gold, and enamel, unmarked, with the rosette and flashes on riband as appropriate, *extremely fine* (9) £60-£80
- 826** **Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom**, Order of the Renaissance, miniature badge (2), both by *Garrard, London*, 34mm including crown and flag suspension x 19mm, silver, gold, and enamel, maker's mark and hallmarks for Birmingham on reverse of both, one stamped '2' on reverse, the other stamped '3' on reverse, but otherwise of identical design, *nearly extremely fine*
- Malaysia, Federation**, The Most Distinguished Order of the Defender of the Realm, miniature badge (2), both 25mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *some enamel damage to tips of points of star, very fine*
- Malaysian States, Trengganu**, The Most Revered Order of Sultan Mahmud I of Trengganu, miniature badge, 26mm, silver, gold applique, and enamel, unmarked, *extremely fine, rare* (5) £100-£140

827



**Malaysian States, Johore**, Royal Family Order of Johore, Grand Commander's sash badge, 82mm including star and crescent suspension x 60mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, *minor enamel damage to banner under suspension, otherwise good very fine, rare* £600-£800



828



**Malaysian States, Johore**, Order of the Crown of Johore, Second Class neck badge, 76mm including crown suspension x 56mm, silver, gold, and enamel, unmarked, *about extremely fine* £400-£500

**829** **Malaysian States, Johore**, Order of the Crown of Johore, Companion's breast badge, 76mm including crown suspension x 56mm, silver, gold, and enamel, unmarked, *minor blue enamel damage to garter around central medallion, nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

**830** **A Polish Second War group of thirteen representative of the medals awarded to Count Stefan Zamoyski**  
**Poland, Republic**, Order of Virtuti Militari, Fifth Class breast badge, silvered and enamel; engraved to reverse arms 'Zamoyski, Stefan 8969'; Cross of Valour 1920, bronze; Army Active Service Medal, bronze, with one bar; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1939-1940, bronze; **Great Britain**, The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, stamped 'copy' to reverse lower arm; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; **Norway, Kingdom**, Defence Medal 1940-1945; **France, Republic**, Croix du Combattant Volontaire 1939-45; Croix du Combattant, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the Second World War 1939-45, bronze, 2 clasps, Engage Volontaire, France, *a representative group, generally very fine (13)* £140-£180

**831** **Portugal, Kingdom**, Military Order of the Tower and the Sword, Knight's breast badge, 52mm including tower suspension x 41mm, silver, gold, and enamel, with top brooch bar with gold retaining pin, *good very fine* £140-£180

**832** **Portugal, Kingdom**, Order of Villa Vicosa, Commander's neck badge, 84mm including crown suspension x 56mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, *one tip slightly bent, otherwise good very fine* £140-£180

**833** **Portugal, Republic**, Military Order of Christ, Knight's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with slip bar on riband; Military Order of St. James of the Sword, Knight's breast badge, uniface, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of Military Merit, Knight's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of Merit, Knight's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of Prince Henry the Navigator, Knight's breast badge, uniface, gilt and enamel, with slip bar on riband; together with a Red Cross Decoration, gilt and enamel; and an *unofficial* Victory Medal 1914-18, bronze, *generally good very fine (7)* £200-£240

**834** **Romania, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown (2) 1st type, Knight's breast badge, with crossed swords, silver and enamel; 2nd type, Officer's breast badge, with crossed swords, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband, *minor enamel damage, very fine (2)* £60-£80

**835** **Romania, Kingdom**, Order of the Star (3) 1st type, Officer's breast badge, with crossed swords beneath the crown, silver-gilt and enamel; 1st type, Knight's breast badge, silver and enamel; 2nd type, Officer's breast badge, with crossed swords, gilt and enamel, *very fine (3)* £100-£140

**836** **Romania, Kingdom**, Medal for Bravery and Loyalty (2), First Class, with crossed swords, gilt; Third Class, with crossed swords, bronze; Officer's Long Service Decoration, for 25 Years' Service, silvered and gilt; Carol I Jubilee Medal 1906, non-combatants issue, gilt; Commemorative Medal for the War of 1913, silver; Commemorative Cross for the Great War 1916-1918, bronze (2), no clasp; 2 clasps, Carpati, Marasesti; Medal for the Centenary of King Carol I 1939, bronze; Medal for the Crusade against Communism 1942, bronze; together with a *copy* Allied Victory Medal, bronze, *generally very fine (10)* £80-£120

**837** **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Nicholas the Miracle Worker, breast badge, with crossed swords, 35mm, gilt and enamel, *minor enamel damage to one arm of cross, good very fine* £80-£120

The Order of St. Nicholas the Miracle Worker came in one class and was instituted in 1929 by H.I.M. Kyrille Vladimirovitch, a cousin of Tsar Nicholas II and, following the murder of the Romanov family, the pretender to the throne. The Badge of the Order could be obtained by any Russian veteran of the Great War, and had to be bought by the recipient.



**Rwanda, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Grand Cross set of insignia, by *Worcestershire Medal Service Ltd.*, comprising sash badge, 69mm including crown suspension x 56mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 82mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with full sash riband and miniature award, in fitted case of issue, *extremely fine, rare* (3) £400-£500

The Ikamba (Order of the Crown) of the Kingdom of Rwanda was instituted by King Kigeli V in 1959 and came in three classes: Grand Collar, Grand Cross, and Commander. The Order continued to be bestowed by King Kigeli V after Rwanda became a Republic in 1961, mainly to members of the Royal Household to people who supported his charitable efforts in Rwanda, but it was up to the recipient to purchase their own insignia. *Worcestershire Medal Service Ltd.* were appointed authorised suppliers in 2010, but only supplied three sets of the insignia of the Grand Cross. The Order has been in abeyance since the death of King Kigeli V in 2016.

**839 Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Isabella the Catholic (2), Commander's neck badge, 73mm including wreath suspension x 50mm, gilt and enamel; Knight's breast badge, 48mm including wreath suspension x 34mm, silver-gilt and enamel; together with a small related Military Merit badge, gilt and enamel, *enamel damage throughout, nearly very fine* (3) £70-£90

**840 Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Isabella the Catholic, Knight's breast badge, 61mm x 45mm, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, in *Cejalvo y Garcia, Madrid*, fitted case of issue, *gilding rubbed in parts, otherwise good very fine* £80-£120

**841 Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Military Merit (3), breast badge, gilt and enamel, red cross with white bands; another, white cross with blue bands; another, white cross with yellow bands, the last two with top brooch bars, *minor enamel damage to first, generally good very fine*

**Spain, Franco Period**, Order of Military Merit (4), Star (2), 63mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, with red cross; another, 63mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, white cross, both with retaining pins with two additional support hooks; breast badge (2), gilt and white enamel; gilt and red enamel, this last uniface, both with top brooch bars, *minor enamel damage, generally good very fine* (7) £140-£180

**842 Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Naval Merit (4), Star, 67mm, gilt and enamel, white cross with blue bands, with retaining pin and two additional support hooks; breast badge (3), gilt and white enamel; silvered and white enamel; base silvered metal, two with top brooch bars, *generally good very fine*

**Spain, France Period**, Order of Naval Merit, breast badge, gilt and red enamel, Wartime issue, with top brooch bar, *very fine* (5) £100-£140

- 
- 843** **Spain, Kingdom**, Order of St. Hermenegildo, Knight's breast badge, gilt and enamel, uniface, with top brooch bar; Military Service Cross, gilt and enamel, white cross, with top brooch bar; together with a *modern manufactured copy* of the Military Service Cross, gilt and enamel, white cross with yellow bands, with top brooch bar, *very fine*  
**Spain, Franco Period**, War Cross (2), Star, 60mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with single retaining pin; breast badge, silvered and gilt; Military Service Cross, gilt and enamel, white cross, *nearly very fine* (6) *£60-£80*
- 
- 844** **Spain, Franco Period**, Order of Civil Merit (2), Commander's neck badge, 72mm including wreath suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Knight's breast badge, 69mm x 51mm, silver and enamel, with top brooch bar, *good very fine* (2) *£80-£120*
- 
- 845** **Spain, Franco Period**, Order of Alphonso the Wise, breast badge, gilt and enamel, with top brooch bar; Order of the Cross of St. Raymond of Penafort, breast badge, gilt and enamel, uniface, with top brooch bar; Order of Cisneros, breast badge, gilt and enamel, with top brooch bar; 'Al Merito' Cross, silvered and enamel, with top brooch bar; Royal and Military Order of St. Ferdinand, *copy* breast badge, gilt and enamel, uniface, *generally very fine* (5) *£160-£200*
- 
- 846** **Spain, Franco Period**, Order of Aeronautical Merit (2), Star, 63mm, silver, gilt, and white enamel, with retaining pin and two additional support hooks; breast badge, gilt and white enamel, uniface, with top brooch bar, *good very fine* (2) *£60-£80*
- 
- 847** **Sweden, Kingdom**, King Charles XIV John's Medal 1854, 31mm, silver, obverse bust of King Charles XIV (Bernadotte) with the year dates 'MDCCCXIII-MDCCCXIV' below, reverse featuring an equestrian figure of the King, with 'DEN IV NOVEMBER MDCCCLIV' in exergue, *light pitting, nearly very fine* *£140-£180*  
 Presented by the King to officers who participated in the wars in Germany and Norway 1813-14.
- 
- 848** **Tonga, Kingdom**, Meritorious Service Medal, bronze, unnamed as issued, *very fine, scarce* *£50-£70*
- 
- 849** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Order of the Great Patriotic War, 3rd type, 2nd Class badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse officially engraved '1649118', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screw-back suspension, *lacking screw plate*; Order of the Red Banner of Labour, 6th type, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse officially numbered '795007', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Order of the Badge of Honour, 4th type, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse officially numbered '900733', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Medal for Combat Service, 2nd type, silver and enamel, unnumbered, with riband suspension; Medal for a Veteran of Labour, silvered; Order of Miner's Glory (2), Second Class badge, silvered, gilt, and enamel; Third Class badge, bronze, silvered, and enamel; Motherhood Medal, 1st Class, gilt and enamel; Chernobyl Liquidators' Medal, gilt and enamel, *generally good very fine*  
**Ukraine, Republic**, Order of Courage, Third Class breast badge, silvered, gilt, and enamel, reverse officially numbered '94101', with numbered award booklet, in case of issue, *extremely fine* (10) *£100-£140*
- 
- 850** **United States of America**, Civil War Campaign Medal 1861-65, Army issue, 'M.No. 4794', 2nd type riband, remounted on full wrap brooch, *nearly extremely fine* *£80-£120*

End of Sale





**Commission Form – Medals 16 July 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](http://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

## Commission Form – Medals 16 July 2020



If you wish to place a 'plus one' bid please write '+1' next to the relevant bid

Lot No	£ Bid	Lot No	£ Bid	Lot No	£ Bid

### Saleroom Notices

Any Saleroom Notices relevant to this auction are automatically posted on the Lot Description pages on the our website. Prospective buyers are strongly advised to consult the site for updates.

### Successful Bids

Should you be a successful bidder you will receive an invoice detailing your purchases. All purchases are sent by registered post unless otherwise instructed, for which a minimum charge of £12.00 (plus VAT if resident in the U.K. or European Union) will be added to your invoice.

**All payments for purchases must be made in pounds sterling. Please check your bids carefully and complete the payment instructions overleaf.**

### Prices Realised

The hammer prices bid at the auction are posted on the Internet at [www.dnw.co.uk](http://www.dnw.co.uk) in real time. A full list of prices realised appear on our website as the auction progresses. Telephone enquiries are welcome from 09:00 the following day.

# 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](http://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](http://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](http://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

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We were established in 1991 and are located in a six-storey Georgian building in the heart of London's Mayfair, just two minutes' walk from Green Park underground station.

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Jewellery viewing room

Our offices, open from 9.30am-5pm, Monday to Friday, include viewing rooms, normally enabling us to offer viewing three weeks prior to an auction.

Auctions are held in our building at 16 Bolton Street, Mayfair, where sales may normally be attended in person. Free online bidding is available using our own live bidding system or by placing commission bids, all of which is available via our website at [www.dnw.co.uk](http://www.dnw.co.uk)

We look forward to welcoming clients to Bolton Street and assure you of a warm reception.





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